

Friday, April 21, 1972  
Vaisakha 1, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 21, 1972/  
Vaisakha 1, 1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):  
Before we start the questions, may I make  
a humble submission ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dia-  
mond Harbour): During question hour?  
Then we shall also have the same right  
afterwards.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This is for the  
information of the House. This is for the  
convenience of the House and with the  
permission of the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that case,  
the same privilege shall remain with us also.

MR. SPEAKER: He met me. I think  
this is about the programme of the House.  
This is the last day of the week. I thought  
members must be informed of this now be-  
cause immediately after question hour some  
members leave. This just for information.  
There is nothing new, no type of new proce-  
dure, request or motion for consideration.  
This is an information which it is very essen-  
tial to convey to the House because members  
may leave after the question hour. That is  
all.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Her multifar-  
ious engagements would require the Prime  
Minister to reply to the debate on the  
Demands for Grants of the Ministry of  
Home Affairs on Monday immediately after  
question hour. Therefore, I would request  
the House and also seek your permission to  
skip the lunch recess today so that we  
may finish the discussion today and the

Prime Minister may reply on Monday im-  
mediately after the question hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a  
point of order. This House cannot be  
made to dance to the convenience of the  
Prime Minister. This is a very funny  
proposal. It is a democratic institution.  
Or has facism taken hold here also ? We  
cannot allow this.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatra-  
pur): The debate will go on to Monday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She may  
be their leader. But as far as we are con-  
cerned, we have our own rights.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not unusual. The  
other day we had to adjust to the demands  
made in regard to the extension of the  
debate on the Food and Agriculture Minis-  
try's Grants. There we took three hours  
extra. We are very much behind schedule.  
The Prime Minister has some engagements  
already fixed. I had conveyed to her that  
immediately after the question hour on  
Monday, she could reply to the debate. As  
I said, we are very much behind schedule.  
It is only for that reason that we skip the  
lunch recess today. This is just an adjust-  
ment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):  
Today we remain without lunch and on  
Monday with lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: So the lunch recess  
will be skipped today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To ask  
the convenience of an individual ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is a sacri-  
fice made for his convenience because more  
time was allowed on the previous Demands.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM  
SATHI (Akola): It is very surprising,  
amazing and degrading that the hon.  
member should characterise such a request  
as facism.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** This is to accommodate her. The Prime Minister is the leader of the country and the Leader of the House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Not our leader.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He should not be so touchy on these matters.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Financial Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for relief to people affected by heavy rains**

\*502. **SHI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for financial assistance for giving relief to the people who suffered heavily due to heavy rains in the State in 1971; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) and (b). On the request of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, a Central team visited the State in November, 1971 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation caused by heavy rains during the months June/July to September and to determine the requirement of funds for various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures. On the basis of the recommendations of the team, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 396.50 lakhs was adopted for purposes of Central assistance and communicated to the State Government.

**श्री श्रीराम सिंह:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्ष भारी वर्षा के कारण लगभग सारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में खड़ी फसलों को, खेतों को और मकानों को भारी क्षति पहुंची है और राहत के काम के लिए जो भारत सरकार ने लगभग 3 करोड़ और 50 लाख रुपया हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार को देना तय किया है वह आवश्यकता

के अनुसार बहुत कम है। मैं संत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह वित्तीय सहायता की इस रकम को बढ़ायेगा और क्या इस रकम को बढ़ाने की हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने भी कोई मांग की है?

**SHRI K.R. GANESH:** This ceiling of Rs.396.50 lakhs was fixed after an on-the-spot enquiry conducted by the study team, and it was fixed in consultation with and in agreement with the State Government.

In answer to the second part of the question, the Government is awaiting details of the actual expenditure in 1971-72. The State Government have asked for an *ad hoc* loan assistance on the 21st March, 1972. After the details of actual expenditure are received, this problem will be discussed with the State Government.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** I want to know how much money out of the sanctioned amount has been actually paid to Himachal Pradesh so far.

**SHRI K.R. GANESH:** Out of the expenditure that the State Government has already incurred only an expenditure under relief items amounting Rs. 13 lakhs out of the amount of Rs. 25 lakhs communicated by the State Government, was found eligible for central assistance; and out of this Rs. 13 lakhs, deducting Rs. 1 lakh which is already there in the budget of the State Government, they were entitled to Rs. 12 lakhs, and according to the criteria fixed for the Central assistance, Rs. 9 lakhs, that is, Rs. 6 lakhs, as grant and Rs. 3 lakhs as loan, have already been paid.

**श्री प्रताप सिंह:** हिमाचल प्रदेश के हालात का जायजा लेने के लिए यहां से जो टीम गई थी उस ने वहां के हालात को भारी तबख्खह के साथ देखा था और उस के देखने के बाद ही भारत सरकार ने बतौर वित्तीय सहायता के यह रकम मंजूर की थी। क्या संत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दरियाएँ थमना और गिरिन्द में बाढ़ आने से जो इस दौरान में वहां पर भारी नुकसान छोटे छोटे ठेकेदारों को हुआ है, झूलेदारों को हुआ है जिसके की मूल

बढ़ गये और लोहे के जो रस्से थे वह तबाह हो गये और इस तरह काफी सामान तबाह हो गया था तो क्या उन की उस टीम ने उस सब के बारे में भी जांच पड़ताल और देखभाल की है, यदि हां, तो क्या उस की यह मिफारिश है कि छोटे छोटे ठेकेदारों को जिनका कि भारी मुकसान हुआ है उन को भी सरकार कुछ मुआविका देगी या उन के जो एग्जिमेंट ठेके के हैं उन को बढ़ाने की भी उस ने कोई सिफारिश की है ?

**SHRI K.R. GANESH:** As I indicated, the ceiling of Rs 395.50 lakhs for Central assistance was arrived at in agreement with the State Government. About the question of the hon. Member, it is for the State Government to find out the local details and incur expenditure on them.

**श्री लालजी भाई:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वित्तीय सहायता वाला धनराशि मे से जिनकी रकम वहां पर अभी वितरित हुई है उस में भ्रष्टाचार के कोई केंस्रु बने है या नहीं ? जो रकम वहां पर राहत कार्य के लिए वितरित की गई है उस में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों पर किनने केस बने है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** अब भ्रष्टाचार इस मे कहाँ से आ गया ?

**श्री लालजी भाई:** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जो उस में से रकम वहां पर वितरण की गई है उस के लिए पूछ रहा हूँ कि उस में कोई भ्रष्टाचार के केस बने हैं, यदि हां तो कितने ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** मामनीय सदस्य बैठ जायें क्योंकि वह सवाल इस में से पैदा नहीं होता ।

I am sorry this does not arise out of this question.

**SHRI N.K. SANGHI:** May I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the drought conditions and at the same time

heavy rains in some other States also, whether the Central team has been sent to any of the other States to examine the matter of giving financial assistance to them ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is only about Himachal Pradesh.

**SHRI N.K. SANGHI:** They have sent a Central team to Himachal Pradesh; naturally they will have to sent such teams to other States also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise out of this question. Next question.

**Production cut in Aero-Engine Plant at Sunabeda due to Power Shortage**

+

\*503 **SHRI B.K. DASCHODHURY**  
**SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power crisis in Orissa is likely to result in a production-cut in the vital aero-engine plant at Sunabeda, Koraput; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):** (a) It is learnt that as a result of reduction in water level in Machkund reservoir in Orissa, there is likely to be a power shortage in certain regions of Orissa State. So far, no power cut has been imposed on HAL factory in Sunabeda. However, supply of water has been reduced from 22 lakh gallons to about 15 lakh gallons resulting in production bottlenecks. The production in this factory would be seriously affected if there is also a power cut.

(b) The State Government have been requested to improve the water supply and to exempt the aero-engine factory from any power cut so as to ensure continuity of production in this vital Defence industry.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** In view of the hon. Minister's statement that there is likelihood of production cut if power is cut and that the State Government has already been requested to improve the position, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the position as it is, what is the total production from this factory, of aero engines referred to in the question, what is the present bottleneck to production? He has mentioned : production bottleneck has been created. What is the present bottleneck to production ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I am sorry I cannot indicate the number of engines that would be produced for the MIG fighter aircraft. As regards the second part of his question regarding production bottleneck, they are not serious. Lack of water creates difficulties regarding steam and the availability of water for plant working. But we have made attempts, so far successfully, not to let production go down on account of this. It is creating additional difficulties which we have taken up this matter with the Orissa Government so that these difficulties could be removed.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** I wanted to know from the hon. Minister specifically what were the production bottleneck. Anyway, I want to know whether the Orissa Government and the Orissa State Electricity Board had assured the particular factory that in future power will not be cut for the production of aero engines.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We have taken up this matter with the Orissa Government and the Orissa State Electricity Board about power cut. Though we have received no such assurance, we are hopeful that there would be no power-cut imposed in view of the vital nature of this factory.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** The Minister says that the Orissa Government have been asked to augment the water supply. I wonder how the State Government can do so, only the monsoons can do it in the reservoir. The only thing that the Orissa Government can do is this. They supply fifty per cent of power to the Andhra Government. Supposing the supply of power to other State is stopped, this vital unit would be served.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** He is only indicating how the Andhra Government can meet our request. If they do not do that much of power generation and give it for water supply, then water supply can be restored, that is what he says. It is up to the Orissa Government, what they want to do. We have stressed upon them the need for giving us water supply which they have cut down. That is the efforts that we have been making.

#### Payment of Stipend to Fresh Recruits by Chartered Accountants

\* 504, **SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :** will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS pleased to state :

(a) whether majority of chartered Accountants employ young Graduates for a period of 3-4 years as Article Clerks without any remuneration;

(b) if so, whether it conforms to the practice followed in other countries, like U. K. and Australia; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure payment of some minimum stipend to the Article Clerks ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):**  
(a) Regulations framed under the Chartered Accountants Acts, 1949 which govern these matters do not cast any obligation on the Chartered Accountants to pay any remuneration to their apprentice Articled Clerks. It is understood that some Chartered Accountants do make voluntary payments.

(b) As far as information is available, even in countries like U. K. and Australia there is no element of compulsion in the payment of stipend to the Articled Clerks.

(c) Government at present have no proposals to ensure compulsory payment of any minimum stipend to the Articled Clerks, This aspect will however be examined.

**SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA :** Is there any minimum wage given to class IV officers and other officers also ? If so why should these graduates be deprived of any remuneration even though they put in more labour than the officers referred to above ? Is it not possible to issue some instructions to the chartered accountants to pay a

graded stipend of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 for the first year, second year and so on?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : It is a very forceful suggestion for action. As laws stand now, the Chartered Accountants Council will have to issue instructions. This matter, as I said, will be examined.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Considering the disparities in income and the fact that these Chartered accountants are earning fabulous amounts of money for their works, is it not justifiable to make a legislation to give some stipends to these Articled Clerks ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There is a sense of justice behind the suggestion. As I have submitted, the matter will be examined.

श्री धन शाह प्रवान : चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स की अप्रेंटिसशिप के लिये जो तीन चार वर्ष की अवधि आजकल है क्या सरकार उस को कम करने का बिचार कर रही है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Articled Clerks will have to undergo a period of four years training and the Audit Clerks for six years. It is purely an internal matter regulated by the Chartered Accountants Council, and the Government will not normally interfere with the training and the period of training when the Council fixes for them.

Proposal for Oil Refinery in North-Western Region

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\* 507. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK :  
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

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

(a) whether Government are having second thoughts on the proposal to set up a giant-size Refinery to serve the North-Western Region;

(b) whether Government propose to set up another Committee of experts to find out a location for setting up the Refinery; and

(c) if so, its terms of reference and the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

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

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : What is the present position of availability of petroleum products in the country and is the country self-sufficient in this regard? If we are importing petroleum products, what is the quantity imported and the foreign exchange involved ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The question is about creating new refining capacity, and the supplementary is with regard to the production reached so far and how far there is a gap. Today we have the necessity of about 20 million tonnes of crude. As against that, although I do not have the exact figures here because this does not rise out of the main question, our present capacity is about 7 million tonnes.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : ग्वाल्हियर और मोरेना के अन्दर पिछले अनेक दिनों से इस बात का प्रयास चल रहा है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह इन क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना खोलवाने का प्रयत्न करेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल प्रवान मंत्री से मित्रा बा और उन्होंने भी आश्वासन दिया था। वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय से पहले जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने भी आश्वासन दिया था कि वह खोलने के लिए तैयार है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : As far as I am aware, so far as the location of the refinery in the north-western region is concerned, no final decision about locating it in Madhya Pradesh or Gwalior has so far been taken, because different States are asking for it, and various locations are under consideration, in which Madhya Pradesh is also one.

श्री बखाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि कमिशन ने उत्तर प्रदेश

के अन्दर आगरे में खोलने के बारे में जो तय किया है वह रिकान्ट्री कब तक चलेगी?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** As I said just now claims are being made by various States like U. P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. The decision on this has to be taken mainly on technoeconomic considerations. While the decision to have additional refining capacity is nearly taken, the location is now under consideration, and Agra and Mathura in U. P. are also locations which are under consideration.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Out of a total production of 3.68 million tonnes or crude oil by ONGC in the country, 3.5 million tonnes are from Gujarat. There are more oilfields coming up in Mehsana district. May I know whether Government will keep this fact in mind and locate the new refinery in North Gujarat, especially in Mehsana district?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a suggestion for action. You can take note of it.

अगरतला में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस  
आयोग की परियोजना के चालू  
होने में विलम्ब

\*508. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता में अगरतला तक वस्तु 3-डी ड्रिलिंग रिगों का ले जाने के लिए जो ठेकेदार रखा गया था वह अप्रैल/मई, 1970 तक अपना कार्य पूरा नहीं कर सका और इस कार्य में उसने एक वर्ष का विलम्ब किया जिससे अगरतला में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की परियोजना चालू होने में विलम्ब हुआ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ठेकेदार द्वारा किए गए विलम्ब के कारण तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) क्या ठेकेदार पर कोई जुर्माना किया गया है; और

(घ) ठेके के अन्तर्गत ठेकेदार को दी जाने वाली कुल एक लाख 70 हजार रुपये की राशि में से अब तक कितनी राशि दे दी गई है?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE).** (a) The contractor could not complete the transport of the structures by April-May 1970. Transport of 4 pieces was delayed by over a year and for the other six pieces, delivery took about 6 months. The aspect of delay in the commissioning of the project is yet to be looked into by C. B. L. which is investigating into this case.

(b) Any loss caused to ONGC in this contract will be known after the CBI investigation is completed.

(c) No, Sir. However, the matter is under dispute.

(d) Rs 1,23,165 has been paid pending final settlement.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : जिस ठेकेदार को काम करने का ठेका दिया गया क्या उसको पहले भी इस प्रकार के काम करने का अनुभव था, क्या उस को पहले भी इस प्रकार का ठेका दिया गया था? क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि उसने ऐसे काम पहले नहीं किये थे लेकिन फिर भी उसको ठेका दे दिया गया? क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि इसको इस वास्ते इस काम को करने का ठेका दिया गया कि बहुत ऊँचे दर्जे के लोगों ने इसकी सिफारिश की थी? इसको 1,23,165 रुपये का जो पेमेंट किया गया है वह कितने टुकड़ों में किया गया है? इसकी जांच जो आप करवा रहे हैं, वह कब प्रारम्भ हुई थी और उस जांच की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट कब तक आने की सम्भावना है?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** The questions are relevant and that is precisely why

the matter has been taken up by CBI. Whether the selection of this particular contractor was not on merits, whether it was on account of some favouritism shown by a particular officer against whom allegations are made and against whom a case has been registered by the CBI, whether in spite of the delay which is a clear case of failure on the part of the contractor, a large payment of Rs 1,23,165 out of Rs 1.74 lakhs or 1 70 lakhs has already been made on account of the orders passed by this officer—all these are matters of allegation into which CBI is making an enquiry. I agree these are relevant questions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह साफ हो गया है कि किसी बहुत बड़े आदमी ने उसको सिफारिश की थी, इस लिए उसको ठेका दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन व्यक्ति था जिस ने सरकार पर प्रभाव डाला और उसको ठेका दिलाया जबकि इसे कोई अनुबन्ध नहीं था? 1,70,000 में काम पूरा होना था लेकिन काम 25 प्रतिशत भी नहीं हुआ और उसको 1,23,165 रुपये का पेमेंट कर दिया गया। जो हानि हुई है उसको क्या इस ठेकेदार से बसूल किया जाएगा?

SHRI H R GOKHALE, From the information I have, I can inform the hon member that in spite of objections raised by the Calcutta office of ONGC, one officer whose name is Mr J Swarup, who was then Joint Secretary, Transport, concurred in the original contract and it is alleged that it was he who passed the payment of 90 per cent of the bills in spite of the delay. This matter is under investigation by the CBI.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की है?

श्री एच० धार० गोखले : कार्रवाई का संभाव्य तब होगा जब सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो पैसा दे दिया गया है...

MR SPEAKER : He has given the information; that is enough. He says it is already under investigation by the CBI.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे दूसरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया है। 25 प्रतिशत काम हुआ और आपने 1 70,000 में से 1,23,165 रुपये दे दिए। बाकी काम पर जो खर्चा होना क्या वह सारा खर्चा उससे लिया जाएगा? जो हानि होगी क्या वह उससे बसूल की जायेगी?

MR SPEAKER : He says it is part of the first question.

SHRI H R GOKHALE : It is not a question of completing part of the work. As the hon Member perhaps knows, this was a contract for transport of certain material from Calcutta by road. There was a period fixed within which it had to be done. It was not done within that period. It was a clear lapse on the part of the contractor. Firstly, because a major part of the goods were contracted to be sent quickly by road. Instead of doing that, it was sent by rail. Now, all these things are clearly a matter not only breach of contract but also a question of investigation whether this happens on account of the connivance on the part of some officer, and that is precisely what is under investigation by the CBI today.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA : May I know when it has been entrusted to the CBI for investigation and whether any time limit has been fixed for the CBI to submit the report?

SHRI H R GOKHALE : As far as I know, immediately after this was brought to the notice of the government the CBI investigation was moved. I do not have with me here information just now as to the exact date on which the prosecution has been launched against Shri Swarup. I am expecting that the CBI will give me an early report. It has informed us that it has not yet completed the investigation.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : May I know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken against



[Shri M. Kuthnaswamy]  
this delinquent officer in the mean-time,  
pending the CBI inquiry ?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** It is an allegation and no formal charge-sheet has been prepared. The charge-sheet will be made when the preliminary investigation by the CBI is over

**SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHI :** Why don't you suspend him in the mean-time ?

Cases of new constructions referred to  
Valuation Cell of Income-Tax  
Department

\*509. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax Officers have to refer all cases of new constructions of Rs. 5 lakhs and over to the Valuation Cell ;

(b) if so, the number of cases on an average referred every month to the Cell and the number of cases disposed of every month ; and

(c) the number of cases pending finalisation with the Valuation Cell as on 1st March, 1972 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) Amongst others, all cases of Estate Duty, Wealth tax and Gift-tax, where the accountable person assessee has shown the value of any individual immovable property at Rs. 5 lakhs or more are referred to the Valuation Cell ; under the Income-tax Act, where there is a reasonable suspicion that the assessee has under-stated the value of immovable property by Rs. 50,000 or more, the case is referred to the Valuation Cell.

(b) and (c). The figures in respect of cases of over Rs. 5 lakhs referred to the Valuation Cell are not separately available. However, with reference to the total number of cases referred to the Valuation Cell, the position is as under :—

(i) Average number of cases referred to the Valuation Cell every month during the year 1971-72 upto 29.2.1972 . . . 137

(ii) Average number of cases disposed of per month during the year 1971-72: upto 29.2.1972 . . . 83

(iii) Total number of cases pending finalisation with the Valuation Cell as on 1st March, 1972. 823

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** May I know from the hon. Minister the total amount of additional valuation that has been made by the Valuation Cell on the values that have been mentioned by the assesses ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** The total value of property valued by the Valuation Cell during the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 amounts to about Rs. 155 crores. During the process of valuation the Cell detected under-valuation to the tune of Rs. 68 crores.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** It is seen from the answer that on an average 137 cases are referred to the Valuation Cell every month whereas only 83 cases are disposed of every month. There is already a backlog of more than 800 cases. May I know if they are going to increase the staff for the Valuation Cell so that there is expeditious disposal of those cases ? Secondly, are there any guidelines laid down by the department for judging this valuation ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** Because of the increased workload on the Valuation Cell, it has been decided to augment the number of units by addition of eight more units. The units will be located at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Bangalore. As far as guidelines are concerned, the Taxation Law Amendment Bill proposes certain disciplines as far registered valuers are concerned.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Has the department itself laid down any guidelines for the Valuation Cell to work out the value of properties ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir the guidelines are laid down.

Government of India going to take note of this suggestion and start this independent bank to provide facilities to small cultivators in the country ?

नई दिल्ली में एक कृषि बैंक की स्थापना

MR. SPEAKER : Take it as a suggestion.

\*510. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a suggestion for action.

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नई दिल्ली में एक कृषि बैंक स्थापित करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब;

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion for action.

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए विदेशों से भी सहायता मांगी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं; और

Loans Sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation and Agricultural Finance Corporation to Projects in Gujarat

(ग) कितनी सहायता मांगी गई है और विदेशों ने इस बारे में क्या शर्तें रखी हैं?

\*511. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

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

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation and Agricultural Finance Corporation in the Gujarat State during the last three years;

(b) the names of the projects for which the loans were sanctioned; and

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

(c) whether any fresh requests for loans from Gujarat are Pending with the institutions ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India has received representations by various organisations of small cultivators and ryots in various States requesting for the establishment of one single agency and the starting of an independent agricultural bank for providing facilities to marginal farmers, weaker sections of the society and small cultivators; if so, what action is the Government of India going to take to establish such an independent bank in the country to provide facilities to small cultivators; if not, why is the Government of India not going to establish such a bank ? Is the

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). During the last 3 financial years the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned total loans (net) of Rs. 701.83 lakhs to the following 8 concerns located in Gujarat State :—

S. No.	Name of Industrial concerns	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount of loans sanctioned
1.	Tata Chemical Ltd., Mithapur	50.00
2.	Cellulose Products of India Ltd., Ahmedabad	3.00
3.	Amreli Sahakari Krishi Khand Udyog Ltd, Amreli	90.00
4.	Precision Bearings (I) Ltd, Maneja	5.61
5.	Gujarat Polyamides Ltd., Udhana	150.00
6.	Indian Farmers Fertilisers Corporation Ltd. Kalol and Kandla.	300.00
7.	Sardar Vallabhai Patel Khand Udyog Co-operative Society, Dhoraji.	90.00
8.	Gujarat State Fertilisers Company Ltd., Bajina	13.22
		701.83

During the last 3 financial years the Agricultural Finance Corporation approved scheme worth Rs. 8 crores to Gujarat Electricity Board for energisation of irrigation wells.

(c) As on 31st March, 1972 the Industrial Finance Corporation of India had 7 pending applications from 5 concerns located in Gujarat State for aggregate financial assistance of Rs. 820.00 lakhs (including loans to the extent of Rs. 700 lakhs).

No proposal from Gujarat State is pending with the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

SHRI VEKARIA : May I know from the Minister how many applications were rejected during the last three years and what were the main causes for their rejection? Secondly, what was the percentage for Gujarat of the total loans sanctioned for the whole country by this Corporation?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : During the last three years no application has been rejected; seven applications are pending. As far as Gujarat is concerned, it is 7.5 per cent.

SHRI VEKARIA : The hon. Minister has said that seven applications are

pending before the Industrial Finance Corporation. What are the reasons for delaying these applications and how soon will they be cleared?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These are at various stages of examination.

#### Proposal for Bengal Regiment in the Army

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\*512. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have urged the Central Government to constitute a Bengali regiment in the Army as a step towards solving the acute unemployment problem in the State; and

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

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

(b) The Government are not in favour of raising any new regiment based on a class.

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** As the reply is not very clear, I want to know the definition of the class under which Bengalis have been put.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA** The reply does not imply that Bengalis are a class. The reply has been given in the manner the question has been framed. People who speak Bengali constitute a class or linguistic group in the country. Our policy has been made clear that we will not discriminate among citizens of the country on the basis of either language or caste or creed or religion as far as recruitment to the armed forces is concerned. We only look to the medical standards and physical fitness of the recruits. That is the only consideration. We do not wish to create any further regiments or any units based on any of these classes which may be on the basis of either language or religion or what ever it is.

**SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** I want to know whether there are no regiments in the Army known as Marathi Regiment, Rajputana Rifles, Assam Rifles and Jat Regiment, named on regional basis.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल सवन को यह बात मालूम है कि ये रेजिमेंट्स पहल से ही चली आ रही है। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की नीति है कि हम इस तरह की नई रेजिमेंट्स या नये यूनिट्स नहीं बनायेगे। पुराने नाम भी बदले जा सकते हैं, लेकिन हम को उन्हें सावधानी से और ध्यान से बदलना चाहिये, क्योंकि हमारी सेना में जो परम्पराये चली आ रही है, उन को एकदम और जल्दी से बदलने से नुकसान होना का भय है। हमारी यह पक्की नीति है कि पुराने गुनामी के जमाने से और उस के बाद जो कुछ गतिजा हुई हैं, उन को जल्दी से जल्दी सुधारे।

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** The hon. Minister, I should say, has given a peculiar argument against it. It is known that during the British days, during the Company days, the whole Indian Army was known as Bengal Army. It was disbanded after

1857. During the First World War there was a regiment called as Bengal Regiment. It was also disbanded for political reasons. There are innumerable regiments, brigades, etc., in the name of region, caste and community. I do not understand how the hon. Minister could put forth an argument that they do not want now to continue what was there during the British period. Why don't you have the courage to abolish then all the regional territorial or sub nation names from the Indian Army?

In view of these facts that the demand for raising a Bengali regiment is historical, factual and in keeping with the traditions and practices of the past Governments, and that there is a feeling voiced many times in West Bengal and a proposal made by the West Bengal Government now, may I know whether the Government will reconsider this proposal or, otherwise whether the Government will abolish all regional territorial or sub nation names from all the regiments of the Indian Army?

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य का खयाल यह है कि एक दफा बंगाली रेजिमेंट भी बना दी जाये और फिर ये सब नाम एग साथ खत्म कर दिये जायें।

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA** Sir, I have actually explained all the points that the hon. Member has raised. I will again repeat them with your permission.

I have already said that these regiments of various names, nationalities, languages or regions, were there earlier. Now, our policy is to disband them, not in the sense of disbanding the regiments as such but not keeping them wholly restricted to such classes. This will have to be done with great care and with a great deal of forethought. I may also make it clear that in the absence of there being a regiment by the name of Bengal Regiment, it does not preclude any citizen of Bengal from becoming a member of any of the armed forces.

**DR. RANEN SEN** They are precluded.

**SHRE VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** This is absolutely wrong. If any hon. Member suggests that anybody is precluded from getting into the Army or the Air Force or the Navy if he meets the physical and medical requirements, it is absolutely wrong and without foundation. They are not precluded. I can assure them officially and categorically that they are most welcome and we recruit them as the finest fighting people. There is no question about it. We do not want to have any names to cannote these things. The people of Bengal are most welcome, and we regard them as good fighting persons as any in the country.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** During the British rule every Bengali was fraught with suspicion. No Bengali youth was ever admitted in the army because they thought that Bengalis were not loyal to the Britishers. You know the history of the Bengalis who fought for the national struggle. There are already so many regiments, and I am sure that the hon. Minister and even his successor will never be able to remove them because of historical reasons. In case they do not want to start a Bengali Regiment called Subhash Regiment from Bengal?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** This is a suggestion which can be considered.

**श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल :** जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हम जाति धर्म और प्रांतों के नाम के रेजिमेंट समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, यह एक खराबी है, तो कोई निश्चित अवधि बताएं कि जब तक इस खराबी को वह खत्म करेंगे? क्योंकि इस से सेनाओं के सिपाहियों के घन्दर काफी आंतरिक रूप से असंतोष रहता है और पक्षपात भी होता है। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या प्रायः कोई निश्चित अवधि होगी जब तक कि ये समाप्त हो जाएंगे?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** माननीय सदस्य की बात को हम मंजूर तो करते हैं पर कोई निश्चित अवधि बताना संभव नहीं है।

**श्री राम चन्द्र बिकल :** क्यों?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** बहुत से कारण हैं। बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हैं। हम लोग उस को लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अर्वाध निश्चित करना कठिन है।

**SHRI S. N. MISRA :** May I know from the hon. Minister, during the last 25 years, how many of these regional names of the regiments have been changed?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Sir, I do not have the information now.

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो अभी हाल में डाकुओं ने आत्म-समर्पण किया है तो उस इलाके में छतरपुर, हीरापुर, भिब मुरैना और बिन्ध्य प्रदेश के इन्दर क्या आप का कोई रेजिमेंट खोलने का विचार है जिस से वहाँ डकैती करने वाले लोगो को रोजगार मिल जाय और डकैती बन्द हो जाय?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** जिस क्षेत्र का माननीय सदस्य ने यहाँ पर उल्लेख किया वहाँ से हम लोग अपनी सेना में भर्ती करते हैं। वहाँ रेकूटिंग सेटस हैं जो रेकूट करते हैं और वहाँ जो भी इस लायक पाए जाते हैं कि जो आर्मी में भर्ती किए जाय, वह भर्ती किये जाते हैं।

**श्री भागीरथ भंडार :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह जवाब दिया है कि हम जाति के आधार पर कोई भी रेजिमेंट का गठन अब नहीं करेंगे और जो पहले से हैं उन को धीरे धीरे तोड़ेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी सिख रेजिमेंट, गोरखा रेजिमेंट या जाट रेजिमेंट के नाम से रेजिमेंट काम कर रहे हैं उन में अभी

जो आप भर्ती करते हैं क्या वह जाट रेजिमेंट है तो केवल जाट ही भर्ती किये जाते हैं, या सिख रेजिमेंट हैं तो केवल सिख ही भर्ती किए जाते हैं? और भविष्य में जो आप भर्ती करेंगे वह किस आधार पर करेंगे : यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन रेजिमेंट्स के नाम उन्होंने लिए उन में न केवल वे बल्कि दूसरे लोग भी भर्ती किए जायेंगे यदा कदा।

**SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :** May I know whether the regional names in respect of the Army are going to be abolished? If so, when?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I have already answered it. We cannot fix a time limit for it.

#### **Operational Efficiency of Indian Airlines**

\*513. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA ;**  
**SHRI P. GANGADEB :**

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

(a) whether operational efficiency of the Indian Airlines has been deteriorating in recent years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to improve the same?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION :** (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The working of Indian Airlines has been adversely affected due to the continuing unsatisfactory labour situation in the Corporation. Soon after the lock-out of March 1971, the Government set up a Committee to examine the organisational and administrative structure of Indian Airlines and the relationship between the Management and its employees, and to make recommendations with particular reference

to personnel policies and practices. This Committee was headed by Shri N. P. Sen, who was subsequently appointed Chairman of the Corporation. Its report is under active consideration of the Management, and all efforts are being made to improve the working of the airlines.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that except the seven newly acquired Boeings and the seven Caravelles, all other planes in your fleet are losing money every time they are air-borne and even Caravelles are not earning profits if it is a flight of more than 900 km. If so what steps are being taken to make these flights economically viable?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** The break-even factor varies from plane to plane. It is true that the jet planes are more profitable than the turbo-props because the turbo-props are the older design of planes and their break-even factor is, therefore, much higher. This is something we have to live with because we have these planes and we cannot convert them all overnight into jets. However, steps are always being made to improve the operational efficiency by improving the load factors because if we get the full load factor, then the break-even adverse effect is less.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** I would like to know from the Minister whether the Indian Airlines has suffered a heavy loss during the financial year ended 31st March 1970 and whether it is a fact that during the last financial year ended 31st March 1972 the Airlines will suffer a loss of nearly Rs. 6 crores. If so, what are the reasons? If so, is it due to the using of old types of aircraft? Or is it due to the slow progress of the tourist traffic? Or is it due to the failure of the industrial relations department to maintain harmonious relations between the management and the employees and the Airlines?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** There are a number of factors which are responsible for the Airlines making an expected loss in 1971-72 of Rs. 5.20 crores. These factors include the Bangla Desh situation in which we had to overfly Pakistan-occupied territory in Bangla Desh. At that time we

had to go right round. Then, we had to cancel the flights to Kabul because we were overflying Pakistan territory. We have to pay a crore of rupees extra for hi-jacking insurance following the hi-jacking of our plane. The cost of fuel is steadily rising with each new levy on kerosene. Wage increases have been agreed to in regard to various categories. Some of the Planes are uneconomical and as you say rightly, they lead to a loss. As I also said in my reply, the labour management relations have not been as harmonious as they should be. All these are contributory factors towards the loss.

**SHRI P. GANGADHAR :** The I. A. Workers' affairs is worse than hijacking because it affects not only the passengers but the whole country. I would like to know about this. In view of the fact that the highly-paid operatives of the Indian Airlines are holding the Government and the country to ransom, may I know, (a) what steps have been taken to meet the situation created by the go-slow threat and today by the strike notice; and (b) whether the Government is going to declare Airlines as an essential service and to ban strikes and go-slow in order to raise the operational efficiency of the airlines?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** Various steps are available under the Industrial Disputes Act to settle the dispute; we hope that those steps will be adhered to. The strike notice that the hon Member referred to is a new development, an unhappy development. We had referred the matter to the Chief Labour Commissioner for conciliation and bilateral talks are progressing. This is regarding the strike notice.

Regarding the go-slow, Sir, on the 17th, 18th and 19th, the position was very bad. Yesterday there were fewer delays than before and I can only express the hope that the delays will disappear.

As far as the question of Essential Services is concerned, as I understand it, the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance is no longer in force, but whatever legal measures are necessary, the Government will certainly look into it but they would prefer that strikes should not be banned and that all disputes should be settled in a normal democratic manner.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** Due to growing inefficiency for various reasons which the Minister stated just now, we find that passengers are informed at the airport about the delay of the flights due to various engineering or technical or some other reasons. They have to stay there indefinitely. In case of the delay of the flight, would it be possible for the IAC to inform passengers in advance saying, for such and such reasons the flight is likely to be delayed? Of course, sometimes they say that the technical difficulty developed all of a sudden. But otherwise, is it possible for the Indian Airlines to inform the passengers in advance in case of such delay so that they may not be inconvenienced?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** It is not possible to give this information always because there are many reasons. The plane might be delayed while coming from another station. There may be engineering snags or some technical defect and it would take some time for those things to be sorted out. Now we have put up closed circuit television and once you get into the airport you are informed as to when it will go.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** With regard to go slow by the engineers, may I draw his attention to a statement which appeared in the Press on behalf of the Engineers Association that all points in dispute have been agreed to except one and that one relates to differentials in the pay scale which they are prepared to refer to arbitration, but the Government is not agreeable? If Government is not agreeable to arbitration it shows up the Government in a very poor light.

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** There is no question of Government not agreeing and in fact Government has been keen that the matter should go before arbitration. I would like to take this opportunity to clarify the issue. I am sorry that any feeling is being created that the Government is trying to suppress any information from the House, which is the last thing that I have ever done or would like to do. A letter was written by the union and the management to my colleague, the Minister for Rehabilitation. They said that they have "by and large" reached agreements on "almost" all matters, but there is one item on which agreement

has not yet been reached and "it is our hope that we will be able to reach an agreement on this in the next few days." The final settlement will be in sight as soon as the last point is sorted out. I would wish that there is a settlement on this last point also. This was a move, and I said in my statement that both I and that Labour Minister were seized of the matter. So, the question of in any way suppressing information does not arise. As regards the point that the hon. Member had raised, on that last point no agreement has yet been reached; but if they reach an agreement to refer it to arbitration, we would welcome it. There has never been any reluctance on the part of the management to refer any issue to arbitration which is within the reasonable competence of the union, not an issue which is outside what should normally be discussed by the union.

SHRI A.P. SHARMA: How can he refer the go slow tactics to arbitration?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During the last three months, how many flights took off not in time and how many were cancelled?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not have this information immediately available with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make a submission with your permission? This question relates to the operational efficiency of the Indian Airlines. Am I right, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is always right. All of us are wrong but he alone is right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was in that context that I had asked the question. How is it that the hon. Minister is trying to conceal the facts from the House?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not concealing it, but he has asked for notice, and if he

is given notice, he will have no objection to answer the question.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI rose—

MR. SPEAKER: It is better that Shri N.K. Sanghi asks his question now. Otherwise, he will raise the matter afterwards.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI: I am grateful to you for allowing me to ask a question now.

I would like to recall the discussion on the floor of the House yesterday during Question Hour when Shri R.K. Khadilkar had very clearly stated that an agreement had been arrived at on Monday, the 17th instant with the engineers. This was laid on the Table of the House, and he clearly stated that an agreement had been arrived at. But now the hon. Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation has stated that no agreement has been arrived at. I do not know whose veto is going to work, the veto of the Minister of Labour or that of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation. But I would certainly like to know from you what we Members should do when such statements are made.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is going to be over. Does he want a reply to his question or not?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There is no question of any veto over it. I have said actually what the position is. The letter which was written to Shri R.K. Khadilkar has been, I think, placed on the Table of the House yesterday according to your direction. It makes the position quite clear. It was this letter which Shri R.K. Khadilkar had referred to as an agreement. When I was making my statement, I did not, in my judgement, feel that that this was an agreement because the letter itself says that we have got to discuss for another three or four days and then we shall come to an agreement, and therefore, I could not have told the House that the matter had been settled. It is a simple affair.



**MR. SPEAKER :** He should tell Shri R. K. Khadilkar also that he should be very cautious about it.

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** In fact, I myself was surprised yesterday.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** On the 17th instant, at ten o'clock, an agreement had been arrived at; you may call it even a partial agreement or a tentative agreement. The draft of the letter is there with you, and if you read it, you will see that it is very clear that on a number of points they had already arrived at an agreement, and on some points where there is disagreement, they say that let Government refer the matter to arbitration. My question is this. Would it not have been possible for the hon. Minister to place even that limited agreement before the House so that the misunderstanding in the minds of certain Members that these aircraft engineers were indulging in anti-national activities might not have been there? Permit me to point out that in this very House it was said by some Members that these people were indulging in anti-national activities, and immediately Shri Shashi Bhushan got up and said 'Do not use the word 'anti-national'', and then only that word was actually withdrawn. Therefore, though unconsciously or unwittingly, is the hon. Minister not responsible for creating such an impression in the minds of the MPS?

**DR. KARAN SINGH :** The discussions between the union and the management had been going on for many days. They had met me and also my colleague the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, and this letter that they had written was one more in the series of the same talks. But in my judgment at least it was not a settlement. And what is more, the go-alow tactics was continuing. So, I was not in a position to come triumphantly to the House and say that an agreement had been settled, because I did not want to give an impression which was not correct. It may have been a difference of judgment. In my judgment, this did not constitute an agreement or a settlement. That is all.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now, the question Hour is over, and the hon. Minister has made the position clear.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### *Instructions to Indian Airlines to Operate Boeing 737 at Cochin Airport with Load Penalty*

\*501. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Kerala Minister for Transport and Electricity had requested the Centre to instruct the Indian Airlines to operate Boeing 737 at Cochin Airport, with load penalty; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has been given careful consideration, but it has not been possible to implement it.

##### *Utilisation of PL. 48 Funds*

\*505. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much of the amount at the disposal of the United States under the PL.480 Funds has been spent in India during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : A statement giving the information is laid on the House,

## STATEMENT

Amount spent from U. S. PL. 480 funds during 1970-71 and 1971-72 :—

PURPOSE	Amount spent	
	1970-71 (12 months) (Rs. crores)	April 71 to Dec, 71 (9 months) (Rs. crores) £
A. For U. S. uses including USIS, USAID and other U.S. agencies, These figures also include :—	33.94	33.69
(a) Freight paid by the U. S. on their relief supplies to India		
(b) expenditure on account of grants given by them for research in health, agriculture, education, etc.		
(c) rupee costs of the U. S. technical assistance programme.		
B. For expenditure by American tourists U. S. citizens and Foundations.	1.34	0.85
C. Other withdrawals.		
1. Conversions from rupees into other currencies,	6.84	9.12
2. Aid to Nepal.	9.50	—
3. Cooley loans to Indo-U.S. enterprises.	9.36	12.60
4. Loans to Govt. of India.	50.00	—
5. Grants to Govt. of India.	0.07	1.72
5. Grants to educational and institutions.	3.77	2.52
7. Grants to Rural Electrification Corporation.	14.00	4.67
	—	—
<i>Total 'C'</i>	93.56	30.63
	—	—
Grand Total A. + B. + C.	128.84	65.17
	—	—

£ Figures for the last quarter of 1971-72 are not yet available.

**Allegation Re. Presence of U. S. Agents in Defence College**

\*506. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the press report in the '*Blitz*' dated the 18th March, 1972 under

the caption 'U. S. Agents in our Defence College'; and

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

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

(b) Due care is taken before admitting foreign students in our Defence Training

Institutions. The facts in regard to the two officers in question have been re-checked. The allegations in regard to them are incorrect.

**Re-Orientation of projects affected by  
Suspension of U. S. Military  
Credit Facilities**

\*514. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any defence project has been adversely affected due to suspension of military credit facilities by the United States Government; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to reorient the projects towards complete indigenisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). There has been adverse effect. Steps have been taken to neutralise it. Indigenous development is being expedited.

**Shortage of Essential Plastic Raw  
Material used by Various Sectors  
of Industries**

\*515. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether delay in clearing petrochemical projects has resulted in an acute shortage of essential plastic raw material used by small, medium and organized sectors of industries;

(b) whether the shortage of raw material is likely to result in under-utilization, closure, unemployment in the consuming industries and rise in prices; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Petrochemical projects which require heavy capital investment and have a

long gestation period are generally planned on the basis of estimated demands over a period of 5-6 years. Production available from the existing units which were planned before 1968-69, is at present marginally short of demand for plastic raw materials which has grown at a rate faster than envisaged when the existing units were planned.

(b) and (c). The availability position of these raw materials is being closely watched. Necessary steps are being taken to maximise the availability of raw materials to ensure that no hardship is caused.

**Role of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.  
in Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant  
Project**

\*516. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. has formulated any plans for greater participation in the second and third stages of expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant Project; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plans formulated and their implementation schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

**Role of Garden Reach Workshops  
Ltd. in Expansion of Bokaro  
Steel Plant Project**

In the matter of supply of technological equipment for the Bokaro Steel Plant, Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. has emerged as the second biggest manufacturer, next only to the Heavy Engineering Corporation. For the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant, orders were received by the Company for 84 Cranes and various technological equipments, totalling about 8,200 tonnes,

apart from pipelines, flanges and pipe fittings; Rotary Drum Cooler for Sintering Plant, Mechanical Crystallisers; Fabrication and installation of equipment in six soaking pits; and some non-standard equipment.

2 Encouraged by the response of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. in regard to the fabrications of equipment for the first stage expansion, the Management of Bokaro Project had advised Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. to plan for even greater participation in the building of the second and third stages of the expansion of the Bokaro Steel Project.

3. For the second stage expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant, i.e. increase in the capacity of this plant from 1.7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes, the Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. have so far received orders for technological equipments totalling about 6403 tonnes, besides E. O. T. Cranes totalling about 479 tonnes. These orders are required to be executed as under :—

By December 1972	2274 tons
By December 1973	1900 tons
By December 1974	2066 tons
By December 1975	642 tons
Total :	6882 tons

Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. has drawn up their production schedules to meet the above delivery requirements.

The Company are also submitting quotations to Bokaro Steel Ltd. for other equipments required for the second stage expansion, and hope to receive substantial further orders.

Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. will plan for participation in the third stage expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant as soon as details in regard to such expansion are finalised.

#### Performance of 'Vijayanta' Tank

\*517. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Vijayanta' tank manufactured in Avadi has proved better than the tanks used by Pakistan in the last war; and

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to increase the capacity of Avadi Factor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKLA) Vijayanta is known to be one of the best tank of its classes currently in use. Since Pakistan used various classes of tank in the recent conflict an exact comparison is not possible.

(b) Steps to augment the capacity of Avadi Factory are already under implementation.

#### पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की योजनाएँ

\*518. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्री महोदय, ने जयपुर में मार्च के अन्तिम सप्ताह में प्रथम नवयुवक होस्टल के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर कहा था कि पाँचवीं योजना के अन्दर दस लाख विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का स्वरूप क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . यद्यपि कोई स्पष्ट लक्ष्य नहीं बताया गया था, तथापि आशा व्यक्त की गई थी कि आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या लगभग दस लाख तक पहुँच सकती है । इस आधार पर कि पाँचवीं योजनावर्षी के दौरान

1973 में अनुमानित 400,000 पर्यटकों की संख्या 1978 में दुगुनी अर्थात् 800,000 हो जायेगी, पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटन के आषारभूत उपादानों (इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर) को सुदृढ़ एवं समुन्नत करने के लिए पांचवीं योजनावधि के लिए योजनायें तैयार कर रहा है। दशाब्द के अन्त तक अर्थात् 1980 तक दस लाख पर्यटकों का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जाना चाहिये।

#### Naphtha Cracker Projects Near Baroda

\*519. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, the 30-crores naphtha cracker projects in the Petro-chemical complex near Baroda have since started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when these projects are likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (c) . The Naphtha Cracker and the down stream projects in the Gujarat Petro-chemical complex are scheduled to go on stream in 1974.

(b) Question does not arise.

**कृत्रिम रबड़ बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने की योजना**

\*520. श्री झार० बी० बड़ै : क्या पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृत्रिम रबड़ बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों को किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . स्टैरो-स्पेसिफिक पौलीबूटाडाइन रबड़ के 20,000 मीटरी टन के निर्माण के लिए, बड़ीदा में स्थित गुजरात ओलिफिन्स प्रायोजना के एक अनुप्रवाही यूनिट के रूप में एक यूनिट के सारकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रायोजना पर 3.43 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा अंश सहित 13.50 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी परिव्यय होने का अनुमान है।

#### Non- Supply of Oxygen Gas by Chemists at Delhi

3442. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Report that Delhi chemists are taking Oxygen off their sales list for various reasons and the manufacturers of Oxygen in the capital have decided not to supply Oxygen Gas cylinders to shops; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to maintain the normal supply of Oxygen?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government have seen a report to this effect. There is, however, no shortage of Oxygen gas cylinders in Delhi and adequate stocks of the cylinders are being maintained by most of the chemists and the Super Bazar. No shortage of these cylinder in Delhi is also anticipated in the near future .

#### Loans given by Garhwa Branch of State Bank of India in Palamau, Bihar

3443. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers and poor people are being deprived of the loan facility from the Garhwa branch of State Bank of India in Palamau, Bihar;

(b) if not, the number of persons who have been given loans; and

(c) the total number of applications pending sanction in the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Functioning of Foreign Banks of India

3444. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name and number of foreign banks functioning in the country and the working capital of each of them at present; and

(b) the number of Indians working in these banks at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The names of the 12 foreign banks functioning in the country together with their working capital as on the 31st December, 1971 are given in the attached statement. 10295 Indians were employed by the foreign banks in India as on the 30th April, 1970, the last date upto which figures are available.

#### Statement

(In lakhs of rupees)

#### Working capital as on

SI. No. Name of Foreign Banks 31st December, 1971.

1.	National and Grindlays Bank	327.81
2.	First National City Bank	100.74
3.	Chartered Bank	91.03

4.	Mercantile Bank	49.40
5.	American Express	47.85
6.	Bank of America	47.53
7.	Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation	16.68
8.	Bank of Tokyo	12.24
9.	Algemene Bank of Nederland	7.43
10.	Banque Nationale De Paris	11.06
11.	British Bank of the Middle East	8.73
12.	Mitsui Bank	3.39

#### Capital Investment by Foreign Oil Companies

3445. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the amount of capital employed by the three major Oil Companies, including their refineries as on 31st December 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Capital employed by the three major foreign oil companies, including their refineries, as on 31.12.70 was as under:

	(Rs. lakhs) Amount
1. Burmah Shell	6066.00
2. Caltex	1633.48
3. Esso	2901.70

Information relating to 31.12.71 is not yet available.

#### Investment by Foreign Companies

3446. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries and factories in which capital has been invested during

the years from 1969 to 1971 by foreign companies together with the actual amount of the capital invested in each of them, separately; and

(b) the respective amounts of the capital investment of each of these companies and the extent of the amounts in terms of foreign exchange transferred to their respective countries annually and the terms and conditions for spending the rest of the amount in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) A statement showing the issue of shares to non-residents in Indian industrial companies during the years 1969 and 1970 as laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library See No.L.T—1815/72*]. Similar information for the year 1971 is not yet available. The statement does not include a few cases in respect of which information is not complete; it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) Information about the remittances of dividends made by the companies to the foreign investors during the same period is not readily available.

#### Creation of Special Post in State Bank of India, New Delhi

3447. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Motherland* of the 7th March, 1972, stating that a special post has been created in the State Bank of India for Shri V.P. Malhotra who was involved in Rs. 60 lakhs fraud case of the State Bank of India; and

(b) If so, reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India have not created any special post for Shri V.P. Malhotra their former Chief

Cashier, who continues to be under suspension pending departmental action.

#### Cases of Smuggling

3448. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggling cases detected by the Customs authorities during the year 1971-72 and the total value of goods seized; and

(b) the effect of increased smuggling business on our economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) The number of smuggling cases detected by the Customs authorities during the year 1971-72 (upto February, 1972) was 38, 679 and the value of the goods seized during this period was as indicated below:—

Gold Rs.1.34 crores (at international monetary rate)

Other goods Rs. 17.31. Crores (at Indian market rate)

(b) The leakage of foreign exchange from the exchange control net for financing smuggling adversely affects our economy by deflecting scare foreign exchange from productive uses.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर कार्यालयों के लिए भवन

3449. श्री गंगा चरण वीशित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में आयकर कार्यालयों के लिये भवनों तथा उनमें काम कर रहे अधिकारियों के लिए आवासों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आयकर अधिकारियों के लिये कार्यालयों

और निवास-स्थानों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) 26 केन्द्रों में से, जहाँ मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर कार्यालय है, केवल पांच स्थानों पर सरकारी कार्यालय-इमारतें हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में किसी भी केन्द्र पर कोई विभागीय रिहायशी आवास नहीं है।

(ख) इस काम के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहित करने के लिए निश्चित प्रस्ताव भेजने के लिए और ऐसे स्थानों पर, जहाँ पहले ही विभाष के पास जमीन उपलब्ध है, निर्माण के लिए भी प्रस्ताव भेजने के लिए धायकर आयुक्त को हिदायतें जारी कर दी गयी है ताकि कुछ रिहायशी आवास तैयार करने की शुरुआत की जा सके, बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो।

वर्ष 1967-68 के अकाल के  
दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में भारम्भ की गई  
परियोजनाओं के लिये आवंटित  
धन-राशि

3450. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या वित्त  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1967-68 के अकाल के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में आरम्भ किये गए सड़कों के काम, लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और मिट्टी संरक्षण के कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार धनराशि आवंटित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके का क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) और (ख). बेबी विपत्तियाँ आने पर राहत उपाय करने की प्रारंभिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है। निर्धारित प्रक्रिया

के अनुसार, भारत सरकार तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। बाद के वर्षों में, ऐसे राहत-कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत संचालित निर्माण-कार्यों के रखरखाव अथवा उन की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों को उन के अपने साधनों से ही करनी होती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भोकारेश्वर को पर्यटन केन्द्र  
के रूप में विकसित करने के लिये  
कार्यवाही

3451. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोकारेश्वर अत्यन्त मनोरम स्थल है और पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षक केन्द्र सिद्ध हो सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री: (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). सरकार भोकारेश्वर की प्राकृतिक सुषमा और तीर्थोत्थान स्थल के रूप में इसके माहात्म्य के प्रति सचेत है। किन्तु योजनागत प्राथमिकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुये इस स्थान के फलहाल केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अन्त-  
सूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित  
जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

3452. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या वित्त  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:



(क) गत 6 महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के पदों पर चयन किये गये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशतता कितनी थी;

(ख) उक्त पदों के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए और चुने गये उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशतता कितनी थी; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उचित उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न होने के कारण अन्य समुदाय के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त कर कितने पद भरे गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) से (ग). सूचना इट्ठी जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में तस्कर व्यापारियों की गिरफ्तारियाँ

3453. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1 जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 तक मध्य प्रदेश में गिरफ्तार अथवा निरुद्ध किए गए तस्कर व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में पकड़ी गई तस्कर वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) 1 जुलाई 1971 से 30 दिसम्बर, 1971 तक मध्य प्रदेश में सात व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में पकड़ी गयी तस्कर-

घायात की वस्तुओं का मूल्य लगभग 4.42 लाख रुपया है।

#### Airport at Simla

3454. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct an Airport at Simla; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be ready for use ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### House Loan Scheme of L.I.C.

3455. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the cities in India which come under the "House Loan Scheme" of Life Insurance Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The "Property Mortgage" Scheme and the "Own Your Home" Scheme under which the Life Insurance Corporation provides loan assistance for housing are now in operation in the centres given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT—1816/72]

#### Policy for Promotion of Senior Officers in Armed Forces

3456. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the policy with regard to promotion of Senior Officers in the three Wings of Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No Sir. A clear policy has already been laid down by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Seizure of Man-Made Metallic Yarn

3457. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of Man-Made Metallic Yarn (Radiant Yarn) seized in the course of antismuggling operations during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the names of countries of origin of the yarn seized and the countries through which the yarn was sought to be smuggled into India;

(c) the estimate of the loss of foreign exchange sustained by the country as a result of heavy smuggling operation of the yarn going on in the country; and

(d) the reasons for its smuggling in India and the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to prevent smuggling and consequent loss of foreign-exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Indian Market value of Metallic Yarn (Radiant Yarn) seized during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 by the Customs authorities was Rs. 248 lakhs, Rs. 292 lakhs and Rs. 188 lakhs respectively.

(b) The yarn seized is of Japanese origin and was smuggled mainly through Dubai and to some extent Nepal.

(c) It is difficult to assess the loss of foreign exchange due to this smuggling.

(d) The price of Metallic yarn outside India is approximately Rs. 4.50 per reel of 10,000 meters. In India the price per reel was as high as Rs. 22/- to Rs. 24/- in 1969 and 1970 which has gradually come down and is now in the region of Rs. 14/- to Rs. 15/- per reel.

The measures being adopted by the Government to check smuggling are as follows : Systematic collection and follow-up of Information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is kept under constant review.

#### Air War between India and Pakistan

\*3458. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government have seen the Press Report appearing in "*The Hindustan Times*" dated the 20th February, 1972 regarding claims made by Pakistan through "*The Times*" London that it had won the air war in the December hostilities against India; and

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

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

(b) The article in "*The Times*", London presents a wrong and one-sided picture and is not based on known and accepted facts.

#### Upgrading of Trivandrum City

3459. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade Trivandrum City, capital of Kerala to 'B' class; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The question of classification/re-classification of cities/towns including Trivandrum, for purposes of grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances can be considered after the final population figures based on 1971 Census become available.

#### Upgrading of Cochin City

3460. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the City Cochin to 'B' class in view of the increase in its population; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The question of

classification/re-classification of cities/towns including Cochin for purposes of grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances can be considered after the final population figures based on 1971 Census available.

#### Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Polyethylene

3461. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :  
SHRI VEKARIA :

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

(a) the names of industries which have been granted licences for manufacturing polyethylene, State-wise ; and

(b) the production capacity and actual production thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b).

S. No.	Name of Unit	Licensed capacity (in tonnes)	Actual production in 1971 (in tonnes)	State in which located
1.	Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.	10,000	12391	West Bengal
2.	Union Carbide India Ltd.	10,000	15,106	Maharashtra
3.	Polyolefins Industries Ltd.	*20,000	24,059	Maharashtra

\*for high density polyethylene.

#### Guidelines to encourage Small Scale Ancillary Industries by Bureau of Public Enterprises

3462. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued certain guidelines to all public sector undertakings to encourage small scale ancillary industries ; and

(b) to so, the progress made so far in direction ?

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

(b) There are 44 industrial and manufacturing enterprises of Central Government who are concerned with implementation of the guidelines. 32 of them have appointed a senior officer specifically to look after the development of ancillary industries. Setting up of ancillary units involves considerable exploratory work and publicity besides provision of suitable technical and other assistance to promising parties. This is necessarily a slow process. 11 enterprises have

so far identified and earmarked items of production for ancillary development and 5 enterprises have also identified ancillary units to be provided with technical and other assistance. Purchase contracts have also been entered into with such units by 3 of the enterprises.

**Alleged Diversion of Profits out of Newspapers to Industrial Ventures**

3463. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI BISHWANATH  
JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the leading newspapers in the country are ploughing a substantial portion of their profits in other industrial venture and if so, the 'extent of diversion' ; and

(b) whether Government propose to institute high level inquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Nine newspaper companies associated with industrial houses had an investment of about Rs. 448 lacs in industrial venture at the end of the year 1969-70. Information as to what portion of it was financed out of their profits is not available.

(b) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार के गया जिले के किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

3464. श्री ईश्वर चौबरी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कृषि कार्यों के लिये बिहार के गया जिले में किसानों को स्टेट बैंक अथवा अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या किसानों को बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में बहुत सी कठिनायों का सामना करना

पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि किसानों को बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री को० आर० गणेश): (क) से (ग). सूचना सम्भव सीमा तक इकट्ठी की जा रही और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Officers/Employees of the Fertilizer Corporation of India on Official Tour at Calcutta on March 7-8-1972

3465. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN  
MANDAL :  
SHRI SWAMI BRAHMA-  
NANDJI :

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

(a) the number, names and designations of Officers/employees of the Fertilizer Corporation of India who were at Calcutta on Official tour on March 7-8-72 ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on their visit to Calcutta !

(c) whether they went on tour to attend any important private function on these dates at Calcutta and whether they attended any such function there ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

C. B. I. enquiry into the deteriorating of Fertilizer Corporation of India

3466. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN  
MANDAL :  
SHRI JAGANNATH MISRA :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn by certain Members of Parliament to an emergent need for an independent C. B. I. enquiry into the deteriorating affairs of the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

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

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

(a) Copies of a memorandum containing allegations against the management of Fertilizer Corporation of India have been received from some Members of Parliament. Request has also been received subsequently for referring the allegations to the C. B. I. for enquiry.

(b) The allegations are presently under examination of Government.

**High Powered Commission to examine the Working of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

**3467. SHRI SWAMI BRAHMA NANDJI :**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a high-powered Commission to examine the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India with particular reference to the memoranda on corruption, losses nepotism, groupism and demoralisation in the Fertilizer Corporation of India submitted by a large number of Members of Parliament since August 1971 :

(b) if so, the outline thereof ; and

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

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

(a) There is at present no proposal to set up a high-powered Commission to

examine the working of Fertilizer Corporation of India. The memoranda received from the Members of Parliament containing allegations against the management of Fertilizer Corporation of India are under examination.

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

**जम्मू और काश्मीर में शरणार्थी कर का न लगाया जाना**

**3468. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या बंगला शरणार्थी सहायता के नाम पर लगाये गये करों से जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को मुक्त रखा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). स्टाम्प तथा उत्पादन शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1971 और रेलयात्री किराया अधिनियम 1971 के अन्तर्गत लगाया जानेवाला शुल्क कर सारे भारत वर्ष में लागू होता है, जिसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य भी सम्मिलित है। परन्तु, डाक वस्तु कर अधिनियम 1971 और अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर अधिनियम 1971 जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में लागू नहीं होते, क्योंकि संविधान के तत् सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध, फिलहाल उस राज्य में लागू नहीं होते। संगत उपबन्धों को, संविधान अनुच्छेद 370 के अन्तर्गत, राष्ट्रपति के एक अध्यादेश द्वारा जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में लागू किया जा रहा है उक्त अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत करों का क्षेत्रविस्तार करने के लिये आवश्यक विधि-निर्माण का कार्य, अध्यादेश जारी होने के बाद हाथ में लिया जायगा।

**Flight of Technical Personnel  
in Public Undertaking**

3469. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :  
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-  
JHUNWALA :

Will be the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether technical personnel working  
in public undertakings are quitting their  
posts rapidly ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the  
steps Government propose to take in the  
matter ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under  
the consideration of Government to improve  
their future prospects, emoluments and  
other facilities and if so, an outline there-  
of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH) : (a) A study undertaken on the  
subject in respect of some large public en-  
terprises indicated that the flight of technical  
personnel has not been of unusual dimen-  
sions and has varied from undertaking to  
undertaking.

(b) and (c). According to the study,  
an important cause for the flight of technical  
personnel was their low state of morale  
owing to rather meagre growth prospects of  
some of the enterprises. The other con-  
tributory causes were the environmental  
aspects, such as, absence of scientific man-  
power planning, inadequate management  
plans, ill-defined promotion policies, wrong  
placement, inadequate satisfaction, etc. The  
primary responsibility for tackling the  
problems would be that of the respective  
company managements to whom the results  
of the study have been communicated.  
The Government have, from time to time,  
also given detailed instructions to the  
undertakings, on such matters as adoption  
of proper Management Training and Devel-  
opment plans, Scientific Managerial  
Appraisal, Rationalisation of Salary and  
Grade structures, Delegation of Powers,  
Proper Recruitment policies, in addition to

steps for achieving higher operational  
efficiency, with a view to improving the  
viability of these enterprises.

**Production in Indian Drugs and Phar-  
maceuticals Ltd.**

3470. Dr. RANEN SEN : will the  
Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-  
CALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet-aided Indian  
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, is producing  
surgical instruments near to the schedule  
and whether there are orders from abroad  
on hand for its products; and

(b) if so, its present production capacity  
and the steps taken by Government to bring  
it up to the scheduled target of production  
and to boost export of surgical instruments  
produced by it ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND  
JUSTICE AND PETROLIUM AND  
CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :  
(a) and (b). The Surgical Instruments  
plant was designed to produce 2.5 million  
numbers of specified product mix of 166  
types of instruments per annum. Some  
types of instruments are not being produced  
due to lack of demand, but the unit has  
been progressively increasing its annual  
production from 1.7 lakhs numbers of  
instruments in 1969-70 through 4.23 lakhs  
in 1970-71 to 5.64 lakhs in 1971-72. The  
unit has also taken steps to increase pro-  
duction of instruments for basic surgery  
required by primary health centres and also  
the instruments needed for family planning.  
The company has on hand export orders for  
4.61 lakhs numbers worth Rs. 37.38 lakhs  
for execution during 1972. Further measures  
are being taken to augment exports to the  
extent possible.

केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सौजा गया नई  
किस्म का बागा

3471. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा. क्या पेट्रोलियम  
और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि:

(क) क्या केमिकल्स एंड फायबर्स आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ने एक नये किस्म के धागे की खोज की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस खोज की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

**Reorganization of Existing Managerial Structure in Public Sector**

3472. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of complete reorganization of existing managerial structure in the Public sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The question of considering the complete reorganization of the existing managerial structure in the public sector enterprises does not, at present arise as a comprehensive review in this regard had been done not long ago in the light of recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission made in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings. However, with a view to improving the organisational and managerial effectiveness of public enterprises certain proposals are under consideration of Government, e. g. rationalization of the composition of board of directors, measures for adoption of more progressive policies in regard to recruitment and development of managerial personnel etc,

**Letters of Intent issued for Increasing Production of Nylon Textile Filament Yarn Units**

3473. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Letter of Intent have been issued to applicants in various States for increasing production of Nylon Textile Filament Yarn Units in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Eleven letters of Intent have been issued to State Industrial Development Corporations of Assam, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala for setting up new units each of a capacity of 2100 tonnes/annum of nylon filament yarn. Three private sector units have also been recently permitted expansions from their existing level of production to a capacity of 12 tonnes/day.

(b) Letters of intent issued to State Industrial Development Corporations contain the following conditions :

- (1) Arrangements for import of plant and machinery and terms of foreign collaboration will be settled to the satisfaction of the Government.
- (2) In case equity shares are offered to parties for financing the project, preference should be given to co-operatives of nylon yarn users to contribute to such equity shares.
- (3) The Corporation should have a minimum equity shareholding of 26% and should be the single largest shareholder, thereby ensuring retention of financial and managerial control. The Corporation will obtain prior approval of the Central Government to any proposal for associating private parties in the project.
- (4) No sole selling agents will be appointed and finished products would be distributed directly to consumers.

- (5) The price to be charged by the undertaking for end-product must be settled to the satisfaction of the Government in the Ministry of Industrial Development in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Letters of intent issued to the three private sector units for expansion of their existing capacity contain the following conditions :-

- (1) Arrangements for import of capital goods and terms of foreign collaborations, if any, will be settled to the satisfaction of the Government.
- (2) The validity period of six months of the letter of intent will not be extended and expansion will not be completed within a period of 18 months from the date of issue of industrial licence.
- (3) The price to be charged by the undertaking for the end-product must be settled to the satisfaction of the Government in the Ministry of Industrial Development in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

**Loans given to Projects in Gujarat by Government and Financial Institutions**

3474. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the projects for which loans were given by the Central Government or Government financial institutions to entrepreneurs in Gujarat in the medium and large-scale sectors;

(b) whether in many cases the loans sanctioned were not properly utilised and no new units were started; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Reclassification of Jaipur City**

3475. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to re-classify Jaipur into a 'B' Grade City has been pending with Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). In December, 1963, Government considered the question of re-classification of Jaipur and reclassified the city as 'B-2' with effect from 1st January 1964. Any further classification/re-classification of cities and towns including Jaipur can be considered after the final population figures based on the 1971 Census become available.

**केन्द्र राज्य वित्तीय सम्बन्ध पर अध्ययन दल**

3476. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के वित्तीय सम्बन्धों पर अध्ययन समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को दे दिया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कौनसी मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. धार. गणेश) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य सम्भवतः केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच राजस्व विषयक सम्बन्धों के बारे में योजना अयोग के अध्ययन दल का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। अध्ययन



दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट का केवल एक भाग प्रस्तुत किया है। अध्ययन दल के सुझावों पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Loss suffered by Jodhpur unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India**

3477. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**

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

(a) the annual loss suffered by the Jodhpur Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India as a result of non-disposal of low grade gypsum produced at the gypsum mines taken by it on lease;

(b) whether Central Government have asked the State Government of Rajasthan to permit Fertilizer Corporation of India to dispose of the gypsum and if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto;

(c) whether the restriction on selling low grade gypsum is imposed only on Fertilizer Corporation of India while other parties are exempted from this restriction; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken by Central Government in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :** (a) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. The reply from the Government of Rajasthan is awaited.

**Shifting of Indo-Pak Joint Border Check Post**

3478. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to shift the present Indo-Pakistan joint border check post from Hussainiwala to Wagah in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting the check post from its present location ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) and (b). The Indo-Pakistan joint border check post at Hussainiwala cannot function at present as the bridge over the river Sutlej has been damaged during the recent operations. Consequently, the joint border check post has been shifted to Wagah.

**Delay in Functioning of Aromatics Project of the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex**

3479. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :**

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

(a) whether there has been delay in the functioning of the Aromatics Project of the Gujarat Petrochemical Complex; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The scheduled start up of the Gujarat Aromatics Project has suffered a slight set back on account of the inability of the Indian fabricators to meet their delivery schedules.

This is the first time that fabrication of critical items for petrochemical projects has been attempted within the country, and because of lack of experience the fabricators have not been able to meet their schedules. Every efforts is being made to ensure that the time lost is made up by the fabricators to the extent possible,

**Development of Tourist Centres in Himachal Pradesh**

3480. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Himachal Pradesh proposed to be developed as Tourist Centres; and

(b) the schemes proposed to be implemented in the State during 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop the Manali-Kulu area during the Fourth Plan. Among the schemes are the construction of a club house and a mini-golf course at Manali, and a club hall and golf-course at Katrain.

**Import of Kerosene Oil from U. S. S. R.**

3481. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to import Kerosene Oil from U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries in this regard;

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

(d) the quantity and price of Kerosene oil to be imported and the amounts likely to be spent in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d). The Indian Oil Corporation have recently concluded a contract with M/s. Sojuznefteexport, Moscow for the import of 450,000 tonnes of kerosene oil from USSR during 1972. It will not be in the commercial interests of the Indian Oil

Corporation to disclose the details of this transaction.

**Grant of Exemption to M. Ps. from Payment of Inland Air Travel Tax**

3482. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have taken any decision to exempt Members of Parliament from the levy of inland air travel tax; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Every inland air journey performed by any Member of Parliament under the provisions of section 4 or section 5 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members Parliament Act, 1954 (30 of 1954), is exempted from payment of the tax leviable under the Inland Air Travel Tax Act, subject to the condition that such member shall, while presenting the credit note, cash or cheque for the amount of the fare for such journey, furnish a certificate signed by him (including therein his Division number), that the journey is covered by the said section 4 or section 5. A copy of the relevant notification GSR 196(E) dated 18.3.72 was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 30.3.72 (*vide* their Bulletin No. 116/Part I item 4 (2)).

**Steps to increase production of Drugs in the Country**

3483. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to double the production of drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Production of drugs and pharmaceu-

ticals is being continuously increased and also diversified with due regard to the growing requirements of the country. This industry is listed as a priority industry for purposes of import licensing. Subject to certain conditions, the drug manufacturing units can also increase their production by 100% over and above the capacities already licensed to them with a view to enabling them to effect maximum utilization of their plant and machinery.

**Decision to Institute National Awards for Tourist Industry**

. 3484. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIF:  
SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to institute Nation Awards for various segments of the tourist industry on the pattern of the awards given for promotion in some other export-oriented industries ;

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

(c) the extent to which it will promote tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In order to encourage the various segments of the tourism industry viz., hotels, restaurants, travel agents, wild life operators and tourist car operators, it has been decided to institute National Awards for the best performance in each sector. Broadly, the awards will be for the most outstanding performance in the particular field of tourism, and the significance of the contribution made to the development of tourism in India. Details are being worked out.

**Special Grant to Mysore**

3485. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have given any special grant to Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for giving the special grant?

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

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

**Setting up of New Tourist Centres in the Country**

3486. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Tourist Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) the number of tourists who are expected to visit the country during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(d) the facilities proposed to be provided to attract more tourists and foreign exchange expected to be earned during the aforesaid period ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). In addition to the winter-cum-summer resort at Gulmarg and the beach resort at Kovalam, the tourism infra-structure, including accommodation and transport facilities is being strengthened at a number of places. It is estimated that approximately 4 lakh foreign tourists will visit India in 1973 and that foreign exchange earnings from tourism will be approximately Rs. 55 crores.

**Overdrafts by States**

3487. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM  
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have issued directions to the Reserve Bank of India to stop payment of over-drafts to State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any alternative scheme has been formulated to help the States to meet their financial difficulties and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have been urging the State to keep their financial position under constant review, to contain their plan and non-plan expenditure within the available resources and to avoid recourse to overdrafts. Discussions have already been held with the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. The concerned State Governments had in these discussions agreed to initiate suitable measures to reduce the overdrafts, including economies in non-plan expenditure and mobilisation of additional resources. The present overdrafts of States have resulted entirely from the fact that they have accepted expenditure commitments, both on plan and non-plan account, far in excess of available resources.

It has been decided that States will not be permitted to regard overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India as a kind of budgetary resource. The State Plan outlays for the current year have been fixed on a fully financed basis. All future operations would, therefore, have to be on a self-financing basis and a balance would have to be maintained between the flow of resources and expenditure. Under the procedure which has now been worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank, in case any State Government has an overdraft continuously for seven days, the Reserve Bank would auto-

matically suspend payments which will be resumed only when the overdraft disappears.

**Companies in which Shares are held by  
Nationalised Banks**

3488. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies in which shares are held at present by nationalised banks and the amount of shares held, and

(b) the amount of loans given to these Companies by these Banks since nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) In accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, information relating to its constituents is not divulged. The nationalised banks' investment in shares of companies in the aggregate was Rs. 1805 lakhs (originally) as on 31st March 1971.

Since nationalisation, nationalised banks do not generally invest in the shares of companies, excepting in such bodies as are promoted by public sector organizations. Besides the investment made by them in the shares prior to nationalisation, nationalised banks hold shares generally as collateral security against cash credit limits for companies or for advances against pledge of shares

(b) As holding of shares by banks charges from day to day, the amount of loans given to the companies whose shares are held by banks on a particular date is not readily available. The same will be collected to the extent possible and laid on the Table of the House. Names of companies, however, cannot be divulged for reasons mentioned in (a) above.

**सध्य प्रदेश में आयकर की वकालत राशि**

3489. श्री कूलचन्द बर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 मार्च, 1970 तक मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया थी तथा इस राशि में 1965-66 से पहले की कितनी बकाया राशि मिलाई गई है, और

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में आयकर की कितनी बकाया राशि वसूल की गई तथा शेष राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि आयकर सम्बन्धी आंकड़े आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं। 31-3-1970 को मध्य प्रदेश, नागपुर और भण्डारा के लिए आयकर आयुक्त का संयुक्त अधिकार-क्षेत्र था। हमारे पास इस क्षेत्र के बारे में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध है। मध्य प्रदेश के लिए अलग अधिकार-क्षेत्र, जिसका मुख्यालय भोपाल में है, 31-3-1970 के बाद किसी समय बनाया गया।

31-3-1970 को मध्य प्रदेश, नागपुर और भण्डारा के आयकर आयुक्त के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में वसूली के लिए आयकर की कुल सालाना माग 17,63,72,000 ₹ की थी। 1965-66 से पहले वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में कुल माग, जिसे उपयुक्त रकम में शामिल किया गया है, 2,26,82,000 ₹ की थी।

(ख) आयकर आयुक्त मध्य प्रदेश भोपाल के सम्बन्ध में, वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान वसूल की गयी बकाया रकम और बकाया रकम को वसूल करने के लिए की गयी कार्यवाही के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

टाटा उद्योग समूह पर आयकर की बकाया राशि

349। श्री हुसैन खन्ड कछवाय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों में केन्द्र सरकार ने टाटा उद्योग समूह पर कितना आयकर निर्धारित किया था; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितना आयकर वसूल किया गया तथा इस समय उस पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, रायपुर से निकाले गये 13 लाख रुपये

3492 श्री हुसैन खन्ड कछवाय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, रायपुर से धोखाधड़ी से 13 लाख रुपये से अधिक निकालने के मामले की कोई जांच की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि रायपुर के राबक्रोफ अधिकारी ने 18 मार्च, 1973 को भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, रायपुर के एजेंट को यह सूचना दी थी कि बैंक की रायपुर शाखा में 1 मार्च, 1972 को अना की गयी कुल मिला

कर 13,15, 109 रुपये की 17 सफ़ाकारी क़ुण्डियां ज़ाली थीं । यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि रायपुर के राजकोष, अधिकारी ने यह मामला पुलिस को सौंप दिया है और पुलिस इस मामले की छानबीन कर रही है ।

**Expenditure on Research on Missiles and Aeronautics**

3493. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure in the field of research on missiles and aeronautics is not included in Research and Development Five year Plans.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the nature of co-ordination between the public sector undertakings producing missiles and Defence Research and Development Laboratory in regard to research and production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The expenditure on research in the field of missile and aeronautics is partly included in R&D Five Year Plans.

(c) In order to ensure close co-ordination between public sector undertakings producing missiles and the Defence Research & Development Laboratory, the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence (Raksha Mantri) is the Chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Bharat Dynamic Ltd., and is a member of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

In addition, the Chief Controller, Research & Development, Ministry of Defence is a member of the Board of Directors of Bharat Dynamics Ltd. and Director, Defence Research & Development Laboratory is normally invited to be present at all Board meetings of the Bharat Dynamics Ltd.

**Expansion Plan of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.**

3494. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion plan of Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. envisaging modernisation and expansion of the existing yard facilities has been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the stage at which the plans for constructing sophisticated light naval crafts by the Workshops stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Work on the programme for modernisation and expansion of the existing facilities of Garden Reach Workshops has already started and is expected to be completed by 1973-74.

(c) The plans for the construction of sophisticated light naval craft are still under consideration.

**Import Substitution and Export Promotional Activities by Directorate of Planning and Co-ordination**

3495. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and value of import substitution of certain critical items for defence use as recommended by the Directorate of Planning and Co-ordination; and

(b) the nature and value of exported goods of Defence Production Units as a result of export promotional activities carried out by the Directorate of Planning and Co-ordination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) (i) The Directorate of Planning and Coordination, in consultation with Council of Scientific and

Industrial Research and Research & Development Organisation, has made efforts to set up the indigenous manufacture of certain important and critical raw materials specially chemicals for use in Ordnance Factories. The value of import substitution is not available;

(ii) the Department of Defence Supplies is establishing indigenous sources for store which were hitherto imported. This Department has placed orders upto February 1972 for 12935 items valued at over Rs. 103 crores. The items include equipment, assemblies, sub-assemblies, and spares; and

(b) The production capacities in Defence Production Units have been tailored essentially to meet the requirements of our own Armed Forces. However, after meeting our own requirements, some items of small arms and ammunition, certain categories of spares and items of general stores are exported in limited quantities to certain friendly countries. Since early 1967 when it commenced the work of export promotion the Directorate of Planning and Coordination has received/executed foreign orders to the value of Rs. 314.59 lakhs in free foreign exchange. It would not be in the public interest to give further details.

**Implementation of Project Studies assigned to various Laboratories and Universities**

3496. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Defence projects and studies implemented out of the projects being tackled by C.S.I.R. Laboratories, T.I.F. R., P. R. L., and B. A. R. C. and the studies assigned to various Universities; and

(b) the total amount of grants paid to them for this purpose in 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 150 projects/studies have been assigned to various universities and research institutions, under the Grants-in-

Aid scheme. Out of these, 93 projects/studies have been completed. These projects/studies pertain to basic/applied research with defence orientation. The object of the study is to fill the gaps in the existing knowledge of subjects of interest to the future needs of the Defence. The results of these projects/studies help in defining and formulating R & D activities in our establishments and in the futuristic programming of the efforts of the DRDO. Since the utility of the results achieved through these projects is indirect, it is not possible to indicate the actual number of projects which have been implemented.

The number of defence projects being tackled at CSIR laboratories are 45. Out of this projects on which pilot plant production has been taken up or is being taken up are 21.

One development project has been completed at TIFR.

Out of 3 projects assigned to BARC one has been successfully completed.

(b) The amount of grant given to universities and institutions in 1970-71 is Rs. 8.93 lakhs.

No grants have been given by Defence to CSIR and TIFR in 1970-71 for Defence projects.

BARC was given Rs. 1.49 lakhs in 1970-71 for a Defence project.

**Training to Armed Personnel by the Institute of Defence Management**

3497. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major sophisticated defence projects wherein the project management concept has been applied; and

(b) the categories and the number of Army personnel to whom the training in various fields of Defence management has been imparted by the Institute of Defence Management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) 17.

(b) 52 Army Officers—of which 28 were Brigadiers/Colonels and 24 were Lt. Colonels/selected majors.

(a) the sanctioned and working strength in each grade of non-gazetted employees on 31st March, 1972 in the Income-tax Department, Delhi; and

(b) the number of employees who have put in more than three years of service in the present grade but have not been confirmed in the grade and the reasons therefor ?

Employees working in Income-Tax Department, Delhi

3498. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The sanctioned and working strength of non-gazetted employees in the Income-tax Department, Delhi, as on 31-3-1972, is as below :

Grade	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
Income-tax Inspector	179	175
Supervisor Grade I	8	8
Supervisor Garde II	38	38
Head Clerk	98	93
Overseers (Jr. Engineers)	6	4
Upper Division Clerk	722	695
Stenographer (Sr. Gr.)	9	8
Stenographer (Or. Gr.)	263	244
Lower Division Clerk	403	393
Driver	1	1
Notice Server	168	153
Peon	347	318
Daftary	11	11
Watchmen	27	25
Sweepers	28	27
Jamadars	9	2
Farash	2	2
Draftsmen	3	—
Jr. Gostetner Operator	1	—
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>2197</b>



(b) The total number of such employees is 813. The break up is as under :—

Income-tax Inspector	81
Supervisor Gr. I	—
Supervisor Gr. II	6
Head Clerk	22
Stenographer (Sr. Gr.)	2
Stenographer (Or. Gr.)	11
Upper Division Clerks	267
Lower Division Clerks	160
Notice Servers	41
Peons	207
Sweepers	12
Daftries	4
Total.	813

An employee working temporarily in a particular grade can be confirmed if :—

- (i) he has put in the required length of service,
- (ii) there is a permanent available in that grade; and
- (iii) he is found fit for confirmation.

The position regarding confirmation of eligible officials against available permanent vacancies is reviewed by the Head of Department periodically and confirmations are made to the extent possible. The employees mentioned above will also be confirmed in their turn subject to their fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

#### Examination for Recruitment of Inspectors in Income Tax Department

3499. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether panel of Inspectors (Direct Recruitment) drawn on the basis

of Test held in May, 1970 in all the Commissioners' charges functioning under the Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi have been extended up to December, 1972.

(b) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has taken a decision not to conduct another test for their recruitment in 1972; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) The question of holding the next examination in 1972 is now under consideration.

#### Places of Tourist Attraction in Gujarat

3500. SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA ;

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

(a) the places in Gujarat State which attract tourists;

(b) the facilities and amenities provided for tourists at these places; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to attract more tourists, especially foreigners, to these places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement of tourism schemes executed or proposed in Gujarat in the Central sector at places which already attract or have the potential of attracting tourists is attached.

*Statement**Part I & Part II Schemes in Gujarat State during the Second, Third and Three subsequent Annual Plans****Part I***

1. Water supply at Lothal	Rs. 1,13,959
2. Improvement to the Rest House at Gir Forest	Rs. 82,110
3. Coaches for transport between Keshod Airport and Gir Forest	Rs. 62,031
4. Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati Ashram	Rs. 79,000
5. Tourist Bureau at Ahmedabad	Rs. 5,046
	<hr/> Rs. 3,42,146 <hr/>

***Part II***

1. LIG Rest House at Porbandar	Rs. 33,188
2. Holiday Home at Chorwad	Rs. 50,000
3. Cafeteria at Nalsarover	Rs. 25,000
4. Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal	Rs. 1,40,088
5. Approach road to Cafeteria at Lothal	Rs. 30,000
	<hr/> Rs. 2,78,276 <hr/>

*Schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan*

1. Rest House at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary	Rs. 11,00,000
2. Two mini-buses at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary	Rs. 68,000
3. Son-et-Lumiere Show at Sabarmati	Rs. 12,00,000
4. Tourist Bungalow at Sabarmati Ashram (Spill-over scheme)	Rs. 2,05,330
	<hr/> Rs. 25,73,330 <hr/>

**Delay in Flight No 402 of Indian Airlines on 28-3-72**

3501 SHRI ARJUN SEITHI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the reasons for delay in flight No 402 of Indian Airlines on the 28th March 1972 from Calcutta to New Delhi by four hours?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) The flight was scheduled for operation by a Caravelle aircraft on arrival of IC 493 from Delhi. The aircraft scheduled for that flight was however damaged by a bird hit. Due to non availability of aircraft, service 403 was combined with service 264 and operated late resulting in a consequential delay of 3 hours and 55 minutes for flight 402 at Calcutta.

**Special Grant to Rajasthan**

3503 SHRI NAWAL KISHORI SHARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give special grant to the State of Rajasthan, and

(b) if so the amount proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Production of Crawler and Wheeled Tractors by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd**

3504 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd has started the manufacture of Crawler Tractors for agricultural purposes and wheeled Tractors of 130 H.P. capacity in collaboration with M/s. Komatsu of Japan and a Yugoslavian firm,

(b) the total production of the tractors so far, and

(c) whether Dozer Shovels are also now being produced by the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) One of the three models of Crawler Tractors taken up for manufacture by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd under the Technical Collaboration of M/s. Komatsu Manufacturing Co. of Japan, i.e. D50 A 15 Crawler Tractor, is *inter-alia* intended to meet the requirements of intensive development of agriculture also. This is a 90 Horse Power Crawler Tractor suited for land reclamation, ploughing, harrowing, etc. with the help of different attachments. BFML are also manufacturing Wheeled Tractors of 130 H.P. Capacity in Technical Collaboration with the Yugoslav firm of Messrs. Radoje Dakic. This is essentially a heavy earth moving equipment and is not intended for agricultural use.

(b) The total production of Crawler Tractors of the three models and the wheeled tractors of 130 HP capacity in Bharat Earth Movers Ltd so far has been as under

Type of equipment	Total Production upto 31.3.1972
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(1) D120 Crawler Tractors (235/250 HP)	193
(2) D80 Crawler Tractors (165/180 H.P.)	518
(3) D50 Crawler Tractors (90 HP)	270
(4) "Tigar" Wheeled Tractors (130 HP)	125

(c) The Company is developing 2 models of Crawler Mounted Dozer Shovels of 13 cubic metre and 23 cubic metre Bucket Capacity. The 23 cubic metre

capacity shovel developed by the Company is at present undergoing trials.

**Production and Consumption Pattern of Bharat Dynamics Ltd.**

3505. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of goods produced by the Bharat Dynamics Ltd. and their value; and

(b) the nature of consumption pattern of the goods produced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Bharat Dynamics Ltd. is engaged in the production of Anti-Tank Missiles. Production at the factory commenced during 1971-72. Total value of production during 1971-72 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 1.10 crores.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

**Designs of Ships and Crafts by Directorate of Naval Design**

3506. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the designs of smaller ships and crafts for the Navy formulated by the Directorate of Naval Design;

(b) whether the Directorate has been expanded to have more qualified personnel; and

(c) the extent of such expansion during 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). It will not be desirable to disclose information on this subject.

**Arrears of Income-Tax against Individuals and Firms in Delhi**

3507. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of individuals, Hindu Undivided Families, Firms and Companies in Delhi from whom arrears of Income-tax amounting to Rs. 2 lakh and above are outstanding as on 31st March, 1972; and

(b) the steps being taken to effect recovery thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The requisite particulars as on 31-3-1972 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Collection of Central Taxes**

3508. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the collection of each category of Central tax from each State of Eastern and Western Zones, year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ?

(b) the amount transferred from total resources to each state of these zones under each head, year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1817/72]—(i) statement showing the figures of collection of Income-tax, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Expenditure Tax during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 according to the Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax falling in the States comprising Eastern and Western Zones—and (ii) statement showing the collections of Customs and Central Excise Duties from the States comprising Eastern and Western Zones during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) A statement showing the amount transferred to each of the States comprising Eastern and Western Zones during the

years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 as its share of taxes shareable with States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1817/72]

**Self-Sufficiency in Petroleum Crude and Finished Products**

3509. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of oil, crude as well as finished products, during last three years;

(b) the outcome of the steps taken so far; and

(c) when India is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). The percentage of indigenous availability to the total requirements of the country during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 in respect of petroleum products was 99.4, 97.7 and 94.3 respectively, and in respect of crude oil 38.3, 36.8 and 36.7 respectively.

To meet the rising demand of petroleum products, refinery capacity has been and continues to be progressively augmented. The extent of self-sufficiency in products is generally expected to vary between 80 to 90% until the commissioning of the proposed refinery in the North-West region by about 1976.

For crude oil, the highest importance is being attached to the intensification of exploration and other activities with a view to locating new sources of crude oil and optimise the indigenous production from the oil fields already discovered. The exploration activity is also being extended towards more promising, even though difficult or relatively inaccessible structures, such as Bombay High and Tripura. The production of crude oil has increased from 3 million tonnes in 1965 to 7.2 million tonnes in 1971. It is however, not possible to make any realistic projection at this stage about

achieving self-sufficiency in crude oil production.

**Joint Stock Companies in West Bengal**

3510. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Joint Stock Companies functioning in West Bengal (district-wise) at the end of the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the amount of paid-up capital of the Joint Stock Companies at the end of these years;

(c) the names of Joint Stock Companies newly floated in West Bengal, district-wise and year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72; and

(d) the amount of Authorised Capital of these companies during this period.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The number of companies at work and their paid-up capital as at the close of the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (as on 31.12.1971) in the State of West Bengal were as under :—

<i>At the close of</i>	<i>No. of Companies</i>	<i>Paid-up Capital</i>
		(Rs. in crores)
1969-70	8913	658
1970-71	9070	666
1971-72 (as on 31.12.71)	9263	667

The district-wise number of companies at work during these years is given in the Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1818/72]

(c) and (d). The names of the companies registered in the State of West Bengal during the three years namely 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 31.12.71) along

with the amount of their authorised capital district-wise are given in the Statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1818/72].

**Per Capita Availability of Bank Credit in States**

3511. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of bank branches in the various States and their ratio to the population of each State ;

(b) the *per capita* availability of bank credit in various States ; and

(c) the number of bank Branches and available bank credit in the various Districts of North Bihar and their ratio to the existing population and proposals for filling up the gap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1819/72].

**Scheme for Rural Banking System**

3512. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for rural banking system has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Defence Supplies from USA, UK and Nato Countries**

3513. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the proportion of India's Defence equipment supplies from the U. S. A., the U. K. and other countries of the NATO Block ; and

(b) the steps being taken to end our dependence upon them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The information asked for is not readily available ; the efforts involved in compiling it will not be commensurate with its value in the context of our policy for rapid indigenisation. Besides, it will not be in public interest to disclose all such details. Requirements of Defence equipments are principally met from indigenous production ; only essential items which have not yet been indigenised are imported to the minimum extent required. The efforts towards selfsufficiency is a continuing process.

**Assessment of Foreign Language Knowing Personnel**

3514. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the study undertaken by Government regarding assessment of foreign language knowing personnel for Governments work and the available training facilities in this regard ; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The main point which emerged from the study was that the existing facilities for foreign language instruction were either sufficient to meet growing needs, nor were the techniques and aids employed for instruction advanced enough. The principal recommendation was that a new institute employing the latest techniques should be set up to strengthen and improve the existing arrangements.

Government have decided, however, to avoid the delay and expense involved in setting up a new institute since the Jawaharlal Nehru University has undertaken as a part of its academic curricula, to meet identified needs and provide facilities for language instruction according to the most upto date methods to designated Government servants

#### Repayment of Loans by States

3515 DR KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) the names of the States which have remained largely in default in repaying the loans advanced to them by the Central Government ; and

(b) the amounts of principal and interest outstanding against each at the end of 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) The States of Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal remained in default in repaying the loans as at the end of 1970-71

(b) The amounts of principal and interest defaulted as at the end of 1970-71 are given below

	(Rs in crores)	
	Principal	Interest
Jammu & Kashmir	16.19	8.45
West Bengal	2.00	8.52
	18.19	16.97

#### Loan from World Bank for Power Projects in India

3516 SHRI P. M. MEHTA  
SHRI P. GANGADEB

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India has not received adequate amount of loan from the World

Bank for power projects during the last four years ,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total amount of loan received by India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) It has been the Government's policy to implement power generation projects with indigenously produced power generating equipment. However, a credit of Rs 56.25 crores was received in 1971 from the International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of World Bank for power transmission project and another proposal for a credit for power transmission projects is under consideration of the Association.

(c) Agreements have signed with the World Bank and International Development Association for Assistance to the extent of Rs 747 crores during the last four years

#### Financial Assistance under United Nations Development Programme

3517 SHRI P. M. MEHTA  
SHRI P. GANGADEB .

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India has asked for financial assistance under United Nations Development Programme ,

(b) if so, the amount of assistance asked for , and

(c) the areas where this amount is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) to (c) The United Nations Development Programme does not provide financial assistance. It provides technical assistance, i.e. training fellowships abroad, services of foreign experts and some equipment. This assistance is on a grant basis.

We have submitted to the UNDP a Country Programme envisaging technical assistance from UNDP of the value of \$ 80 million over the period 1972-1979. This technical assistance will be mainly in the fields of Agriculture, Scientific Research, Irrigation and Power, Transport and Communications, Industry and Minerals, Labour Welfare and Craftsmanship, Computer Based Projects, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Rural Water Supply, Foreign Trade and Emerging Technology.

**Implementation of Projects in Baroda by Indian Petrochemical Corporation**

3518. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd. has been entrusted by Government with the task of implementing eight projects in Baroda ;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved on each petro-chemical project ; and

(c) when the work on the projects will start ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approved capital outlay for each of the projects is as under :—

	Rupees
(i) Aromatics	22.4 crores
(ii) Olefins	29.80 „
(iii) Acrylonitrile	15.85 „
(iv) Synthetic Rubber	13.50 „
(v) Polyethylene	17.98 „
(vi) Polypropylene	18.87 „

(vii) Detergent Alkylate 12.92 „

(viii) Ethylene Glycol 9.10 „

(ix) Acrylic Fibre 23.89 „

(c) Work on the Aromatics Project is at an advanced stage. The other projects are at various stages of implementation.

**Closure of Chemical Plant in Kutch**

3519. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

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

(a) whether the first and only chemical plant in Kutch which was commissioned in 1962 has been closed down and; if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the workers have started 'dharna' and have refused to take the wages ; and

(c) whether the workers have also demanded that Government should take over the management of the Plant ; and

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

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

(a) to (d). The matter concerns the Ministry of Industrial Development who have informed that they have no information about the closure of the Formaldehyde manufacturing Plant of M/s. Atul Drug House Ltd., at Kandla, in the State of Gujarat nor have they any information about the 'dharna' started by the workers there. However, a representation was received in January 1972 from the President Maha Gujarat Trade Union Congress, Gandhi Dham (Kutch) wherein they apprehended closing down of the plant by the management and as such sought Government's intervention in the matter. Thereafter no communication has been received in that Ministry in the matter.



Information has also been received from Government of Gujarat to the effect that the plant of Atul Drugs House for manufacture of Formaldehyde is closed because it is uneconomic as stated orally by the party, but evidently because there is no licensed capacity, original capacity having been transferred to Vapi District Bulsar and that about eighty percent workers took part in the 'dharna'. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhavnagar, intervened and 'dharna' was discontinued ten days ago. President of Labour Union has reportedly submitted petition to Union Minister for Labour through Shri A. K. Gopalan to take over control of the plant. Plant cannot be restarted till capacity under I (D & R) Act, 1951 is granted for which application has been submitted.

**Branches of Nationalised Banks in  
Chittoor District (Andhra Pradesh)**

3521 SHRI P. NARASIMHA  
REDDY Will the Minister of

FINANCE be please to state

(a) whether Branches have been opened by the Nationalised Banks in all the places in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh as suggested by the "Lead Bank", and

(b) if not, the time by which the opening of these Branches will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANFISH) (a) and (b) Indian Bank which is the lead bank for Chittoor District (Andhra Pradesh) has during the survey of the district identified 24 Growth Centres (15 unbanked and 9 banked), for establishment of bank offices. The centres were allotted to 9 Commercial Banks at the District level conference convened by the Indian Bank on the 9th January 1971 at Chittoor. Offices at 5 of these centres have been opened as under

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Date of opening</i>
Bank of India	Puttur	29.9.1971
Union Bank of India	Venkatagirikota	21.1.1972
Indian Bank	Mulakalacheruvu	27.12.1971
Andhra Bank Ltd	Srikalahasti	27.12.1971
Vysya Bank Ltd	Punganur	1.11.1971

Licences have been issued to Commercial Banks for opening offices at 9 more centres as shown below and offices at these centres are expected to be opened before the end of 1972

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Banked or Unbanked</i>
Central Bank of India	1 Pakala	Banked
	2 Kallur	Unbanked
	3 Kurabalakota	Unbanked
United Commercial Bank	1 Arangonda	Unbanked
	2 Irala	Unbanked

	3. Nagalapuram	Unbanked
Indian Bank	1. B. Kothakota	Unbanked
	2. Madanappalle	Banked
	3. Voyalpad	Banked

The question of opening offices at the remaining centres identified by the Indian Bank is under consideration of the allottee banks.

**Progress made in the construction of Civil Airport at Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh)**

3522. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of civil airport at Tirupathi in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the services proposed to be operated by the Indian Airlines touching this airport ?

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

(a) The construction of the aerodroms at Tirupathi is expected to be completed this year.

(b) Indian Airlines proposes to connect Tirupathi with Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore during the current year. The proposed services are :

(i) Bangalore—Tirupathi—Bangalore

(ii) Madras—Tirupathi—Hyderabad and back.

**Mysterious Gas in Gujarat**

3523. SHRI K. KODANA RAMI REDDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any 'mysterious gas' has recently been discovered by geological experts in Ranjitpur Village in Gujarat; and

(b) the findings of Oil and Natural Gas Commission regarding its nature and quality ?

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

(a) A gas occurrence was discovered near Ranjitpur Village by officers of Geological Survey of India.

(b) Samples of it, as tested in ONGC Laboratories, showed that the gas is composed mainly of Nitrogen with very little of Oxygen and Carbon dioxide in it. No hydrocarbon gases are present. The quantity of the gas has not been estimated.

गया (बिहार) की पर्यटकों के लिए आवश्यक बनाने के लिए उसके विकास की योजना

3524. श्री ईश्वर चौबरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि गया (बिहार) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थाति का तीर्थस्थान है;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष देश तथा विदेशों के लाखों पर्यटक इस स्थान को देखने आते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थान को आदर्श स्थान के रूप में विकसित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे यह स्थान

देश-विदेश से और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कर सके; और

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गया तथा बोधगया इन दोनों स्थानों की यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की संख्या काफी बढ़ी है।

(ग) और (घ). बोधगया में एक पर्यटक सेवा केन्द्र का निर्माण करने तथा महाबोधि मन्दिर के चारों ओर एक पार्क बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की यानी लाज के विस्तार की योजना भी है।

#### Development Rebate on House Construction

3525. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant development rebate on house construction to the poorer sections of the society; and

(b) if so, an outline of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government for the grant of development rebate on house construction to the poorer sections of the society.

#### Foreign Tourists who visited India During 1971-72

3526. SHRI DEVINIR SINGH GAR-  
CHA:  
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the year 1971-72 and how does this number compare with that of the previous year;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned there from during the said period: and

(c) the names of countries from which the maximum number of tourist visited India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of foreign tourists visiting India and the estimated foreign exchange earned during 1970 and 1971 are as follows:

Year	Tourist Arrivals	Estimated foreign exchange earnings
		(Rs. in crores)
1970	280,821	38.03
1971	300,995	40.38

(c) U.S.A., United Kingdom, West Germany, Malaysia, France, Ceylon, Japan and Australia sent the large number of tourists to India in 1970 and 1971.

#### Functioning of India Tourism Development Corporation

3527. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning of the India Tourism Development Corporation was criticised in the panel discussion at the India International Centre, New Delhi on the 28th March, 1972; and

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

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

(b) Neither the India Tourism Development Corporation nor the Depart-

ment of Tourism was represented on the panel, and the participants evidently had inadequate knowledge of their programmes and plans. Government are acutely aware of the need to strengthen and improve the tourism infrastructure, and vigorous efforts are being directed to this end.

**Increase in Fares Passengers Travel  
Link from England to India**

3528. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers travelling from England to India on Charter flights have to pay 9 more from 1st April, 1962;

(b) if so, whether the fares for passengers travelling from India to England have not been increased; and

(c) if so the reasons for increasing the fare from England to India?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rates on charters between England and India have been increased keeping in view the rates offered by other carriers and the traffic potential.

**Air Services between India and Bangla  
Desh**

3529. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air services have been stated between India and Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines is operating two services daily

between Calcutta and Dacca, one with a Boeing 737 and the other with a Fokker Friendship. There are convenient connections to and from Delhi. Air-India has introduced a twice weekly service to Dacca from February this year.

Bangladesh Biman is also expected to commence operations shortly.

**पिथौरागढ़ में छावनी और हवाई अड्डे के  
लिए भूमि अर्जित किए जाने के  
कारण भूमिहीन हुए किसानों  
का पुनर्वास**

3530. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिथौरागढ़ के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हवाई अड्डा और छावनी बनाने के लिए बहुत सी जमीन ले ली है, जिसके कारण बहुत से किसान भूमिहीन हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन भूमिहीन किसानों को फिर से दत्ताने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अर्जित की गई भूमि का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) . पिथौरागढ़ में सैनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए 2961 एकड़ भूमि के क्षेत्र को अर्जित किया जा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र की अर्जित किया जा रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में से लगभग 2369 एकड़ भूमि राज्य सरकार की है और इसके अर्जित के किसी व्यक्ति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। शेष लगभग 600 एकड़ भूमि निजी भूमि है जिसके अर्जन से लगभग पांच सौ व्यक्तियों को विस्थापित होना होगा। वह व्यक्ति जिनकी भूमि को अर्जित किया जायगा उन्हें स्थानीय राजस्व प्राधिकारियों के द्वारा

निर्धारित किया गया समुचित मुआवजा दिया जायगा।

**Scheme for direct credit to Farmers from Nationalised Banks**

3531 DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme to give direct credit to small farmers from the nationalised banks, and

(b) if so the amount fixed for the purpose for the rest of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The Nationalised banks give direct credit to the farmers including small farmers, for agricultural development purposes in respect of their proposals which are found technically feasible and economically viable

(b) A target of Rs 400 crores was fixed for direct lending by all the commercial banks to the farmers by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Against this, the direct finance to farmers outstanding as at the end of September 1971 was Rs 246.68 crores. In respect of Nationalised banks, the amount outstanding on the same date was Rs 147.52 crores. No separate credit targets were however, fixed for providing finance to small farmer

**राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् सामान्य बीमे की आय में वृद्धि**

3532. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सामान्य बीमे की आय में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) इस वृद्धि का आधार क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) (क) और (ख). विविध बीमा कारोबार करने वाली बीमा कंपनियों की, भारत में सकल प्रत्यक्ष प्रीमियम आय 1971 में लगभग 126 करोड़ रुपये थी, जब कि 1970 में वह 110 करोड़ रुपये थी, अर्थात् उसमें 14.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु दिनांक 13 मई, 1971 से (जब बीमा कंपनियों का प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिया गया) दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर 1971 तक की अवधि की आय के सम्बन्ध में अधिक बल से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**केमिकल्स एंड फाइबरस ग्राफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पोलिस्टर का उत्पादन**

3533 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केमिकल्स एण्ड फाइबरस ग्राफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारागत दो वर्षों में कितने टन पोलिस्टर का उत्पादन किया गया, और

(ख) उत्पादन का कितना प्रतिशत देश में बेचा जाता है तथा कितना प्रतिशत विदेशों को भेजा जाता है ?

**पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) (क)**

1970	1971
(मीटरी टनो में)	(मीटरी टनो में)
5332	5730

(ख) क्योंकि पोलिस्टर स्टैपिल फाइबर केवल मिश्रित फेब्रिक्स के रूप में निर्यात किया जाता है; इसलिए कुल मिश्रित निर्यातों में इस

पदार्थ की मात्रा का पता लगाना पड़ेगा। ऐसा किया जा रहा है।

**मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के अफीम उत्पादक**

3534. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंदसौर और रतलाम जिलों के अफीम उत्पादकों ने गत वर्ष भुगतान अत्यधिक बिलम्ब से करने के बारे में शिकायत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें शीघ्र भुगतान कराने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) नाकोटिक्स उपायुक्त, नीमब (मध्य प्रदेश) को टेलीफोन पर बिले एक संदेश को छोड़कर, 1971 में भुगतान प्राप्त करने में अत्यधिक बिलम्ब होने के बारे में, मंदसौर तथा रतलाम जिलों के अफीम के काश्तकारों द्वारा कोई ग्राम शिकायतें नहीं की गई थी। उक्त संदेश में यह शिकायत की गई थी कि मंदसौर जिले में सीतामऊ के अफीम के कुछ काश्तकारों की अफीम की तौल के दिन अफीम के 90 प्रतिशत मूल्य की अदायगी नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) इस प्रकार के आदेश विद्यमान है कि अफीम के काश्तकारों को, उन से खरीदी गई अफीम के कुल मूल्य के 90 प्रतिशत की अदायगी, विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा तौल-केन्द्रों पर उसी दिन की जानी चाहिए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए बिना अफीम अधिकारी सम्बन्धित खजानों से पर्याप्त धन की ग्रन्थि राशि लेते हैं। नीमब के सहायक नाकोटिक्स उपायुक्त को जो सीतामऊ गये थे और जिन्होंने मामले को जांच की थी, यह पता लगा कि अफीम के काश्तकारों

की भुगतान में बिलम्ब के कुछ मामले क्योंकि खजाने से निकाली गई रकम कम पड़ गई थी। खजाने से और अधिक रकम प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी तथा काश्तकारों को भुगतान कर दिया गया था। काश्तकारों को भुगतान करने में बिलम्ब होना असामान्य है तथा इस विशेष मामले में बिलम्ब हो जाने का कारण इस प्रणाली अथवा कार्यविधि का विफल होना नहीं है बल्कि अपेक्षित नकद रकम के बारे में जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा गलत अनुमान लगाना था। इस गलती की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया और सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग में वापस भेज दिया गया।

*Loans Sanctioned by Financial Institutions to Gujarat for Development*

3535. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria on which loans are sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank and the Life Insurance Corporation to the States for Development purposes ;

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned by each of the said institutions to the Gujarat State for the last three years ; and

(c) the projects for which the loans were sanctioned and the extent of utilization ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Agricultural Finance Corporation do not grant loans to the States. The first two institutions grant financial assistance to various industrial concerns, while the third institutions sanctions proposals for loans for agricultural development to farmers/other bodies in consortium with member commercial banks. During the last 3 financial years, the

Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited approved a scheme worth Rs 8 crores to Gujarat Electricity Board for energisation of irrigation wells. Utilization of these loans is watched by the Agricultural Finance Corporation and the banks who advance loans. As on 30/9/1971 only a part of the loan viz Rs 180.31 lakhs has been disbursed and depending on further progress amounts will be released by the concerned banks from time to time.

Life Insurance Corporation advances loans directly to States in two ways—(1) subscription to State Government loans and (2) loans to State Government for specific housing schemes. In addition to this loans are also given to other statutory bodies/concerns for water supply, sewerage scheme, industrial estates, housing, generation and distribution of electricity etc. The amount of such loan sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation during the last three years is given in the statement attached.

State Government loans are generally floated for development purposes. The utilisation in respect of other loans is watched by the State Governments who normally guarantee them. Where necessary, Life Insurance Corporation also satisfies itself by appropriate follow up methods about the proper utilisation of loans given by it.

*Statement*

	(Rs in lakhs)
1. <i>Loans to Gujarat State</i>	<i>Amount of loan sanctioned</i>
State loans	622.20
Loans to State Government for Housing	200.00
2. <i>Special Loans</i>	
Flood Relief for Housing	200.00
Flood Relief for repairs to Water Works	25.00
Earthquake relief	100.00

3 *Other Loans*

Loans to Municipalities for water supply and Sewerage schemes	160.72
Loans to District Panchayats for Rural Water Supply Schemes	17.00
Loans to Industrial Estates	86.62
Loans to Sugar Cooperatives	90.00
Loans to Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies	3000.00
Loans to State Electricity Boards	1175.00
Total	5676.54

*Production of Marine Diesel Engines by Garden Reach Workshop, Ranchi*

3536 SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the factory established by Garden Reach Workshop at Ranchi has since started production of Marine Diesel Engines of various types, and

(b) if so, the number and the types of engines produced so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The production of medium powered Marine Diesel Engines has commenced at the Marine Diesel Engines Project, Ranchi.

(b) Four medium powered G. V. type engines have been produced upto 31st March 1972.

**Plans to Build Accommodation at Naval Stations**

3537. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of plans formulated during 1970-71 for building married and single accommodation at all the Naval Stations;

(b) how far the plans have since been implemented; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the acute shortage of residential accommodation at Vishakapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Plans were made in 1970-71 for provision of the following married/single accommodation :--

(i) Married quarters : 835

(ii) Single quarters : 1524

(b) Of the above, the following accommodation has since been sanctioned or is under construction :--

(i) Married quarters : 134

(ii) Single quarters : 1312

(c) Hiring of private accommodation has been resorted to on a large scale to ease the situation.

**Setting up of Paraffin wax Plants attached to Madras Oil Refinery and Lube India Ltd., Bombay**

3538. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to establish Paraffin Wax plants attached to the Madras Oil Refinery and Lube India Ltd., Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Study Group appointed by Government to study and report on the techno-economic feasibility of locating wax manufacturing facilities in the country has found that it would be feasible for Madras Refineries Limited and Lube India Limited to undertake manufacture of Paraffin wax in their Refineries.

The Madras Refineries Ltd. have prepared a feasibility report and have decided to establish a paraffin wax plant.

The Lube India Ltd. had shown interest in undertaking the manufacture of paraffin wax. The Company has been asked to submit a feasibility report for the project. The matter will be further considered by Govt. after the feasibility report is received.

**Raids in Madras to unearth Export and Import Racket**

3539. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :  
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two raids were jointly conducted by the Enforcement Directorate, Central Bureau of Investigation and the Income-tax Intelligence Wing in Madras City on 1st March, 1972;

(b) if so, whether an export and import-racket has been unearthed as a result thereof;

(c) whether some foreigners are also involved in this case; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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



was conducted in Madras on 29-2-1972 and not on 1-3-1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. One foreigner was involved in this case.

(d) The seized documents are under scrutiny by the Intelligence Wing and the Enforcement Directorate.

**Central Assistance for implementing  
Tourist Promotion Scheme in  
Tamil Nadu**

3540. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes prepared by the Tamil Nadu Government for promoting tourism in the State during the Fourth Plan.

(b) the existence provided by the Centre for implementing these schemes; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing these schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION :** (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government.

(b) Financial assistance is not now given by the Centre for State tourism schemes. Tourism schemes are now either in the State or Central Sector.

**Housing and Educational Facilities  
to Jawans**

3541. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific arrangements made to provide housing facilities for jawans, who are homeless, in their respective States; and

(b) whether Government propose to arrange facilities for higher education to jawans in their leisure time ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) During service, Jawans are entitled to family or single accommodation depending upon whether they are posted at a family station or a non-family station and their entitlement and availability. Arrangements also exist for giving Government accommodation at certain specific stations to separated families of jawans when the jawans are posted at non-family stations.

Any specific requests from jawans while still in service for housing plots are recommended by their Commanding Officers to the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district.

Almost all the States have reserved certain percentages up to 15% in their housing schemes, plots/houses, for allotment to jawans on payment either in lump sum or on hire purchase basis.

Defence colonies have also been established at certain places, for example, Churu (Rajasthan), Hissar (Haryana) and Chandigarh, where building sites are given only to Defence, personnel.

After release the jawans are settled in land colonies in some of the States, where, apart from land for cultivation, land for homestead is also given;

For the families of the casualties in the recent Indo-Pak conflict, the following facilities are available :-

- (i) Delhi Development Authority have reserved 150 plots in South Delhi for allotment to such families and dependents, on subsidized rates. They are also allotting constructed flats to such category of people on subsidized rates under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group housing schemes.
- (ii) The States of U. P. and Bihar are planning housing projects in cantonment and other areas for such families.
- (ii) A plot of land has been acquired at Jullundur for construction of

accommodation for such families and disabled defence personnel.

(b) Education courses up to the Army Higher Secondary Certificate of Education standard are regularly run for Jawans under the normal scheme of Army Education. Facilities for higher education also exist. During their leisure time Jawans can study for their B.A. examination. For this purpose, candidature of service personnel is sponsored by the A. H. Q. through the Army Educational Corps Training College and Centre, Pachamrhi who are affiliated to the University of Sagar.

**Development of Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Malda and Sunderban as Tourist Centres**

3542. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any request from West Bengal Government to assist the State Government in the development of Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Malda and Sunderban as tourist centres; and

(b) if not, whether his Ministry propose to construct, of its own accord, tourist hostels/hotels at these places and if so, a broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Government had sent ten schemes. It is proposed to take up the following schemes in the Central Sector :—

- (i) a youth hostel at Darjeeling at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs;
- (ii) addition of 10 rooms to the Darjeeling Tourist Lodge at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs;
- (iii) provision of two 16 seater mini-buses and two 8-seater jeeps for the use of tourists at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs. ; and

- (iv) addition of 10 single bedded rooms and dining hall at Jaldapa Wild Life Sanctuary.

**Agreement for Credit from Japan**

3543. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : the terms and conditions on which Japan agreed to extend the credit to India for which agreement was signed in February, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : A Loan Agreement for Rs. 73 26 crores (Yen 31 billion) was signed with the Export-Import Bank of Japan on the 1st February, 1972. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 20 years including a grace period of 7 years, and bears an interest rate of 4.75 per cent per annum.

**सशस्त्र सेनाओं में भर्ती के लिए मानदण्ड**

3544. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा सेवाओं में केवल कुछ विशेष प्रदेशों के लोगों को ही भर्ती किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रक्षा सेवाओं में भर्ती करने के लिए क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, नहीं। सिर्फ कुछ रेजिमेंटों में ऐसा होता है।

(ख) रैंक, ट्रेड तथा रेजिमेंट जिसमें भर्ती दी जाती है, पर निर्भर करते हुए कुछ

निर्धारित आयु-सीमाएं और शैक्षिक तथा शारीरिक अर्हताएं हैं। मोटे रूप से भर्ती के लिये आयु सीमाएं 17-24 वर्ष के बीच की होती हैं न्यूनतम निर्धारित शैक्षिक अर्हता 'अपनी भाषा में शिक्षित' होना है। कम से कम ऊँचाई 152 सेंटीमीटर और कम से कम वजन 40 किलोग्राम है।

गोरखा, कुमाऊँ जैसे कुछ वर्गों के लोगों के संबंध में न्यूनतम शारीरिक स्तरों से कुछ छूट दी जाती है जो प्रायः सामान्य जनता से शारीरिक रूप से कुछ छोटे होते हैं। हा, कुछ रेजिमेंटों में सिर्फ जाति, क्षेत्र या राज्य विशेष के लोग ही भर्ती किए जाते हैं।

राज्यों द्वारा जमा की गयी राशि से अधिक धन निकालना

3545 श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन किया है जिनके कारण राज्यों को रिजर्व बैंक से, जमा की गयी राशि से अधिक धन निकालना पड़ता है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला है, और

(ख) जमा राशि से अधिक निकालने की राज्यों की इस प्रकृति को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

वित्तमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) से (ख) : भारत सरकार राज्यों पर इस बात के लिए जोर देती रही है कि वे अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति की लगातार समीक्षा करते रहे, अपने आयोजना-गत और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय को उपलब्ध साधनों के अन्दर रखें एवं ओवरड्राफ्ट लेने से बचते रहे। उन राज्यों से पहले ही बातचीत कर ली गयी है जिन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक से ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए हैं।

इस बातचीत के दौरान सम्बद्ध राज्यों की सरकारों ने ओवरड्राफ्टों में कमी करने के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में कपायन करने और अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने के सहित अतिरिक्त उपयुक्त उपाय करना स्वीकार कर लिया था। राज्यों ने इस समय जो ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए हैं उसका कारण पूर्णतः यही है कि उन्होंने आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न दोनों प्रकार के व्यय से संबंधित वचन बद्धताओं को अपने उपलब्ध साधनों से काफी अधिक मात्रा में स्वीकार कर लिया है।

यह फैसला किया गया है कि राज्यों को, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्टों को बजट का एक साधन मानने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। चूँकि वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोजना-गत परिव्यय इस आधार पर नियत किया गया है कि उनका पूर्णतः वित्तपोषण किया जाएगा। इसलिये सभी भावी क्रिया-कलाप स्ववित्त पोषण के आधार पर चलाने होंगे और साधनों तथा व्यय के प्रवाह के बीच सतुलन बनाए रखना होगा। योजना आयोग और रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से जो प्रक्रिया अब तैयार की गयी है उसके अन्तर्गत यदि किसी राज्य द्वारा लगातार सात दिनों के लिए ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया गया है तो रिजर्व बैंक स्वतः अदायगी बन्द कर देगा और उसे केवल ओवरड्राफ्ट की समाप्ति पर ही चालू किया जाएगा।

Military Units denoting Geographical Regional and State Identities

3546 SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various Units of different numerical strength exist in the Indian Armed Forces denoting various geographical, regional and State identities; and

(b) if so, their names and the nature of such Units ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a). Some units of varying numerical strength exist in the Indian Armed Forces denoting geographical, regional, or State identity;

(b) The list of such units is given below :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Arm</i>	<i>Geographical/ Regional/State</i>
1. Central India Horse	Armd. Corps	Geographical
2. Madras Engr. Group	Engineer	Regional
3. Bengal Engr. Group	Engineer	State
4. Bombay Engr. Group	Engineer	Regional
5. Punjab Regiment	Infantry	State
6. Madras Regiment	Infantry	Regional
7. Rajputana Rifles	Infantry	Geographical
8. Garhwal Rifles	Infantry	Regional
9. Kumaon Regiment	Infantry	Regional
10. Assam Regiment	Infantry	State
11. Bihar Regiment	Infantry	State
12. Jammu & Kashmir Rifles	Infantry	State
13. Ladakh Scouts	Infantry	Regional

#### Overstaffing in Nationalised Banks

3547. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will be the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Branches of the nationalised banks are overstaffed resulting in deterioration in their service; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to streamline the staffing and working pattern of these banks ?

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

GANESH) : (a) and (b). It will not be true to say that most of branches of the nationalised banks are overstaffed resulting in deterioration in their service. However, each bank continually reviews the staff strength in the various categories and rectifies imbalances, if any.

#### Decision on setting up of Petro-Chemical Projects in Gujarat

3548. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up some petro-chemical projects in Gujarat State,

(b) if so, whether a meeting to discuss the question of foreign investment on these projects was held in New Delhi on the 25th March, 1972, and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussion ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) None of the petro-chemical projects to be set up by the Union Government in Gujarat State envisaged foreign investment. Foreign technical collaboration proposals for down-stream units of the Naphtha Cracker Project were considered in a meeting held on 25th March 1972. A final decision has yet to be taken.

महेश्वर मे नर्मदा घाट पर तथा माण्डू  
(मध्य प्रदेश) मे होटल/मोटल  
खोलने का प्रस्ताव

3549 श्री आर० बी० बड़ें क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार महेश्वर मे नर्मदा घाट पर तथा माण्डू मे विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए कोई होटल या मोटल खोलने का है, और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा था?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। बहरहाल, माण्डू मे भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का एक यात्री लाज है।

### Foreign Exchange Rackets Abroad

3550 SHRI N E HORO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether big foreign exchange rackets dealing in Indian rupees are operating in Singapore, London, Hongkong and in other important cities of the World,

(b) if so, the estimated loss which Indian Government have to suffer thereby, and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check the loss on this account ?

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

(b) It is not possible to assess the loss of foreign exchange arising out of illegal activities of this kind.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

### Statement

The loss of foreign exchange due to the various illegal transactions has been causing concern to the Government and several legislative, administrative and other measures have been adopted to deal with this problem effectively. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been amended with effect from 1st April, 1965 to incorporate a specific provision which makes it an offence for anyone in India to receive any amount for and on behalf of any one outside India through other than authorised channels. As a result the recipient of unauthorised foreign exchange in India has also been brought under the purview of the Act which was not the case earlier. Legislative amendments designed to curb over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports are presently under active consideration of the Government. It is also proposed to provide for a more deterrent punishment than has been the case hitherto, to deal with the more serious violations of the Act. Some proposals for strengthening the Foreign Exchange Regulation Enforcement Directorate by augmenting its staff, are under active consideration of the

Government. Anti-smuggling efforts have also been intensified by reinforcing and re-deploying the Customs staff and improving the methods and machinery for collection of intelligence. An Economic Offences Wing has been added to the C.B.I. for investigating the complicated cases and as post of Director General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation has been created with a view to achieving better coordination in investigation by different investigating and enforcement agencies dealing with fiscal offences.

Apart from the measures mentioned above, steps have also been taken to liberalise investment opportunities for Indians staying abroad. Operations on non-resident accounts have been made more liberal and a new category of accounts known as non-resident (External) accounts has been allowed and the outward remittance of money from such accounts is free from exchange control restrictions. Interest earned on deposits in such accounts is also exempt from tax. These positive measures should also help in reducing the outgo of foreign exchange through illegal means to a large extent.

#### Allocations to States

3551. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to States under the non-plan schemes, during the year 1971-72;

(b) whether certain States have received assistance as part of special accommodation and if so, the names of the States and the amount and purpose of assistance; and

(c) whether certain States, which have taken overdrafts, have also been given assistance as part of special accommodation and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a). The total non-plan assistance to States provided in 1971-72 (revised estimates) amounted to Rs. 1219 crores.

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

(c). Special accommodation (by way of loans) is intended only for those States which, in the assessment of the Planning Commission had inescapable gaps in resources during the Fourth Plan period. Despite the grant of special accommodation, however, some of these States have run into overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. These overdrafts have resulted entirely from the fact that the concerned States have accepted expenditure commitments, both on plan and non-plan account, far in excess of the resources available to them, including the special accommodation loans.

#### Statement

*Special accommodation to States to cover gap in resources in 1971-72\**

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. Crores</i>
1. Assam	16.49
2. Jammu & Kashmir	42.86
3. Kerala	8.61
4. Mysore	12.07
5. Orissa	20.21
6. Rajasthan	24.06
	<hr/>
	Total 124.30
	<hr/>

\* Provisional

#### Steps to Encourage Home Tourism

3552 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

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

(a) whether there is a need for encouraging home tourism to promote better understanding among people belonging to various regions; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction and the outcome thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH)** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The entire infra-structure of tourism is available both to home and foreign tourists A number of tourist bungalows were constructed in previous Plan periods, which were largely intended for home tourists During the present Plan period it is proposed to build youth hostels at 14 places in the country and tourist bungalows at Ramashwaram, Gauhati and Jaisalmer and in wild life sanctuaries

#### Commission on Black Money in India

3554 **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Commission to find out the extent of black money in the country and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### Mobilisation of Resources for Self Reliance

3555 **SHRI BHOJENDRA JHA**  
**DR RANIN SEN**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry during its annual meeting suggested certain measures through which Government could mobilise resources for achieving self-reliance

(b) if so, the nature of suggestions made by the Federation, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The suggestions made by the Federation encompass both external and domestic resources Suggestions made in regard to the former include the continuance of foreign assistance on a selective basis with greater reliance on international financial institutions like the IBRD IDA and IFC encouragement of private foreign investment in certain specified fields, furtherance of import substitution and step-up in the target for the average annual rate of increase in exports from 7 per cent to 10 per cent

The suggestions to raise internal resources include judicious combination of tax incidence and tax incentives, offer of better terms on market borrowing, making public undertakings viable in order to generate resources adjustments in the rates of corporate taxation in order to increase Corporate savings replacement of development rebate by some other similar incentive, evolution of financial techniques to mobilise agricultural savings for economic development exercise of greatest discretion in the conversion of loans into equity capital and provision of better credit and loan facilities to industries and business

(c) The Government will view these suggestions in the light of the accepted objectives and policies

#### Applications referred by Monopolies Commission

3556 **SHRI SA MURUGANANTHAM:**  
Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission has sent back to the Government without comments the pending cases for expansion of the Gwalior Rayon and Hindustan Aluminium belonging to this Birla Group,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on these two cases, and

(d) if so, the the nature thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA**

REDDY) : (a) and (b). The M.R.T.H. Commission has sent back the case of Hindustan Aluminium without comments on the merits of the case on the ground that the company's corresponding application for industrial licence already stands rejected. In three other cases, one relating to the same company and two others relating to M/s. Gwalior Rayon, the Commission had sought some clarifications. These have been furnished and the Commission's enquiries are in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Opening of New Branches of Commercial Bank in Delhi**

3557. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has permitted the Commercial Banks to open 125 new Branches in Delhi during the year 1972-73,

(b) how many branches the banks are opening in the same period in other States, and

(c) how many branches the Banks are opening in rural areas in the same period ?

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

(b) and (c). Licenses/Allotments are pending with banks for opening 2095 more offices in the country excluding Delhi, New Delhi and the banks are expected to utilise these licences/allotments by and large during the 1972-73. Out of the above, about 1601 relate to offices to be opened in rural/semi-urban centres.

**Planes Lying Idle with Indian Airlines**

3558. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there some Dakotas (DC-3) and other types of planes lying idle with Indian Airlines;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to start some more cargo and feeder flights to make use of the idle aircrafts; and

(c) if so, the salient feature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Indian Airlines are phasing out their old and uneconomic Dakota and Viscount aircraft. Some of these aircraft are awaiting disposal.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

**Oil Refining Targets in Fourth Five Year Plan**

3559. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would not be able to achieve the Fourth Plan target of 28 million tonnes refining capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the refining capacity achieved till 1970-71, and

(d) the steps taken to enlarge the refining capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A refining capacity of 25 million tonnes per annum is expected to be achieved by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as against the target of 28 million which had *Inter alia* assumed availability of the following capacities;

(i) 1 million tonne at Bongaigaon (Assam)

(ii) 3.5 million tonnes at Haldia (W. B.)



(m) 5.5 million tonnes at Koyali (Gujarat)

(b) The reasons for short-fall are,

(i) The refinery project at Bongaigaon which has been sanctioned by the Govt. in January 1972 is expected to be commission in early 1976

(ii) Keeping in view the demand of the eastern region it has been decided to install a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum at Haldia. This project is expected to come on stream by mid 1973

(m) Due to prospective tapering off of crude supply from the known oil fields in Gujarat, Koyali refinery is now proposed to be expanded to 4.3 million tonnes per annum only by the end of Fourth Plan period

(a) Refinery throughput during 1971 was 19.6 million tonnes

(d) In addition to the refineries being set up at Haldia and Bongaigaon, a proposal to set up a refinery in the N.W. region with a capacity of about 6 m.t.p.a. is under consideration of the Govt. This project is expected to be commissioned during the Fifth Plan period

#### Loss of Foreign Exchange due to Invoice Manipulation and Smuggling etc.

3560 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India loses foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 24 crores per annum through manipulation of trade, smuggling and foreign currency rackets,

(b) whether estimates compiled by his Ministry suggest that 70 per cent of the smuggling is financed by foreign exchange generated by deflection of inward remittance into unauthorised channels, and

(c) if so the concrete steps Government have taken to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) (a) and (b) It is difficult to assess the extent of foreign exchange slipping through the exchange control net. However, the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange appointment by the Ministry of Finance estimated that the extent of unauthorised use of foreign exchange would be of the order of Rs 240 crores. It had further estimated that deflection of inward remittances helps finance over 70 per cent of smuggling operations.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Place in Library See No 11-1820-173]

#### Proposal to Set up a Central Flying Training School at Hyderabad

3561 SHRI Y. LSWARA REDDY Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Central Flying Training School at Hyderabad to turn out more commercial pilots

(b) if so the main features thereof, and

(c) the estimated costs of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) A Central Flying Training School is being established at Hyderabad to give advanced training to selected candidates from flying clubs and to train them up to the Commercial Pilot Licence standard. This will not result in increasing the output of Commercial Pilots.

(b) Advanced training will be given to selected candidates from flying clubs having private pilots licences and the other requisite qualifications. The training in ground subjects will be imparted at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, while flying training will be given at Hyderabad.

(c) No additional expenditure is involved, as the scheme will be financed through the fees payable by the trainees and the funds allocated for training in the budget of the Civil Aviation Department.

#### Import of Crude at Attractive Prices

3562. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation could not get additional supplies of crude at attractive prices on a continued basis from abroad;

(b) if so, whether the stock position of crude and petroleum products would further deteriorate, if India supplied crude and petroleum products to Bangla Desh under the Commodity Grant Agreement; and

(c) the steps taken to avert the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation does not at present import any crude for its own refineries. Crude oil was separately procured at competitive prices and directly supplied to Bangladesh without in anyway affecting our crude oil imports or inventory position. As for petroleum products there has been no deterioration in our stock position and the supplies to Bangladesh are being made by suitable augmenting the total availability of products.

#### Import Requirement of Crude and Petroleum Products in 1974

3563. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our import requirements of crude and petroleum products would rise from 12.8 million tonnes in 1971 to 17.7 million tonnes in 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce our dependence on import in this regard?

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

(a) Import requirements of crude oil and petroleum products are expected to rise from 14.6 million tonnes in 1971 to 21.12 million tonnes in 1974.

(b) Due to growth in the demand for petroleum products in the various sectors of the economy.

(c) For reducing our dependence on crude oil imports, the highest importance is being attached to the intensification of exploration and other activities with a view to locating new sources of crude oil and to optimise the production from oilfields already discovered. The exploration activity is also being extended towards more promising even though difficult or relatively in accessible structures, such as Bombay High and Tripura. As for the import of petroleum products, besides progressively augmenting refinery capacity efforts are being made to curb, to the extent feasible, the consumption of oil products.

#### L.I.C'S Contribution to Housing Construction Activities

3564. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Life Insurance Corporation to housing construction activities during the last three years;

(b) whether the Corporation has any plan to set up a subsidiary organisation under it to deal exclusively with problems connected with housing construction; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) The total financial assistance provided by the L.I.C. for housing during the last three years (1968-71) amounted to about Rs. 107 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Review of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act**

3565. **SHRI K BALADHANDA-YUTHAM**

**SHRI AMBESH :**

Will the Minister of **COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act,

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at,

(c) whether Government intend to amend the Act in the light of the experience gained through its working, and

(d) if so, what are the changes proposed to be made in the Act ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)** (a) to (d) The working of the Act is under constant review of the Government. It is felt that some amendments to the Act may be necessary in order to remove ambiguities and make it more effective. Suitable amendments to the Act are therefore under consideration.

**Violation of Companies Act by Industrial Houses**

3566 **SHRI K BALADHANDAYUTHAM** Will the Minister of **COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state

(a) how many cases have been launched so far against large industrial houses for violation of the Companies Act during the last three years,

(b) the nature of offence committed by these industrial houses, and

(c) the final outcome of these cases ?

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

**Flow of Private Foreign Investment during Fourth Plan**

3568 **SHRI K BALADHANDA-YUTHAM** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) the average annual inflow of private foreign capital envisaged for the Fourth Plan period,

(b) the actual rate of inflow of private foreign capital into the country in the first three years of the Fourth Plan,

(c) whether the rate of private foreign investments are likely to increase in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan, and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANISH)** (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan document estimated that Rs 300 crores would be the gross inflow of loans and investments from abroad into the private sector and Rs 270 crores would be the repayments of foreign loans during the Plan period. The net amount of foreign capital available to the private sector was thus estimated at Rs 30 crores. These estimates were based on the assumptions that other capital receipts and outgoings on private account would match and the foreign exchange reserves of the country would remain unchanged over the Fourth Plan period. These assumptions have not been borne by the facts available for the first two years of plan period and the Fourth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal Vol I now envisages a net outflow of Rs 249 crores during the plan period.

(b) to (d). According to quick estimates the gross inflow of foreign capital

during the year 1969-70, i.e. the first year of the plan period, was Rs. 111 crores. The net figures for the same period recorded an outflow of Rs. 7 crores. These figures are exclusive of investments in the form of retained earnings, as they do not represent any inflow from abroad. Similar estimates for the later years are not yet available.

#### Allocations to States out of Small Savings

3570. SHRI S. D. SOMASUDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments are not allowed to get the full benefit of the amount of money collected by States under Small Savings Scheme and whether they are allowed to retain only a portion of it ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow them to retain the whole amount ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). The Small Savings comprise a number of savings instruments, Savings Certificates, Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits etc. Collections of Small Savings are made by the National Savings Organisation working with the help and coordination of State Governments, Public Provident Funds, Public Sector Undertakings and other institutions. Out of these collections, loans equivalent to two-thirds of the net small savings collections in a State are advanced to the State Governments by the Central Government. Besides, as an incentive for resource mobilisation, for every 5% excess collection of the State over the National average of net to gross collections, the States are entitled to receive 2-1/2% over and above their normal share of two-thirds of net collections.

In view of the above and the following reasons the entire net small savings collections are not advanced to the States :

- (i) Small Savings collections constitute Central Government's bor-

rowings, who are liable for their repayment as well as for the payment of the interest thereon.

- (ii) The Central Government bears the cost of the National Savings Organisation and the cost of local publicity of small savings scheme conducted by the State Governments as well as expenditure relating to P & T Service Charges, commission to authorised agents etc. They also bear 50 per cent of the cost of the approved small savings establishment of the State Governments.

#### Special Pay drawn by Central Government Employees

3571. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-starred Question No. 636 on the 17th March, 1972 and state whether special pay drawn by the Central Government employees during the year 1958-1960, for period ranging from 3 months to one year, has also been treated as basic pay under the orders dated the 22nd June, 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : It is not possible at this distant date to say that concession of this nature has been allowed in any case.

#### राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

3573. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक के कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में समयोपरि कार्य करने के लिए कितनी धन-राशि दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या उक्त राशि कर्मचारियों की

कमी, कार्याधिक्य के कारण या किसी अन्य कारण से दिया गया?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) (क) और (ख) सूचना इकट्ठा की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

#### Seizure of Small Coins

3574 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the value of small coins seized by Government during raids on unauthorised premises in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as received

#### Central Excise Collectorate for Orissa

3575 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the desirability of having a separate Central Excise Collectorate for Orissa has been re-considered,

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) to (c) The matter is being re-examined.

#### Plans to construct Hotels in the Country through India Tourism Development Corporation

3576 SHRI M S SIVASAMY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to construct hotels for the tourists in the country through India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) the number of hotels already constructed upto the 31st March, 1972;

(c) the number of such hotels to be constructed in near future, State-wise; and

(d) the approximate cost involved on each hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) The India Tourism Development Corporation had six hotels under operation as on 31 March, 1972.

(c) and (d) The Corporation plans the completion of the following hotels by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan —

Location	Estimates cost (Rs in Lakhs)
1 Kovalam (Kerala)	115
2 Dum Dum (West Bengal)	110
3 Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	70
4 Gulmarg (J & K)	110
5 Expansion of Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore (Mysore)	65

#### Difficulties in holding Annual General Meetings by Companies in Calcutta

3577 SHRI S M. SIDDAYYA Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and Indian Chamber of Commerce brought to the notice of Government in June, 1970 on behalf of many companies located in disturbed areas of Calcutta, the serious difficulties faced by them for holding their Annual General Meetings ;

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

(c) whether anything positive has so far been done for these companies and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Federation of Indian

Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi and Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta reported that a few companies having registered offices in Calcutta were finding difficulty in holding Annual General Meetings at their registered offices as required by Law. Two individual companies also made such a representation.

(b) Exemptions from the provisions of Law set forth in Section 166 (2) of the Companies Act, 1956 concerning the venue of the Annual General Meeting may be granted under the first proviso to sub-section (2) of the said Section at the discretion of the Central Government in the case of a class of companies only. Hence no individual company could qualify for the exemption. This Department replied to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi pointing out that considering the fact that only a few companies with registered offices in Calcutta were having difficulties about holding their annual general meetings there whereas many other at Calcutta itself did not experience any such difficulty, it was not possible to treat the former as a class of company's within the meaning of the proviso aforesaid. Company's desirous of holding the meeting but unable to do so on account of "apprehended violence to the management" did not constitute a class of companies based on any objective criteria distinguishing them from other companies similarly situated, nor could the entire city of Calcutta be treated as a disturbed area as there was no suggestion that all companies with registered offices at Calcutta should be exempted. The Federation was further informed that its suggestion to amend the provisions of the Companies Act for the purpose of empowering the Central Government to grant exemption in individual cases has been noted and would be considered in due course. The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and the two individual companies which had addressed the Department were sent copies of the Department's reply to the Federation and informed that exemption in terms of Section 166(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 could not be granted individual cases.

(c) There is provision in law to grant extension of time on application for holding annual general meetings if good grounds

are shown. If the difficulty pointed out to this Department really persisted and the annual general meeting could not be held within the time prescribed by the Act or even with any extended time allowed, it was open to a member of the company concerned to apply to the Central Government under Section 167 of the Companies Act for directions to hold such meeting, which might include a direction as to the venue of the meeting.

#### Steps to replace Dakota Services by Avros

3578. SHRI AMBESHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state : —

(a) the steps taken by Government to replace Dakota services by Avros ; and

(b) the routes on which Avros have replaced Dakotas ?

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

(a) Apart from acquiring seven Boeing 737 aircraft Indian Airlines have placed an order for an additional ten HS-748 (Avro) aircraft with HAL.

(b) Prior to the acquisition of Avros, Indian Airlines were operating 19 routes by Dakotas. At present only the following four routes are being operated with these aircraft, the remaining being operated with F-27/HS-748 or Jet aircraft :—

1. Bombay/Keshod/Portbandar
2. Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi/Rourkela/Raipur/Bhopal.
3. Calcutta/Agartala/Khowai/Kamallapur/Kailashahar.
4. Calcutta / Bagdogra / Cooch Behar.

#### Molasses Control (Amendment) Order

3579. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where Central Molasses Control Order is applicable;

(b) the names of States which have their own Molasses Control Orders and have increased the prices of the Molasses in line with the Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1972, and

(c) the names of the States which have not increased the prices of Molasses, with reasons for the same ?

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

(a) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement

(b) and (c) The States of Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, U P and West Bengal have their own Molasses Control Acts. None of them has increased the price of Molasses in line with the Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1972. One of these States has reported that its existing prices is above the price notified in the Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1972, while the other five States are still considering the matter

#### *Statement*

*Names of the States/Union Territories where the Molasses Control Order, 1961, is applicable*

- 1 Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
- 3 Gujarat
- 4 Kerala
- 5 Tamil Nadu
- 6 Madhya Pradesh
7. Mysore
- 8 Orissa
- 9 Rajasthan
- 10 Pondicherry
- 11 Tripura

**Molasses supplied to Alcohol and Potable Liquor Distilleries**

3580. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state .

(a) the names of alcohol and potable liquor distilleries with their capacities,

(b) whether molasses are being supplied to both the types of distilleries at the controlled prices,

(c) if so, whether there is any statutory control over the prices of end products namely, alcohol and potable liquors and if not, the reason for supplying the molasses at controlled rates to potable liquor factories, and

(d) whether Government propose to revise upwards the controlled price of molasses ?

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

(a) A list of distilleries (borne on the books of the Central Government) manufacturing industrial alcohol and/or potable alcohol is Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No L1—1821/72] Many of the distilleries produce both industrial alcohol and potable alcohol

(b) Molasses are supplied to all distilleries at controlled price as per the Central Molasses Control Order in all States except West Bengal, Bihar, U P, Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra, where this Order is not applicable

(c) The price of industrial alcohol is controlled under the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1971. This is applicable to the whole country. The price of potable alcohol is not controlled. It has not been considered necessary and expedient to restrict the application of Molasses Control Act to the production of industrial alcohol alone

(d) The price of molasses has been increased by 50% with effect from 5-2-1972.

**Free Sale of Molasses allowed by State Governments**

3581 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the name of State Governments which

allowed free sale of 20 per cent of molasses in 1970-71 in accordance with the Government of India's decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : In terms of Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1971, release of 20 per cent of molasses for free sale was allowed during the sugar season 1970-71 by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Pondicherry, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Direction to Air-India to stop further purchase of Boeing Planes

3582. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any direction to Air India to stop further purchase of Boeing Planes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No such directive has been issued.

(b) Does not arise.

बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएँ

3583. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएँ खोली गयी हैं; और

(ख) 1972 में कितनी शाखाएँ खोले जाने की सम्भावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) 19 जुलाई, 1969 अर्थात् राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख को बलिया

जिले में 4 वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के 8 कार्यालय थे। उस तारीख से 31 जनवरी, 1972 तक 5 और कार्यालय खोले गये हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

बैंक का नाम	स्थान	कार्यालयों की संख्या
1. बनारस स्टेट बैंक	बिलथरा रोड	1
2. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	गढ़वार	1
3. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	रैबती	1
4. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया	सिकन्दरपुर	1
	सहतबार	1
जोड़		5

(ख) बलिया जिले में कार्यालय खोलने के लिए किसी वाणिज्यिक बैंक के पास इस समय कोई लाइसेंस विचाराधीन नहीं है। फिर भी, संवर्धन केन्द्रों का चुनाव करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देना

3584. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) के उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने छोटे दुकानदारों, रिकशा तथा टैक्सी चलाने वालों और किसानों को अपनी स्थिति सुधारने के लिए ऋण दिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) अब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है



बैंक, एक नीति के रूप में अब तक उपेक्षित रहे क्षेत्रों को, जिन में सड़क परिवहन चालक, खुदरा व्यापारी और किसान शामिल हैं, उत्पादक और सक्षम प्रयोजनों के लिए उदार ऋण सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं। बलिया जिले में अनुसूचित बैंकों की 13 शाखाएं हैं। बलिया जिले में जिन स्थानों पर बाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनके नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं —

बैंक का नाम	स्थान का नाम	कार्यालय की संख्या
1 स्टेट बैंक आफ	बलिया	2
	बिलथरा रोड	1
	चित्तबड़ा गांव	1
	रसड़ा	1
	सहतवार	1
	सिक्न्दरपुर	1
2 सेट्रल बैंक आफ	बलिया	1
इंडिया	रेवती	1
3. यूनिन बैंक आफ		
इंडिया	गढ़वार	1
4 इलाहाबाद बैंक	बांसडीह	1
5 बनारस स्टेट बैंक		
लिमिटेड	बलिया	1
	बिलथरा रोड	1

उल्लिखित शाखाओं में से किन-किन शाखाओं ने इन ऋणकर्ताओं को अब तक ऋण दिया है, यह सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है, और यह सूचना एकत्रित करके सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

**Grant of Quasi-Permanency to Civilian Employees at Hindon Airport (Ghaziabad)**

3585 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of the employees working under the Hindon Airport (Ghaziabad), who have completed three years of service as on the 1st January, 1972 and have not been granted quasi-permanency so far, and

(b) the reasons for not granted quasi-permanency?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) 8 Civilian employees working in Hindon, who have completed three years of service, have not yet been granted quasi-permanency as their cases are under consideration pending clarification on certain details including relaxation of the age limit at the time of recruitment

**Grant of Special Pay to Persons engaged in Disbursement of Cash Money**

3586 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASHAD  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any special pay is granted to the employees who are responsible for disbursement of cash money in Government offices

(b) if so broad outline of the order governing the grant of special pay, and

(c) if so, the categories of employees department-wise, who are entitled to the special pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) to (c) Persons holding supervisory posts or cashiers for whom a separate scale of pay has been laid down are not entitled to any special pay for handling cash. However, other categories of staff, if required to handle substantial amount of cash exclusive of payments made through cheques/drafts etc are allowed suitable amount of special pay with reference to the quantum of cash handled

देश में स्थापित की गई मौसम  
वेधशालाएँ

3587. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या  
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं  
जहाँ मौसम वेधशालाएँ स्थापित की गई हैं;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन पर अब तक  
कितना धन व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या हालैड की सरकार ने दूर संचार  
कम्प्यूटर्स सप्लाई करने की पेशकश की है;  
और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की  
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री०  
कणेश सिंह) : (क) भारत मौसम विज्ञान  
विभाग देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित नाना  
प्रकार की मौसम विज्ञान वेधशालाओं के एक  
विस्तृत तंत्रजाल का संचालन करता है।  
1-4-72 को इनकी स्थिति निम्न प्रकार  
थी —

सतही मौसम विज्ञान वेधशालाएँ	480
पवन-सूचक गुब्बारा वेधशालाएँ	53
रेडियो सोदे/रेडियो वायु वेधशालाएँ	23
राडार वेधशालाएँ	11
विकिरण वेधशालाएँ	30
ओजोन वेधशालाएँ	6
उपग्रह चित्र ग्राही वेधशालाएँ	5

(ख) भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की  
स्थापना 1875 में की गयी थी, जब केवल 77  
वेधशालाएँ थीं। तब से लेकर, वेधशालाओं  
की संख्या में क्रमशः वृद्धि होती रही है, और

अब उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर उपर्युक्त स्तर तक  
पहुँच गयी है। क्योंकि कई वेधशालाएँ दसियों  
वर्षों से चली आ रही हैं, अतः इन वेधशालाओं  
के कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से लेकर उन पर किये  
जाने वाले व्यय के बारे में सूचना तत्काल उप-  
लब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने प्रस्ताव को स्वी-  
कार कर लिया है।

‘अपना मकान बनाओ’ योजना के  
अन्तर्गत जीवन बीमा निगम  
द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

3588. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या बिस्  
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘अपना मकान बनाओ’ योजना के  
अन्तर्गत जीवन बीमा निगम ने कितने व्यक्तियों  
को ऋण दिया है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रार्थना क्षेत्रों  
में ऋण न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उक्त योजना से मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों  
को लाभ क्यों नहीं पहुँच रहा है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०  
प्रार० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक  
सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध  
होते ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कृषि की  
प्रगति के लिए छोटे किसानों  
को ऋण दिया जाना

3589. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त  
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जीवन बीमा  
निगम द्वारा कृषि की प्रगति के लिए छोटे

किसानों को ऋण न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : जीवन बीमा निगम पैसा उपलब्ध करने वाली संस्था नहीं है और लोगों को, गृह सम्पत्ति की जमानत पर तथा निगम की अपनी पालिसियों पर ऋण के अतिरिक्त अन्य ऋण नहीं देती। कृषकों को सीधे तो पैसा उपलब्ध नहीं करती, परन्तु निगम द्वारा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और सहाकारी क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले निदेशों से कृषि के विकास में प्रकारान्तर से सहायता मिलती है।

**Payment of Income-Tax by Chief Ministers**

3590. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-tax paid annually by each of the Chief Ministers of India during the last three years; and

(b) the name of the Chief Minister who paid the maximum amount of Income-tax and the name of Chief Minister's who paid the minimum amount of Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Information in respect of eleven persons who were Chief Ministers of States as on 15-4-1972 is given in the attached statement. Information in respect of the remaining Chief Ministers as on that date is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Chief Minister as on 15-4-72	Tax paid in the financial year		
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Maharashtra	Shri V P Naik	2,634	1,835	Not known at present
2.	Bihar	Shri Kedar Pandey	200	1,403	—do—
3.	Rajasthan	Shri Barkatullah Khan	2,200	1,866	2,258
4.	Kerala	Shri C. Achutha Menon	318	458	306
5.	Assam	Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Tripura	Shri S Sen Gupta	1,270	2,683	Nil
7.	Manipur	Shri Alimuddin	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Nagaland	Shri Hokishe Serna	Income exempt under section 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.		
9.	Meghalaya	Shri W.A. Sangma	—do—		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri P.C. Sethi	7,018	6,342	Not known at present,
11.	Gujarat	Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza	8,005	531	4,620

**Increase in Pension for Persons drawing Pension above Rs. 200**

3591. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pensioners drawing pension above Rs. 200 have not given any increase in their pensions for the last 15 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether their case for increase is under the consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). As a matter of policy, *ad hoc* increase is allowed only to small pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 200/- per month with marginal adjustments. It is, however, proposed to consider in due course the question of grant of relief to Central Government pensioners in the light of general recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in the matter of pensionary benefits for serving Government servants.

**Uniformity in Family Pension to Officers and other Ranks**

3592. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA ; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Family Pension is admissible to the widows of the Commissioned Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks who retired on service pensions before 1st January, 1964 and died after 1st January, 1964 after attaining the age of 60 years or after 5 years from the date of their retirements, and if so, what is the rate of Family Pension for each of the three categories of ex-Servicemen mentioned above;

(b) whether widows of any of the three categories of ex-Servicemen mentioned in part (a) are not granted family pension at present and if so, the reasons for the discrimination; and

(c) whether Government propose to and the discrimination and grant family pensions to the widows of all categories of ex-Servicemen irrespective of age at which their husbands may have died ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). In the case of Commissioned Officers who retired before 1-1-1964 and died after that date, ordinary family pension is admissible to the widows for life at rates ranging between Rs. 75/- and 200/- per month, depending on rank. The age at the time of death or the period which elapsed between retirement and death is not material.

In the case of personnel below officer rank, there was no such provision. In their case, ordinary family pension was introduced in 1957. It was provided that in the event of the death of an individual within 5 years after retirement, irrespective of the age at the time of death, ordinary family pension would be granted for the balance of the period of 5 years.

The distinction was due to the fact that the pension structure of Armed Forces personnel below officer rank was broadly based on the rules applicable to civilian employees.

In the family pension scheme introduced in 1964, there is no such distinction between Commissioned Officers and personnel below officer rank. The widows of both categories are eligible for family pension for life on the death of the servicemen, irrespective of when they die. This scheme, however, is not generally applicable to those who retired before 1-1-1964, since measures involving progressive financial concession are not normally given retrospective effect.

**मोदी स्पनिंग एंड वीविंग मिलज  
लिमिटेड पर आयकर की  
बकाया राशि**

3593. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री मोदी उद्योग समूह के आयकर के निर्धारण के बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1970 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 98 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन के अनुसार 24 मार्च, 1972 को सभा पटल पर रखे गए अनुपूरक विवरण संख्या 70 के पृष्ठ 4 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय में अनिर्णित पड़े मोदी स्ट्राइकिंग एण्ड वीटिंग लिमिटेड के बिन्दु 4,77,930 रुपये के बकाया आयकर के मामले में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) यह मामला सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उच्च न्यायालय को वापस भेज दिया गया है। उच्च न्यायालय ने अभी तक इस मामले पर कारवाई शुरू नहीं की है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

‘साधु-समाज’ पर आयकर लगाना

3594. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : गत तीन वर्षों में ‘साधु-समाज’ पर कितना आयकर लगाया गया और अब तक कितना कर वसूल हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : दिल्ली, अहमदाबाद, मद्रास, भुवनेश्वर, नागपुर, एर्णाकुलम और कलकत्ता (सेंट्रल) के आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्य क्षेत्रों में साधु-समाज नाम के किसी निर्धारित का आयकर निर्धारण नहीं किया जाता।

तथापि, नई दिल्ली में 22, सरदार पटेल मार्ग पर ‘भारत साधु समाज’ नाम से ज्ञात एक संस्था है। इस संस्था ने आय की कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की है क्योंकि यह अपनी आय को आयकर से मुक्त होने का दावा करती है। इसका अभी तक आयकर-निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है।

Token Strike by Bank Employees in Kerala

3595. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of fact that the Banking Operation in Kerala had come to a standstill on the 6th April, 1972 due to 4-hour token strike by the Bank employees protesting against alleged victimisation by the management of the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to redress the grievance of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Government is aware of the token strike by the employees of the State Bank of India and other Banks on the 6th April, 1972. However, majority of the employees of the State Bank of India did not participate in the token strike and all except its Ernakulam Branch transacted normal business on that date.

(b) The grievances of the workers are redressed in accordance with the procedure laid down by each bank. No steps are contemplated by the Government in this case at this stage.

गया जिले (बिहार) में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

3596. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गया जिला (बिहार) में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई तथा वे किस-किस स्थान पर खोली गयीं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गया जिले के गांवों में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन गांवों के नाम क्या हैं। जिनमें शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी और वे शाखाएं कब खोली जाएंगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 19 जुलाई, 1969

प्रवात् राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख को गया में 4 बैंकों के छः कार्यालय थे। तब से 31 जनवरी, 1972 तक इस जिले में 14 और कार्यालय खोले गये हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

बैंकों का नाम	केन्द्र का नाम	कालीय की संख्या
1. बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. अरवाल 2. बन्नीरगंज	1 1
2. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. बोध-गया 2. नवादा	1 1
3. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	1. हिमुघा 2. रफीगंज 3. येलागंज 4. बिजर सराय 5. देव	1 1 1 1 1
4. बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	1. बालदनगर 2. गया मानपुर 3. टेकरी 4. शेरघाटी	1 1 1 1
5. यूनिवर्सल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. गया	1
		14

(ख) और (ग). बैंक आफ इंडिया के पास गया, जिले के सकदूमपुर में और गया नगर में एक-एक कार्यालय खोलने के लाइसेंस हैं - आशा है, ये कार्यालय 1972 समाप्त होने से पहले खोल दिये जाएंगे।

Interest on Loan Advanced by world Bank

3597. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the interest rate charged from Government of India by the World Bank for the amount of Rs. 26 crores given as loan

for developing the Ayacut under Nagarjuna Sagar and Pochampad projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, has given a credit of 24.4 million (Rs. 18.3 crores) for assisting ground water and onfarm development in Andhra Pradesh. The Association charge no interest but only a service charge of 3/4 of 1%.

Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company

3598. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company is registered in India and if not, what is its status;

(b) the amount of foreign and Indian share holdings in the company;

(c) the amount that was brought in by way of capital in foreign exchange by Company and on what dates;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange remitted by the company every year during the last three years in shape of dividends, share of expenses to parent company, remuneration and under other heads, and

(e) the value of its total assets for the years 1969 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Ltd. is a branch of a foreign company registered in U. K. having its principal place of business in India at Calutta since 2-2-1928.

(b) The Company has no capital separately earmarked for its Indian business. Its entire share capital is held by non-residents.

(c) The company has not brought any funds by way of capital from its Head office during the last four years.

(d) Remittances abroad on account of profits allowed be made by the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years were as under :--

Year ended	Remittances allowed
31-3-69	Rs. 37,11,770
31-3-70	Rs. 32,78,814
31-3-71	Rs. 30,25,331

The company has not been allowed to remit Head Office expenses separately.

(e) According to the Balance Sheet of the Indian Branch of the company, the value of its total assets in India as on 31-3-70 and 31-3-71 was Rs. 21.86 crores and Rs. 24.19 crores respectively.

**Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company LTD. and Indian Tobacco Company LTD**

3599. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. and Indian Tobacco Company Ltd. are bracketed as Indian Tobacco Companies;

(b) whether the Indian Tobacco Company is registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, as monopoly undertaking; and

(c) whether the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company is also registered under the said Act as a monopoly undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. is a foreign company within the meaning of Section 561 of the Companies Act, 1956 having a place of business in India; India Tobacco Company Ltd. is an Indian Company with foreign majority share holding.

(b) The India Tobacco Company Ltd. is registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

(c) The Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company is not registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act.

**Increase in the Profit of Commercial Banks during 1971-72**

3600. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total profits of the 60 scheduled commercial banks during 1971-72 have shown a sharp increase; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Banks are required to compile profit & loss accounts for the calendar year. The data on profits earned by the scheduled commercial banks for the year 1971 are being compiled by the Reserve Bank and will be furnished as soon as possible.

**Loan Given by Nationalised Banks to Farmers of quilon District, Kerala**

3501. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans given to farmers of Quilon District by the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): The information, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loans to Kerala**

3602. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Central Government to Kerala State till the end of the financial year 1971-72; and

(b) the general terms and conditions for repayment of these loans and amount of interest outstanding thereon at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Central loans to Kerala outstanding as at the end of January 1972. amount to Rs. 262.49 crores.

repayment of loans advanced to State Governments by the Central Government are indicated in the Statement attached.

As at the end of January, 1972, no amount was outstanding as interest from Kerala Government on Central loans.

(b) The terms and conditions for

*Statement*

*(A) Loans sanctioned from 1-4-1969*

Purpose	Period	Interest rate (per cent) per annum
1. Block loans for State Plans		(Effective)
2. Other Plan Loans	15 years	4-3/4
3. Small Savings Loans	25 years in 20 annual equal instalments commencing from the 6th year	4-3/4
4. Loans for natural calamities	10 years.	4-3/4
5. Loans for purchase of fertilizers.	6 months.	4-3/4
6. Loans for relending (Rehabilitation loans etc.)	Upto 25 years	Rate varies with reference to the object and the period.
7. Special loan assistance to cover gap in resources.	Recoverable in 10 annual instalments from 1974-75.	4-3/4
8. Other non-Plan loans	Terms and conditions vary with reference to the purpose.	

*(B) Loans sanctioned upto 31-3-1969*

1. Major Irrigation and Power Projects loans.	Upto 30 years	5-1/2
2. Miscellaneous Development loans (utilised for other irrigation and power projects, development of industries etc.)	10 years.	5-1/2
3. Loans for natural Calamities	10 years.	5-1/2



<i>Action Souphi against Inchen delegation to I C C in Veterman etc (C.A)</i>		
4 Housing Schemes	25 to 30 years	5-1/2
5. Small Savings loans	10 years	5-1/4
6 Loans for purchase of fertilizers	6 months	3-3/4
7 Rehabilitation loans	Upto 20 years	5-1/2
8 Loans for clearance of overdrafts	Upto 5 years	4-1/2 upto 4-1/2 upto 4 for year, 4-3/4 for 5 years

**Proposal to earmark Additional Funds to Kerala for Development of Tourism**

3603 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to earmark additional funds for Kerala Government for development of tourism in the State, and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) Plan schemes are executed either in the Central or State Sector, and hence the question of release of additional funds to the State Government does not arise. However, in the Central Sector the following schemes are being undertaken in Kerala

(i) a beach resort is being developed at Kovalam. A provision of Rs 86.58 lakhs has been made by the Government for the first phase of this development. In addition, the India Tourism Development Corporation has provided a sum of Rs 135 lakhs for the construction of a 100-room hotel and 40 cottages at this beach resort. Work on the project is in progress.

(ii) a sanction amounting to Rs 2.25 lakhs has been issued for the construction of a youth hostel at Trivandrum.

(iii) provision has been made in the Plan for the purchase of two motor launches

at a cost of Rs 2 Lakhs for the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary,

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED ACTION AGAINST INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE I C C AND INDIAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH VIETNAM**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahirpore) I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

'The reported news about the South Vietnamese National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee asking the South Vietnamese Government to immediately expel the Indian delegation to the International Control Commission and also to use the law in a severe but 'just' fashion towards Indian nationals.'

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) Mr Speaker Sir, Government have seen press reports regarding the suggestion of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of South Vietnam to take certain anti-Indian measures both against the Indian members of the I C C and the Indian nationals in South Vietnam. Government is enquiring from its Consulate General and the Chairman of the ICSC in Saigon about the matter and are awaiting their report. The Consul General of the Republic of Vietnam was called by the

External Affairs Ministry. He reported that he had no authentic information on the point but that he would ascertain the position from Saigon and let us know.

The Government of South Vietnam claim that they support and respect the International Commission. The Commission is a composite body and any action against any one of the component members of the Commission would be tantamount to action against the Commission as a whole. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam have already re-validated the visas of all the members of the Commission, including the Indian Delegation, for a period of six months starting April 1, 1972. There is absolutely no justification to discriminate against the Indian Delegation to the ICSC by expulsion or otherwise.

As regards the Indian nationals in South Vietnam, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam had, through their note of January 21, 1972, clearly assured us that they had issued strict instructions to the appropriate authorities to take adequate measures to protect the life and property of the Indian community throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of India expect that the South Vietnamese Government will abide by all these assurances and not allow any prejudicial or hostile action to undermine the friendly relations between the Indian and the South Vietnamese people or to injure the legitimate rights of the Indian community in South Vietnam.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** This is not the first instance of such calculated anti-Indian campaign which has been going on in South Vietnam for a good many years. I believe it took on a new dimension at the time Madame Binh first visited this country at the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs. After that, from time to time, we have been reading and hearing about these hostile demonstrations and various kinds of threats. All manner of humiliations and insults are hurled against the Indian delegation in the ICSC and a sort of general anti-Indian campaign goes on. I suppose in the last few days because the Government decided, belatedly, to raise its relations with the Democratic Republic of

Vietnam to embassy status, this campaign seems to be exceeding all its previous bounds. The attempt seems to be to put pressure on India to change its policy in some respect or other. If it was really something which was being done by the South Vietnam Government, it would, I think, amount to nothing more than an impertinence. And it should be dismissed as impertinence also. But it is obvious to anybody, whether our Minister is willing to admit it publicly or not, that this impertinence of the South Vietnamese finds its inspiration in the Americans who are the patrons and the supporters of this government. Otherwise, I do not think they would have the affrontery to go on in the way in which they are behaving.

Whether Sardar Swaran Singh likes it or not, our country feels that our Government is continuing to recognise the government in Saigon which has in fact no credibility whatsoever in that country. It neither has any effective territorial control except perhaps in one or two towns, nor does it have any kind of popular support. It is depending solely on the United States arms. Nevertheless, we continue to recognise this puppet because, according to our learned Minister, it satisfies some sort of obscure international norms which are not clear to any ordinary man.

This latest hullabloo which has started, about expelling the Indian members of the ICC and also taking some sort of reprisals against other Indian nationals is a very serious matter. But I imagine that there is some method behind it, and the method seems to be that not the South Vietnam but their American patrons are very much interested to see that the ICC, whatever its limited capabilities may be, even that, should be demolished, and the ICC should not be allowed to function. The reason is that the United States, after all Mr. Nixon's election gimmick about withdrawing the American troops from South Vietnam and bringing the boys home, which was very popular in the United States—this gimmick has now been fully exposed. They have actually in practice started the war all over again. After returning from his talks in Peking, whatever process of withdrawal by phases had been carried out previous to that, has been reversed all over again.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I want to know whether the Minister agrees with this view or not. It is only in recent weeks that there has been a fresh commitment and a total commitment, of the United States, naval forces, the Seventh Fleet and B 52 bombers, and even the United States ground troops. I would remind the Minister that on the 18th of April in Paris, Madam Binh claimed—and I am quoting

‘The American ground forces were engaged in the current fighting in South Vietnam. The cited in a radio interview the first battalion of the 196 light infantry regiment had moved to positions near Hua and several units of the third marine division had returned from Okinawa aboard the seventh Fleet vessels’

It is not a secret any more. Only three or four days ago, every paper had carried reports about American combat troops staging a sort of miniature mutiny on one of the sectors and refusing to carry out the orders of their commanders. So actually, what is happening is that Mr. Nixon's election stunt of withdrawing the troops and bringing the boys home is being reversed, and the Americans are again themselves committing their armed forces to commit aggression and it is for this reason that they want to hide this from the gaze of world public opinion by trying to demolish the International Control Commission, and that is why these threats of expulsion and so on are now being made.

Today's newspapers have reported that South Vietnamese troops are themselves now beginning to desert. Today's *Statesman* has a little bit of news which says that according to a US adviser who was wounded, ‘the communist forces captured the district capital of Hoa An because the South Vietnamese regulars and militia men refused to fight militia forces guarding the town neatly stacked their arms, changed into civilian clothes and joined the local population’.

This is the kind of morale and fighting capacity of the South Vietnamese. Therefore it has probably become inevitable for the ‘Americans to commit their own

troops again to a full-fledged military operation, and this is what President Nixon would like to hide. And, therefore, they are trying to divert the gaze of the world's people, firstly by timing this along with sending ‘Apollo 16’ up to the moon, and secondly, by now trying to start a big campaign against the ICC which is an attempt to turn it out from Saigon.

There is no trouble on the moon. It is rather a tragic irony that while to Apollo 16 is flying on to the moon on a scientific expedition to which I have no objection, which in fact I admire, at that very moment B 52 bombers carry out unprecedented destruction on the town and cities of North Viet-Nam. Diplomacy demands that a certain restraint should be used in the language employed. Nevertheless, the statement read out just now by the hon. Foreign Minister is very much on the defensive.

In the face of humiliations and constant insults I think national self-respect demands that we tell the South Vietnamese a little more bluntly where they get off. We should not go on stomaching this kind of impertinence and insults without some kind of former declaration of our intentions. What do we propose to do? Suppose they do make conditions impossible for the continued stay of the ICC in Saigon, are we prepared to take some action in consultation with the other members, Canada and Poland? Have we had any discussions with them? In the eventuality in which they make conditions impossible in Saigon for the ICC to function, in that case why should not the ICC shift its HQ from there and go to Hanoi? There is nothing sacrosanct about Saigon? What is Government's thinking on this matter? When will this fictitious recognition of a Government which enjoys no support in its own country be given up and we will recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam? I want to know whether urgent consultations have been held with Poland and Canada who are our colleagues in the ICC. What is their line of thinking on this matter?

In the news which appeared yesterday it is alleged that the Indian nationals have

been accused of sabotaging the economy of South Viet-Nam. What is the Government's information on this point? What exactly do the South Viet - Namee want to allege? How many Indian nationals are there at the moment in South Viet - Nam? What are the occupations in which they are engaged? How is it at all conceivable, as the South Viet-Namee allege, that they can in any way contribute to the sabotage of their economy? Some information must have been received from our consulate there; they must be keeping full records of the facts. He should tell us about these facts. In case the threat which has been made of taking severe and just action towards Indian nationals is sought to be carried out, how does the Government of India propose to protect their interests?

I should like to have a clearer position from him on all these points. He has not said very much in his original statement. He should tell us whether in the coming days the Saigon regime continued to behave like this the ICC is prepared or not to shift the HQ from Saigon and go, if necessary to Hanoi. I should like the Government to remind even the Americans that the day is not far off when the U. S. itself will require the assistance of this same ICC in order to arrange for the repatriation of their own prisoners of war. When that stage comes the Americans will have to come to the ICC if they want to get their men back for whom demonstrations are being held in so many towns of the United State itself. It is better that they stop riding the high horse and behave themselves. It is the duty of the Government of India to make this clear in unmistakable terms instead of being apologetic or defensive about it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I shall confine myself to answering the specific points on which the hon. Member has asked me to give some information .

We have about 2,000 families of persons of Indian origin there. Most of them are engaged in trade and business, and any allegation that they are in any way acting against the economic or national interests of South Viet Nam is totally unfounded and has no basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why did you not say so in your statement?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not necessary to say it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not necessary for us, but it is necessary for the world.

SHRI SAWARN SINGH : These answers are part of the statement. I should leave something for questions by you also.

I have already said that it is the responsibility of the Government of South Viet Nam to protect their persons and property, and this is an assurance that they have given. We will continue to press them to discharge their responsibility adequately. We must have this in mind that the primary responsibility of giving adequate protection to the persons and property of non-nationals functioning in any country, is that of the host Government. We will continue to impress upon them their responsibilities and to discharge it squarely.

The next thing that was asked is that a situation arises in which the ICC cannot function in South Viet Nam, can there be an alternative? There can be an alternative which can be decided upon only by consultations with the Members of the ICC and also after broadly keeping the Co-Chairmen informed of the developments. We are already in touch not only with the Canadian Government and the Polish Government about this matter, but we are also in touch with the two Co-Chairmen. At the moment, the general approach of the Members of the ICC appears to be to do everything possible to ensure the functioning of the ICC from South Viet Nam itself. But the possibility of a variation of this cannot be excluded. This can be decided only in consultation with the other Members of the ICC and also by keeping the two Co-Chairmen informed about the situation.

These are the two points about which specific information was asked. The rest was his own assessment of situation, and I do not want to make a counter statement to give my assessment.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** What about recognition ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** I have no new news.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्री जी का जो वक्तव्य है उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उन को इस समाचार की सत्यता के बारे में कोई खास जानकारी नहीं मिली है पर इतना सही है कि जो कुछ आज वियतनाम में हो रहा है और जो पिछले दिनों से गांव में भारतीयों के साथ हुआ वह हम देश के लिए ही नहीं अपितु विश्व के सभी लोगों के लिए चिन्ता का विषय बना हुआ है। भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग का चैयरमैन होने के नाते एक विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। उस दायित्व को निभाने में ऐसा लगता है कि सैगोन की सरकार नहीं चाहती कि वह उस काम को करता रहे। लड़ाई का विस्तार जिस तेजी से वियतनाम में हो रहा है और अमरीका ने जिस तरह से इस लड़ाई में कूदने का फैसला किया है, मैं आप को ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में वहां की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के एक प्रभावशाली सदस्य द्वारा दिया गया जो वक्तव्य है उस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि अमरीका के किसी जहाज का नुकसान हो या अमरीका का कोई सिपाही मारा जाये, इस के बदले में मैं यह पसन्द करूंगा कि समूचे सैगोन को उड़ा दिया जाये। इस भयंकर स्थिति में दुनिया की शांति को खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में सैगोन की विदेश समिति द्वारा जो निर्णय लिया गया है उस के बारे में आप आशा से भले ही उम्मीद करें कि समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा, और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि सैगोन की सरकार भारतीयों के हितों की रक्षा करेगी, लेकिन इन आशाओं से काम नहीं चलता। वस्तुस्थिति की तरफ हमें देखना पड़ेगा और कड़े कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। पिछले दिनों से अमरीका का और सैगोन की

सरकार का भारत विरोधी रवैया होता जा रहा है। अभी हाल में डेट्रायट के भारतीय विधायियों के साथ अमरीका में जो कुछ हुआ वह भी अपने आप में एक भयंकर घटना है। इस के साथ ही साथ अमरीका के अखबारों में बंगला देश के बारे में 17 फरवरी को डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ आर्मी, यू. एस. ए. में जो खबर छपी कि बंगला देश में हिन्दुओं का राज्य है, यह सब बातें इस बात की द्योतक है कि अमरीका की सरकार और सैगोन की सरकार एक भारत विरोधी प्रचार में जुटी हुई है।

इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए मैं विदेश मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य है सैगोन की सरकार में भारतीयों को तंग करने की नीति और अमरीका की सरकार द्वारा जो नीति बरती जा रही है उस में साम्य है ? यदि है तो हम ने जो नई नीति प्रतिपादित करने का फैसला किया है कि अमरीका से अपने सम्बन्ध सुधारेंगे क्या इस सन्दर्भ में यह सही नीति है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति में दक्षिण वियतनाम के अन्दर भारतीय व्यापारियों की, जिन की संख्या अभी विदेश मंत्री ने 2000 परिवारों की बतलाई है, सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या इन्तजाम करेगी ? मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि लड़ाई सैगोन के अन्दर बढ़ती जा रही है विदेश मंत्री को इस बारे में कुछ सक्रिय कदम उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और कुछ कारगर नतीजे पर पहुँचना चाहिये।

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** We May have our differences with the USA, but in all fairness to them, I should say, we have not got any evidence that the present attitude of the Government of South Vietnam is any way created by any act of encouragement by USA.

We have been in touch with the representative of the United States of America and

we do not find any evidence, either in Saigon or in Washington, about this suspicion that might be in the minds of the hon. Members.

The second part of the question is whether our policy to make efforts to improve our relations with the United States of America is a correct policy or not. I think we should do everything to improve relations with any country with whom the relations may be strained. So, as an objective there is nothing wrong in it, and we should try to pursue that policy, although this is a field in which success will not be achieved unless it is also reciprocated by the United States of America. But we should never be apologetic in our decision and attitude to improve our relations with whom our relations at present may be such which requires improvement.

The third question that he has asked is about the protection of Indian nationals in South Vietnam. It is easy to talk of "effective steps". I would like the hon. Member to spell out what he exactly means by "taking effective steps". The primary responsibility of ensuring the protection of the persons and property of both nationals and non-nationals is squarely on the shoulders of the government of that country. From outside you can put moral pressure, you can approach other countries to create conditions where this is ensured, but the primary responsibility in the international community is upon the government of that country where these non-nationals are. This is one thing about which we should be clear in our minds and we should continuously remind the Government of South Vietnam about their responsibility in this respect.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) :** The story of Vietnam is a tragedy of a tiny nation which is struggling for national freedom and dignity when it is dominated by the mightiest military machine in the world. The situation has been aggravated by the latest decision of the U.S. Administration to escalate the bombing of North Vietnam with a view to show their might against those who encourage this small nation and also with a view to experiment their deadly defence weapons over there. The ICC has so far failed in its objective, and that is largely because of the non-cooperation which it

received mostly from the Government of United States. The American Administration had hoped that after the Geneva Conference it would be possible for the United States of America to step in where France had left, and that did not materialise.

This resolution of the Foreign Relations Committee of the South Vietnam National Assembly—I do not know how far it is 'national' Assembly; it is allright to expel the Indian delegation to the ICC raises a very fundamental question. Can the Saigon Government arrogate to itself the right to decide whether any of the three countries constituting the ICC is qualified to be its member because of its bilateral relationship with the government of Saigon or the government of United States of America or, for that matter, any government in the world? So far as we are concerned, the question arises as to how far we are going to accept this insult. Do the government feel that by continuing in the ICC we are going to achieve something substantial and, if so, will the Minister of External Affairs say that in categorical terms?

Secondly, Sardar Sahib has mentioned that the Government of India is in touch with the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference in regard to the latest developments. I would like to know their reaction to the conditions in which our delegation is placed in Vietnam; whether the Government proposes to convene a meeting of the ICC itself, whether a meeting has already been convened and, if it has not been convened, whether it is going to be convened or not.

Then, I was very astonished to hear the reply of Sardar Sahib that he had no evidence that the Saigon Government was indulging in all such things towards our delegation at the behest of the United States Government. Does he expect that Mr. Keating will come and tell him? Sardar Sahib we are instigating the Saigon Government to insult your delegation and your country."? This is the most interesting reply we have got in this House.

Is it a fact that the Government of India has acquiesced in the Saigon Government's decision to impose restrictive visa regulations for the member of our delega-

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

tion ; if not, what steps had the Government taken to restore the original arrangements with regard to the visa for the numbers of the Indian delegation ?

Finally, I would repeat the question which the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta had asked, namely, if in its wisdom the Government decides to continue with the ICC, in view of the recent developments will it consider the possibility of shifting the headquarters to Hanoi and, if so, what are the possibilities in this regard ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** On a point of order, Sir. May I point at the person in the gallery ? He is sitting with his knee on the rails. Is it in keeping with the decorum of the House ? Can he put his knee on the railing ?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior):** Members are expected not to take notice of what is happening in the galleries. He is a new member. Let him learn this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is the first time that I have heard it. I have not seen it being done before. Please do not do these things. It is rather sad.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Can any useful purpose be served by continuing with the ICC, I had occasion to explain the position in the course of the debate the other day. There is a consensus among the parties concerned that every effort should be made to continue the commission, even though at the present moment it may not be discharging any function effectively. We have been in touch with the members of the Commission, the Governments and also the co-Chairmen and their reaction is also the same, namely, that every effort should be made for the Commission to continue to function and, if possible, from South Vietnam itself. There have been meetings of ICC also and informal meetings of members of the International Control Commission, all of whom are in Saigon. This matter has been reviewed from time to time.

The hon. Member was very dramatic when he said that I could not expect the United States Ambassador to come and tell me that US was interfering and instiga-

*in Vietnam etc. (C. A.)*

ting the South Vietnam Government to take this attitude. I accept his analysis. I do not expect the United States Ambassador to come and tell me that they are taking any action to encourage the Government of South Vietnam. I would only say that the hon. Member need not oversimplify our sources of information and contact. When I say something, he should not take it that it is based only on what the Ambassador comes and tells me. I have other sources of ascertaining this.

About visas, there was some trouble. But, as I have already mentioned in my statement, the visas have been revalidated for six months. The visas had been granted for specified periods even on earlier occasions. There is no departure from the original practice. Otherwise, they would not have expired if they were granted permanently. Obviously, they have to go for revalidation at the expiry of the period. This is the general practice that has been adopted and this is not something which is unknown to the countries concerned.

About the shifting of headquarters to Hanoi or to any other place, I would urge that this is a matter about which I have already made an indication. To readily agree to shift to Hanoi would be, more or less, playing into the hands of the South Vietnamese. We should be careful when we make these suggestions. Some of the things which appear to be obvious are not always in the best interest either of the Commission or even consistent with the attitude that we have taken in this respect.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** It is nothing new to us that the Government of India has always been a prisoner of indecision. They did the same thing in the case of Algeria. When the entire Afro-Asian countries, almost all of them, had taken a decision in favour of recognition of Algeria, we had been trying to look backwards and that is why even today the Algerians have not forgiven us.

The last battles have been fought on the soil of Vietnam. They are fully aware of the fact that the South Vietnam Government is nothing but a U.S. Government. In fact, if you use the word "puppet" Government, it is not clear. It is a U.S.



Government, They have got some people just show-pieces, and they have been put there.

In the statement, the hon. Minister has said—I say they sound like a paper tiger—and I quote:

“There is absolutely no justification to discriminate against the Indian Delegation to the ICSC by expulsion or otherwise.”

We have not understood quite clearly what you propose to do if you continue saying like this.

Then, in the recent past, they have showered enough insults on us. They organised demonstrations in front of the Indian Consulate there. They have made enough fuss on the grant of visas to the ICSC personnel. On this occasion, they have done it for six months. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House what was the duration of the visas that were granted to the ICSC personnel on previous occasions.

Now, the last phase has come. They are insisting on the expulsion of the Indians from the I.C.S.C. I regret to say that this is nothing but surrender to the U.S. pressure. That is why they granted irregular, improper and illegal visas to Taiwanese who came to our country. They also allowed a South Vietnamese Parliamentary Delegation to come and visit this country. That is why they have been so unkind and insulting to Madame Binh. There was no Minister to receive her there. They even obstructed the landing of a plane on Indian soil. So, I say, the Government of India is adopting nothing but an ostrich-like policy, to hide their head in sand and consider that others cannot see them.

What are the positive steps that they propose to take? Will they consider or will they discontinue or sever trade and diplomatic relations with South Vietnam? Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us in clear language and concrete terms what has been the outcome of the consultation with the member-countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It was a long speech, but the ending was rather tame. I do not know why he travelled from South Vietnam to Algeria.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is an old feather in your cap.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The real thing is that he is so much obsessed by this historical background that it clouds his thinking even of the present problems.

He has not asked me anything except this : the only question he has asked is whether we have any intention to sever diplomatic relations with South Vietnam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Trade and diplomatic relations.

And also trade relations with South Vietnam. My answer is ‘no’.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The other question was about the outcome of the discussion that you say was held with the other Member countries. What you have said so far is not clear. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The outcome of that discussion is : every effort should be made to continue the International Control Commission and every effort should be made to create conditions where it functions from South Vietnam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When was it done?

MR. SPEKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Recently President Nixon had declared :

“Nothing in our heritage is more precious than the right to express ourselves freely on any subject and the right of access to the expression of others.”



[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

As far as the American Government and their puppets are concerned, they are very generous in offering advice and directions to other countries, including India, but they are extremely intolerant while unpalatable views are expressed by other countries. Only last week America expressed her displeasure to the Ambassadors of France and India in Washington—displeasure towards India for Delhi's condemnation of air bombing and displeasure towards France for a call for return to the Conference table at Paris.

Now the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of South Vietnam have asked for the immediate expulsion of the Indian Delegation to the International Control Commission. I would like to ask whether our Government is going to ask them whether it is not the echo of Their Master's Voice. Is our Government willing to ask the South Vietnamese Government also very stoutly. When it engages itself in a fierce war a Vietnam with the help of electronic technology of America and Asian major powers it got the moral right to say that India has not played her role in the International Control Commission to prevent the entry of North Vietnamese forces into the so called Demilitarized Zone? Will our Government firmly tell them that the Demilitarized Zone and the ghastly priviled of the Vietnamese people can never co exist at all? That is our attitude. Will our Government tell the U.S. as well as the South Vietnamese Government that our policy of non alignment and non involvement does not mean any passive neutrality between aggression and freedom but we reserve to ourselves the right to rouse the conscience of the world against every form of oppression and aggression as is represented and reflected by the U.S. imperialists in their bombing? To counteract Saigon's politics of black mail will our Government take a deterrent step by raising this issue of bombing in Vietnam in the United Nations as a member of the Security Council? In spite of initial vacillations, our Government ultimately recognised the Bangla Desh Government at a moment which it described as the 'ripe moment'. In a similar, with all your vacillations to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam will you consider 'right stage' and accept the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam and give it recognition at

some stage as you recognised the Government of Bangla Desh?

Does the Government realise the implications of the move to use the law in a severe but just fashion towards the Indian nationals? And shall we not tell the Saigon regime that India would not be deterred by such threats as far as the interests of the Indian nationals are concerned? Will our Government tell the Saigon rulers that, in spite of their threat to India the imperialism of their U.S. masters was already defeated decisively at Da Nang and now it will be buried on the land of South Vietnam? Are we going to tell them decisively this?

The hon. Minister has stated that there is no clear evidence that the United States is backing up South Vietnam. I hope he has not got any adequate evidence with him to establish that the U.S. Government is actually hostile to their own puppet Government in South Vietnam.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH All his suggestions relate to inquiring from me whether I will tell various things to the South Vietnamese Government and to the United States Government or rather in the language that he has used. I would prefer to use my own language while conveying our view to the Governments of the United States of America and South Vietnam. He will pardon me if I do not adopt his phrasology. *(Interruptions)*

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I have asked a specific question whether Government will raise it in the United Nations and also following the Bangla Desh Pattern will the Government consider some moment at the right moment to recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We will do the right thing at the right time.

MR SPEAKER Now, we move on to the next item.

12.47. hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.  
MISREPORTING OF LOK SABHA  
PROCEEDINGS IN THE TIMES  
OF INDIA—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, on the 10th April, 1972, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised a question of privilege regarding a news report circulated by the *UNI* and published in the *Times of India* Bombay, dated the 5th April, 1972, which purported to report certain remarks stated to have been made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 4th April, 1972, but which were not contained in the Lok Sabha Debates of that date. I had then said that I would first ask the Editor of the paper to state what he had to say in the matter.

The Editor of the *Times of India*, Bombay, has informed me that "the story in question was a *UNI* news item and we used the item along with many other papers in good faith." I have also received a letter from the General Manager of the *UNI*, which reads, *inter alia*, as follows :—

"It appears that the correspondent misheard the speech in the laughter and applause interspersing her speech..."

What about the poor Speaker ? You expect him to hear everything ?

"...I regret that this error had crept in. May I assure you that there had been no deliberate attempt to damage the cause or reputation of any individual or party. I hope that this inadvertent lapse would be condoned."

In view of the above explanations and regret, the matter may be dropped. I take it that the House agrees.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बजानियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि इस मामले को अब समाप्त कर दिया जाये। टोनाटोकी में कोई बात सुनने से रह जाये, यह बात तो गले के नीचे उतर सकती है, लेकिन टोनाटोकी में कोई बात सुनने में बड़ जाये, जैसा कि स्पष्टीकरण में कहा गया है, यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। लेकिन यू. पी. आई. वाले कहते हैं कि उन्होंने जान-बूझ कर ऐसा नहीं

किया है। मैं इस को मानता हूँ। लेकिन जिन को हम तस्वीर में लाना चाहते थे, वह तस्वीर में नहीं हैं। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। मुझे इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : किन को तस्वीर में लाना चाहते थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं, उन के मन में क्या तस्वीर है। यह भी एक मिस्ट्री है। इस का पता करना ही पड़ेगा।

12 50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL  
EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (1) G. S. R. 231 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (2) G.S.R. 232 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (3) G.S.R. 416 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LI—1811/72]

AIRCRAFT (SECOND AMENDMENT)  
RULES

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :  
On behalf of Dr. Sorojini Mahish; I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 324 in Gazette of India

dated the 18th March, 1972, under section 14-A of the Aircraft 1934, together with an explanatory note [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1812/72]

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN  
ACRONAUTICS LTD., AND  
BHARAT EARTH MOVERS  
LTD.**

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** On behalf of Shri V. C. Shukla; 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) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the years 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT—1813/72]
- (2) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT—1814/72]

12 52 hrs.

**RESIGNATION OF MEMBER  
(SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA)**

**MR SPEAKER :** I have to inform the the House that Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Rajkot constituency of Gujarat, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 18th April, 1972.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
FORTY-FIRST REPORT**

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :** Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1969-70 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central

Government (Civil) relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC  
UNDERTAKINGS**

**SIXTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES**

**SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) :** I beg to present to following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings :

- (1) Sixteenth Report on Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12 54 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
1972-73—Contd**

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd**

**MR SPLAKLR** We will resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. We will try to finish the list. There is an equally big list which has come today. This debate will be over before the Private Members' Business is taken up. The Prime Minister will reply to the Debate on Monday after the Question Hour.

**NOW, Shri Hari Singh.**

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** I wish to raise an important matter, Sir. There is the strike coming up on the 25th by 42,000 LIC workers. We want to know what is going on. Let the hon. Minister make a statement, Sir. . .

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.  
GANESH) :** I have no facts at the moment.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** He knows about it. 42,000 employees are involved. . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has to collect the figures.

**Now, Shri Hari Singh.**

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल गृह विभाग की उपलब्धियों के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में चर्चा कर रहा था। निश्चित रूप से गृह विभाग और पुलिस विभाग में प्रगति, उन्नति और सुधार की तरफ रुख हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सी चीजों में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन किया है। राज-नैतिक जड़ता को खत्म किया है। प्रजातंत्र और समानता की भावना को बल मिला है और आज देश प्रगति की ओर चल पड़ा है। लेकिन आज जो सारी हमारी उपलब्धियाँ हैं उन को भ्रष्टाचार का अजगर खा रहा है। आज किसी भी दफ्तर में आप चले जाइए, कहीं भी बिना सिफारिश के या पैसा घेना दिए बिना कोई काम नहीं हो पाता। तो मैं इस सदन में आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से और चीजों को आप ने खत्म किया है उसी तरह से युद्ध स्तर के ऊपर ले कर यह जो हमारे देश के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उसको समाप्त करें, बरना सारा हमारा परिश्रम, सारी मेहनत और सारी दक्षता यह भ्रष्टाचार का अजगर खा जायगा।

इस अवसर पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस में जो भर्ती होती है उसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को जानबूझ कर छोड़ दिया जाता है। मैंने अनेक चिट्ठियाँ इस बारे में गृह विभाग को लिखी हैं। मेरी जानकारी में ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो दूसरे सूबों में सब इन्स्पेक्टर के इम्तहान में पास हो गए लेकिन यहाँ पर कास्टेबल के लिए उन का चुनाव नहीं हो पाता है। यह यहाँ की व्यवस्था है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की भर्ती और उन की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक अजीब रख अपनाए हैं।

आज कल देहात के अन्दर, उत्तर प्रदेश में खास कर जो हरिजन देहातों में रहते हैं, गांव के बड़े बड़े लोग उन्हें तगह तरह से परेशान

करते हैं। जो उन का बेगार नहीं करते हैं, सुफ्त में उनका काम नहीं करते हैं या कम पैसे में उन के यहाँ मजदूरी नहीं करते हैं उन का झूठा चानान कर दिया जाता है। तो जहाँ पर प्रजातंत्र कायम हुआ है नये रूप में, वहाँ यह आवश्यक है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भाई और जो गरीब लोग देहात के अन्दर रहते हैं उन पर भी इस तरह की निगाह रख कर पुलिस के भ्रष्टाचार से उन को बचाया जाय।

पुलिस में भ्रष्टाचार की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी है कि अगर पुलिस को निष्पक्ष और ईमानदार बनाना है तो जो छोटे चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी हैं उन की तनखाह को बढ़ाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। आप जानते हैं कि 5-6 रुपये मकान का किराया कास्टेबल को बहुत से सूबों में मिलता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज के वक्त में कौन आमदमी ऐसा है कि जो 5-6 रुपये से अपना मकान कास्टेबल को रहने के लिए दे देगा? एक तरफ जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग स्वच्छ हो तो वहाँ यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो पुलिस विभाग के छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, नाजायज तौर से वह अपनी आमदनी न बढ़ाएँ, इस के लिए उन की तनखाहों में इजाफा किया जाय और उन को हाउस एलावंस में और बढ़ोत्तरी दी जाय।

इस के साथ साथ आज हमारे देश में जो जुर्म और अपराध हो रहे हैं वह साइंटिफिक तरीके से हो रहे हैं और अपराधी आज इस में हम से बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं। पुलिस पीछे रह गई है। आज उन के पास पता नहीं कहाँ से लेटेस्ट टाइप के वेपन्स आ जाते हैं और पुलिस के पास वही पुराने तरह के हथियार हैं, वह उन का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाते। मैं ने देखा कई जगहों पर पुलिस वाले एनकाउंटर में मारे जाते हैं। मेरा आग्रह है कि जो पुलिस कर्मचारी इस तरह ड्यूटी पर एनकाउंटर में मारे जायें,

[श्री हरी सिंह]

उन के बाल बच्चों को और स्त्री को जीवन भर पेन्शन दी जानी चाहिए। तभी जा कर इन सिपाहियों का और पुलिस के कर्मचारियों का साहस आगे बढ़ेगा। उन की हिम्मत बढ़ेगी और बुरी से बुरी परिस्थितियों में भी वह उन से मुकाबिला कर सकेंगे।

आज दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो झुगगी भोपडी के सबाल को ले रहा है, उसमें बहुत से लोग जिन के पास अपना प्लाट है, उन पर उनका अधिकार भी है, उस के, कागज-पत्र भी होते हैं, लेकिन शासन की तरफ से पुलिस के कुछ अफसर और उन के कर्मचारी जाते हैं, और उन को बेगुनाह तग करते हैं। उन को जेल में ले जा कर बन्द कर देते हैं जिस से उन का साहस टूट जाता है। तो मैं इस अवसर पर यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पुलिस को बिलकुल माडर्नाइज होना चाहिए और हाई टेक्निकल स्कूल उन को सिखलाया जाना चाहिए। आज का अपराधी केवल लाठी बन्दूक लिए हुए नहीं होता है, आज वह मनोवैज्ञानिक और पर बड़े उच्च ढंग में अपराध करता है। इसलिए पुलिस का माडर्नाइज करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

इस अवसर पर मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए गृह विभाग की मांगों का अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) It is a matter of great disappointment to me that this Ministry has failed to solve the longstanding problem of Telengana. The House is aware of the supreme sacrifices made by the people of Telengana during the Telengana agitation, and therefore, I would not go into the details of it. But, nevertheless, I would like to remind the House once again of those unfortunate persons who had laid down their lives and those persons who had laid down their lives and those persons who had sustained injuries and those lakhs of people who were killed for the sake of a separate Telengana.

When this agitation was in full swing, the hon. Prime Minister advised the Telengana people not to resort to violent methods, but to abandon violence and adopt peaceful, democratic and constitutional methods to achieve their object. The people of Telengana accepted her advice, and they have expressed their desire through the ballot papers by electing ten out of fourteen Members and they have sent us here. You are well aware of that. But unfortunately, their demand has not been conceded.

Of course, negotiations took place between the hon. Prime Minister and the President of the erstwhile TPS. They are said to have evolved a six-point formula. It was, of course, denied by the hon. Prime Minister when we met her at Simla during the AICC session. That is the reason why I am sitting here on this side of the House today. So, you know the whole background. I am very sorry for this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) Sorry for sitting on this side?

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO No, I am sorry that there has been no solution to this problem.

One of the six points was to instal a Telengana man as Chief Minister. Of course, that has been conceded.

This agitation was not for making a Telengana man Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. It was against certain injustices perpetrated against us, and we wanted redressal of these grievances. Unfortunately, that has not been done. I do not know why.

13 hrs.

On return from Simla, Shri Pant asked me not to precipitate matters. He assured me he would look into the matter and would do everything possible. As you know, before this agitation, there were some safeguards given to the people in Telengana in the shape of the Mulk Rules. But they were snatched away from us by the High Court of Andhra. It was struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution. As

a result, the people became disappointed and frustrated.

Two days after the judgment, the Prime Minister came to Andhra Pradesh. Addressing a meeting in Warangal, she assured the people: 'Do not worry about it. Because of my preoccupations with the Bangla Desh problem, I could not devote my attention to it. I will consider it and solve it permanently, if necessary, by amending the Constitution.' On hearing this, the people became very happy. I also became very happy. I can say without any hesitation, that whatever she promised, she tried to implement and she had implemented. But I do not know why she is not implementing the main thing, regarding Telengana. I thought this session she would introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution in order to validate the Mulki Rules. But it has not come. I do not know. May be there may be some practical difficulties to amend the Constitution. If so, the only way out is formation of separate Telengana State. I think it is not wrong also. If Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura can be formed into separate States, what is wrong in a separate State for Telengana. Even our friends in the Andhra region are now appreciating our demand. They also feel that with the formation of two States there, we can progress well.

In this connection, I would cite the example of Punjab and Haryana. Although they are small States, they are responsible for bringing about a green revolution in the country,

MR. SPEAKER : It is not due to that.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am only saying that the smallness of a State does not inhibit progress. Even being small, Punjab and Haryana have made considerable progress and brought about the green revolution.

Another argument adduced against us that the case of Andhra is different and it was formed on a linguistic basis. If six separate Hindi-speaking States can exist in the country, what is wrong in two Telugu-speaking States existing side by side?

If there is difficulty experienced in amending the Constitution to validate the Mulki Rules, the better course is to carve out a separate State for Telengana. That would be in the interest of the country also. We know the Prime Minister is a great leader. She is regarded as a leader of oppressed people. We are also an oppressed people. Why is she not considering our case? She must have some sympathy towards us. The time has come when the problem must be solved permanently. Otherwise, I warn the House that serious complications will arise. Let not the House think that the problem has subsided. May be because of so many things, it is lying dormant now. I tell you it is very difficult for us to go out into the bazar with our head high. We were heroes once upon a time. But now unfortunately, we are treated as criminals. Why do not Government consider our difficulties also? Why is Shri Pant not taking account of these things? I expected him to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution this session. You had promised me that "Don't worry: I will do everything." I have not done anything further except resigning from the Congress Party and consequently sitting on this side of the House. That is all I have done. I believed him, and still there is time for you. You please do something to introduce a Bill for considering a separate Telengana, or amend the Constitution. It is left to you.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The year 1971-72 has been a year of problems, strains and stresses. I am happy to go on record that under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, we have been able to face all these problems as a united and one nation.

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has done an excellent job in curbing the communal tendencies in this country, and has also been successful to a very large extent in avoiding or controlling the communal riots in the country. Though, unfortunately, at certain places in the country there have been communal riots during the last year, by and large, when we compare the extent of communal riots in the country with previous years, I am again happy to go on record that this Ministry has been able to control them, and I hope that certain further steps would also be

[Shri Inder J Malhotra]

taken to see that we are in a position to control the communal riots altogether

Now, I would like to make a few observations regarding the political and other situation in the Jammu and Kashmir State. I am again happy to go on record that with the creation of Bangla Desh, there has been a healthy influence of certain political elements in the State. There were some elements who previously for a number of years have been advocating that Jammu and Kashmir State should form part of Pakistan, and they were not recognising the legal, constitutional and practical accession of the State to India. A very important political leader of that State, Shri Kara, the founder President of the political conference who has been throughout advocating for the State's accession to Pakistan has publicly come out and has said that he accepts the accession of the State to India. This is a very healthy development although he has put certain riders in his statement by saying that more autonomy should be given to the State. But I am happy on one account that there is certainly a basic change in their attitude towards the State's relationship with the rest of India and with the Centre.

I am also told by certain quarters that there is a change in the thinking of Sheikh Abdullah also regarding the accession issue. If it is a fact then I would urge upon the Central Government to take a very serious note of this change in his attitude, and after Sheikh Abdullah accepts the State's accession to India as final, all types of restrictions should be removed—the restrictions on his movement—and he should be treated as any other political leader in this country, and he should be allowed to function as a political leader in this country.

One of the major problems which this Ministry has tried to tackle—that has also been reported in the Ministry's annual report—is regarding the utilisation of manpower, the unemployment of educated engineers and scientists and other technical personnel. This is a basic problem which our country faces today. I am happy that from the shelves of the Planning Commission this problem has come up before the Home Ministry. Whatever the Planning Commission could do, the Planning Commission

has done and it is for the Home Ministry to see the implementation part of this. It is really a matter of great concern to a country like India. We are trying to progress technologically, it is strange that while on the one hand we are going ahead with scientific projects and other technological projects, on the other hand we have thousands of engineers who are unemployed.

श्री हुसैन कदवाय (मुरेना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह फैसला पहले किया हुआ है, आप क्या बरतते बार बार?

श्री हुसैन कदवाय सविधान के अनुच्छेद 100 (3) में साफ कहा गया है, उसमें परिवर्तन हो जाये तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

MR SPEAKER Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA I was submitting, Mr Speaker about the problem of unemployed engineers in the country. I would very much like the Home Minister to take the House into confidence and spell out the measures they propose to tackle this problem. This problem has become acute as far as my State is concerned. There is a Regional Engineering College and the State Government is not in a position to give employment to all the engineers who come out from that college. I would, therefore, suggest to the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Centre that they should pay more attention and try to see that some kind of special scheme is evolved for giving employment to the engineers from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Another problem which is faced by the Jammu and Kashmir Government is this. The low-paid employees of the State have been agitating for revision of their pay scales so as to bring them on a par with the Central level. Our Chief Minister, Syed

Mr Qasim, is trying his best to tackle all the problems, but the State Government is not in a position by itself to provide all the finances to revise their pay scales. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to come to the aid of the State Government so that the problems of the low-paid employees can also be solved.

During the last year, when millions of refugees came from Bangla Desh, there were officers and workers of the Ministry of Rehabilitation at the Centre who were posted in the various refugee camps, and they did an excellent job. After these camps have been wound up and the refugees have gone back to Bangla Desh, these officers have themselves become refugees. They have been called to Delhi, but no appointments have been given to them. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Home Minister that he should kindly see to it that they are appointed expeditiously.

In the end, I would appeal to the Ministry of Home Affairs to include the Dogri language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, for which there has been a demand for a long time. After the demand started, two or other languages have been included. In my opinion, this is the right moment for giving Dogri also representation in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur) :** In the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Chapter VII which relates to manpower, about which the hon. Member was talking just now, is full of the usual schemes and data about committees to be formed, or that have been formed, to remove this very grave problem of unemployment. But there is no mention in the Report of any of the achievements or any progress made. It is a sad reflection on the working of the Government, and one is left to wonder whether they are really capable of finding a satisfactory solution. Some of the policies of the Government appear to hinder rather than encourage employment.

There is a lot of talk about increasing production. The Report says in two different places in the same Chapter that the

educated unemployed are being encouraged to start small scale industries, but it does not say how many of these have been started.

Every political party in India is against monopolies, but still the Government has only given 42 firms licences to expand in the current year and no new firms have been given any licences. How can this create jobs? There is such a shortage of cars, tractors and scooters in the country, to name only a few items, that people have to buy a Fiat car at Rs. 27,000 in the black market.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** People do not buy Fiat cars.

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI :** People do. If you produce more, you would give employment.

People have to purchase tractors at Rs. 15,000 more than the official price and scooters at Rs. 2,000 to Rs 2,500 more than the official price. I would beg the Government to urgently look into this matter of expanding the production of these items. It will help hold the price line and also create more jobs.

The report also says that there are several schemes to promote rural employment by way of minor irrigation schemes and road building. This should be given tremendous emphasis because the majority of villages in India are completely neglected and the only sign of the 20th century is the transistor radio. I should like to submit that good roads should be built in India and not tracks that blow away in the wind.

Wells for drinking water and irrigation and a crash programme of rural electrification can give immediate employment. As I said before, construction of roads will not only generate employment but also remedy the problem of communications. I am sure it is the lack of communications that keep rural India backward.



[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

Talking about unemployment, I should like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to a fact that I think they are well aware of. That is, with the passing of the Twenty sixth Constitution Amendment Bill, the pensions of many people, who were dependent on the old rulers and whose commitments were taken over by the different State Governments, have been stopped. These commitments were made as early as 1947 and 1949. I am sure the whole House will be sympathetic to these people who are now quite old. I am sure this was not done deliberately to take reprisals on these people by the Home Ministry. I hope this matter will be looked into.

Regarding the Border Security Force, by all accounts they have earned for themselves an excellent reputation. I hope that the Government will see to it that on the western Rajasthan border where these people are deployed adequate facilities for drinking water will be provided to them. Wells should be dug and enlivened.

As for the Central Reserve Police Force, it has been the opinion of many people that this force infringes on the autonomy of the States. Now it has been upheld by the Calcutta High Court. We would like to know why the Government of India is anxious to maintain a police force of its own to operate within the States. Is it that they have no faith in the competence of the State Governments?

This takes me to a point of very great importance and that is, the independence of our Civil Services, which includes of course the police force. I am sure that it will be accepted that the services including the Election Commission must function independently and also impartially if democracy is to be sustained in India. Unfortunately, this is not the case. This has been my experience, specially during the elections. There have been many complaints from people in every walk of life in the State to which I belong of revenge and animosity shown against them because they dared to oppose the ruling party. These tax payers have been deprived of their natural rights and we had hoped that the Vigilance Commission would look

into this. But they have failed to eradicate corruption and partisanship, which is the root of blackmail, coercion and corruption. We hope that the Lok Pal system will now function.

One of the main functions of the Home Ministry is to see that law and order is maintained throughout the country with complete impartiality. Therefore, it is a sad reflection on a democratic country like ours that there is violence during the elections. I would not speak of West Bengal, I had not seen what happened there. But in Rajasthan a Jan Sangh worker was shot dead by the police. They alleged that they thought he was a dacoit although that jeep was carrying two Jan Sangh flags. Shri Om Prakash Rajana succumbed to the bullet wounds. The CBI is now investigating the case, but so far nobody has been suspended. This leaves in the minds of the people a doubt as to whether their personal safety is secure if they oppose the ruling party. Though this is not a subject of the Home Ministry, I should like them to use their influence to prevail upon the Election Commission to simplify the election process by making the polls on one day alone. By this they can avoid any allegation against the government that they have meddled with the ballot box. Another change which is required is in the new system of signing the counterfoil where a voter can be pressurized. That system also ought to be done away with. If that system is continued, it means that the ballot is no more secret. Government must give a feeling of security to the people by proving that the elections are free, impartial and innocent of these allegations.

Similarly, citizens of India against whom there are direct or insinuated charges should be afforded a chance to clear their names by public inquiry. Crimes must be punished. It is sad to read in the *Frontier* of 8th April 1972 that such a responsible person as the present Chief Minister of Bengal brushed off a correspondent who wanted the probe report of the political murders of that State simply because he was an outsider. It does not say much for the efforts at integration. Sadder still is the insinuation that these murders will be let off scot-free even though the Chief Minister knows who they are.

Sir, if you will permit me. I would like to read out the correspondence. The correspondent asks him :

"Do you propose to order an investigation into the murders committed in the State during the past few years—the Barasat-Basirhat murders, the murders in prison, and the murders of many other people including some prominent political leaders, and find out who the culprits are ?

Siddhartha Ray : No. There is no need for any fresh investigation. We know who the murderers are.

Question : Do you propose to publish the findings of the investigations so that the people may know who the culprits are ? Are you going to punish the guilty ?

Siddhartha Ray : No. What has happened has happened. We want no recriminations. We are determined to see that the West Bengal we build is a glorious one.

Question : People would like to know who the real culprits are and what punishment is meted out to them.

Siddhartha Ray : No, the people of West Bengal do not want that. They have not asked for it. Only the CPI (M) has asked for it.

Question : Should murderers not be brought to book ?

Siddhartha Ray : They are your friends.

Question : I have friends in the Congress and in every party. What may it be that stands in the way of your punishing the guilty if you know who they are ?

Siddhartha Ray : You are not from West Bengal. You have no right ask for an inquiry or ask such questions."

I ask you, what does this imply ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHANA (Badagare) : He has contradicted this report in a section of the papers.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : I am saying what has appeared in the newspapers. If it has been contradicted, the Minister will say so when he replies. It is not for the members of the House to do that. This is what has come to my notice from *Frontier* and I thought that as a citizen of India, as a representative of the people of India, it is my duty to put it before the House. As I was saying crimes must be punished.

In the Home Ministry there are several investigating agencies, the CBI, the Intelligence Bureau the Enforcement Directorate, Income-tax Department, Company Law Department and so on. It seems so strange that with all these investigating agencies at the tip of their fingers, the Home Ministry does nothing to investigate the allegations of corruption insinuated against highly-placed persons. There are allegations of corruption against five ex-Chief Ministers. Yet, they have not been given the right to clear their names by a public inquiry. Similarly, there are several allegations against big business people. Why are they not brought to book ? If they are cleared by an inquiry, so much the better. Otherwise, just punishment should be meted out to them. When a small man is accused, immediately he is tried and if he is innocent, he is let off; if he is not innocent, he is punished. But if the name of a big person is involved, the file remains in the Home Ministry, obviously for the purpose of political black mail. I would request this Ministry that they must go into these allegations because, if they do not, the people will remain suspicious of this country becoming more and more a police state.

I will not say anything more but before I conclude I would like to remind this house of a very well known saying, a known enemy is better than an unknown friend. I say this in the context of reports appearing in the foreign press, which is really rather alarming. I hope that that our Intelligence will not let us down as it did in 1958, 1959 and 1962. I wonder why there are still 21 ships of the Soviet Union in Chittagong, Cox Bazar and other harbours of Bangla Desh. They were supposed to be there for clearing away mines. Surely, Indian Navy was capable of clearing away those mines !

**SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala) :** They were for fishing. Here again she is misleading the House.

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI :** If I am misleading the House, it will be for the Minister to put me right.

**SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) :** Ladies will not mislead

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI :** At the same time, it has appeared in the press that two squadrons of MIG—21 were also being given to Bangla Desh. They have India on three sides, with sea below and I would like to know if our Intelligence has probed as to whom these are to be used against.

**SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised to hear Shrimati Gayatri Devi accusing the intelligence Bureau and the Home Ministry for not inquiring into the murder trials. I do not think she knows anything about West Bengal. In West Bengal so many inquiries have been held.

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI :** I do not know if the hon. Member knows that I come from West Bengal, my home.

**SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI :** But you were not quoting the facts. The facts are otherwise. Therefore, you know hardly anything about West Bengal.

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI :** I have not got Government indoctrinated facts; I have got them straight from the people.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, please; ladies should not quarrel.

I am getting out of their quarrel.  
13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He has left me a difficult legacy.

**SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI :** Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised a lot of points

criticising the various Intelligence and Central units under the Home Ministry who help the States in maintaining law and order on their requisition. I do not wish to go into the matter of increase in budget expenditure. We have other agencies to check on that in the Estimates Committee and the Public accounts Committee. No Central unit of Intelligence or Police could have sanctioned their own expenditure on their own sweet will. If any expenditure has been considered necessary in the public interest, we in this House in various ways had occasion to look into that and we shall continue to do that, but to mention out of context the total figures is an attempt to mislead the House. We should rather concentrate on the work done by these units and the need for such work in any civilised country instead of quoting such figures out of context.

The main burden of Shri Bosu's remarks was that the Foreign Intelligence Unit under the Government of India is being used by the Government for keeping watch on his party people and to advance the cause of the ruling party, particularly during the elections. It is a fantastic allegation. This kind of a general complaint is unworthy of a responsible Member. If there is any specific case of such misconduct of public servants, that should be reported for necessary action. Under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, no service member, whether of Intelligence or of other units has any business to watch or censor anybody's papers or telephone on his own. Every department is independent. Any fault in the telephone line should not be read to mean that it is being tapped. In any case, instead of wasting time on such generalisation, we would make up our mind, everyone of us in this House, that in such cases we should report on specific instances so that the Government and the Home Ministry can have a look into it and we can also press for a full report and if we are not satisfied, we can ask for other details. There are various ways of redressing such actions, if any.

The Foreign Intelligence Unit has nothing to do with the internal work. There is Intelligence Unit for the internal work under a different Director. In fact, the Internal Intelligence Unit is under the Home Ministry and the Foreign Intelligence Unit

is under the Cabinet Secretariat. It is fantastic to suggest that the Foreign Unit is dealing with internal matters. This will not work in principle or in practice, because they will clash with the other unit. Be that as it may, here, again, I would suggest that specific instances of any Member of Mr Bosu's party having been violated by the activities of any unit, should be brought up and that can be adequately looked into. It will be wrong to create a cloud of suspicion during the budget discussions by such unfounded criticisms and allegations.

Every civilised country has to have Intelligence units. This is essential in the public interest and for the safety and security of the State. It is no wonder that such organisations must be maintained and in the present world when you have to obtain information from developed countries and their followers, the technique and personnel must be of a high standard. So, we must be prepared to bear the expenditure required for maintaining the minimum standards in these days if we want them to serve the State for which they have been raised,

I am sure, the Home Ministry will give more pointed reply to Mr. Bosu's criticisms but I wish to voice my protest so that the Members and the House do not get misguided by such unfounded generalised allegations.

I have a few more matters to point out to the Home Minister and the Department of Personnel. I know of a very deep-seated grievance among the members of the Air Force Employees Union on account of the policy of the Government to recruit outsiders through direct recruitment. This is causing a good deal of heart-burning and is really blocking promotion prospects of the people who are already working there. My information is that the Defence Ministry is also in favour of discouraging this recruitment, but the Department of Personnel is pressing for this. I would request the Department of Personnel to have this looked into and take such steps as are necessary to remove this apprehension of the loyal and good staff who are already in the Defence Ministry.

There is also another grievance of the Central Government employees which has come to our notice and, I think, it is my

duty to let the Government know before it takes any form of a big agitation. The Central Secretariat Service has been bifurcated into various cadres and zones. This may have some advantages, but what is causing the grievance is that these various cadres and zones have unequal promotion prospects. Sometimes, somebody who has to be assisted is put to a cadre where the senior people are few. Such mal-practices are bound to happen everywhere when cadres are separated. The need for having separate cadres and zones of Central Secretariat Service should be looked into once again. The Central Secretariat Service is the permanent basic service of the Government of India. We obtain the members of the All India Civil Service from the States on loan, but the permanent Government staff of the Central Secretariat Service continue to serve and maintain continuity in the Central Secretariat administration. Anything done to jeopardise the loyalty of this group of civil servants and to cause frustration in their ranks is fraught with grave possibilities. I would, therefore urge that this also should receive due attention, and this matter of breaking it into various cadres should be reviewed and the old system of keeping the entire Central Secretariat Service in one cadre should be once again sympathetically considered.

The third issue which is a perennial issue is the question of keeping the temporary civil servants of Government of India to continue as such for indefinite periods. I understand there is a standing Government rule that anybody occupying a temporary post for more than three years should be held as quasi-permanent even if there is no permanent cadre, but in practice, no Department of the Government of India is looking into this matter with sympathy and understanding, in spite of this standing directive of the rules. This is causing a good deal of frustration and dissatisfaction. A large number of officers and men are in the employ of the Government of India on a temporary basis and the House will be shocked to know that such things continue for more than 10 years and even there are people who are holding temporary posts for more than 20 years. All this is happening because the departmental superiors or the Home Ministry, the Department of Personnel, as the case may be are not dealing with this matter which

[Shrimati Mukul Banerji]  
that thoroughness and understanding as this matter deserves in the interest of these thousands of temporary civil servants under the Government of India. My intention is to draw attention to this standing grievance so that something tangible is done to review these cases and to see that everybody is made quasi permanent after three years of service and as soon as possible the cadres of the units which must stay should be made permanent formally.

One point more, Sir, about the lower cadre of the police. I would like to say something about the police administration. The whole system should be changed. As Shrimati Sheila Kaul said we are still continuing the colonial system. We are giving so much of responsibilities to the police personnel, but we are not giving them enough facilities and enough emoluments so that we may attract intelligent and educated people into the cadre. I would therefore, request the Home Ministry to look into this matter and see that the whole system of police administration is improved and better people are attracted into the cadre. Better facilities should be given to the constables and other Class IV employees.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Almost all the members of Opposition, in the list, are not to be seen in the House. I do not know what to do.

Shri Vayalar Ravi,

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil)  
I do support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Of course every one knows that the work of this Ministry is a tedious one, and they are always the target of attack from every corner. I want to congratulate the Ministers for the excellent job done during the last few years.

I do not want to go into the details of the attack made by Shri Jyotirmay Bosu. But what else can he do? He has to blame somebody. He may be afraid of the people to blame them. So, all the allegations have been put on the police, in short he wants to find an excuse in the police for their crushing defeat in the last elections in West Bengal. The time is very short, Sir. I do not want to go into the details.

I want to know whether the duty of this Ministry is only to maintain law and order or to make some changes in the administration. I regret that, so far, no positive steps progressive of creative steps, have been taken to change the system in the country which may bring the poor people nearer to the administration. We are still continuing the old system which was inherited from the British hierarchy. We have not taken any steps to change it. Take, for example, the CBI. I have got the report here. Let me read out this portion from the report:

'On 31st December 1971 out of a total of 1357 cases pending trial, 461 cases were pending for a period upto one year, 283 for over one year, 207 for over two years, 158 for over three years and 248 for over four years.'

In addition, there was one case started in 1963 against an army officer which is still pending in the court. All the big business houses in the country, Birlas, Tatas and Munthras are taking shelter behind the court. All the cases against them by the CBI are pending before the court. The CBI seems to be helpless to proceed against Birlas and Munthras. They always file writ petition or some petition or other. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to see that these loopholes are plugged, these hurdles put in by the courts are overcome. The judiciary have their own functions. It cannot be blamed. The duty of the Ministry is to find a way-out so that the functions of the CBI are not blocked step after step, the hurdles put by the courts are overcome.

Moreover, many examples have been pointed out. This is a very serious thing that they are taking shelter behind the judiciary by filing writ petitions. All these things must be looked into and necessary steps taken.

Mr Sen has complained that he has no place to sit. Leaving the previous building which belonged to some Maharaja, he has shifted to the Indian Express building where has no office room. Here again, I can't you give him a proper place? You can acquire the building of the Maharaja.

Again Mr. Sen has complained about the big business houses also. All these things should be taken into account.

I have to say one thing more. Sir, I have nothing against the ICS officers personally. Sir, we are not able to abolish the ICS privileges. I know there are certain very good ICS officers like Mr. T. N. Kaul, Mr. P. S. Menon, but, I think, there are certain people in the ICS cadre who are encroaching into the public sector. The Prime Minister has taken a bold decision that no extension will be given to the ICS officers but they are very clever. They are now trying to encroach into the public sector and thus defeating the policies of the Government that no extension shall be given to them. Moreover, what I wish to say about the abolition, of their privileges is --- I do not want to call them collaborators --- but they really betrayed out freedom movement. They have betrayed the country. The Congress Government has made a mistake by making them a nucleus of the administrative system of the country. They had their collaboration with the British hierarchy. Now, they are collaborating with the reactionary forces in the country. While enjoying all the facilities afforded to them by the Government, they are hand in glove with the monopoly houses. Now they want to go into the public sector and want to grab it as well.

I will point out one example. You know what is happening in the Thakru Commission? Before the Thakru Commission came, Mr Mangat Rai resigned. I want to know from the hon Minister who accepted his resignation. He might not have accepted his resignation but some of the ICS officers accepted it without your knowledge. Then, who are the officers facing inquiry by this commission? Mr P. R. Nayak, Mr Khera, Mr Damle, Mr Gopala Menon, Mr Kashyap etc, all big ICS officers. They all misused their power, still you are allowing them to continue. My humble request to the Minister and the Government is : you have to look into these matters and do't allow any ICS officers to grab or take any position in the public sector because they are defeating the policies of the Government.

So, I do support these demands

and I do appreciate the functioning of this Ministry in the last few years.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Nowadays you find even with massive majority of the Congress, the quorum bell rings almost every day. What does it indicate? It is not only a symptom of the careless absenteeism but something more....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That does not come under the Home Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming, Sir. It is a deep malady and it should be taken as a warning signal for the future of democracy in this country, because absolute power, if it is concentrated in a single point, creates a mood and that mood is now exhibited in this House and which we should take note of. I do not know whether the ruling Congress obsessed with this mood will turn into a grand psychagogue of political rebots. The Challenge before the country to-day, particularly, those who profess democratic socialism is to see that in India the fundamental principles of human freedom and the democratic rights of the people are synthesised with the economics of socialism so that India may project a new social philosophy before the world and the country does not become a socialist country of the fascist type or the authoritarian type of the Communist countries. Unfortunately, the present exclusive pattern of controlling the levers of economy, without simultaneous decentralisation of political and economic power will lead to hyper-crystallisation of some kind of a totalitarian authority in the hands of the Government. The ruling Congress today is willy-nilly heading towards some kind of a totalitarianism we should be careful about the mechanics of socialism. The ruling congress now is at the height of, at the summit of its power. I wish the Government proves true its profession of *Garibi Hatao*--- I further wish its commitment to the goal of democratic socialism does not turn into a political hypocrisy. But, I am afraid, there are certain tendencies which might lead to generating dangerous forces of totalitarianism in our country. The freedom of expression of the sovereign will of the people or, in other words, scrupulously defending

[Shri Samar Guha]

mechanics of free and fair election, is absolutely essential for building a real democratic society in a socialist order. The prerequisites for this are (i) freedom of the press, (ii) non-partisan radio publicity (iii) impartial administration, (iv) an organisation of election commission above suspicion, (v) equal opportunities for election propaganda, (vi) equitable basis for election expenditure, and (vii) a peaceful atmosphere for holding a free and fair election without any shadow of fear from any quarter.

I have no doubt that the Congress would have won the last election even without campaigning by the Prime Minister. The last election was not a political election; it was in reality an emotional election. In the milieu of emotional upsurge of the people after the victory over the military junta of Pakistan the mood of national glorification was so powerful that the people cared very little to judge the socio-economic programme of the ruling Congress. The Congress leader Mrs Indira Gandhi succeeded very shrewdly to exploit the image of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which was built up with the support of all political parties and the whole country and the whole nation.

The ruling Congress in its thirst for absolute power has started a process of dangerous erosion of the mechanics of a democratic election.

Firstly, it has resorted to differential distribution of the Government advertisements, financial advances and other favours and used covert threat to break monopoly press. The press in India has been sufficiently terrorised to be subservient to the ruling power.

Secondly, by mistake once the All India Radio Akashvani bulletin printed the name of All India Radio as All Indira Radio,—ironically it was almost like an inadvertent foreboding and it has now come to be true.

Thirdly, the administration has been deliberately utilised to influence the course of election by the ruling Congress.

Fourthly, the Election Commission is no longer considered as above suspicion.

Fifthly, the Government air and land transports have been exclusively used by the Prime Minister and other Central Ministers under cover of certain set rules and by patently mixing official programmes with election programmes.

Sixthly, by using public sector distribution machinery for permit, licence and contracts, huge election funds have been collected by the Ministers. Opposition candidates were simply swept away by the tidal flow of 'Ripea chunao'.

Lastly, in the case of West Bengal as also of Bihar, forces of violence, intimidation and the technique of physical capturing of polling booths were let loose by the ruling Congress to terrorise the voter to serve its election objectives.

Some of the political parties believing in the technique of violence and the politics of insurrectionary seizure of power are today crying horse against violent rigging of elections in West Bengal. I would like to say that it is they who started the wind and now they have got back the whirlwind. They have no justification to say so. Whatever be the quantitative measure of the election misdeeds committed by the Congress in West Bengal such acts have indirectly strengthened the philosophy and justification for violent means of those who believe in the politics and philosophy of insurrectionary seizure of power.

Also, by this process of erosion of the mechanics of democratic elections, they will engender a mentality in the minds of the common people who have directly witnessed what has happened during the elections you may call it fantastic nonsense, but they have witnessed it—whereby they will lose their faith in the future process of democratic elections.

It is a strange thing that Mr Biswanath Mukherjee, the Deputy Leader of the Ruling Front of West Bengal said on the floor of the House that "the democratic function of Opposition is a bourgeois concept." Not a single Congress Leader and not a single Congress Member opposed it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the hon. Member should try to conclude.



SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Kindly give me two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot apply different rules to different Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yesterday, Members were given five minutes or three minutes only but they were given ultimately 15 minutes.

I shall finish within two minutes.

To keep the flag of Indian democracy flying, it is high time that firstly, a judicial inquiry is instituted to go into the allegations of the rigging of elections, particularly in West Bengal, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir.

Secondly, the People's Representation Act should be drastically amended so that the Central Government in the case of the Lok Sabha elections and the State elections resign at least one month before the date of the elections.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member Shri Samar Guha has to co-operate. He has taken double the time due to him. This cannot go on always. We are here bound by time. We have to run the House according to a time schedule.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I shall finish within two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But two minutes should not become eight minutes. All right. I shall give two minutes. But after two minutes, I shall shut him out.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : There is no quorum, and a point of order has been raised by an hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the hon. Member has drawn my attention to it, it is my duty to satisfy myself that it is correct and then I shall take action. I am not deaf; I have heard what he has said, and the quorum is being checked up.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : But meanwhile the dialogue is going on,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why does he not understand what I am saying? When a Member draws my attention to that fact, it is my duty to check up whether there is quorum or not. When I am satisfied, I shall take action on it. He does not have to tell me again and again. I have heard what the hon. Member has said. As long as I do not order that the quorum bell be rung, the proceedings of the House will continue. When I am satisfied that there is no quorum, then I shall have the quorum bell rung. It is only then that the proceedings come to a stop.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : How can we know that you have done accordingly, when you have not taken the count?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have my means of taking the count in the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : But we also have been counting,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since the hon. Member has drawn my attention to it I am taking the count. As long as I do not order the quorum bell to be rung, the proceedings will continue.

Now, let the quorum bell be rung—

Now, there is quorum, Shri Samar Guha may now continue his speech. He has already taken 10 minutes instead of 4 minutes. He can take 2 more minutes, if he wants, but after two minutes, I shall shut him out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was saying that the State Government or Governments, as the case may be should resign at least one month before the date of the elections.

Then, a three-man committee of retired judges should be constituted to supervise the functioning of AIR at least a month before the elections. A special Committee of the Press Council should be formed to



[Shri Samar Guha]

see that all political parties get a fair deal in the press during the elections. The use of transport except in the case of sick voters should be strictly prohibited. Impersonation of voters should be brought under severe penal measures of three years' imprisonment. All acts of violence, intimidation and terrorisation should be the subject-matter of extreme punishment. Election expenditure should be made accountable to the Election Commission. Election cases should be completed within two months of the filing of the cases. No candidate should be allowed to use more than three transport vehicles in the case of State elections and eight in the case of Lok Sabha elections. No booth office of any political party or candidate should be allowed to be set up before the polling stations, and no canvassing during the election day should be permitted, in order to avoid terrorisation of voters and booth-capturing. Lastly, a statement should be signed by each candidate before the returning officer at the time of scrutiny of the nomination papers to the effect that the candidate would not spend more than the permitted amount as election expenses, and he would not make any appeal to communalism, casteism, regionalism or resort to any type of violence. It is high time the Representation of the People Act was drastically amended before the mechanism of democracy is subverted to such an extent that the people lose their faith in democracy, and the faith of the people is overpowered by some kind of totalitarian authority that we are witnessing today growing inside the Congress.

\*SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to place before the House a few points.

In the first place, even though 16 years have elapsed after the States Reorganisation Act has come into force the inter-state seniority of officers working in some of the states has not been finalised as yet. This has created a lot of frustration and discontent among those officers resulting in inefficient administration of the States concerned. I hope the Ministry would look into the question and take early steps to finalise the seniority.

In regard to All India Services like I.A.S., Government have taken a decision to constitute similar services in the sphere of Forest, Education, Medical and Engineering. But it is only in the Forest Department that this scheme has been implemented and in the other three Departments, the services have not been established as yet because certain states have not given clearance for the implementation of the scheme. I do hope that the Ministry will do something to implement the scheme at the earliest.

Further, Agriculture is a very important subject. In that Department, I feel that the constitution of an All India Service on the lines of I.A.S. is of paramount importance. I am confident that the Centre will take initiative in this matter.

A disquieting feature in the I.A.S. is the steady decline in the number of 1st class graduates inducted into the service as would be seen from the figures which I quote here. In 1967 out of 141 taken into the service, there were only 50 first class graduates. In 1968 out of 122, the figures of 1st class graduates came down to 39 and in 1969 out of 100 there were only 32 first class graduates. This means that hardly 1/3 of the posts are held by first class graduates. From this it is patently clear that many of the first class graduates are not entering into the Government service as they seem to be finding better prospects in the private sector. In the interest of efficient administrative services, it is desirable to find out the reasons for the I.A.S. not being to the best talents in the country. I would like the Home Minister to look into the matter and improve the conditions of service of All India Services.

It has been noticed that the I.A.S. officers, within a period of 5-6 years service, are appointed as Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of the Districts. I feel that this practice of appointing them as Collectors is not good for the efficient administration. In my opinion these I.A.S. officers should be asked to work in the various departments of the Government as Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries for a period of at least 10-12 years. It is only after they gain sufficient experience, they

\* The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

should be posted as collectors to the Districts. I would like the Home Ministry to examine this question.

In our country, there are only three Forensic Science Laboratories situated at Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad. The delay in the investigation of a large number of criminal cases is mainly due to the fact that these three laboratories are not in a position to cope with the volume of work. I, therefore, consider it necessary to have such laboratories at least one in each State. I hope the Ministry would look into this question and take necessary action.

In regard to the Central Vigilance Commission the Estimates Committee in their 84th Report recommended as follows —

“Considering the fact that the Central Vigilance Commissioner has to study each and every case personally and take decision himself, the Committee feel convinced that it is hardly possible for one person to handle the large volume and variety of work transacted by the Commission. The Committee also note from the Annual Reports of the CVC that in the discharge of his duties the Commissioner has also to attend conferences and meetings and visit places outside Delhi. This takes away a portion of the Commissioner's time. The Committee therefore recommend that if the Commission is to discharge the onerous duties entrusted to it, it should be enlarged and at least one more member added to it.”

I would like to know the action taken by the Government in the matter of appointing an additional Commissioner to cope up with the volume of work and expedite the cases referred to the Vigilance Commission.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government about the pension scheme of the freedom fighters. At present, the Government have prepared a scheme according to which a freedom fighter who had undergone imprisonment of six months is entitled to get a pension. This condition is rather very rigid and should not be

insisted. Even a political detainee is entitled to a pension in Mysore State. Such being the case, I want this condition to be relaxed. Such of those who had taken part in the freedom movement should be given a certification of recognition of his services to the country. Not only that family of those freedom fighters should be entitled to free medical treatment and certain percentage of seats say 5-10 be reserved for their children in the Medical, Engineering and higher technological and Agricultural Colleges.

Lastly, it was answered in reply to a question in Lok Sabha on 5.12.69 that the Government would put up a Memorial in memory of those freedom fighters who lost their lives in the freedom struggle between 1857-1947 and that the Memorial would be ready by April 1972. I would like to know the stage at which the matter stands.

श्री अश्विनी प्रसाद (बलिया) . माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की उपस्थित मांगा का मे समर्थन करना है। आदर्शपूर्ण प्रधान मंत्री दश म अधिक और सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाने के लिए योजनाओं को जितनी तीव्र गति से कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है उस में सफलता नहीं मिली है। उस का मुख्य कारण हमारा अधिकारी वर्ग है। हमारे अधिकारियों का हमारी नीति में विश्वास नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान परीक्षा प्रणाली को बदल कर उस के स्थान पर देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्रान्ति के उपर आधारित परीक्षा ली जाय, और उस में पास होने के बाद उन की नियुक्ति हो।

देश के शासन की नीति रही है कि देश के जो उपक्षित और पिछड़े हिस्से हैं जो कमजोर हैं, गरिब हैं, उन की सहायता की जाय। लेकिन देश का हमारा पिछड़ा हिस्सा, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले और बिहार के पश्चिमी जिले जहाँ पर कि भूखमरी व्याप्त है, बेरोजगारी है, निरक्षर बाढ़ आती है, सूखा-प्रलय है, जहाँ अग्नि का

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

होते रहे हैं, वह हिस्सा ज्यों का त्यों पिछड़ा पड़ा है। हरिजन जिन को चकबन्दी में आबादी की जमीन दी गई मकान बनाने के लिए और गांव समाज की जमीन दी गई खेती करने के लिए, आज तक न वहां उन के घर बन रहे हैं न खेती हो रही है। शासन हमारे गरीब आदिमियों की मदद नहीं कर पा रहा है, वहां पर दिन-रात बेकारी और भुखमरी व्याप्त है। इस का एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारे अधिकारियों के दृष्टिकोण में आजादी के 25 वर्षों के बाद भी परिवर्तन नहीं आ पाया है। मेरा गृह मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाये और ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करें जिस से हमारे अधिकारी इन गरीब मजदूरों और हरिजनों के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करें। हमारे जो हरिजन मजदूरों के लिये संघर्ष करते हैं, आज उन को मारा जाता है, पीटा जाता है, पुलिस उन की मदद नहीं करती है यहां तक कि थाने में रिपोर्ट भी दर्ज नहीं की जाती है। अगर रिपोर्ट लिखी भी जाती है तो दफा 323 के अन्तर्गत लिखी जाती है, जो अदम-तफतीश होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट लिखी जाय, उसका पूरी तफतीश हो।

हमारे देश में साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं, जिन में 50 करोड़ की आबादी है। हमारी जनशक्ति जिस तरह से गरीबी को दूर कराने में लगनी चाहिए, वह लग नहीं रही है। यादों के अन्दर अनेक असुविधाएँ व्याप्त हैं—न स्कूल हैं, न अस्पताल हैं, न सड़कें हैं, न मकान हैं, न सिंचाई के लिये पानी की व्यवस्था है। अगर सिंचाई के ही साधन उपलब्ध हो जायें तो गांव के अन्दर पर्याप्त खेती हो सकती है, जिस से हमारे गांवों की बेकारी को दूर किया जा सकता है। गांवों के अन्दर अगर कहीं अस्पताल है तो उन के अन्दर डाक्टर नहीं हैं। मैडिकल कालिजों में शहर के लड़के-लड़कियों को भरती किया जाता है, नर्सिंगों आदी के बाद गृहणी बन

जाती हैं और लड़के जो प्रायः शहरी क्षेत्रों के होते हैं, डाक्टर बनने के बाद विदेश चले जाते हैं। आज दस हजार युवक, हमारे भारतीय युवक, जो हमारे खर्च पर पढ़े, जिन की पढ़ाई पर हमारे देश का धन खर्च हुआ, वे विदेशों में पढ़े हुए हैं। यही हालत इन्जीनियर्स की है, जो अच्छे घरों के लड़के होते हैं, देहात में काम करने के लिये आना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर मैडिकल कॉलेजों में देहात के लड़कों को भरती किया जाता, तो वे लड़के अपने क्षेत्र में काम करते और हमारा गरीब एरिया उपेक्षित न रहता। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि या तो उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों में मैडिकल कालिज खोले जायें या देहात के लड़कों की कालिजों में भरती के लिये संख्या निर्धारित की जाय, उन की भरती में पर्याप्त दी जाय।

आप ने मदन में गृह मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उस के पृष्ठ 68 पर गरीबी दूर करने के लिये, बेकारी दूर करने के लिये योजनाएं दी गई हैं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि उनको पढ़ सकूँ, लेकिन मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ बरोजगारी कम करने की इन योजनाओं को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लागू करना चाहिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सीमा का विवाद हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पं० जवाहरलाल जी नेहरू के वक्त से आरम्भ हुआ था। उस के लिये त्रिवेदी आयोग बना, उस लिये कुछ कानून बना, लेकिन आज भी वहां पर तनाव ऐसा बना हुआ है जैसे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में है। अभी 28 मार्च को वहां पर गोली चली। डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट श्री मलिक कुछ फोर्स ले कर वहां आये और हमारे भू-पी. के बलिया जिले के किसानों की खेती लूटवाई गई, फसल को लूट लिया गया। गत वर्ष जबही दियारा में बिहार सरकार ने फोर्स लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश किसानों की फसल लूटवा ली थी। उमर-

पुर-दियारा के 14 आदमी मारे गये। आज 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी यह मुलज नहीं रही है। हमारे लिये दोनों सूबे बराबर हैं, लेकिन इस तरह की समस्याओं का बना रहना, कानून की अवहेलना उचित नहीं है। अगर भारत सरकार को इस की जानकारी नहीं है तो जानकारी करनी चाहिये और वहाँ रिजर्व पुलिस का सेंटर बना कर इन घटनाओं को रोकना चाहिये और जो अधिकारी इस लूट-छमोट में मदद करते हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद इस वर्ष हम अपनी आजादी की रजत-जयन्ती मनाने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन देश का वह भाग जो आजादी की लड़ाई में अगुवा रहा है, आज भी उपेक्षित है। मैं इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल भाग—बलिया क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ, जिस की एक-एक ईंच भूमि देश की आजादी की कहानी बता रही है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ पर जिला स्तर पर कोई शहीद स्मारक नहीं बन पाया है। 1857 की आजादी की लड़ाई के प्रथम मैनापति शहीद मंगल पाण्डे उसी क्षेत्र के रहने वाले थे, आज तक उन का भी कोई स्मारक वहाँ पर नहीं बना। 1942 की आजादी की लड़ाई में बलिया पुलिस बाने के सामने 19-20 सत्याग्रही गोली से मारे गये, उन की स्मृति में जो शहीद स्मारक वहाँ पर बना है, उस पर कुत्ते पेशाब करते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से उस की कोई देखरेख नहीं हो रही है। आजादी की लड़ाई के इन सेनानियों के प्रति यदि हम कुछ भी नहीं कर पाते हैं तो हमारा रजत-जयन्ती मनाने का कोई लाभ नहीं है।

हिन्दी की आज बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है। हमारे लोक-सभा की तीनों कमेटियों में—पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग कमेट्री, एन्टीमेट्स कमेट्री और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेट्री—जो सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो हिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों से आते

हैं और अंग्रेजी नहीं समझ पाते हैं, वे वहाँ पर अपनी भावना को व्यक्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। वहाँ पर जो मैटीरियल दिया जाता है वह भी अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं हमारे मंत्री लोग जो हिन्दी जानते हैं, यदि उन से हिन्दी में सवाल करते हैं, तो उस का जवाब हिन्दी में न दे कर अंग्रेजी में देते हैं। गृह मंत्रालय की विज्ञप्तियाँ अंग्रेजी में दी जाती हैं इस संसद भवन में मंत्रियों के कमरों के आगे जो नाम की प्लेट लगी हैं, वह भी अंग्रेजी में है, जबकि अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी होनी चाहिये। हम किसी पर जबरदस्ती हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन जो सूबे हिन्दी भाषी हैं और जहाँ आजादी से पहले हिन्दी में काम होता था, आज वहाँ भी अंग्रेजी में काम हो रहा है। जो प्रदेश हिन्दी में काम करना चाहते हैं, उन को छूट मिलनी चाहिये, वहाँ पर सारा काम हिन्दी में होना चाहिये।

आइ० ए० एस० में भरती के लिये एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार 26 वर्ष तक उमर बढ़ा दी गई है, लेकिन तीन बार के बजाय अब दो बार चास कर दिया गया है। यह उचित नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि 26 वर्ष तक का अवस्था तक जितने भी चास उस को मिल सकते हैं, वे दिये जाय, तीन से अधिक उन को मिलने चाहियें।

देश में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की आबादी 70 फीसदी है, उन के अनुमान सविस्तर में उन का प्रतिनिधित्व ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को बढ़ाया जाय। हरिजनों के लिये 18 प्रतिशत के बजाय 25 प्रतिशत किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान के साथ 13 दिन के युद्ध के बाद भारत सरकार ने जो युद्ध-

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

विराम किया था, उसे चलते अब चार मास के ऊपर का समय बीत गया है। छुट-पुट घटनाओं को छोड़ कर, पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर इस समय सब कुछ शान्त है। बंगला देश के निर्माण के कारण हमारा पूर्वांचल भी सुरक्षित हो गया है। इस स्थिति में संकटकालीन परिस्थितियों को जारी रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। जब शस्त्रों की झंकार रुक गई है तो मूलभूत अधिकारों की पुनरस्थापना होनी चाहिये। नागरिकों के लिये अदालत के द्वार खुलने चाहियें। चुनाव के पूर्व सरकार स्वयं आपतकालीन स्थिति को सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों तक सीमित करने के लिये तैयार हो गई थी। अब तो आंशिक रूप से भी आपतकालीन स्थिति बनी रहे, इस का कोई कारण नहीं दिखाई देता।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि सरकार द्वारा स्पष्ट आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद कि जिन कार्यवाहियों के सामान्य कानून उपलब्ध हैं, उन के लिये भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम का सहारा नहीं लिया जायगा, राज्य सरकारों ने कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों के संघर्षों से निपटने के लिये भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम का आसरा लिया है। इसी नई दिल्ली में, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के संघर्ष को दबाने के लिये भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम का उपयोग करने की घोषणा की गई थी। जब एक बार असाधारण अधिकार सरकार को प्राप्त हो जाते हैं तो वह सामान्य स्थिति में आने के लिये तैयार नहीं होती। सामान्य कानून किसी भी परिस्थिति का सामना करने में समर्थ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपतकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा को वापस लेने का समय आ गया है। गत वर्ष गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदान की मांगों पर बर्खा का उत्तर देते हुए प्रधान

मंत्री जी ने कहा था—मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ:

"Every political party, therefore, needs to examine seriously whether its faith in democracy is a durable one and not a mere tactic to undermine democracy through violent means. Can all parties represented in Parliament not join together to combat this violence and those who believe in it, instead of trying to battle amongst ourselves, each blaming the other?"

उनके इस भाषण में जो भावनायें निहित हैं वह आचरण में नहीं आईं। क्या कोई इस बात से इनकार कर सकता है कि सत्ताकूट दल ने भी पश्चिम बंगाल में उन्हीं तरीकों का उपयोग किया जिन तरीकों की वे निन्दा करते रहे हैं? जिन तरीकों से लड़ने के लिए सारे देश की जनता का आवाहन करते रहे हैं? कल कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (दक्षिण पंथी) के प्रवक्ता श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने जो कुछ कहा वह मेरे इस आरोप की पुष्टि करता है कि मार्क्सवादियों का सामना करने के लिए मार्क्सवादियों के ही हथकंडे अपनाये गए। मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ:

"अभी पिछले चुनाव के मोर्चे पर पश्चिम बंगाल के मामले में हमारे मित्र उद्योति बासु बोल गए हैं। यह सही बात है कि वह एकतरफा बोल गए हैं क्योंकि जो व्यवहार उनके दल के लोगों ने कुछ समय पहले किया था वह व्यवहार, उसमें कुछ गलत है, उनके साथ भी हुआ।

मैं आशा करता था कि वह इस तरह के व्यवहार की निन्दा करेंगे। तिरुं कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया उसी निन्दा नहीं करें बल्कि ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे... आदि आदि।"

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा उस पार्टी से सम्बंधित हैं जिसका सत्ताकूट दल से गठबंधन है।

श्री डी. एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज)  
गठबन्धन नहीं है। . (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी श्री भोगेन्द्र सा का कहना है कि बंगाल में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी साध्य को महत्व दिया, साधन को महत्व नहीं दिया। मैं नहीं समझता फिर मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी में और कांग्रेस पार्टी में क्या अन्तर रह जाता है? क्या हिंसा के उत्तर में हिंसा उचित है? क्या राजनीतिक हिंसा के उत्तर में राजनीतिक प्रतिहिंसा ठीक है? इस तर्क को अगर आगे बढ़ा जायेगा तो क्या साम्प्रदायिक हिंसा के उत्तर में साम्प्रदायिक प्रतिहिंसा उचित नहीं है? क्या हिंसा के अलग अलग मापदण्ड होंगे? एक और हिंसा को परिचयापन्न करने की अपीलें और दूसरी और कुछ सीटों के लिए उही तरीकों का अपनाना—यह लातन्त्र में अडिग भावना का परिचायक नहीं है।

मे कुछ मीटों की बात इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि अगर सत्तारूढ़ दल यह तरीका न भी अपनाना तो भी पश्चिम बंगाल में उसकी विजय होती। परिस्थिति बदली हुई थी, बंगला देश के निर्माण ने और पाकिस्तान की पराजय ने लोगों के दिल और दिमाग पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी थी। लेकिन सत्तारूढ़ दल को न जनता पर विश्वास था और न अपनी विजय पर विश्वास था। इसीलिए ऐसे तरीके अपनाये गये जिनका इस सदन में कोई समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मैं चाहता हूँ कोई हिंमत के साथ कहे कि हमने बंगाल में जो कुछ किया है वह ठीक किया है? ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री सतपाल कपूर जनता ने ठीक किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जनता की बात मत करिए। अपनी बात करिए... (व्यवधान) .. बात केवल बंगाल की नहीं है। कल इस सदन में सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक वरिष्ठ

सदस्य प० द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी ने भाषण दिया था। वे केवल संसद के ही एक सम्मानित सदस्य नहीं हैं, सत्तारूढ़ दल में भी उनका एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। मुझे उनके भाषण को पढ़कर एक ओर आनन्द भी हुआ और दूसरी ओर दुःख भी हुआ। आनन्द इसलिए कि उन्होंने सत्य का बालन का साहस दिखाया। लेकिन दुःख इसलिए कि जो कुछ हम कहा करते थे और जिसे प्रचार करके टाला जाता था वह प्रचार नहीं है, वह नास्तिकता है और किसी एक दल के माथ पर नहीं, सारे देश के माथे पर बलब है।

प० द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी के शब्दों को भी मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

“बिहार में चुनाव में पहले भी कुछ बोगस वोट पड़ते थे, इम्पॉनिशन होता था। लेकिन अब बदल में जाने की बात नहीं है, आदमी नहीं जाता है, बूथ कैंपवर करके दो चार दस आदमी छापा मारते हैं। यह बात हुई 1967 में। मिडलमंड इलुशन में दस-बीस आदमियों ने बूथ को घेर लिया और जाकर छापा मार दिया और करप्शन इतना बढ़ा कि प्रिजाइजिडिग अफसर और पोलिंग अफसर को सी, दो सी रुपया दे देते थे, वह चुप हो जाते थे।”

अगर श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी ने भरे हृदय से कहा है, मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

“डिमोक्रैसी खतरे में है। मैं कह रहा था कि 72 के चुनाव में इतना लार्ज स्केल पर हुआ कि इसकी इकायरी करना जरूरी है।.. यहाँ तक हुआ कि प्रिजाइजिडिग आफिसर ने पोलिंग बूथ कैंपवर करके बैलेट पेपर पर अपने से ठप्पा लगा दिया।”

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

इसी आशय के विचार बिहार के दूसरे वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री बिभूति मिश्र ने प्रकट किए हैं। वे इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं। उनका लेख आज नयी दिल्ली से प्रकाशित एक प्रमुख हिन्दी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र में छपा हुआ है। क्या ऐसी स्थिति में चुनावों को निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र कहा जा सकता है? जांच की मांग केवल बिरोधी दल नहीं कर रहा है, जिनकी आत्मा जागृत है, जो लोकतंत्र के भविष्य के प्रति सचेत है—इस चुनाव में जो प्रवृत्तियाँ दिखाई गई हैं—उनके मन में चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। .. (व्यवधान) .. मैं इस तरह की हलकी टोका टाकी पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। यह ससद है, यह दरबार नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा रामलीला ग्राउन्ड भी नहीं हैं।

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी रामलीला ग्राउन्ड पर बोलने के लिए हिम्मत की जरूरत होती है। हमारे श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा आज तक हिम्मत नहीं कर सके।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, लोकतंत्र मूल रूप में एक नैतिक व्यवस्था है। अगर खेल के नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जायेगा तो लोकतंत्र पर से लोगों की आस्था उठने की आशंका है। मेरी मांग है और मैं इस मांग को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि एक सर्वदलीय ससदीय समिति का गठन होना चाहिए जो भविष्य में चुनावों में इस तरह की अनियमितताओं को रोकने के सुझाव दे सके और इस चुनाव में जो अनियमितताएँ हुई हैं उनकी ठीक तरह से जांच कर सके। प्रश्न केवल एक पार्टी का नहीं है। ५० दारिकानाख तिवारी ने कहा और हो सक्ता है इसमें सच्चाई हो कि अगर बूथों पर कब्जा करने की घटना न होती तो शासक दल के सदस्य अधिक सक्षम हो सकते थे। कुछ भी हो बूथों पर कब्जा रोकना जरूरी है। हम चाहते हैं इसकी गहराई

में जाकर जांच करने के बाद भविष्य में कौन से उपाय किये जा सकते हैं इसका विचार होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में जिन परिस्थितियों में जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता को पुलिस ने गोली मार दी वह घटना हृदयविदारक है। कल उसकी विधवा पत्नी का पत्र मुझे मिला है। श्री आम प्रकाश राजौरिया, एडवोकेट, जो ग्वालियर म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के मेम्बर थे, कांग्रेस के विरोध में धौलपुर में प्रचार के लिए गए। वह जीप पर बैठे थे, उनकी जीप पर झंडा लगा था। आधी रात को धौलपुर नगर के निकट रेलवे क्रासिंग पर पुलिस ने उन्हें गोली मार दी। कहा गया कि उनका ड्राफ्ट समझ कर गोली मार दी। (व्यवधान)। जांच क्या होगी? जो पुलिस अफसर हत्या में शामिल है उनको अभी तक हटाया नहीं गया है। उनकी पत्नी लिख रही है कि "हत्या को करीब डेढ़ माह हो चुका है, न ता हत्या करने वालों को निलंबित करके गिरफ्तार ही किया गया और न कोई और कार्यवाही हो रही है। दूसरी ओर पुलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी श्रीनारायण सिंह, एस० पी०, भरतपुर व राजाखंडा का धानेदार श्री राजवीर सिंह हमारे चमदवीद गवाहियों को रोजाना परेशान कर रहे हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि सच्ची गवाही मत दो, हम कहे जैसे दो।"

मृत व्यक्ति वापस नहीं आ सकता, विधवा को सूनी मांग को सुहाग के सिद्धर से भड़ित नहीं किया जा सकता, अनाथ बच्चों को पिता नहीं मिल सकता, लेकिन भविष्य में राजनीतिक द्वेष के आधार पर चुनाव में अपनी विजय सुरक्षित करने के लिए किसी के प्राणों का प्रदीप नहीं बुझाया जाएगा, यह देश में गारंटी होना चाहिए। कोई यह कहकर इस मामले को टालने की कोशिश न करे कि मामला

हुआ है। एक मामला क्यों होना चाहिए ? राजनीतिक हत्या का आश्रय क्यों लिया जाना चाहिए ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गत वर्ष बहस का उत्तर देते हुए एक बात और कही थी। मैं उनके शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

"The other point which is of concern to the entire country is that of unprincipled defections. We fully share the concern for this malady in our body politic and we are determined to take steps to check it."

साल भर हो गया, अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। सरकार इस आधार पर जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकती कि विरोधी दलों की उसे सहमति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। क्या सारे कदम विरोधी दलों की राय से उठाये जाते हैं ? जब कोई काम नहीं करना होता तो विरोधी दलों के मतभेद का फायदा उठाने को कोशिश की जाती है। सरकार की एकतरफा युद्ध-विराम से किसी ने नहीं रोका तो एकतरफा दल-बदल के विरुद्ध कदम उठाने से किसने रोका है ? बड़े कदम एकतरफा उठाये जा सकते हैं, छोटे कामों के लिए विरोधी दलों की सलाह जरूरी है। विरोधी दल अपना मतभेद स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं कि दल बदल अवैध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए। दल-बदल को किसी निश्चित समय तक मंत्री नहीं बनाया जाएगा, इतना पर्याप्त नहीं है। मंत्री बनाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। किसी कमीशन का चेयरमैन बनाया जा सकता है। पिछले लोकसभा के चुनाव में जनता ने अनेक लोगों को ठुकरा दिया, आज वह किसी न किसी कमीशन के सदस्य बनकर जो वर्तमान संसद सदस्य हैं, उनसे भी ज्यादा गहरी छान रहे हैं। कभी कभी उन्हें देखकर लगता है कि सदस्यता का तो कोई मूल्य ही नहीं है। चुनाव

में हारकर किसी कमीशन का अध्यक्ष बन जाना कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस दल-बदल में सत्तारूढ़ दल का निहित स्वार्थ है। चुनाव हो गये, भारी भरकम विषय मिल गई ... (व्यवधान) ...। आपका स्वार्थ है, इसीलिए तो जनसंघ के सदस्यों को दो दो लाख रुपये देकर खरीदने की कोशिश की गई। आप निष्पक्ष जांच करें, हम साबित करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य (हापुड़) : वह गलत बात है, यह गलत बात है। ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राज्य सभा के चुनाव में कांग्रेस दल के विधान सभा में सदस्यों की जितनी संख्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी उसके हिसाब से एक अधिक व्यक्ति खड़ा कर दिया गया। वह उम्मेदवार बिना दल बदल कर जित नहीं सकता था। वह मुख्य मंत्री सेठी का सम्बन्धी सेठी था, वह पूंजीपति था। क्या सत्तारूढ़ दल जानता नहीं था कि वह बिना दल बदल किये हुए, बिना ईमान का सीदा किये हुए नहीं आ सकता ? मगर सत्तारूढ़ द्वारा प्रयत्न किया गया एक सदस्य धीरे खड़ा करके कि जनसंघ को अपने बल पर एक सदस्य ला सकता था उसके आने का दरवाजा रोका जाये। यह बात अलग है कि उस प्रयत्न में उनकी सफलता नहीं मिली। दुनिया में हर कोई बिकाऊ नहीं होता है। हर किसी की कीमत नहीं लगई जा सकती है। यही खेल उत्तर प्रदेश में किया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि दल बदल लोकतंत्र को दूषित कर रहा है, विकृत कर रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have taken 18 minutes.



श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप कहे तो मैं अभी समाप्त कर देता है, आप थोड़ी सी कृपा करिये, थोड़ा सहयोग दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज चुनाव के बाद की जो स्थिति बनी है, उसमें विरोधी दलों से यह आशा की जा रही है कि वह सहयोग करेंगे, पुनर्निर्माण में हाथ बंटायेगे। लेकिन युद्ध काल में जो सहयोग दिया गया उसका चुनाव जीतने के लिए ज़िम तरह से लाभ उठाया गया, यह देखकर सहयोग की अपाले आज कानों को अच्छी नहीं लगती है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ कल सदस्य कह रहे थे कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री को एक नेता कहा जाता है तो क्या आपत्ति की बात है, वाजपेयी जी न भी तो इस सदन में कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री एक नेता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं ऐसा नहीं कहा। उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जो कुछ कहा, वह मैं सुनाता हूँ यह सदन की कार्यवाही है, मेरे हाथ का लिखा हुआ दस्तावेज नहीं है।

‘हम आशा करते हैं कि इतिहास की घड़ी को बदलने का दायित्व जिन हाथों में है और प्रधान मंत्री जी सकट की घड़ी में देश को नेतृत्व देने के लिए सामने आ रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि यह देश विजयी हो, और प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम एक नये इतिहास का निर्माण करें।’

इसमें एक नेता की बात नहीं है (व्यवधान)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य इसमें भी ज्यादा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ज्यादा हो सकती है मगर एक नेता की बात नहीं है। मगर एक नेता की बात कह दी गई, आल इंडिया रेडियो से तथा समाचार-पत्रों में भी छाप दी गई। हमने उसका खंडन नहीं किया। खंडन

इसलिए नहीं किया कि युद्ध के समय हम देश को बांटना नहीं चाहते थे।

श्री बी० पी० नौयं वह आश की महानता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हमने तारीफ की, इसका हमें गम नहीं है। गम इस बात का है कि जिनकी तारीफ की, उन्होंने अपने को उस तारीफ के लायक सिद्ध नहीं किया।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, चुनाव में विजय प्राप्त करना एक बात है और अपने आचरण से महानता का परिचय देना दूसरी बात है। सफलता अलग होती है और महानता अलग दुआ करती है। मैं इस विवाद में ज्यादा जानना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन एक बात स्पष्ट है। (व्यवधान)... अगर केन्द्र और प्रदेशों के सम्बन्धों पर नये ढंग से विचार करने की बात की जा रही है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी से प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं बच सकती। चुनाव में उन्होंने भाषण बिये जिनमें जनता में कहा गया कि अगर इस क्षेत्र का विकास चाहते हो तो मरी पार्टी को वोट दो। क्या विरोधी दल को वोट देना। यह जुर्म है? अगर जनता ने विरोधी दल को वोट दिया तो क्या बुरा किया? क्या इसकी यह सजा दी जायगी उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं होगा? क्या यह देश की एकता का रखने का तरीका है?

श्री संपाल कपूर यह गलत बात है, मिसलीड करने वाली बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी. आपकी ओर से उत्तर देने वाले मौजूद हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज चुनाव के बाद यह माग बढ़ रही है कि प्रदेशों को अधिक अधिकार मिलने चाहिए। आल इंडिया रेडियो का जिस तरह में दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, उसे देखते

हुए मुझे ऐसा सन्देह है कि कल कोई माग करेगा कि राज्य का अपना अलग रेडियो होना चाहिए।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य: आल इंडिया रेडियो बार बार आपकी बात ज्यादा कहता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह भी गलत है। आप भी हमारी बात की पुष्टि ही कर रहे हैं कि ठीक है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज सत्ता नहीं दिल्ली में केन्द्रित हो गई है। लोकतंत्र के विकास के लिए यह ठीक नहीं है। सत्ता का बिकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए। केवल प्रदेशों तक ही सत्ता की बिकेन्द्रीकरण उचित नहीं है। सत्ता कारपोरेशन, जिला परिषद्, पंचायत तक बटनी चाहिए। आज पंचायत, जिला परिषद्, नगरपालिका, कारपोरेशन, सब प्रादेशिक सरकार के हाथों का कठपुतली है। प्रादेशिक सरकारें केन्द्र के हाथ की कठपुतली हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार और कोई नहीं है, खाली प्रधान मंत्री ही प्रधान मंत्री हैं। मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा। श्री जी. के. रेड्डी एक प्रमुख पत्रकार हैं। वह कहते हैं:

"The whole system of Government at the Centre is such that almost the entire range of decisions relating to policies or personnel has to be taken or at least approved by the Prime Minister who is always hard-pressed for time. As a result, she is often obliged to put off decisions until the last moment, whether in relation to a Cabinet reshuffle, appointment of Governors, selection of Service Chiefs, posting of Ambassadors or promoting senior officials to key positions in the Government."

प्रधान मंत्री प्रधानमंत्री हैं, गृह मंत्री हैं, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हैं, आणविक शक्ति मंत्री हैं। सारी गुप्तचर इकट्ठी हो गई हैं। मैं

यह बात बलपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चुनाव में गुप्तचर विभाग से यह पाता लगाया गया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का कौन उम्मीदवार उपयुक्त हो सकता है और कौन कांग्रेस जन पार्टी के खिलाफ काम कर रहा है। इस के लिये भी गुप्तचर विभाग के लोगों से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई।

एक माननीय सदस्य आप का कोई गुप्तचर विभाग नहीं है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अगर मेरा गुप्तचर विभाग होता तो भी मैं ऐसा काम नहीं करता।

वर्तमान माननीय सदस्यों ने भ्रष्टाचार और उस के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की है। अगर मेधाओं में से भ्रष्टाचार को निकलना है तो राजनैतिक नेताओं को आचरण का आदर्श रखना होगा। महाजनों में जाता-सपना। अगर गंगोत्री गन्धी है तो प्रयाग में गंगा पवित्र नहीं मिल सकती।

हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं क्या वे सप्रमाण नहीं हैं ? क्या उन आरोपों के बारे में अटारनी जनरल की राय नहीं मांगी जा सकती ? मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि उस गन्दगी में प्रधान मंत्री अपना नाम क्यों घिसटवाना चाहती हैं। आज इस सदन में कहा गया कि हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री नहीं दिल्ली को भी अपने भ्रष्टाचार से स्पर्श कर सकते हैं इस लिये आज नहीं हो रही है। मैं कहूँगा कि यह मामला एटारनी जनरल को सौंप दिया जाये।

कल इस सदन में आंध्र के एक मंत्री के विरुद्ध भी आरोप लगाये गये हैं, और लगाने वाले विरोधी दल के नहीं थे, सत्तापक्ष दल के थे। अब प्रधान मंत्री को शक्ति मिल गई है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अब वह भ्रष्टाचार का निमूलन करे, देश में लोकतन्त्र को सफल बनावे और स्वस्थ परम्पराये चलाये। केवल चुनाव जीतना ही काफी नहीं है। चुनाव के साथ राष्ट्र और उस के भौतिक तथा नैतिक आबार को दृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है क्या हम उस के उपयुक्त स्वयं को सिद्ध कर सकेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I listened very carefully to the debate both yesterday and today, and while listening to the debate I was reminded of the great events we had seen in the year gone by. These events have been historical events. They had posed one of the most difficult challenges we have faced as a nation after independence. All the events in Bangla Desh, which I need not recount, and the presence of ten million refugees in our country certainly posed a great challenge to us as a nation and to our leadership. Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that this country has emerged from this test with flying colours and with added confidence. Listening to Shri Vajpayee, I was surprised that he also repeated what many members of the Opposition are prone to say, that we won the elections because of this victory. Would Vajpayeeji have been happy if we had lost the war so that the Jana Sangh might have won ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Otherwise, we would not have co-operated with you. It is hitting below the belt.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I thought he had struck me below the belt and I was replying to that. The elections were held . . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : So you are not better than me.

SHRI K. C. PANT : They were to have been held in 1972 and postponement of the elections would have been abnormal. When conditions are normal and the elections were held.....(Interruptions) according to the normal schedule, then

there should be no surprise and I thought he would be happy that the country had won a big victory and if, as a result of that, there is a sense of exuberance and a sense of self-confidence in the country, that is to be welcomed.

The elections that were held to the States were in themselves a giant operation and they were also concluded successfully. Throughout the country the administration saw to it that the elections were conducted by and large peacefully, and as a result of these elections and the last elections which saw a re-affirmation of the faith of the people of this country in the policies and programmes of our Party and the Prime Minister and which were an index of the faith reposed by the people in the leadership of the Prime Minister, the country has emerged stronger. I think there is no gainsaying that, and no section of the House, no one in the country, can to-day say that the country is weaker than it was a year or two years ago.

The people have rejected both communalism and extremism and the prophets of doom who were predicting at one stage this country would break up that democracy would collapse, have been confounded by the events of the last two years and, therefore, we can look back with some satisfaction on the year gone by as a year of success, a year of dramatic achievements and a year during which the challenges were bravely and successfully met.

My friend, Shri Inder J. Malhotra, referred to the problems of Jammu & Kashmir. I do not want to go into details, but I shall assure him and I think he knows it, that the Central Government is conscious of the problems of Jammu & Kashmir and it is doing its best to assist that State in overcoming these problems.

The Rajmata of Jaipur made a speech. She is not here. . .

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : There is no Rajmata now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You can call her 'Mata'—I don't mind, but no 'Rajmata'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All right. She is not here and she had come here earlier just for the speech. She has gone away. I do not know if I can meet any of her points in her absence. But I would like to say this. She referred to the presence of Soviet ships near Chittagong and the purchase of Mf's by Bangla Desh. I do not really know the purport of these questions. We are here talking of two independent sovereign countries, both friendly to us and I don't think anything should be said in this House that is likely to be misconstrued by either country or by those abroad or within the country.

Shri Vajpayee just referred to the Emergency. I may inform him and the House that so far as the Central Government is concerned, immediately after the case-fire we had advised all the Ministries of the Central Government as well as of the States that the powers conferred by the Defence of India Act and the Rules should be exercised with the greatest of restraint and circumspection so that there is the least interference with the normal day-to-day life of the citizen of this country, with the enjoyment of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This has been our approach all through. In fact, enforcement of no fundamental right has been suspended under Art. 359. By and large this approach was adhered to. And now, the only question is, whether we have reached a stage where we can withdraw the emergency, my hon. friend and the House knows that even today our forces are standing on the vigil on the western border. The events of the last year are too fresh in our minds to forget the need for such vigilance or to be caught unawares in any situation. It is our considered opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the complete abrogation of all the enabling powers available under the Defence of India Act. We hope that it will be possible for Government in the near future to inform this House that these enabling provisions are no longer needed. I can tell the hon. Members and the House that Government will not delay the announcement even a day longer than is necessary.

I was surprised by the speech of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. He is not here.

But he, as a senior Member, knows the Rules of Business of the House. No Member while speaking is to reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority. He was referring to the Governor. It obvious, while he was referring to Governors, he was referring to the Governor of Bihar and what he was doing, or saying, or what he spoke. I thought the misunderstanding in his mind was that he felt that under President's rule the Governor should act as caretaker and not take any decisions. Now, Sir, this is not a correct interpretation. Under the President's rule the Governor does not merely become a caretaker. This has been clarified in this House more than once. When the State is under President's rule, the Government here, that is in Parliament here is fully responsible to this House. And therefore, President's rule is also a form of responsible Government and decisions have to be taken, they have been taken and they will be taken. His objection was to the Governor changing the I. G. or suspending the D. I. G. or some such thing. I thought he was insinuating that elections in Bihar took a certain tread because a few officers at the top were charged. I am surprised that any one who professes respect for the judgement of the people of this country could think that this is possible. He forgets, and I would like to remind him that his party was in charge of three State Governments, when we had elections to Lok Sabha in 1971. In those States our party won, in spite of his party being in power. We also lost in some States when we were in power . . .

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) :  
You were in power with Mishra . . .

SHRI K. C. PANT : Always out of step. Therefore it is that I was surprised, that he felt that the verdict of elections was dependent upon such things.

He also referred to the Jantar Mantar again. I do not want to go into this matter. It has been thrashed out in this House, and the Jantar Mantar is now in possession of the Congress (O). While in his absence, I

[Shri K C Pant]

do not want to get into an argument, I hope he will consider the larger question of political morality. Whether he will abide by the verdict of the magistrate or the verdict of the people is the question that he has to answer.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**

But his party did not wait for the verdict of the people.

**SHRI K C, PANT** Now, the verdict of the people is very clear, and I may tell Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that this is not his quarrel.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**

But he is talking of morality.

**SHRI K C PANT** I am talking of political morality which is preferable to political obstinacy.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee as well as some others referred to the charges levelled against the Chief Minister of Haryana. Much was sought to be made of this as though this were a new discovery and a lot was built on it. Some could not do it as ably as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee because he has rhetoric and oratory at his command, but the attempt was made. And what are the facts? This House knows the facts. It has been discussed here. Questions have been asked and answers have been given. Certain memoranda were received. One was received on the 16th May, 1969, a supplementary memorandum was received in July, 1969. Both were examined carefully, and the allegations contained in these two memoranda were found not to have been substantiated. Then, a memorandum signed by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma and 19 other MLAs and exMLAs of Haryana was presented on 27th October, 1971. The comments of the Chief Minister of Haryana were obtained. This memorandum. These comments have been received with his letter on 17th January, 1972 and these are under examination. They have not been dropped but they are being examined.

**SHRI B. P. MAURYA** By whom?

**SHRI K. C. PANT** : By the Government, as is only right.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** : Why not by the Attorney-General?

**SHRI K C PANT** . Then, another letter signed by MPs etc enclosing copies of the memorandum has also been received by the Prime Minister. A copy of the memorandum of 24th February, 1972 was sent to Shri Bansi Lal on 17th March, 1972, for his comments which are awaited. So, why all the this song and dance? It is not as though every memorandum and every allegation made is capable of being disposed of quickly. There are some complicated matters. Some require the scrutiny of a large volume of papers.

I would like to remind Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others who referred to this matter that the memorandum submitted against Sarvashri Veerendera Patil and Shri Nijalingappa in April, 1970 and that against Shri Bandodkar in August, 1971 are still under examination. So, why attribute political motives in this matter?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** So, there is all round delay.

**SHRI K C, PANT** So, even if there is much delay, he should admit that there is no discrimination, there is no political discrimination.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** What about Punjab? There is discrimination.

**SHRI K C PANT** That was what I said that certain things could be handled quickly, they are capable of being handled quickly. In the case of Punjab, the Ministers were not there in office at that time. The Governor went into the papers, and the Governor came to certain *prima facie* conclusions, on the basis of which a commission of inquiry could be set up. He may wish that the same were the situation in Haryana, but unfortunately it is not.

15 hrs.

This debate has lost much of its combativeness because my hon friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not here. He made a long speech and he had many things to say also about the verdict of the polls.

I was not aware that he had such an abiding faith in democracy and such love of it as he now professes. This was a revelation to me. If the change is genuine, even now it is welcome. One criterion by which one can judge any party's or individual's faith in democracy is to see how they behave when they lose, because it is the first of the disciplines of democracy to be able to take defeat as well as victory in one's stride. Because if you go and play a game of cricket, as Shri Banerjee knows, once you are declared out but you refuse to leave the crease, the game cannot go on.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The point is that body-line bowling should not be done.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The last election was not cricket.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even body-line bowling can be dealt with—depends on the skill of the batsman (*Interruption*) I am talking of sports ; I do not expect him to understand it. In this case, the CPI (M) and some others are just refusing to accept the verdict of the umpire. The umpire in this case is the people of this country. They have given the verdict. But they refuse to accept the verdict.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : They have left the crease all right, (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can understand the difficulty of my hon friend of the CPI (M) who is interrupting. I can understand his difficulty, because he does not really have faith in democracy. He does not really understand the processes of democracy. He participates in it because his party wants to subvert democracy.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aurangabad) : This is your personal opinion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When his party was in power, it did not hesitate to use violence, terrorism and intimidation ; it did not hesitate to infiltrate its men into the administrative machine and the police. All of us know this. Therefore, they would like to use democracy for their ends. But I am sorry that the people of this country have seen through this and now have

refused to oblige them. What can we do about it ? If they are frustrated, if their political plans have not borne fruit, in this frustration they should not talk about rigging. That is not the right approach. They talk of rigging because they cannot talk against the people for their verdict.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Why not an inquiry ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why inquiry ? The people have given their verdict. When the people are against their party, their party gets against democracy. This is a very strange sequence, but every time it happens. Their criterion is simple : If they win, the elections are fair ; if they lose, they are unfair. It seems the weaker a party's basic faith in democracy, the louder its protestations against the fairness of the elections become in case it loses.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu made a lot of noise about our intelligence set-up. As he went on speaking in that vein, I felt sorry for him. He sees the spectre of intelligence agents all over, even in the Central Hall where only MPs and journalists are allowed, only a selected number of journalists. I do not know which MP or which journalist he was referring to when he said there are agents in the Central Hall. He should remember that in India, even today there is need for an intelligence apparatus. That is obvious. In particular, there is need because there are elements in the country who believe in destroying democracy, elements which seek to subvert the State, disturb communal peace and so on. There are such elements. And while we are a free country, while we have an open society of which we are proud, we have institutions like freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of press, we have an independent judiciary, we have all these things—But we also have those elements of which I spoke. Therefore, the need for such intelligence is obvious, and it has its uses even for the CPM, because, even Shri Jyoti Basu had some advantage of our intelligence network as well as the CRP ; when he needed protection we have not failed to provide it to him. You can understand our efficacy was more because of the intelligence system. Therefore, it has its uses, and its uses must be recognised.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

I am only concerned about one aspect of this problem. We have found in the past that there was a pattern in the propaganda campaigns of the CPM. When they decided to go in for violence in West Bengal and other places, that decision was accompanied by a sustained campaign to smear the police and the CRP and the BSF and the agencies of law and order which were likely to stand against them and their programme of violence. And now, the focus seems to have shifted and now the smear campaign is being carried on against the intelligence agencies.

Sir, an obvious conclusion can be drawn. I would not like the House to draw the obvious conclusion. I would like some CPM spokesman now or in the future to assure this House and the country that they do not intend to do anything which is likely to prove vulnerable to the vigilance and probing of intelligence agencies. We would like to be assured and to have their assurance in this regard. This is the disturbing part of the very vivid and colourful detective story which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu placed before the House.

Sir, he is past-master in the old technique of the lie being often enough repeated so that it can be taken for truth. This technique was tried quite a few years ago—30 or 40 years ago in some other country—and it was perfected and those who perfected it said that the bigger the lie the more it is likely to go across. And Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu seems to believe in this technique. But unfortunately this technique did not pay in the past; it has not paid now, and I assure him it will not pay him in the future.

Shri Satyanarayan Rao referred to Telengana. I would not take the time of the House in going into details because my friends from Telengana and I have opportunities to meet fairly often and exchange notes. But he knows that various steps have already been taken which I need not repeat, and he knows that the result of these steps in the developmental field has been at least visible. For instance, in 1969-70, the expenditure in Telengana on development was 97.5 per cent of the outlay as against 87.9 per cent in the rest of the State. Now, in 1971-72, the percentage of expen-

diture, up to January, 1972, was 71.6 per cent of the year's outlay in Telengana, while it was 69.1 per cent for the rest of the State. This only shows that the mechanism for development that has been set up and the mechanism to ensure implementation is functioning, and Telengana is developing at a slightly faster rate if one is to judge by these figures of expenditure.

On service grievances also, progress has been made in the last three months. I do not want to go into the figures. But I have all the figures with me. I would only be happy to give Shri Rao all these figures should he be interested in them.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO

What about the restoration of the Mulki Rules?

SHRI K. C. PANT: His main point is the restoration of the Mulki rules. He knows that the State Government intends filing an appeal in the Supreme Court. That has been announced by the State Government. I have said it in this House also. Once the State Government is going in appeal should we not await the verdict of the Supreme Court before deciding what to do next in the matter?

Does it not stand to reason that it is the most obvious course to follow?...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO

You know what will happen in courts.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He seems to know. I am surprised that he should deal with the subject so lightly. Therefore, there is absolutely no point in making a grievance of Government not having taken any position in the matter. As a matter of fact we are anxious that the problem of unemployment in Telangana should be tackled and that the safeguards that were provided under the Public Employment Requirement of Residence Act should be available to the people of Telangana and that regionalisation should take place in accordance with the spirit of that Act. For that already the Government of Andhra Pradesh is taking steps. All these things are being done. It is not as though every-

thing is kept in abeyance till the Supreme Court gives its decision. It is not so. Positive steps are being taken and Shri Rao should not harbour any sense of grievance. He should see the facts as they are. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and we here are doing our best to tackle this matter in the interest of both Telangana and of the united Andhra Pradesh.

There was some reference to violence in elections. I can assure the House that we are as anxious as anyone in this House and outside about the need to see that the use of violence and intimidatory tactics in elections do not take place. It is obvious that wedded as we are to democracy we are even more concerned in this matter. Before 1967 the elections in this country were remarkably peaceful. In 1967 there was violence and inter-party clashes, and this process went on till 1971 and reached a certain peak in the 1971 midterm elections to the Lok Sabha, when as many as 258 persons were killed in inter-party clashes and incidents of violence, of which 223 were in West Bengal alone and 35 in other States.

It is a matter of some satisfaction that his trend has been reversed in the recent elections, still valuable lives have been lost. That is a matter of deep concern. It is completely wrong to think that elections took place in an atmosphere of violence, all of us in our own constituencies know that it is not a fact. In some restricted areas there was violence. We are confident that the State Governments will deal with the incidents of violence which have come to their notice in which ever State it might be. The Government is also considering further steps that can be taken to strengthen the provisions of law to deal with the problem of violence in elections. In this matter the co-operation of all political parties is required and it is of crucial importance in maintaining a proper atmosphere in which free and fair elections can take place. This is not a partisan matter. We are interested in the survival and strengthening of democracy in this country and therefore we attach the greatest importance to this aspect of the problem.

Shrimati Joshi and some other friends referred to the problem of communal vio-

lence. From the point of view of stresses and strains on the administrative machinery in respect of communal violence or the possibility of communal violence, the year gone by had been a year of great strain. To begin with if I may remind the House, there was the hijacking of our plane from Jammu. Then there were attempts to exploit the communal politics and communal passions in the course of electioneering for the Lok Sabha. Then come the atrocities of the Pakistani forces in Bangla Desh resulting in the influx of a large number of refugees into India.

While this struggle in Bangla Desh was going on, the Pakistani military regime tried its best to infiltrate saboteurs, spies and agents provocateurs into this country. So, all through the year we were subjected to stresses and strains and, if I may say so, we were apprehensive lest a small spark somewhere should lead to bigger trouble. The manner in which our people rose to the occasions and demonstrated their abiding faith in secularism and communal harmony is something which should inspire and strengthen all of us in our future efforts. The exemplary upsurge of national unity and solidarity in the face of the serious threat to our security is an example which should guide our efforts in the direction of completely eradicating the forces of communal disharmony in our country. It is a matter of satisfaction that the administration at all levels remained vigilant and did not take any chances, and this combination of popular awareness of the deeper stakes involved in the keeping of communal peace as well as vigilance on the part of the administration must continue, because although there has been improvement, and this has been remarked upon by various Members who spoke during the debate, I would not say that the improvement has been such as to allow us to be complacent. The number of communal incidents even in the year 1971 was considerable as shown in our Report for 1971-72. Many of them were of a serious nature. Therefore, I do not want the House to go away with the impression that the kind of solidarity and cooperation between the people and the administration in tackling this menace that was exhibited in the year gone by will not be required in future. This is something we will have to continue to watch. The Government is



[Shri K C Pant]

determined to deal firmly with the problem of communal violence and through the State Governments all possible steps are being taken to contain the menace

Members have often expressed in this House their dissatisfaction at the slow and tardy manner in which criminal cases against persons guilty in communal riots are dealt with. The Government have prepared legislative proposals providing for the setting up of special courts and for a speedier procedure for the trial of cases arising out of disturbances. The proposals will be shortly brought before the House for its consideration

The Government have also taken note of the demand made by various sections of the House for the enactment of legislation to deal with the activities of the communal organisations whose propaganda and activities pose a serious threat to our secular polity. The House is aware that in September, 1970, the Government had brought forward a Bill for this purpose. However in view of the objections raised by the opposition parties the Bill had to be withdrawn at the introduction stage. In the light of the objections then raised, the proposal has been further processed and a revised draft has now been prepared. We hope to bring this revised draft before the House very shortly, may be in the current session itself

You will recall that in almost every session in the last couple of years we used to have a long debate on the Naxalite menace. It speaks for itself that this time there has been no such debate. The Naxalite problem has been tackled for the present, and when I say tackled I mean that there are far fewer instances of Naxalite violence coming to notice. The situation has markedly improved not only in West Bengal but also in Bihar, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, but the capacity of these elements to indulge in mischief remains and the Government is fully aware of this and is vigilant. The other aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that in West Bengal two factors have mainly contributed to the containment of this menace for the present. One is that people's participation has been forthcoming

in a much larger measure of late. And ever since the people decided that they would stand up against this kind of extremist violence and would not allow their lives to be disturbed, it has been possible to curtail the excesses and to gradually bring violence under control.

The second aspect in West Bengal that is noticeable is that the people have seen that the Central Government as well as the State Government do not take a very narrow view of the problem. We realise that some of the young men who have gone into the bad company of Naxalites and other extremists may have been frustrated. Some may have been lured away. Some may have taken to violence because of exploitation by anti-social elements. All these things are there. It is not a simple picture. Therefore we have often said and the West Bengal Government is now taking measures to see that the basic socio-economic problems are tackled whether they be problems relating to agrarian unrest, unemployment or neglect of tribals. It is not for me to go into those details. It is for the various ministries. They have drawn up various plans and schemes. But I would like to say on behalf of the Home Ministry that we do not take a narrow law and order view of the problem. We take a broader view. We are not oblivious to the existence of the deeper socio-economic challenges that the represent and we do not feel content merely to tackle symptoms. We want to go to the root of the problem and we want to help West Bengal in tackling the root.

Some reference was made to the C R P force and the recent judgment of one Judge of the Calcutta High Court in a certain case holding that the C R P Act is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. We understand that the order will take effect after 12 weeks of the passing of the order. We have asked for a copy of the judgment. We have not got the judgment yet. As soon as we get it, we shall study in detail the grounds on which this has been declared *ultra vires*. But I would like to mention, because this is an important force, that the legality of the Central Reserve Police Force Act has been questioned earlier before the High Court of Madras and again before the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir and full benches of

both the High Courts have held that the C R P Force is an armed force of the Union and that it was well within the competence of the Centre to raise and maintain such a force. As soon as we receive a copy of the judgment from the Calcutta High Court, we will examine the ground on which the Act has been found bad in law and we will take suitable remedial measures in the matter. I am mentioning that only to point out that this is one judgment, but there are two other judgments before it which have held that the Act is valid.

The C R P really has been doing very good work. It has assisted the army and the State Government. I underline the word "assisted". Whenever the State Government wanted its assistance, it has gone to their help in maintaining law and order and it has functioned in such situations under the direction and control of State Governments. Thirdly, it has been used on the border during the recent crisis. If I may say so, both the forces under the Home Ministry—the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force—have acquitted themselves excellently during the recent crisis, all along the border.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** Why keep two separate forces? Why not combine them?

**SHRI K C PANT** Because their functions are completely different. In this particular instance for a particular period, some of the C R P units had to go on the border, but not the bulk of the C R P units. The bulk of C R P units were used for the maintenance of law and order. For election purposes also, this was used. The State Governments which asked for them have been all praise for the work they have done.

Shri Dhandapani, Shrimati Kaul and Shrimati Banerji raised the question of the modernisation of the police force. Over the years we have been very anxious to help the State Governments in modernising their law and order machinery and in equipping them on modern lines. The first step was taken over 16 years ago by provision of funds for police housing. This is a subject in which many friends are interested. I

would like to tell them that so far about Rs. 45 crores have been given to the State for building houses for the non-gazetted ranks in the police force. In the current budget also Rs. 4 crores have been provided for this purpose.

The second major scheme is to provide assistance to the States for forensic science laboratories, finger print bureaus, better communication facilities, greater mobility etc. This scheme was started in 1969-70 with a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs. It was increased to Rs. 1 crore in 1970-71 and Rs. 7 crores during the last year. Another Rs. 7 crores has been provided in the current year's budget. The State Governments themselves work out their different plans for modernisation and project their requirements for additional funds. Our endeavour has been to accommodate all the State Governments as much as possible. A third scheme of this nature is to provide special assistance for difficult problem areas like Chambal valley, about which we have had questions and answers, calling attention notices and so on in this House.

In addition to providing direct financial assistance to States, other facilities are also being made available to the State Governments. One of these is the Central Police Research and Development Bureau, which was established a year ago, designed to provide the State Governments the results of modern research and development in the diverse fields of technology, operational techniques, communications, etc. Recently, the Central Institute of Forensic Science and Criminology has been established to train officers and of the State police forces in the various branches of forensic sciences. The regional forensic science laboratories, the Central Finger Print Bureau, the Detective Training School, the training institutions for examination of documents and the training courses in the Police Academy at Mount Abu are all again intended to provide facilities to the personnel of the State police forces so that the police becomes the guide and friend of the people and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people as the police in some other countries.

While saying this I must point out mere equipments and mobility cannot bring about

a kind of police force which we are aiming it. It is not merely a matter of equipment. We want the police force in this country to have an attitude which will be recognised by the people, which will make them the friends of the people. It is a matter of attitude. For this the role of the police has to be re-defined in terms of the present-day requirements of our social and economic objectives in order that this kind of harmonious relationship can be brought about between the police and the people. In this the House can help and assist by giving suggestions, by acting as a bridge between these within their own areas. Because, in the modern context, in the context of today, we do want the police force to be modernised with modern equipments and modern technology. At the same time; we want them to have the right approach and the right attitude. In this I would certainly welcome the assistance of all sections of the House.

We have appointed a high-power training committee to go into all aspects of training because it is at the training stage that the policeman's personality is moulded, so to speak. Therefore, we attach great importance to this Committee.

In the end, I would like to remind the hon. Members that on the 15th August this year our country would be celebrating the 25th anniversary of our independence. One of the schemes relating to these celebrations has been referred to by some hon. friends, that is, the payment of pension to freedom fighters. I have already spoken in this House on that aspect. Therefore, because of shortage of time I would beg of the indulgence of the House that I need not refer to it now.

But it is our earnest hope that celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of our Independence would leave an unforgettable impact on the minds of the children and youth of this country to whom our struggle of independence is now a matter of history. We have drawn up a tentative programme which has also been sent to State Governments. It is our purpose to have not only festivities but also promote activities that may be of permanent and continuing value to the people. There will be strong emphasis

upon improving the quality of life and environment. The mood of self-confidence, the urge towards self-reliance and self-sufficiency and progress towards social justice and economic prosperity will also be reflected in various exhibitions, seminars, monuments etc., proposed for the year beginning on the midnight of 14th August, 1972, with a rededication to the pledge of service to the people in the Central Hall of Parliament. A number of programmes have been proposed for the youth, for it is in their hands that the responsibility lies for continuing the process of nation building. It is our earnest desire that the vision and the ideal that inspired the stalwarts of our national struggle should continue to be a source of similar inspiration for generations to come,

15.32 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWELFTH REPORT

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA  
(Cachar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the house on the 19th April, 1972.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th April, 1972."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.33 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE: COMMUNAL PARA-MILITARY ORGANISATIONS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Resolution of Shri Inder J. Malhotra for which two hours had been allotted and

25 minutes were taken. The balance is 1 hour and 35 minutes. Shri Vajpayee may continue his speech.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI K N TEWARY in the chair]

श्री अटन बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री महोदय जी ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्रस्ताव में सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है कि वह देश में साम्प्रदायिक अर्ध-सैनिक संघठनों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए तुरन्त कदम उठाये। क्या शब्दावली का अर्थ यह है कि अगर कोई अर्ध सैनिक संघठन साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है तो उस पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? क्या गैर साम्प्रदायिक अर्ध-सैनिक संघठन महोदय जी को मजूर है? इसके साथ एक और प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है। मान-सीजिए कोई संघठन साम्प्रदायिक है लेकिन अर्ध-सैनिक नहीं है तो क्या उस पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है? मुझे लगता है कि यह संकल्प एक भ्रान्तिपूर्ण विचार को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। साम्प्रदायिक कौन है, साम्प्रदायिकता क्या है—ये प्रश्न इस देश में नैकड़ो साल से पूछे जा रहे हैं। अभी तक इन प्रश्नों का ठीक-ठीक उत्तर नहीं मिला। मुस्लिम लीग केरल में सम्प्रदायवादी नहीं है, क्योंकि केरल में वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ सरकार में शामिल है। मुस्लिम लीग केरल के बाहर सम्प्रदायवादी है क्योंकि वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के खिलाफ है।

इस विवाद में जमायते इस्लामी की बड़ी चर्चा की गई। मैं सूचना चाहता हूँ कि जमीयते उलेमा क्या है? मैंने जमीयते उलेमा के साहित्य को बड़ी गहराई में पढ़ा है। मुझे जमायते इस्लामी और जमीयते उलेमा में कोई फर्क नहीं दिखाई देता सिवाय इस के कि जमीयते उलेमा कांग्रेस की पिछलग्गू है, सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ मन्त्रिमन्त्रित है और इसलिए वह सम्प्रदायवादी नहीं है, केवल जमायते इस्लामी सम्प्रदायवादी है।

सभापति जी, क्या स्वयं सत्तारूढ़ दल साम्प्रदायिकता से ग्रस्त है? 1916 में लखनऊ में कांग्रेस ने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ एक संसन्धना किया था जिसमें पृथक निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों की बात मानी गई थी। देश का विभाजन 1947 में हुआ लेकिन उसकी नींव 1916 में लखनऊ में रख दी गई थी। जब यह मान लिया गया कि मुसलमानों के लिए अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र होने चाहिये उसी दिन दो राष्ट्रों के घातक सिद्धान्त का बीज बो दिया गया। बाद में कांग्रेस ने खिलाफत का समर्थन किया। इस्तबूत के कोई खलीफा हटाये गये थे, लेकिन उस खिलाफत को आजादी के आन्दोलन के साथ जोड़ दिया गया। मुसलमानों को भारत से बाहर देखने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया। वह खिलाफत सफल नहीं हुई, क्योंकि टर्की के लोगों ने ही खलीफा को हटा दिया। लेकिन क्या कोई इनकार कर सकता है कि खिलाफत आन्दोलन से देश में साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ी और पनपी। उसके बाद केरल में मोपला उपद्रव हुआ। कुछ दिन वह उपद्रव अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध चलत रह लकिन बाद में उसने हिन्दू विरोधी रूप धारण कर लिया। माल इ इधिया कांग्रेस कमेटी को उसके सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पास करना पड़ा। उन्होंने, केरल में खून-खराबी हुई, अत्याचार और बलात्कार हुए, उन पर अपना खेद प्रकट किया। तब से लेकर आज तक मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय पर से मुत्सद्धानों, मोलवियों और उलेमाओं का प्रभाव समाप्त करने की दिशा में सत्तारूढ़ दल ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया।... (अवस्था) ...अभी भी नहीं उठा रहे हैं। मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत महोदय ने जमीयते उलेमा की बात नहीं की है। जमीयते उलेमा भी भारत में एक इस्लामी हुकुमत कायम करना चाहती है। मकतूबात शेखुल इस्लाम बालूब II, पृष्ठ

[श्री प्रमल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

75, यह मेरे पास है। इसका पत्र संख्या 33। यह 1947 के पहले का है। हिन्दुस्तान दारु-लहर है यह उस पत्र में लिखा है।

“बो उस वक्त तक दारुल हरब बाकी रहेगा जब तक इसमें कुफ को गलबा हासिल रहेगा।” लेकिन 1947 के बाद भी जमीयते उलेमा उसी रवैये पर कायम है। पत्र क्रमांक 64 यह 17 नवम्बर, 1950 का पत्र है, जिसमें किसी पाठक ने पूछा क्या हिन्दुस्तान दारुलहरब है? दारुलहरब का अर्थ है दुश्मन का देश। क्या जवाब दिया गया। मैं उद्विग्न हो रहा हूँ

“आप दरयाफत फरमाते हैं कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान दारुल हरब है या नहीं और दारुल हरब में जुमा जायज है या नहीं तो हुजूर हिन्दुस्तान जब से इफ्त-दारे इस्लाम खत्म हुआ जब से ही दारुल हरब है।”

मौलाना हुसैन अहमद मदनी जिन्होंने आज़ादी की लड़ाई में भी हिस्सा लिया था, उन्होंने यह बात साफ साफ कही कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में खालिस इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सीधे सीधे खाली इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम नहीं हो सकती। इसके लिए हम अपनी रण नीति बदलनी पड़ेगी। मैं उनके शब्दों को भी उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“अगर खालिस इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम करने की सरेदस्त ताकत न हो तो आहूबन उल जररैन और अबफ उल बलियतैन का जरूर बिल जरूर अमल में लाया जाय।”

सीधे सादे इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम नहीं कर सकते वो छोटी बुराई के आधार पर पहले भिन्न कर एक मुत्तहिदा जमात बनायें जिससे कि एक इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम करने का रास्ता खुल जाय। ये जमायते इस्लामी नहीं है,

जमीयते उल उलेमा है जो सत्ताखंड बर्ग के साथ सम्बन्धित है, जिसके सदस्य राज्य सभ्य के चुनाव में सत्ताखंड दल की ओर से चुनकर भाये हैं। कांग्रेस जन इस दल के खिलाफ एक भी शब्द नहीं बोलते। हिन्दुस्तान में इस्लामी हुकूमत कायम करना सम्प्रदायवादी नहीं है? .....(व्यवधान)..... अगर है तो जमीयते उल उलेमा को सम्प्रदायवादी कहिए।..... (व्यवधान) ..... चलिए हमारी बात आप कुछ मानने तो लगे।

सभापति जी, अभी 5 नवम्बर 1971 को एक बयान शायी किया गया। उस पर दस्त-खत करने वाले हैं जनाब जनरल शाह नवाज, मोहतरम हुसैन फारुकी, प्रिंसिपल जामिया मिलिया, हजरत मौलाना असद मदनी। मैं उसको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

“हम नातवा खुदाय अशकिने मजलिसे आमला जमियत उलेमाए हिन्द जिनके कमजोर कंधों पर आज जमाअत का भार आ गया है, अपनी तमाम कमजोरियों के बावजूद आलाये-कलमतुल्ला के लिए अल्लाह के नाम पर हिम्मत किये हुए हैं।

आलाये कलमतुल्ला का अर्थ है इस्लामी हुकूमत।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस्लाम के माने दूसरे हैं।

श्री प्रमल बिहारी बाजपेयी : ये इस्लाम के जानकारी हैं? लेकिन प्रश्न केवल जमीयते उलेमा का नहीं है। प्रश्न सरकारी पार्टी का भी है। अभी बंगला देश की आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी। बंगला देश बन गया। भारत में रहने वाले एक वर्ग को बंगला देश की स्वाधीनता के सपना में हमने जो मदद की वह पसन्द नहीं आई तो उनको संतुष्ट करने के लिए चुनाव में एक बड़ा भारी बोस्टर लाया किया गया। वह हर एक अखबार में निकला।

कह जलान इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की तरफ से प्रकटित हुआ। उसमें कहा गया 'मुसलमान बहिष्कार गुफराह न हो।' क्या न हो? मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ।

'हुकूमते हिन्द ने एक मुस्लिम देश को भाजावी के हथौले के लिए फराकदिली के साथ हर मुमकिन इमवाद वहम पहुँचाई। हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम ने भी पूरे जोश के साथ इस मुस्लिम देश की कौमी जदोजहद में हाथ बटाया। मुसलमानों को याद दिलाई जाती है कि हुकूमते हिन्द ने इण्डोनेशिया और अरब मुसलिक के साथ भी तम्रावन किया था।' बंगला देश कहता है कि वह एक सेक्यूलर स्टेट है। हमारे मुसलमानों से कहा जा रहा है हमने उनकी इलाए मदद की कि वह मुसलमान देश है। यह पोस्टर निकालने की जरूरत क्या थी? क्या बंगला देश मुस्लिम देश है, इसलिए हमने उसकी मदद की? और अगर बंगला देश मुस्लिम देश होते हुए भी सेक्यूलर देश हो सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान हिन्दू देश होते हुए भी सेक्यूलर क्यों नहीं हो सकता? सांप्रदायिकता को मानने के अलग अलग गज नहीं हो सकते।

सभापति जी, इसीलिए यह तय होना चाहिए, यह फैसला होना चाहिए कि संप्रदायवाद क्या है, सांप्रदायिक कौन है। केवल राजनीतिक आधार पर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। यह एक स्वतंत्र कमीशन तय कर सकता है। यह बात धलभ है कि भाज की स्थिति में कमीशन कितना स्वतंत्र होगा, इसमें भी मुझे संदेह है।

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता के लिए एक परिषद् बनी, उस परिषद् का मैं भी सदस्य था। भाज-कम उसकी बैठकों नहीं होतीं राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता से गई, कनिष्क की क्या आवश्यकता है? और कम-राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता हो गई तो फिर किसी संसदन के गैर कानूनी घोषित किया जाए, कानूनी आवश्यकता क्या रहती है? ऐसा लगता है

कि चुनाव के बाद सत्ताकद दल के सामने कोई कोई सवाल नहीं है। गरीबी हटाने के नारे को किस तरह से अमल में लाया जाए, इसके ऊपर विचार नहीं हो रहा है। काम के अधिकार को मूलभूत अधिकारों में किस तरह से शामिल किया जाए, इसके लिए इस सदन में प्रस्ताव नहीं आ रहा है। हर बेकार को या तो रोजगार मिले या बेरोजगारी का भत्ता मिले, इसके लिए विधेयक पेश नहीं किया जा रहा है। विधेयक पेश हो रहा है, कथित संप्रदायवादियों के खिलाफ, प्रस्ताव लाये जा रहे हैं सांप्रदायिक संगठन का गैरकानूनी घोषित करने लिए। ऐसा लगता है एक सत्ताकद दल के सामने और कोई सवाल नहीं है।

सभापति जी, मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि किसी मगठन को गैर कानूनी घोषित करने की बात करना अपनी हार को मान लेना है। क्या सत्ताकद दल ने अपनी पराजय स्वीकार कर ली। एक तरफ कल कहा गया कि हमें महिलाओं के सौ फीसदी वोट मिले और पुरुषों के 70 फीसदी वोट मिले, फिर भी बहुमत में वोट नहीं मिले यह अलग बात है। दिल्ली में दस फीसदी वोट कांग्रेस के कम हो गये इसकी मैं चर्चा नहीं करता, लेकिन अगर सारा देश आपके पीछे है और ये सांप्रदायिक पाटिया मक्खी है, मक्खर है, भुनगे है तो इनको मारने के लिए आप तोप क्यों चलाना चाहते हैं? (व्यवधान)। कहा जाता है गैर कानूनी करार किया जाए। क्या राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक सघ को एक बार गैर कानूनी करार नहीं दिया जा चुका? उसके बावजूद क्यों कानूनी बनाया था?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सारथे : गलती थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलती थी?

राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक सघ के स्वरूप में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। मैं अपनी तरफ से कुछ कहूँ तो सत्ताकद दल के माननीय सदस्यों के बले के

[श्री धरल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

नीचे बायद न उतरे, लेकिन इकानामिक एण्ड पोलिटिकल बीकली, यह मेरा अखबार नहीं है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के सम्बन्ध में एक महाराई के अभ्ययन किया गया है। उसके लेखक बास्टर एडरसन कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के संस्थापक डा० हेडगेवार पहले कांग्रेस में थे। आजादी की लड़ाई में 1920 में जेल गये, 1930 में गिरफ्तार हुए और नागपुर में 1920 में जो कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था उसमें स्वयं सेवकों को संगठित करने का काम डा० हेडगेवार ने किया।

"In late December 1920, the regular Congress session was held at Nagpur.. Keshav B. Hedgewar, the founder of the RSS, was prominent in the politics and social life of Nagpur. At that session, Hedgewar organised the young Congress volunteers. The RSS was later to adopt the name and the uniform of the volunteer group that Hedgewar had organised for the 1920 Nagpur Session "

अगर डा० हेडगेवार कांग्रेस संगठन के भीतर अपना स्वयंसेवक संगठन बनाये तो वह अच्छा है। वह संगठन गणवेश भी पहन सकता है, घुनिफार्म भी पहन सकता है, वह संगठन क्वायब परेड कर सकता है। उस संगठन पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। वह लोग लाठियाँ भी लिया करते थे। लेकिन अगर डा० हेडगेवार कांग्रेस से नाता तोड़कर स्वयंसेवक संगठन बनायें तो वह संप्रदायवादी है, वह अनुचित कार्य करते हैं। "हमारे साखे साहब जानते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में अखाड़े की एक पुरानी परम्परा है। अखाड़ों में गदका फरी, लेजिम, तमवार और भासा आदि पहले से सिखाये जाते रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों को भी आपत्ति थी राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ पर। वह भी कहा करते थे कि यह सांस्कृतिक संगठन नहीं है, यह राजनीतिक संगठन है। अंग्रेजों ने अपने कर्मचारियों पर धार. एस. एस. में जाने पर रोक लगा रखी

थी। वह चले गये। अंग्रेजों की जगह जो आये हैं वह भी अंग्रेजों के चरण चिन्तों पर चल रहे हैं। अब उनके लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री में फाइलें मौजूद हैं। अगर आप घंटी थोड़ी कम बजायें तो मैं सब कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ। मेरे पास सब कुछ मौजूद है। जो कुछ अंग्रेज करते थे वही आज कांग्रेस सरकार कर रही है। उसका कड़ना है कि धार. एस. एस. राजनीतिक संगठन है, वह एक सांप्रदायिक संगठन है, उसमें सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं जा सकते। क्या इस देश में हिन्दुओं को संगठित होने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी? मैं मानता हूँ कि यह देश सब का है, लेकिन सब का है तो क्या हिन्दुओं का नहीं है? पहले सच पर बल लगाया गया था। बाद से वह बल हटाया गया। आज फिर बल लगाने की चर्चा हो रही है। मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। समय बहुत कम है, बोलने के लिए मसाला ज्यादा है। मैं कांग्रेस के एक नेता के शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"In the Congress those who are in power feel that by virtue of their authority they will be able to crush the R.S.S. You cannot crush an organisation by using the danda. The danda is meant for thieves and dacoits. After all, the R.S.S. men are not thieves and dacoits. They are patriots who love their country."

यह कहने वाले सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल उस समय के गृह मंत्री थे। सरदार के जाने के बाद भी 1962 के चीनी हमले के पश्चात् नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में गणराज्य दिवस पर जो परेड निकली उसमें धार. एस. एस. को शामिल होने के लिये निमन्त्रित किया गया था। 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया तब देश की बागडोर शास्त्री जी के हाथ में थी। आप चाहें तो शास्त्री जी को भी संप्रदायवादी कह सकते हैं। शास्त्री जी ने धार. एस. एस. के प्रधान श्री गोलवकर को भी सब दलों के नेताओं के साथ विचार विनिमय के बुलाया था। उस समय राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ अच्छा था, आज वह संप्रदायवादी हो गया। संकट के समय उसकी

आवश्यकता होती है। आज संकुचित, सकीर्ण राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को सिद्ध करने के लिए सांप्रदायिकता को मिटाने के बजाय आप उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जनता पर भरोसा रखिये। आप लड़ाई कानून से नहीं जनता के स्तर पर लड़ें। साम्प्रदायिकता की लड़ाई दिल और दिमाग में लड़ी जायेगी। कानून सांप्रदायिकता को समाप्त नहीं कर सकता। अगर आप में साहस हो तो आप सांप्रदायिकता की जड़ पर कुठाराघात कीजिये। आज शादी विवाह के कानून सब के लिये समान नहीं बने हुए हैं। मेरे मित्र श्री मोहिसन चार शादियां कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं कर सकता। मैं करना नहीं चाहता। मैंने एक भी नहीं की है। लेकिन अगर मैंने एक शादी की होती और दूसरी करना चाहता तो हिन्दू रहते हुए नहीं कर सकता था। क्या यह सांप्रदायिकता की बढ़ाने वाली बात नहीं है।

आज माइनारिटी बोर्ड बनाने की बात कही जा रही है। माइनारिटी किस की? क्या हर मजहब माइनारिटी है, इसका निर्णय होना चाहिए। कानून के सामने सब बराबर होने चाहियें। नीकरियों में सब को समान अवसर होना चाहिये। यदि मुसलमान भाइयों के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है तो इस के लिये जिम्मेदार सरकार है जिसने पच्चीस साल हो जाने के बाद भी इस भेदभाव को समाप्त नहीं किया। लेकिन माइनारिटी बोर्ड की बात करना सांप्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देना है। सरकार सांप्रदायिकता का निर्मूलन नहीं करना चाहती। उस का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहती है। यह प्रस्ताव उसी का एक अंग है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रयत्न सफल नहीं होगा। सत्ता केवल जरा धपसे गरीबों में मुह बाल कर देले। काब को घर में बँध कर दूसरों पर मत्बर फेंकने की कोशिश न करें।

SHRI N K P. SALVE (Betul) : With the tremendous and massive verbiage at his command, that the rhetoric and oration of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has been *par excellence* is not a matter of surprise. My only regret is that while trying to make out a case that he was wanting to oppose the resolution, three-fourths of his speech was devoted precisely to condemning communalism in far stronger language.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Of the ruling party.

SHRI N K P SALVE . . . than that in which we condemn communalism, except that he wanted one particular party, namely the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to be condemned for propagating and preaching what according to him constitutes communal discord. What he read about the writings of the gentleman representing Jamiat-ul-Ulema was in very high flawed Arabic and Urdu, and I have not been able to follow the text fully. However, I wish to make it absolutely clear that at this juncture, let us forget the legal subtleties of whether or not this resolution is comprehensive enough to include the banning of those para-military organisations which are not communal or the banning of such organisations which are just communal and not para-military.

Let us forget about these things, and let us go to the rest of the problem in resolution itself

15 56 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

If we go through the resolution and come to the conclusion that communalism sought to be partially arrested by it. Since communalism is one single largest scourge today threatening the forces of Indian nationalism then is Vajpayeeji willing to join hands with us and vote for this resolution and recommend to Government that irrespective of any other consideration, they should start implementing it. Make a small beginning

Any para-military organisation which is engaged in preaching this gospel of com-



communal discord and communal disharmony and communal hatred should be banned, should be effaced and should be erased from the Indian scene? I do not know what authority that gentleman had of Jamiat ul-Ulema whose writing Atalji read

But I would like to read the activity of a Jan Sangh Member of Parliament in the Fourth Lok Sabha, who also contested against a Union Minister as Jan Sangh candidate and lost in the mid term poll. I would like to read out what advice he had to give for the RSS and for the Jan Sangh. I quote

"It needs courage to be original. Cowards always made good copyists. Seemingly that Indra Gandhi was catching the fancy of the people by her socialistic slogans of coiling on urban property, scrapping the privileges and privy purses of the princes, tax on agricultural income and other Chaitan Hatao gimmicks the Jan Sangh leaders not only stabbed in the back the princes with whose money they had come up so far, but at its Ghaziabad meeting on November 27, 1971, it also demanded a ceiling of Rs 2 lakhs on urban property and a maximum living space of 810 sq metres for a family of five persons. The Hindus laughed at this synthetic socialism of the Jan Sangh intended to beat Indira Gandhi in her radical socialism.

आपज साथ यहाँ बैठा करते थे। जन संग के बड़े इम्पाटेंट सदस्य रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय 'नाम क्या है?'

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे नाम की क्या जबरत है। जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति रहे हैं। संसद के सदस्य रहे हैं। इन्होंने एक मंत्री के विरुद्ध चुनाव लड़ा और बुरी तरह से हार गए जैसे और भी बहुत से भाई हारे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आपका नम्बर आगे वाला है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे

Then, I quote further.

'The Hindus laughed at this synthetic socialism of the Jan Sangh intended to beat Indira Gandhi in her radical socialism. The Hindus were already disgusted with Jan Sangh's secular mask.'

आपने जो सेक्युलर की बात की उसको कहते हैं।

'The Hindus were already disgusted with the Jan Sangh's secular mask and angry for making the Hindu supporters vote for Muslim candidates. The Jan Sangh's treacherous and unpatriotic demand to repatriate Bihar Muslims from Banala Desh shocked the Hindu sentiments. The Jan Sangh is destined to die.'

This was not a propaganda of the Congress Party

"The Jan Sangh is destined to die even as the Old Congress did. What the country badly needs now and immediately is a genuine Hindu party without any adulteration to meet the silent and emotional demand of 460 million Hindus. It must have an honest Hindu name, even as the Muslim League has its honest name. Parties with cloak names like the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Socialist, the Swatantrites etc belong to one could make no one proud."

अब सुनियेगा आर एस. एस. के बारे में क्या कहते हैं। आर एस. एस. से उनको क्या उम्मीद है। आप कहते हैं कि आर. एस. एस. साम्प्रदायिक संस्था नहीं है। उन से सुन लें। वह आपके मेंबर रहे हैं।

16 hrs

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय नाम तो बता दें।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे: जल्दी क्या है। मजा आ रहा है। आर एस. एस. के बारे में कहते हैं।

"Let us, therefore hope that the RSS Chief Gurujī Golwalkar, a great Hindu, will step out of the stinking secular puddle of the Jan Sangh and jump into the Ganga of Hinduism by founding a new and genuine Hindu political party; but while doing so, let him not pick up those persons of the Jan Sangh who have been the Trojan horses of the Congress. It would be worthwhile for Gurujī Golwalkar to find out how many leaders of the Jan Sangh have been on the payroll of the Congress before he sows the seeds of a new Hindu party"

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda) : He is pleading against himself Is he not ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE . It does not matter against whom I am pleading. This is the opinion of an MP who used to embellish their own ranks here till yesterday he was the most trusted lieutenant of Atalji. He was made to contest an important election in Madhya Pradesh and he lost in Raipur. I need not now disclose who is the gentlemen.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Now he is quoting Baburo Patel!

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Whatever Shri Atalji may feel about what Shri Baburao Patel has written. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप उन को झोन कर लें ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे: हमारा तो उन को झोन करने का सवाल ही नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not take notice of remarks made by other members.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is the thinking in the Jan Sangh itself. A responsible person, a responsible member of the Jan Sangh—he may be disowned now for being truthful—has said that the Jan Sangh must unmask itself of what he called synthetic socialism and synthetic secularism,

Today I saw Atalji's indignation at the communal attitude of the Jamiat-ul-ulema. I would only like to say one thing to him: Never mind. In this particular Resolution, may be communal organisations which are not para-military are not included, but assuming that we were to delete the word 'para-military' and say that all communal organisations will be banned and lay down the guidelines, criteria, is he willing to join us ?

Ultimately, Atalji ended by saying that these who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. Who is living in a glass house ? The country got so indignant at the time of the greatest of tragedies, in Birla House, a disgrace which had been foisted on this nation a disgrace that will live for eternity with us. What happened at that time ? An opportunity was lost. If it is accepted that communalism is a scourge which seriously threatens the entire secular polity of this country, if it is accepted that it is not merely a threat to our secular democracy, not merely a threat to creation of welfare state, but is in fact a threat to the very existence of our country as a nation, it is high time we made a balanced and realistic evaluation of what was at the root which created so much communal hatred today in the country, so much of communal discord, communal distrust. If anyone were ever to say that the organisations which were preaching the naked gospel of communal hatred, para-military organisations which were indulging in preaching violence and propagating religious intolerance, bigotry and sacrilege of the worst form, were not responsible for spreading this type of communalism. I should only think that the person who accepted such a pleading was more idiotic than the person who made such a pleading.

My respectful submission, therefore, is at least now the time has come to go seriously about our business, to go to the root of the matter and accept the Resolution which has been proposed by Shri Inder J Malhotra to ban this, so that we are able to erase communalism from this country. This opportunity when we have to do does not come so easily. We had an opportunity when Gandhiji was assassinated. The whole country was awake with indignation; the country was in a temper against a

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

particular para-military organisation. They considered it was a communal organisation, and however much that organisation disowned crime, however much that communal organisation disowned criminals, the communal organisation has never disowned the merit and the basic philosophy which led to the assassination and murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir, after that time certain events took place, and the particular organisation was allowed to function in a legal manner. I have always held that it is never possible to really arrest or eradicate or efface such organisations purely by amending the criminal law even if we make a resolution at a time when politically we are strong enough to mobilise public opinion in favour of what we are doing because, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has spoken that after all, if public opinion is there, we need not be worried about the communal forces. I entirely agree with him. But public opinion is with us, plus we want to amend the law. We went to amend the law in a manner that once and for all we are able to take case of this menace against society, against the Indian society. And that is only possible today when we have a leader who has laid before the country, who has put before the country a programme and a policy as a result of which she has received an overwhelming mandate. The trust and the faith of the people is in their leader. The position so far as the political strength of the party, the political strength of the leader is concerned, is unique. It is at this juncture, that it is the easiest possible opportunity for us to mobilise the public opinion in favour of getting rid of these communal, para-military organisations. The time is absolutely ripe.

If Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not propagating a synthetic secularism then I would also request him to join the resolution. Who are covered by this type of organisation is a matter of detail, and he need not have any apprehensions on that score. If the RSS is not in reality a communal organisation, and if it was innocent as the Akalis have been, he need not be scared about it. There is the high court and there is the Supreme Court. After all, what have we been able to do to the RSS?

They have not been able to tax the RSS; the taxation has been long overdue. But that is a different matter. I do not want to bring that question here.

With these words, I whole heartedly support this Resolution.

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-  
DAR (Aurangabad) I want to speak in  
Bengali.

Mr Chairman Sir, you are aware of the fact that my party—the Communist Party of India (Marxist) is opposed to Hindu or Muslim communalism. We are aware of the fact that the communal organisations and the para-military forces sponsored by these organisations are of no recent origin. When we were waging our struggle for independence, then the British imperialistic forces had given constant encouragement to the communal forces in the country to thwart our efforts for attainment of freedom, and they had tried their best to lead us to a suicidal path. It is a well known fact Sir, that these British imperialists, taking advantage of the weakness of our freedom struggle, had not only sown the seeds of communalism in our country but they had given all encouragement to such elements to grow and flourish. It is a matter of deep regret that because of the inherent weakness in our freedom struggle and our failure to guide the movement on right lines the country was divided into two. Not only that, our struggle for freedom impeded again and again by these communal forces but still today, after 25 years of attainment of independence, we find that the forces continue to be at work. We wanted to set up a secular society in this country which would be free from exploitation. But we find that even after independence, the British and American imperialists through CIA and other organisations are continuing to encourage the communal feelings in the country with a view to impeding our progress towards prosperity. Today, when the working class, the peasants, and the poor are all struggling hard for bettering their condition and when the peasants are struggling for gaining the ownership of

\* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

land, we find that the capitalists are using these communal organisations and the paramilitary forces to break up their struggle and to frustrate their efforts. Therefore, I, on behalf of our organisation, and party want that in the interest of the prosperity of the country, in order to help set up a society free from exploitation and to set up a real socialistic society, all para military communal organisations should be banned in the country. It is true that we have some fundamental differences with Government's concept of a socialistic society still I feel that for attainment of the above objectives, it is necessary to ban such organisations and I want that Government should make some sincere effort in this direction. We have also the experience that communal riots and communal feelings were fomented among people on regional basis also. When the United Front Government came in power in West Bengal, there was a wave of jubilation among the peasants and the working class and exploited masses for they got an opportunity to put an end to all forms of exploitation but the vested interests had encouraged communal riots in Hooghly to frustrate their efforts. In Jagaddal too such riots were engineered but we had suppressed these incidents with a strong hand. We have seen, Sir, that again and again, the struggle of the exploited masses, the working class, peasants and workers was thwarted by the imperialist forces through exploitation of the communal forces in the country. Therefore, we have to take firm step against these organisations. The Britishers had ruled this country for long by exploiting the communal sentiments and through their policy of divide and rule. Unfortunately, 25 years after independence such forced continue to be active in our country which are activated to retard all our progressive movements for achieving the betterment of the masses. We, therefore, want that an atmosphere be created in the country where these communal forces do not get any opportunity to enter into politics. But, mere passing a legislation will not suffice. This Government profess to take steps against the monopoly capitalists in the country. But we find that black money to the tune of even thousand crores is still floating in the country. What have you done about it? Along with the law what is needed is that we have to create a political situation in the country where such elements will not be able to grow and flourish

but I doubt if the party in power has either the intention or the capacity to deliver the goods for in the communal incidents which had taken place at Jagaddal, the Congress Party had its hand in the affair.

Therefore, we have to clear our mind from all obsessions and we have to take some realistic measures to tackle the menace of communalism. To achieve this objective, everyone in the country irrespective of his religion and politics has to come forward and we have to put up a common and concerted strive against it. A mere ban on such organisations will not be enough to stem the evil because even after the ban, these organisations can function in an illegal way and they will try to attain their objectives.

Therefore, we feel that we have to take firm action against these organisations to enter the political sphere of our country and with these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री सतपाल कापूर (पटियाला): चैयरमैन साहब, मैं अपने दोस्त जो सी० पी० एम० के सभी बोलें, उन के रिमार्क्स से बिलकुल इति-फाक करता हूँ कि अंग्रेजों ने फिरकापरस्ती को हमारे देश में डिवाइड-एण्ड-रूल के ढंग से इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की। बाज बाज्वादी के 25 साल के बाद भी इस मुल्क में ऐसी ताकतें मौजूद हैं जो इस सारे मुल्क को तकसीब करना चाहती हैं। जो फिरकापरस्ती की बिना पर इस मुल्क में एक नया ज़हर पैदा करना चाहती हैं। पिछले जो वाक्यात है, अगर हम उन को ध्यान से देखें तो हमें नज़र आता है कि फिरकापरस्ती के ज़हर ने महात्मा गांधी को कत्ल किया। आज हमारे घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कि उन्हें इस रेजिमुल्क पर एतनाज़ नहीं है, लेकिन यह फैसला होना चाहिये किसी कमीशन के ज़रिये कि फिरकापरस्त कौन हैं? मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ—दिल्ली से 70-80 मील दूर पानीपत में हमारे बाज्वादी की लड़ाई के पुराने जर्नल श्री कान्ति

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कुमार और उस के साथियों को चार साल पहले ज़िन्दा बलाया गया—वे लोग कौन थे ? दिन-बढ़ाड़े दोपहर के दो बजे खुले बाज़ार में उन को जलाया गया, वे जलानेवाले कौन थे ? क्या घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, कछबाय जी, जगन्नाथ राव जी, इन को मालूम नहीं है कि वे लोग कौन थे ? इन को सब मालूम है ..

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गिल (फीरोजपुर) इन के साथी थे ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर . इनके साथी थे, यह दुरुस्त कहा गया है । हमारी आज की सोमायटी को सरमावेदार कायम नहीं रखना चाहता है । आज इण्डियन कैपिटलिस्ट और बल्ड कैपिटलिज्म चाहता है कि इस मुल्क में फिरकापरस्ती की ताकतें बढ़ें । बड़ ज़रूर चाहता है कि आर० एम० एम० जैसी ताकतें, जमायत इस्लामी, शिव सेना, अकाली पार्टी, इस किन्म की रोजनल फोर्सेज...

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया). मुस्लिम लीग का भी नाम लीजिये ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर मुस्लिम लीग भी है ।

श्री कुल्फिकार अली खां (रामपुर) मुस्लिम मजलिस ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर अगर मैं जमायते इस्लामी का जिक्र करूँ तो उन को खुशी होती है, लेकिन आर. एस. एस. का जिक्र आ जाय तो बेहरे की रीनक उड़ जाती है, यह हालत हो जाती है । आज इस मुल्क को मजबूत बनाने के रास्ते में रुकावट कौन है ? क्या बनता रुकावट है ? क्या यह पार्लियामेंट रुकावट है ? न जनत रुकावट है, न पार्लियामेंट रुकावट है । इस मुल्क की तरक्की में रुकावट है जो फिरकापरस्त पाटिया है, जो फिर्कापरस्त लोग हैं । वह चाहते हैं कि वह मुल्क सक्सीम हो ।

यहाँ कहा गया कि बंगला देश के मामले में उन्होंने हमारी इमदाद की । इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा हुई । बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान किन लोगों ने बनवाया ? पाकिस्तान बनने की बुनियाद क्या है, आप इस पर गौर करें । पाकिस्तान बन गया, वह अलग हो गया, बंगला देश बन गया, वह अलग हो गया लेकिन उन की बुनियाद क्या थी अगर हम फिर्कापरस्त लाइन पर चलते तो क्या बंगला देग बनता ? क्या मुल्क मजबूत होता । आज हमारा मुल्क मजबूत है । आज हम और आप अपनी बान मजबूती से कह सकते हैं । लेकिन अगर पंजाब में अकाली पार्टी पंजाब मूवे को अलग कर ले, शिव सेना वाले अलग महाराष्ट्र की बात चला दे या आर. एस. एस. वाले सेंट्रल इंडिया में गड बड करे तो यह मुल्क कहाँ जायेगा ? यह गारत हो जायेगा । इस फिर्कापरस्ती के जहरीले तत्वों को रोकने के लिये जरूरी है कि हम पैरा मिलिटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन जो बने हुए हैं उन को क़श करे । यह सिर्फ इस मुल्क को ही कमजोर नहीं करना चाहते हैं, सारी दुनिया को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं । अगर यह मुल्क डिसइंटिग्रेट हो जाये तो कौन मजबूत होता है ?

यह आर. एस. एस. वाले हमारे नौजवान बच्चों को क्या सिखलाते हैं ? यह सिखाते हैं जुनून । हम को जुनूनी बनाना चाहते हैं । यह बतलायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के सही मालिक हिन्दू हैं और हिन्दुओं की मुदीमनी होनी चाहिये । बाकि सब लोग उन के गुलाम होंगे । हिन्दुओं ने अपर क्लास है, शूद्र और हरिजन सब उन के नीचे रहेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय. यह गलत बात है । बिल्कुल गलत बात है । यह मत कहें ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर: यह राजमाता की मेहरबानी से यहाँ आ गये और आ कर इतना

घोर मचाते हैं। जिन का सारा सिस्टम फिकर-परस्ती पर कायम हो, वह धार० एस० एस० के लोग सारे मुल्क के नौजवान को गुमराह करेगे। मैं पूछूँ कि इस जुनून की जिम्मेदारी आज किस पर है? अभी एक वाक्या हुआ पंजाब के दोनानगर में यह भी एक जुनून था, जलंधर में एक वाक्या हुआ। उस वाक्य की जिम्मेदारी किन लोगों पर है। वही फिकरपरस्ती का जहर उस के लिये जिम्मेदार था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय यह सब आप का काम है। आपने फैलाया है। आप करवाते रहे हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर यह लोग चाहते हैं कि मुल्क तकसीम हो जवान के नाम पर, मजहब के नाम पर। यह लोग सही मानों में मुल्क की तरक्की में रुकावट है। चाहे इस के लिये जिम्मेदार हो आर एम एम. के लोग। चाहे जमायते इमलामा वाले, चाहे शिवसेन वाले, चाहे आकाली पार्टी वाले चाहे रीजनल पार्टीज, चाहे कम्यूनल पार्टीज और सेक्टरियन पार्टीज उन की जगह इस मुल्क में नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस मुल्क के लोग फिकरपरस्ती को पसन्द नहीं करते।

श्री बाजपेयी कहते हैं कि हमें चुनाव में मुकाबला करना चाहिये। अभी हम जनता में एलेक्शन कराने के लिये गये। उस के बाद आप की हालत क्या हुई है वह आप को मालूम है। 1969 में जब एलेक्शन हुआ तब आप लोगों की तादाद 44 थी, उस के बाद एलेक्शन में गये तो 22 ही रह गये, अगर दुबारा जायेंगे तो शायद सात ही रह जायेंगे। कई जगहों पर तो अब की ही आप का दीपक गुल हो गया। जनता में हम गये, जनता ने फैसला किया। लेकिन जनता को दुबारा गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। (व्यवधान) हम जनता में थे, हम जनता में हैं और जनता में रहेंगे।

इस का कोई सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन जनता को गुमराह करने के लिये जा एक नया जहर फैलाने की कुछ लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं उस को खत्म करना बहुत जरूरी है। यह लोग क्या सिखलाते हैं? साठीवाजी, छुरेबाजी। वह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू वह है जो इस मुल्क में गैरहिन्दुओं को अपन भ्रातृ बना कर रखे। यह उन का फिलसफा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . गलत। जिल्कुल झूठ, सफेद झूठ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर . यह लोग कहते हैं कि इस मुल्क की तरक्की तब होगी जब यहाँ पर हिन्दू फिलसफा फैले मैं हिन्दू फिलसफा के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं भी हिन्दू हूँ, लेकिन जो हिन्दुइज्म के नाम पर इस मुल्क को तकसीम करना चाहते हैं, जो हिन्दुइज्म के नाम पर मुल्क खत्म करना चाहते हैं ...

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय पाकिस्तान किस ने बिया?

श्री सतपाल कपूर . हमें मालूम हुआ कि हिन्दुओं के नाम पर अहमदाबाद में फसाद हुआ। उस में आप का हिस्सा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी रिपोर्ट आ गई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय बगे की एन्वयारी रिपोर्ट है, उस से पता चल जायेगा वहाँ क्या हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, जब कोई बोलता है तब आप बीच में मत बोलिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी. मेरा सुझाव है कि आप हम को बाद में समय दें जब तक देने के लिये।

सभापति महोदय ऐसा वचन तो कभी नहीं मिलता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तब तो बीच में टाकेना पड़ेगा । अगर हम लोग चुप रहे तो इस का मतलब यह होगा कि हम रजामन्द हैं ।

श्री सतपाल वपूर उस फिरोट में कहाँ कहा आर. एस. एस. का जिक्र नहीं आया ? मैं श्री वाजपेयी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले यह फैसला हो जाये कि फिर्कापरस्त कौन है । इतनी उम्र उन की हो गई पार्लियामेंट में बैठे बैठे और इस मुल्क की सयासत में हिस्सा लेते । महात्मा गांधी का कत्ल उन्हीं की आँखों के सामने हुआ । पानीपत में क्रान्ति कुमार और उन के साथी जिन्दा जला दिये गये, अहमदाबाद में फसाद हुए, गुजरात में फसाद हुए, बंगाल में फसाद हुए । क्या आज तक श्री वाजपेयी को पता सही चला कि फिर्कापरस्त कौन होते हैं ? (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये कमिशन बने । क्या आप नहीं चाहते कि इस राष्ट्र में जो बुराईया हैं वह दूर हो ? यहाँ पर जो पैरा मिलिट्री ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है क्या आप नहीं चाहते कि उन के लिये कमिशन बने ? हम ने अमेडमेट दिये, हम ने सुझाव दिये । आप ने कोई अमेडमेट नहीं दिया । आप क्या चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की राजनीति यहाँ चले ? आप हम से कहते हैं कि जनता में चलें । मैं मानता हूँ कि सिर्फ विधान बनाने से, कानून से काम नहीं चलता । लेकिन उस विधान के लिये फिजा आज है । अगर फिजा न होती तो स्टेट असेम्बलियों में जन संघ की और जन संघ की तरह के दूसरे फिर्कापरस्तों का बह हाल न होता जो हुआ है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेसोल्यूशन की पूरी तरह से तारीफ करता हूँ

श्री बसन्त साठे (मकोला). सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर इस लिये बोलने आया

हुआ हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिक और पैरा मिलिट्री संगठन जो हैं उन में दुर्भाग्य से, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी माने या न मानें, आर. एस. एस. की भी एक सस्था ऐसी है जो शामिल है । उस का भी उन्हीं में शुमार होता है । मैं आर. एस. एस. को काफी नजदीक से जानता हूँ । मैं नागपुर का रहने वाला हूँ और आर. एस. एस. के प्रारम्भ से ही उस का इतिहास मुझे मालूम है । उस की अच्छाईया भी मालूम हैं और बुराईया भी मालूम हैं । जो अच्छाईया हैं मैं उन का भी जिक्र कर सकता हूँ । भारतीय सत्त्वृति में जो कुछ अच्छी बातें हैं, बचपन से नौजवानों के, युवकों के विद्या-धियों के दिलों पर उक्त तत्वों का, उसूलों का और उन के मूल्यों का असर डालने का काम इस सस्था के द्वारा हुआ है, यह मैं जानता हूँ । लेकिन सब से दुर्भाग्य की बात जो है उस की तरफ मैं भी वाजपेयी और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

बचपन से खेल कूद के बहाने विद्यार्थी और युवक इकट्ठे होते और वौद्धिक प्रगति के नाम पर उन के क्रिया पर डा० हेडगवार और उनके साथी अपना प्रभाव डालते । लेकिन उन के बाद जब यह सस्था बनी और जिस तरह से वह आगे बढ़ी तब इस सस्था पर सब से बड़ा प्रभाव और आदर्श यदि किसी का था तो वह हिटलर का था । यह हमारे बोधिक वर्ग में बार बार भरा गया है गांधी जी के बारे में कि वह एक नपुंसक थे क्योंकि वह सारे देश की रूँध बना रहे हैं । नौजवानों के दिमागों में हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद के विचार ठूसठूस कर भरे गए जोकि अत्यन्त संकीर्ण विचार थे । कौन से विचार ? मुसलमानों के प्रति द्वेष । इतिहास की बातें बताई गईं जो एकतर्फी थीं । कौन से हिन्दुत्व की बात आप कह रहे हैं । सकुचित हिन्दुत्व की बात । वैदिक विचार की बात सिखलाते जहाँ चातुर्वर्ण कहीं था ही नहीं । आज जो आप हिन्दुत्व की बात कर रहे हैं वह चातुर्वर्ण के ढाँचे के अन्दर बनी हुई हिन्दुत्व की बात कर रहे हैं । इस लिये

आप हमेशा हिन्दू बर्सेस मुसलमान, हिन्दू बर्सेस क्रिश्चियन की बात करते हैं। उस चानुबर्णी के विचार ने नौजवानों पर अपना अमर दिखाया। आपने कहा कि अभी समय आने को है, राष्ट्र की तैयारी के लिए ड्रिल करिये, पैरेड करिये, राम रामी कीजिये, तलवार चलाइये, राष्ट्र की आजादी के लिए जब पूरी ताकत बन जाएगी जब बहुत बड़ी सख्या बन जाएगी तब अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ हम लड़ लगे, तब हम देख लेंगे। अभी समय नहीं आया है। 1942 का आन्दोलन आया। शायद घटल जी उस वक़्त आर एस एम में थे या नहीं मुझे मालूम नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि 1942 के आन्दोलन में आप भी शरीक हुए थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी में उसमें था।

श्री बसन्त साठे आर एस एम के लोग 1942 के आन्दोलन में शरीक नहीं हुए।

एक माननीय सदस्य तैयारी कर रहे थे।

श्री बसन्त साठे सर सेनापति मॉण्डरवाब जो इस घाट एस एस से बाहर आ गए और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर यह समय नहीं है तो कौन सा समय हो सकता है, अब हम आजादी के आन्दोलन में नहीं आग ता कब आया। इस तरह से आर एस एस आजादी के आन्दोलन में बड़ी आया।

आप पूछते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के बास्ते कौन सी विचारधारा जिम्मेदार है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही विचारधारा जिम्मेदार है। आपने यदि व्यापक विचारधारा देश के सामने रखी होती, हिन्दू धर्म की बराबरी मुस्लिम धर्म से, हिन्दू धर्म की बराबरी क्रिश्चियन धर्म से म की होती तो पाकिस्तान का निर्माण न होता। हमारी संस्कृति में जितने अच्छे विचार थे, वैदिक संस्कृति की जितनी अच्छाईया थी और जो विश्व व्यापी विचार थे, सारी मानवता के विचार थे, उन विचारों को तो आपने छोड़

दिया और आप नीचे उतर आये, नीचे के स्तर पर आ गए और द्वेष की भावनाये आपने नौजवानों के दिलों और दिमागों में भर दी और इस कारण ने हमारे युवक संकीर्ण विचारों के, संकुचित विचारों के बन गए। जब आपने हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद के विचार बार बार, हमारे युवकों के दिलों और दिमागों से घुमेड़े तो उसके विरोध में मुसलमानों में भी वैसे ही संकीर्ण विचारों के लोग बने और यही वजह है कि पाकिस्तान बना—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी खिलाफत पहले आई या आर एस एम पहले आया।

श्री बसन्त साठे मुर्गों पहले हुई सा अडा पहले हुआ, इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। सवाल यह है कि आज पाकिस्तान के विचार को किस ने दफनाया? कांग्रेस ने, सैक्युलर कांग्रेस ने उसको दफनाया। बंगला देश में हमने उसको देखा। वे भी सैक्युलर विचारों को मानने वाले हैं और हम भी सैक्युलर विचारों की मानने वाले हैं। हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद ने नहीं दफनाया। पाकिस्तान के विचार को हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद दफना नहीं सकता। किसी भी सम्प्रदाय को ले कर, धर्म के विचार को लेकर यदि कोई जातिवाद बढ़ाता है तो उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। उस से पैरा मिनिटिरी हरकतें भी आ जाती हैं। वाय एकाउन्टम अगर लकड़ी लेकर चलते हैं तो उस में कोई हरज नहीं है। घुमाइए हैं उनका कोई हरज नहीं है। दूसरा संस्थायें भी ऐसी हो सकती हैं। लेकिन जहां साम्प्रदायिक विचारों को युवकों के दिमागों में, मस्तिष्क में जड़ की तरह से धुलाया जाता है, ठसा जाता है, उनके दिमाग बन्द कर दिए जाते हैं, एक मानव बन कर वे जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते हैं, ऐसी जब उनकी हालत हो जाती है तो उससे खतरा होना स्वाभाविक है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। इस तरह की संस्थाओं पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये। कानून से भी यह भीज हो सकती है। आखिर



[श्री वसन्तराव पुष्पोत्तम साठे]

कानून क्या है ? ला इज नॉथिंग बट रिक्लैकेशन  
भाफ दी बिल भाफ दी पीपुल—

सभापति महोदय आपका समय खत्म हो  
गया है ।

श्री वसन्त साठे एक वाक्य में मैं खत्म कर  
रहा हूँ ।

अभी एक ताजा खबर मिली है । उस्मानिया  
यूनिवर्सिटी के एक जार्ज रेड्डी नाम का विद्यार्थी  
जो बड़ा होशियार विद्यार्थी था, उसको मार  
डाला गया है । अटल बिहारी जो जब किसी  
का कत्ल हुआ तो बड़ी अनुकम्पा से कह रहे थे  
कि बिघवा मा की क्या हालत होती होगी । मैं  
कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विद्यार्थी जो वहाँ मारा  
गया है इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये । वह  
लड़का भी किसी मा का था उस मा का वह  
लड़का वापिस नहीं आ सकता । कारण क्या था ?  
वहाँ भी जातिवाद का जहर फैलाया गया था  
(इंटरकास्स) वहाँ भी मार एस एस की शाखा  
है । वहाँ भी अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद  
की शाखा है । वहाँ यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन का  
चुनाव था । उसकी वजह से यह भगडा हुआ  
और उस में वह मारा गया ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि  
यह जो रेजोल्यूशन आया है, इसकी मैं पूरी  
सार्ईद करता हूँ, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ  
और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का कानून  
अवश्य बने । धन्यवाद

\*SHRI J M GOWDER (Nilgiris)

Mr Chairman, Sir, though the objective of  
the Resolution moved by my hon friend,  
Shri Malhotra, from the ruling Congress  
Party, is laudable I would like to ask of  
the Government why on their own they  
have not brought forward a legislation to

ban such para-military organisations even  
after so many years of experience and why  
it should be left to a Member of the ruling  
party to move such a Resolution on the  
Private Members' Day Can you appre-  
ciate the hesitation of years on the part of  
the Government in bringing such a legis-  
lation, which should have been enacted  
immediately after the assassination of the  
Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi ?

I am of the view that we will not be  
able to achieve of the objective of the Reso-  
lution if it has been brought forward here  
keeping in mind certain political organisa-  
tions which the ruling party does not want  
to grow in stature If there is any internal  
danger from such paramilitary forces, you  
have the right to frame a legislation for  
that purpose During the recent Indo-Pak  
War or during the Chinese Aggression in  
1962, did these para-military forces create  
any trouble within the country ? If they  
had done so, why did you not ban them  
as early as 1962 ?

The very fact that you have not thought  
of banning these para military forces proves  
that they have not been of any nuisance  
value within the country I am not able  
to appreciate the hurry in doing this now

Though the ruling party has been pro-  
fessing on platforms of all sorts that it is  
committed to the establishment of a secular  
State, the Government have been encourag-  
ing different religions in our country The  
different religions in our country have  
grown in strength because of the faulty  
policies of the Government Even today  
we have got a Hindu University and a  
Muslim University, which are Central  
Universities How can we say that the  
Government have not been soft to the  
supplications of different religions ? Only  
the other day, our Planning Minister while  
speaking in Rajya Sabha stated that India  
is only a multi-lingual country and not a  
multi racial country If a Cabinet Minister  
of the Central Government says that India  
is not a multi-racial country, how can it be  
said that para-military forces have been  
organised by certain races in the country

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**SHRI K.K. SHETTY (Mangalore) :** Shri Subramaniam is not the authority.

**SHRI J. M. GOWDER :** Very glad. I am glad that this statement has come from the Congress side.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** The question is whether you belong to the human race.

**SHRI J. M. COWDER :** I am glad that you have disowned your own Minister. On the one hand the Central Minister says that there are no races in the country. Naturally it means that there cannot be para-military forces organised on racial basis. On the other, Shril Malhotra wants to ban such para-Military organisations. It seems that the ruling party is at cross purposes. I have referred to this because the Ministers make statements without realising the consequences. They should be cautious in making such statements.

What has been happening during the elections? The ruling party selects the candidate of a particular religion, community or caste for a constituency where that particular religion, community or caste is in predominant majority. Is this not fostering casteism, communalism or religious fanaticism in the country by the ruling Congress Party? The Government and the ruling Party have been giving filip all these years to fissiparous tendencies in the country. You are living in a glass house and if you throw stones at somebody outside, you must be prepared for the consequence. Living in such a glass house all these years and after giving direct and indirect encouragement to different communities, castes and religious groups, if you throw stones at others, naturally you will be hit back. You know, Sir, that the reorganisation of the States was done on linguistic basis. The Congress Government at the Centre did this. After independence, the Congress Government, remaining continuously in power, have been piling up mistakes after mistakes. Even now the Government have not come forward with a legislation to rectify some of them. A Resolution has been sponsored by a Member belonging to the ruling Party. It

seems that the Government have no guts to own their mistakes and to come forward with proposals to rectify them.

What is happening in Christian Missions and Convents? The christian youths are being given training in all sorts of things. You can blame R. S. S. for giving para-military training. If the Sikhs happen to do that, what are you going to do? Even now in temples belonging to certain religions, other people cannot enter. If inside these temples there are arms and ammunition dumps with guns, swords, spears, what will you do? Such things are widely reported in the Press. Temples are also run exclusively by different religious groups in the country. Can you bring a comprehensive legislation for curbing such tendentious growth? Before a Resolution of this nature is brought before this House, these things also should be borne in mind.

When there is internal danger from such para-military organisations, at the moment you have got Defence of India rules under which you can take action. After all, R S S. trouble is a mosquito bite. Do you require a legislation for that purpose. Can you not try to meet it by Gandhian methods or by democratic processes which the Government profess to practise? I wonder whether by legislation the Government would be able to crush the growth of such undesirable forces in the country. According to me, it is a social problem which should be tackled at social level by resorting to constant purposeful propaganda among the people. Whether this Resolution is going to be accepted or not whether the Government bring forward a legislation for this purpose or not, I would request the ruling party and the Government to ponder over these issues and then try to formulate meaningful legislative action if necessary. Then only the ruling Party can safeguard itself against repetition of mistakes being committed all these years. With these words, I conclude.

श्री भोवेंद्र भाः (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मल्होत्रा, ये नह जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस के बारे में हमारे मित्र,

[श्री भोशेन्द्र झा]

श्री वाजपेयी, ने शुरू में ही कुछ साबल उठाये। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या इस प्रस्ताव की मंशा यह है कि एक संगठन साम्प्रदायिक है, लेकिन अर्द्ध-सैनिक नहीं है, तो क्या उस पर रोक न लगाई जाये, या कोई संगठन अर्द्ध-सैनिक है—कबायद या व्यायाम आदि कराता है, लेकिन वह साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है, क्या उस पर रोक न लगाई जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि श्री वाजपेयी का भाषण बहुत ही प्रभावशाली था, लेकिन वह अधिक प्रभाव नहीं डाल सका, क्योंकि वह इस फर्क को स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाये और उन्होंने अपने सवालों का खुद कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

उन्होंने मिसाल दी जमियत-उल-उलमा की। वह इस के साथ हिन्दू महासभा और भार्य समाज आदि संस्थाओं को भी जोड़ सकते हैं। ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं, जो एक मजहब के विद्वास में, एक विशिष्ट कायदे और रास्ते में आस्था रखती हुई उस पर अमल करती हैं। उन से किसी को मतभेद हो सकता है—और है। मगर इस प्रस्ताव की मंशा उन पर कानूनी रोक लगाने की नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं होनी चाहिए।

हमारे देश का यह पुराना रिवाज और परम्परा भी रही है कि इस तरह के विश्वासों को, मजहबी यकीनों को, कानून के जरिये तब न किया जाये, उन पर कानून की बन्दिश न लगाई जाये और उन के बारे में कानून की मदद या सहारा न लिया जाये। यह बात आम जनता के विश्वास पर छोड़ दी जाये।

श्री वाजपेयी को यह सन्देह है कि चायद यह प्रस्ताव भार. एस. एस. के बारे में ही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह सन्देह है, जो गैर-मुनासिब नहीं है, तो उस का खंडन उन्होंने नहीं किया है। इस प्रस्ताव का यह मतलब नहीं है कि अगर देश में ऐसे अर्द्ध-सैनिक स्वयंसेवी संगठन हों, जो साम्प्रदायिक न हों, तो उन पर रोक

लगाई जाये। जो कोई स्वयंसेवक दल बनें, वे देश-सेवा कर सकते हैं, किसी पार्टी के सहायक हो सकते हैं। उन पर रोक लगाने का सवाल नहीं है।

16.49 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

जो दल राजनैतिक है और साम्प्रदायिक भी,—जैसे, जनसंघ एक राजनैतिक दल है और हमारी समझ में वह पूरी तरह से साम्प्रदायिक भी है,—उन पर भी रोक लगाने का सवाल नहीं है क्यों नहीं है? श्री वाजपेयी ने पूछा कि क्या जनता पर भी विश्वास नहीं है जनसंघ खुल कर एक राजनैतिक दल के रूप में सामने आता है, इस लिए जनता को वह भ्रमसर मिलता है कि वह उस को अपना सके या ठुकरा सके। चूँकि हमें जनता पर विश्वास है, चूँकि जनतांत्रिक तरीके से इस रोग का इलाज हो सकता है, इस लिए उस पर कानूनी बन्दिश लगाने की मांग नहीं की जा रही है। लेकिन भार० एस० एस० ऐसी जमात है, जो राजनैतिक होने का दावा नहीं करती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः और हैं भी नहीं। वह मजहबी होने का दावा नहीं करती, वह साम्प्रदायिक है, धार्मिक है यह भी उस का दावा नहीं है। सिर्फ सांस्कृतिक हो यह भी उस का दावा नहीं है। और कोई मत-परिवर्तन, धर्म-परिवर्तन उस का उद्देश्य हो, जैसे भार्य समाज शुद्ध करता है या कोई उलेमा दुनिया को इस्लाम के रास्ते पर लगाना चाहता है, यह भी उस का न यकीन है न भ्रमस है। फिर वह है क्या चीज? मैं आप को जरिए सदन का और ज्ञास कर जो हमारे मित्र हमारी बगल में बैठे हुए हैं उन सब से आप्रह्व कर्ंगा कि इस बात पर वह सोचें और इस पर वह ध्यान दें कि भारत की लोक सभा में आज हम बैठे हुए हैं, यह पार्लियामेंट है, यह भारत नाम का देश अस्तित्व से है या नहीं? भारतीय नाम की कोई समझ, कोई चेतना, कोई हमारे संस्कार

और जो संविधान हमने बनाया है, उस के आधार पर हमारी समझ है या नहीं और जो इस का खण्डन करे, जो इस भारतीय आधार का ही खण्डन करे तो क्या उस समय के बारे में हमें कोई निर्णय सामूहिक रूप से लेने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय, मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि गलत तरीके से या गलत उद्धरण दे कर के, गलत जिक्र कर के मैं इस को दूसरे रास्ते पर ले जाऊँ...

सभापति महोदय देखिए, सुनिश्चित, एक बात समझ लीजिए। जो यह लिस्ट है यह अगर चले तो तीन दिन तक यह लिस्ट चलेगी।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी चलने दीजिए। इस से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण विषय आज देश के सामने और कोई नहीं है...

सभापति महोदय नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। और भी जितने विषय हैं वह भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे अटल जी बोल लीए तो सब मुझे की बात तो आ ही गई है। अब और ज्यादा बहस क्या करनी है ?

सभापति महोदय, इसलिए मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि कोई पक्ष चाहता है कि यह बैन हो, कोई चाहता है कि यह बैन न हो। बात अगर होगी तो उस में सब मत आ जाएंगे। इसलिए अब इस पर और ज्यादा हाउस का टाइम न लेकर के जो इससे ज्यादा इम्पोर्टेंट विषय है उड़ीसा का आयरन स्टील का, उस को लिया जाय। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य थोड़ी देर में अब खरम कर दें जिस में दूसरा लिया जा सके।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर): सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी बोलने की अनुमति दीजिए। मैं भी इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भाई श्री माधोराव सदाशिव गौलवलकर जी का उद्धरण दे रहा हूँ वह कहते हैं

*Bharatiya* too is an ancient name associated with us since hoary times. The name *Bharat* appears even in the *Vedas*. Our *Puranas* have also spoken of our motherland as '*Bharat*' and of our people as '*Bharatis*'. In fact, it connotes the same meaning as '*Hindu*'. But, today there is a misconception even regarding the words '*Bharatiya*'. It is commonly used as a translation of the word '*Indian*' which includes all the various communities like the Muslim, Christian, Parsi, etc. residing in this land. So, the word '*Bharatiya*' too likely to mislead us when we want to denote our particular society. The word '*Hindu*' alone connotes correctly and completely the meaning that we want to convey.

तो जो भारतीय है, जो भारतीय शब्द ऋग्वेद से ले कर अब तक चला आया है, उस भारतीयता से ही उनको एतराज है और इस लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह अभारताय समझ है। वह धार्मिक भी नहीं है, यह मजहबी भी नहीं है, यह अभारताय निश्चित रूप से है और यह वह खुद कहते हैं।

जिस बात पर ये जोर दे रहे हैं और जो मैं सदन के सामने रख आ चुका हूँ जो उनकी समझ में गौलवलकर जी की उसका उद्धरण भी मैं बत दिया, वह यह कहते हैं कि यहूदी, पारसी ये लोग हमारा महमान हैं ये लोग राष्ट्रीय नहीं हैं। इसीलिए, मुसलमान आक्रमणकारा है, इस तरह से एक ही हमारा राष्ट्रीयता का ये सङ्कुचित कर रहे हैं। इसका बाद इनका मानदंड क्या है, मैं जरा कछवाय जी के लिए यह पढ़ रहा हूँ—

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

"Brahman is the head, king the hand, Vaishya the thigh and Shudra the feet. This means that the people who have this fourfold arrangement, that is, the Hind people, is our God."

यह धारण है कि जो शूद्र है वह हमारा पांव है। यह हमारा जो भ्रमी का समाज है हम सभी भारतवासियों को बराबरी के मत का अधिकार है, हम सभी इस देश में बराबर के नागरिक हैं, उसके यह विपरीत है। यह कह रहे हैं कि जो राजा होगा वह बाहु होगा, ब्राह्मण मस्तक होगा और शूद्र पैर होंगे—(व्यवधान) कछवाय जी पैर बन लें यह उनकी मर्जी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप पूरा पढ़ कर बताइये . . .

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: मैं एक और उद्धरण उनका पढ़ दूँ। वह कहते हैं:

"There is now a clamour for equality of women and their emancipation from man's domination."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप पूरा पढ़ दीजिए तो समझ उसी में से निकल आएगी . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा:

So, one more 'ism' is added, namely sexism, to the array of casteism, communalism and linguism.

महिलाओं के बराबरी के अधिकार का भी उन्होंने अपहरण किया है एक दुर्गा, काली और सीता के देश में—(व्यवधान)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप पूरा पढ़ें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: आप समय दिलवा दें मैं पूरा पढ़ दूंगा।

मैं इस वास्ते कह रहा हूँ और इस भाषा से कह रहा हूँ कि जो हमारे मित्र इधर बैठे हैं, जिसको ये बुरा समझते हैं और बुरी चीज़ यह है वे इसका खंडन करेंगे, यह भारत विरोधी है, देशद्रोही समझ है और इस समझ से वे इस्कार करें। अपने को इससे अलग करें। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। जिस समझ के आधार पर आर. एस. एस' बन रहा है, जिस आधार पर देश को खंडित किया गया—

सभापति महोदय: अब आप समाप्त करें। आपने सतरह मिनट ले लिये हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: वाजपेयी जी वे यह बात सही उठाई कि हम को गरीबी को मिटाना है, बेकारी को मिटाना है। क्या उस सब के मुकाबले में यही सब से प्रमुख सवाल हो गया है? जी नहीं यह प्रमुख सवाल नहीं है लेकिन यह जहर है कि अगर हम इस सवाल का हल नहीं निकालेंगे तो ज्यों ही हम गरीबी मिटाने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे हमारे समाज में जो शोषक मुफ्तखोर और खोरबाजारी करने वाले वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे झट यह शंका उठा कर गांव में, शहरों में लड़ाई करवा देंगे और हमारा काम रुक जाएगा। इसी लिए इस जहर को खत्म करके ही हम गरीबी मिटाने के प्रयास में सफल हो सकते हैं। सदन इसको एक मत से पारित करे और वाजपेयी जी और उनके मित्र अपनी पुरानी समझ को बदल कर एक मत से इसको पारित करने में सहयोग दें ताकि हम भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता की समझ को ले कर आगे बढ़ सकें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F.H. MOHSIN): I am thankful to Shri Inder J. Malhotra who has brought forward this Resolution to focus attention of this House and the country on the malady of communalism in the country. I have heard hon. members of various parties taking very keen interest in this problem.

Shri Vajpayee, leader of the Jan Sangh, was very eloquent on this,—as is usual with him. In fact, he also supported the idea of the Mover, to curb communalism; only he restricted it to the communalism prevalent amongst the Muslim community.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not at all.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : He conveniently forget the communalism prevalent among Hindus. Of course, that has been his policy and ideology all along. The cat drinks milk with eyes closed thinking that the rest of the world does not see it drinking milk. So is Shri Vajpayee thinking that the RSS and the Jan Sangh are not doing anything to spread communalism by preaching communal hatred.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: अभी हुबली में झगड़ा करा कर घाये हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Let him raise a discussion. I am here to reply. I am no stranger to him, nor is he a stranger to me. That was why he has gone away from Mysore and sought election elsewhere.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : He cannot do that. I am.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Why should I go away from my constituency? He has no constituency in Mysore.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I consider the whole country as my constituency. I can contest any seat.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : If he has the courage, let him come to my constituency. I will show him.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: घाय उन की कास्टीचूएन्सी में जा कर देखिये।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do not talk like this.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Shri Vajpayee read out some articles written by Maulana

Madni. I am not well versed in Arabic, Persian or Urdu. If he had quoted something from the Gita or from Sanskrit literature, I could have replied to it. I don't know whether the articles were written by Maulana Madni or by some other Maulana. If communalism exists in the Muslim community, it has to be condemned; if it exists in Shri Vajpayee's party, that also has to be condemned. We do not make a distinction on the basis of community, caste or creed. Wherever there is communalism, it must be condemned and curbed.

Then he spoke about separate electorate, the Mopla rebellion and so on.

SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI (Belgaum) : The question is of banning para-military organisations. Where does communalism come in?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Para-military communal organisations.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : It is true that separate electorates in the pre-independence days also contributed to the spread of communalism. But who was responsible for it? Just as the Muslim League and other Muslim organisations were responsible, communal elements in the Hindu fold were also equally responsible for that as well as for the division of the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There was no RSS in 1916.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : But communal elements were there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Inside the Congress party. The RSS was not there then.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : We know the tragedy that resulted in the division of the country. The entire responsibility must be put on the communal organisations which were responsible for the division of the country.

Sir, if the communal organisations are allowed to continue their activities, some-

[Shri F H Mohsin]

thing more disastrous may happen to the country, and it is high time that we took stock of these organisations and put a curb on the activities of these organisations

Then the hon. Member said about the independence of Bangla Desh and pointed out to some pamphlet stating that a Muslim country has come into being. It is a fact, and it is within our knowledge that—Bangla Desh—has been a secular country, not a Muslim country. It may be a Muslim predominant country but it has a secular country, and that has been the result of our secular ideologies and a secular policies that we have pursued. If we had pursued the ideology or the principles of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, I do not think Bangla Desh would have attained independence at all.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय हम ने सब से पहले मांग की है, लड़ाई के लिए समर्थन दिया है। 12 लाख लोगो ने यहाँ आ कर आप से कहा कि इस को मान्यता दो।

सभापति महोदय बार बार इस तरह से इन्टरफ़ीयर मत कीजिये।

SHRI F H MOHSIN We know the intentions. (Interruption) When 10 million refugees came, some of the friends on the other side went on asking how many Hindus have come from there. May be many Hindus and many Muslims might have come. But it is the way of dealing with questions by asking how many Hindus or how many Muslims have come? We have to take stock of the whole thing, and see what are the atrocities committed there and how many human beings have suffered. We ought to have thought over this issue on human considerations, the miseries of human beings, the misery that human beings were to face in Bangla Desh. So, with a secular outlook and secular policies, Bangla Desh has achieved independence. It has become a secular country and that should open the eyes of all those communal organisations that communalism will never pay

The idea which created Pakistan, on the basis of communalism, has been des-

troyed into pieces. The Bangla Desh people who once voted for the creation of Pakistan, have realised today that communalism would not pay, and they have come to realise that secularism alone could pay the way to prosperity and can deliver the goods to the people. I hope that friends on the other side and friends outside who may be thinking on a communal basis will open their eyes wide and realise that what is important is the development of the country, how to provide employment to the poor, how to feed and given shelter to the poor, irrespective of the Community to which they belong.

We are faced with big problems. We have got to create a socialistic society wherein all people can prosper equally, where we have no distinction of high and low, where there is no distinction by reason of birth or religion. We have to create a society wherein all people could live together peacefully and prosperously and live like real human beings. I hope that the people will realise, those who have been hitherto engaged in communal activities, this malady and think of the prosperity of the country by eschewing these communal tendencies.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said in the course of his speech यह राष्ट्र सब का है। It is a very good thing. This country belongs to all. But when we read the book of Golwalkar, it creates a doubt whether they really mean it. (Interruption)

SHRI R R SHARMA Have you read that book? You have not. It is in the Library. That translation is incorrect.

SHRI F H MOHSIN When Shrimati Subhadra Joshi brought a Bill, she read out some portions from that book which said that all Muslims are called *Akramanaks*, and they are not to be treated as sons of the soil. Can it be reconciled with यह राष्ट्र सब का है। "This country belongs to all," he says. But what do they preach? They preach that India belongs only to a certain class of people, people belonging to certain religions. I hope Shri Atal Bihari will stick to this slogan that this country belongs to all.

If he means it sincerely, if he preaches it, I have no doubt that all the people will have to be treated equally. That is what we want.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: If that were so, there would have been no demand for the partition of the country. You simply sermonise. A big section demanded the partition of the country and this Congress Party accepted it.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN: We never wanted it. It is the communal element in the country which was responsible for that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: It was Lord Mountbatten and Pandit Nehru.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Because you had created that condition.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Were we so powerful? झूठ बोलने का मतलब क्या है ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: we committed a crime, we admit it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him say so.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Let him read the book of Maulana Azad. Is there any mention in it? Facts are facts. You cannot distort history.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN: On 3rd April, 1948, the Constituent Assembly of India had passed the following Resolutions:

"Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organisation which, by its constituent or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste

or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken"

At that time it was possible to take action against communal organisations for taking part in political or violent activities under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, which empowered the Provincial Governments to declare associations unlawful, but after the passing of the Constitution, this has become difficult. Under that Act the RSS and the Khaksar Jamaat were declared unlawful. Shri Vajpayee quoted Sardar Patel as saying good words about the RSS. I do not know whether it is correct. Anyway it was Sardar Patel who, when he was Home Minister declared the RSS unlawful.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And he also lifted the ban.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN: Some Members have quoted Sardar Patel's words about the RSS and how he held that some of the workers of the RSS were the cause of Mahatma's death. Now it cannot be said that Government has not been keen in bringing about such legislation before the House to curb communalism. In 1970 the Central Government has proposed to amend Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, to bring within its scope mischief associations whose activities or objects were prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony among different communities. It may not be illegal or objectionable for anybody to have an organisation belonging to one community. But if its activities are such as to create disharmony among different sections of the society on grounds of religions, race or language, then certainly it becomes objectionable, certainly the Government can take action on that. It was only with a view to take power in the hands of the Government that legislation was brought before the House. But unfortunately my friends on the other side mistook it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That was a big net; this time do not bring in such a thing.



**SHRI F H MOHSIN** Fortunately, I was also a Member at that time and I know that the Minister of State for Home Affairs clarified the position that lawful activities of associations would not come within the purview of that Legislation. In spite of that my friends, including the Swatantra Party—Jin Sangh of course would no doubt oppose it—and C P I and C P I (M) and the Congress (O) opposed it. I compare them to the five blindmen who tried to describe the elephant. The first blindman felt its leg and said it was like a tree trunk, the second felt its ear and said it was like a fan. There was such a misapprehension and even at the stage of introduction there was opposition, not that Government lacked faith in such a legislation. Now people have realised its importance.

Mr. Vajpayee says Communism has to be fought at the level of the people. We have already fought it and communal organisations had been routed at the hands of people. We want to bring this legislation to curb—communal activities in the country. Law is the reflection of the will of the people. It shows the desire of the people. We have promised people that we would provide them shelter and protection and also employment and unless such heterogeneous elements are not curbed and such organisations ended, we cannot expect speedy progress of the country.

It is gratifying to note that communal incidents are on the decline. In 1970 there were 521 communal incidents including nine of a serious nature. In 1971 there were only 320 communal incidents. They are on the decline but we cannot be complacent about it. The communal virus is there, the communal elements are lying low. (Interruptions)

As Shri Pantji has already said, A Bill would be introduced. On the recommendations of the national integration council it would provide for setting up special courts with a special procedure for trying offences arising out of communal disturbances. That Bill will also come very soon, if possible in this session. I fully agree with the spirit and the principle behind this Resolution but it may not be possible to

accept the resolution as it is. I can only assure the House that as per the desire expressed by the various sections in the House Government stands committed to bring a Bill before the House.

**AN HON MEMBER** In this Session

**SHRI F H MOHSIN** Every effort will be made.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** Why cannot you accept the resolution then?

**SHRI F H MOHSIN** We want to bring a comprehensive Bill. As Mr. Vajpayee said, an organisation may not be para military but still it may be communal. We want to cover such organisations also. We accept that suggestion of Mr. Vajpayee.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** Does the Minister regard the Muslim League as a communal organisation or not? If he does regard it as communal, why is your party having an alliance with Muslim League in Kerala?

**SHRI F H MOHSIN** I am not here pronouncing judgment whether a particular organisation is communal or not. I have not also taken the Jan Sangh's name and called it communal. That is a matter to be decided by the tribunal. We want to enlarge the scope of the Unlawful Activities Bill. There is a provision in that Bill for a tribunal which will decide which body is communal and is engaged in such activities. On the decision of the tribunal, action will be taken by Government. Mr. Vajpayee wanted a commission to decide which body is communal and which is not. This matter will be decided by the tribunal.

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि हिन्दुओं में कम्यूनलिज्म है, कास्ट की बेसिस पर हेट्टेब फैलाई जाती है। इस से यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि बर्षों व्यवस्था के जरिये, जाति व्यवस्था के जरिये हिन्दु कहे जाने वाले लोगों में ही कम्यूनलिज्म फैलाई जाती है और बार-बार इस देश में हरिजनों के ऊपर

ऐट्रासिटीज की गई है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि एक साल के अन्दर 300 से अधिक बार ऐट्रासिटीज की गई और कम्प्यूनल रायट्स हुए। हुए। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ इस देश में हरिजनों के ऊपर एक साल के अन्दर कम से कम एक हजार बार ऐट्रासिटीज की गई। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह बिल लायेंगे तो क्या इन सब बातों को हटाने के लिये हिन्दुओं के बीच में जो कम्प्यूनलिज्म और कास्टीज्म के द्वारा हेट्रैड फैलाई जाती है, उस पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : It is a very good suggestion. We will keep it in mind while bringing this Bill.

With these words, I appeal again to the hon. member to withdraw this resolution, because I have already promised to bring this Bill as early as possible. Efforts will be made to bring it within this session itself.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. members who have participated in this debate. I am also happy to know that there is a good deal of concern about this basic problem of communalism, which is existing in the country. Somehow, Mr. Vajpayee has become the focus of attention. The minister also devoted a lot of time to him. I think it will be my privilege also to devote a few minutes to Mr. Vajpayee.

When I moved this resolution, I made it abundantly clear that about these three words "communal para-military organisation" there is no confusion. At that time, I clearly established that organisations like R. S. S., Jamat-i-Islami, Razakars, Shiv Sena, etc., are communal and para-military. When this case has been established very clearly, I fail to understand why Mr. Vajpayee did not say a few words about the R. S. S. He gave it a political angle and referred to the Muslim League, Jamait-ul-Ulema etc., but cleverly avoided mentioning what R. S. S. has been doing. He only said that the RSS was founded by an

individual who previously was in the Congress. But at the time RSS was a child. Now it has grown and become a communal monster in this country. What has he to say about what R S S not in 1947 and what it is doing today ? What is the future programme of RSS ? If only he had clarified all these points, then the apprehensions which we had in our minds would have been removed.

whenever we talk of communalism, it if immediately brings to his mind only RSS. But it has been proved that just like we have communal-minded Hindu organisations, similarly we have communal-minded Muslim organisations, regional and sectarian organisations. We condemn all of them because they stand in the way or the country becoming one and marching towards its economic goal.

The hon. Minister said that it is difficult for him to accept this resolution. I do not know what difficulties stand in his way. This is a specific resolution. I do not say that you should define whether this organisation is communal; para-military or not. I have tried to establish that those are the three kinds of organisations existing and functioning in this country and now the time has come when legislative, executive and other measures have to be taken without delay to fight this menace. I am happy that government have realised the danger and threat which exist in the country today. It is only a little while earlier that Shri K. C. Pant, when he was intervening in the discussion on the Demands for Grants stated that during this session government will come forward with a Bill and, if necessary, they will widen the scope of that Bill.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The acceptance of this resolution will strengthen the hands of the government. So, why does the Minister want the withdrawal of the Resolution ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I hope the government will not fail to come before this House with the necessary legislation to deal with this menace.

It was mentioned that there are some elements within the Congress Party which are responsible for the partition of this

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]  
country. If there had been elements in the Congress Party which were responsible for furthering this kind of philosophy, I condemn that element in my party also. As my hon. friend pointed out, the basic responsibility for the partition of the country lies on the philosophy of communalism. That is why the two-nation theory was established. Now after 25 years we have rectified that mistake, and that two-nation theory has been buried in Bangla desh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has been replaced by a three-nation theory.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Shri Joshi was brought up in the atmosphere of RSS. So, he always keeps a closed mind.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I am proud of what I did there.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : In fact, if only the RSS propagates let the human mind be open, not like the mind of Shri Joshi, who is not prepared to listen to anything else.. (Interruption)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : You have all closed your minds and given the whole monopoly to one single individual.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I am therefore hopeful that with the establishment and development of Bangla Desh, the foundation of secularism will certainly gain more strong ground not only in our country but in Bangla Desh also. I am also hopeful that with this development it is bound to have an effect on that part also which today remains as Pakistan. There also it is going to have its impact.

In the end, I would again urge upon the Government not to lose more time to take legislative measures. I know and I realise that legislative measures are not enough. This will not be the end of the matter. Other measures will also have to be taken. But let us make a beginning. Let us try to apply our mind to this problem of communalism which is existing in the country.

Once again I am very grateful to my hon. colleagues who participated in this

debate and extended their support to the Resolution. Since Government has given a solid assurance, a promise, to come with the legislative measure in this very session, I seek the permission of the hon. House to withdraw the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment, No. 3, moved by Shri M. C. Daga. I shall put that amendment to the vote of the House first.

*Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, has the hon. Member the leave of House to withdraw the Resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*The Resolution was by leave, withdrawn*

17 33 hrs.

# RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO MORE STEEL PLANTS DURING FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri) ;  
Mr. Chairman, I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"This House recommends that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to establish two more steel plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan to create increased potentialities in the production of steel and development of iron ore and that the first plant be established in Orissa and the second in Madhya Pradesh for reasons of the techno-economic feasibility and comparative backwardness of these areas."

While moving this Resolution, I might give the background of this Resolution. In the year 1959 the State Government of Orissa requested the National Council of Applied Economic Research to undertake the techno-economic survey of the State. Broadly speaking, the objective of the survey was to make an appraisal of the various currently available as well as poten-

tial; material resources of the State and to assess the prospects of economic and industrial development of Orissa based on the above resources and other complementary factors, such as, transport, power, manpower etc., necessary for the effective utilisation of those resources.

Orissa is an outstanding example of a State which despite rich endowments of natural resources has remained extremely backward, and so also Madhya Pradesh. The *per capita* income is perhaps the lowest compared with the all-India average.

Till the beginning of the Second Plan, there was no steel plant in Orissa even though the iron ore deposits of the State were estimated at 8000 million tonnes, the largest figure in all-India. The productivity per worker both in factory and non factory was lower than the average for many other States as well as for India as a whole.

Even today, the State's economy is by no means strong. Transport facilities are even now highly inadequate. The interior of the State having large mineral resources is particularly isolated from other areas due to lack of transport development.

In the Second Five Year Plan, two important steps were taken, one, the establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant and the other was the completion of the Hirakud Dam Project. That has accelerated the growth of industrial potentiality. The irrigation and power potential of the State has resulted in large expansion of the State's industrial output and set the pace of further industrialisation.

Here, I would like to quote a portion of the Report of the NCAER which says :

"The strong push to the growth of State's economy will come from the establishment of another Steel Plant at Bonai-garh and other metallurgical and metal based industries. If this development takes place, then over the decade of 1961-71, the industrial output of Orissa should increase eight-fold—the major contribution coming from mineral based industries."

This is the recommendation of the NCAER Report. Today, we are in 1972. This report was submitted in 1962. But in the course of the last 10 years, no steps have been taken in that direction. Only hopes have been aroused in the minds of the people of Orissa that another Steel Plant will be established there.

Steel is a basic industry on which the nation's progress depends. Carlyle has said that the progress of the country is judged by the quantity of iron produced by the country.

He has said : "The nation which gains control of iron soon acquires control of gold."

The late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru, the founder of modern India said that he would apply two tests to judge the progress of any country. He said :

"I apply two tests for judging the progress of the country, one, the position of women in the country and the other is the amount of iron, steel and electricity that the country produces."

If these two tests are applied, then we find that India is much backward.

If we look at the world crude steel production, we are perhaps the lowest in the matter of crude steel production. U.S.S.R.—119.7 million tonnes; U.S.A.—118.6 million tonnes; Japan—88 million tonnes; West Germany—40 million tonnes; United Kingdom—23.8 million tonnes; France—16.6 million tonnes; Italy—17.4 million tonnes and India—6 million tonnes. If we look at the figures of pig iron production, we find, U.S.S.R.—81.6 million tonnes; U.S.A.—86.6; Japan—58.1; West Germany—33.7; United Kingdom—16.6; France—18; and India—7.4 million tonnes. But India is the fourth largest country in the world which possess the mineral resources. Why this backwardness ?

If we compare the *per capita* consumption of steel in various countries, we find, U.S.S.R.—428 Kg.; U.S.A.—685; Japan—494 Kg.; West Germany—579 Kg.; United Kingdom—422 Kg.; France—359 Kg.; Italy—225 Kg. and India—11 Kg. These

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

figures relate to year 1968. Now, after 4 years, that is, in 1972, the production must have increased so also population has increased much faster than the production of steel. Now, it might be even less than 11 Kg now.

Then, as regards production of ore, the figures are Andhra Pradesh 109,000 tonnes, Bihar 5342,000 tonnes, Madhya Pradesh—5743,000 tonnes, Mysore—2814,000 tonnes, and Orissa—5994,000 tonnes. The iron ore that we are producing is much more than what we need. We are exporting iron ore to the extent of about Rs 74 crores worth a year. Among the mineral resources of Orissa the important are, iron ore, manganese, limestone, dolomite, which are necessary for the production of good iron, steel and alloy. When this report was presented before them, the Government of India appointed a committee went into the details. They had appointed Dastur and Company. They submitted a report and on the basis of that report and other factors, Government of India decided that three steel plants should be set up, one Visakhapatnam, one in Hospet and one in Salem. Then, of course the people of Orissa were very much disappointed. It is not necessary that all these industries should be located in one region. They should be dispersed. We are not against setting up industry in other places. But we want that considering the backwardness of the two regions, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, two more steel plants have to be established. We need more steel plants if we want to increase our steel production, if we want to increase the *per capita* consumption of steel. Whatever steel we are producing and whatever we have planned is not sufficient, we have to go much faster ahead. We have to take bolder decisions. Even these two steel plants are not sufficient. We should have five or ten more steel plants so that India can be self-sufficient in steel because from hair pin to battle field, for everything, we need steel. For industrial use, steel is necessary. Without steel no progress can be there, no industry can be established, there cannot be development in agriculture. From various points of view, steel is necessary. We have sufficient raw materials. We have power and we have the other necessary materials for production of better type of steel. Why should we not use, them? The only question is about

finance. When Government of India decided on this, the Orissa Government appointed Dastur and Company to help Government of India to prepare a feasibility report. Dastur and Company have submitted a feasibility report to the State Government and they have recommended three places which would be the cheapest from all India point of view. The planned steel production is only 19 million tonnes, including the Bokaro steel plant and the three steel plants which are now proposed—if they go into production by 1980. Even then it should be insufficient. There will be shortage. The demand also may increase. Having two more steel plants with two million tonne capacity each is a very small measure, it is a very minor measure compared to our demand. From that point of view I must demand this. Dastur and Company have submitted three more sites—Nayagarh which is ore based, Bonaigarh which is also ore-based and Paradeep which is port-based. The cost of materials from Nayagarh is the cheapest compared to other places. At Nayagarh it will be about Rs 270 per tonne for pig iron, whereas in Paradeep it may be a little more. But it is cheaper than Rourkela or Durgapur or Bokaro or Bhilai. That is because of nearness of the iron ore. The transport cost will be saved. Besides there is enough of water in those localities. If it is Nayagarh there is the river Baitarani, if it is Bonaigarh, we have the river Brahmani. At Paradeep there is river Mahanadi. Similarly, if you take the case of Madhya Pradesh, near Baladilla there is river Indravati. Baladilla ore is the richest in India. That is supplied to Visakhapatnam steel plant. Of course, the Visakhapatnam steel plant can use it. Even then, there is sufficient ore which can sustain two more plants in Baladilla area in Madhya Pradesh.

The only difficulty is about refractories. We are deficient in refractories. We are not producing sufficient refractories and there also of good quality. Bokaro steel plant is being delayed because of this. Sufficient steps should be taken to have more refractory factories so that steel production can go on smoothly.

Cheap land is available at all the three sites recommended by Dastur and Company. For these three sites they have also given three alternatives.

and for each alternative they have also given the comparative costs. Compared to the other sites as also with the other plants they stand a good comparison. They have compared the costs per ton. In TISCO it is Rs. 1342 per ton, in IISCO Rs. 1131, in Rourkela Rs. 2264, Bhilai 1441, Durgapur Rs. 1721, Bokaro Rs. 4460. This is from the report submitted here in the Parliament and they have compared it with the investment cost per ton and it is Rs. 4460 per annual ingot ton for Bokaro, it will be Rs. 4560 for Paradip. It compares favourably with that of Bokaro. The Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur are pre-devaluation costs and the plant that offers some basis for comparison in Bokaro. It would be cheaper and the inputs also would be cheaper and it will add to our national income.

The ore-based Nayagarh location for Orissa Steel plant is very favourably placed in respect of raw materials. The ton-km of raw materials moved per ton of hot metal is : TISCO—506, IISCO—610, Rourkela—627, Bhilai—1,101, Durgapur—783, Bokaro—773, Vijayanagar—2813, Visakhapatnam—2635 as per the report of the Dastur & Company which also prepared the report for Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam plants and for Orissa steel plant—for Nayagarh it is 528 and Paradip—1200. These are the three places in Orissa. Of course, I have no feasibility report before me nor the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has got the feasibility report. The same mines which supply lime-stone and dolomite to Baidadilla may supply to the Orissa steel plants as also to the Madhya Pradesh plants. The establishment of the steel plant is not only in the interest of any particular area but it will employ a considerable number of technical men. In the Fourth Five Year Plan report you have said more employment will be created for the technically qualified men. How are you going to find them employment? It will not be possible unless you set up big industries like steel plants. Giving them unemployment dole will not help solve the problem and it will not also be in the interests of the country. We have a large number of technical manpower which can be utilised and if you do not set up more big industries like steel plants, this unemployment problem will remain with us. Therefore, the Minister-in-charge should carefully consider setting up of two more steel plants and he may

may announce that in the course of the next 10 or 15 years we are going to have more steel plants. I admit it is not possible to have a steel plant immediately. It will take seven to eight years for a steel plant to up from the date of announcement. Even in the case of Vijayasagar steel plant or the Hospet steel plant or the Visakhapatnam steel plant which have been announced, they will take quite some years to come up because so many things have to be done. Only pilot studies have been completed. Project has to be established and machines have to be ordered and they have to be installed. So, it will take several years. But the time lag itself is a different factor. Meantime we have also progressed by preparing a feasibility report. We will not lag behind. It is only boldness that will pay. It is from that point of view that I request these two steel plants should also be taken up along with the other plants in the South.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved:

"This House recommends that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to establish two more steel plants during the Fifth Five Year Plan to create increased potentialities in the production of steel and development of iron ore and that the first plant be established in Orissa and the second in Madhya Pradesh for reasons of techno-economic feasibility and comparative backwardness of these areas."

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY  
(Kendrapara) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,

add at the end,—

"after considering the feasibility report submitted to the Central Government by the Government of Orissa in respect of location of new steel plant in Orissa."(1)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubneshwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that we have been able to have the discussion today in this House on this subject. This is the aspiration of the people of Orissa for a long time. During the last, that is, Fourth Lok Sabha, this question had been discussed threadbare in this House more than once.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

I am happy and grateful also to the House, to you, and to all the Members here, that in the Fifth Lok Sabha, in the second year, we are now able to take up this Resolution again. We hope that perhaps within two years at least the promises that have been made before this House in the Fourth Lok Sabha will be fulfilled. I am sure the promise made then will be fulfilled by our present Minister who is keen on pushing forward the bold steel programme for the country in the coming decade. I am sure the aspiration of the people of the Orissa will be fulfilled. I have no doubt about it.

I would now like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain points of the discussion we had in the Fourth Lok Sabha and the assurance that the Hon. Minister Shri Bhagat gave to the House.

As you know, steel has become the symbol of strength, progress and advancement of the new scientific age. Whatever I am going to say today before the House is not only in the interest of Orissa. What is in the interest of Orissa is certainly in the interest of the whole nation at large and the interest of the entire country in future years. I would like to quote what Mr. Bhagat said on the 30th July 1970, in his first statement to the Calling Attention Notice of ours. Mr. Bhagat assured the hon. Members as follows :—

"Honourable Members and the people of Orissa may rest assured that full consideration will be given to the facilities in Orissa and in other States in the future programme of development of steel industry in the country."

When the Members were not fully satisfied with this generalised kind of a remark, then again, on the 6th of August, 1970, in reply to another Resolution which came up in the Rajya Sabha, he said, and I quote :

"Therefore, what is relevant in the context of this strong feeling in Orissa is that some more machinery and processing for site selection should be started. On that I can assure the Member that in the site selection process during this Plan..."

he meant the Fourth Plan—

"...we will certainly include Orissa and Orissa's case will be considered along with others."

Here too, Members were not satisfied and they asked Mr. Bhagat at least to make a little more categorical type of statement to assuage the strong feeling of the people of Orissa on this issue. I am grateful to Mr. Bhagat that he was kind enough to say this and I quote him. He said :

"For Orissa, site-selection will certainly be considered and that process we will start in the Fourth Plan. This assurance I can give."

This question came up on the 11th November, 1970 in the Lok Sabha once again and Mr. Bhagat had to say this and I quote him.

"Since then, . . ."

—that is, since the establishment of the Rourkela steel plant, the first steel plant;

"...the advantages of locating a steel plant at one of the other sites in Orissa. . ."

—that is, these were the three sites cited by Dastur and company,—

". . .and also of expanding or duplicating the plant at Rourkela have been under Government's consideration."

Then he said :

"In this process,—which will have to be a continuous one,—the advantages of locating a second plant in Orissa either at Rourkela itself, to take advantage of the considerable infra-structure that has already been created there, or at another site, will certainly be considered along with the advantages of alternative sites in other States. In fact, this consideration will have to be accorded during the Fourth Plan itself in order that a decision can be taken in time for creation of additional capacities for steel during the Fifth Plan period."

Again, when the Members asked him to be a little more categorical on the statement, he gave this assurance :

"I can assure the House that in giving consideration to this matter, the advantages which Orissa has to offer will not be over-looked ?".

Then, there was a question on the 30th March, 1971. We have been trying to pursue the hon. Minister and the Government as frequently as possible because that is the rising aspiration of the people of Orissa.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Keeping in view the limited time, he may just refer to the dates, so that the hon. Minister could consult the relevant papers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, I am giving this. Then, I would refer to the question which was answered on the 30th March, 1971, because we have been following it up ever since the Second Lok Sabha, in the Third Lok Sabha, in the Fourth Lok Sabha and again now in the Fifth Lok Sabha we have started it. In answer to my question on that day, the hon. Minister said :

"The question of projection of demand for steel during the next ten years is at present under examination of the Government. Only after the additional capacity of steel required to be set-up is assessed, location studies can be taken up in different States.",

that is, in all the States where those studies were to be made. Again, the Planning Commission set up a team to study the backwardness of the State from which you, Sir, come and the State from which I come, namely Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, especially the 26 districts which were completely backward during the last 25 years of development. The Planning Commission had prepared a report on 'South-Eastern Region Resources Study'. I do not know

why they have not tried to publicise this report and why the Government have not placed this report on the Table of the House. That report was prepared so that all these areas could benefit from the studies made.

In that report, they have said that this region has an area of 1,35,000 square miles and a population of 34.9 million of whom 45 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This region produces 75 per cent of the country's mineral output.

May I continue on the next day ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I want to call another Member today. He should finish in two or three minutes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Since you are not giving me much time, I shall try to hurry up.

Recently, Messrs. Dastur and Co. have made their recent studies where they have shown that from all considerations, namely locational advantage, cost, even raw materials etc. the ore-based region of Nayagarh is the best site for a steel plant, so far as all-India plants are concerned. I would again try to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please continue on the next day.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TENTH REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 24, 1972/Vaisakha 4, 1894 (Saka)*