

Fifth Series Vol. XXXVI, No. 18

Friday, March, 15, 1974  
Phalguna 24, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



पत्रिका क्र. ४(७) ३  
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*(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, March 15, 1974/Phalguna 24,  
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Drawal on International Monetary Fund due to Increase in Prices of Crude Oil**

+

\*321. SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM  
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the  
increase in the cost of crude and  
petroleum imports, India has decided  
to draw on the International Mone-  
tary Fund;

(b) if so, the amount which the  
Government of India has so decided  
to draw from the IMF; and

(c) the extent to which this will  
affect our foreign reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):  
(a) and (b). India has drawn from  
the International Monetary Fund 62  
million SDRs equivalent in various  
currencies under the Compensatory  
Financing facility of the Fund.

(c) Our foreign exchange reserves  
were augmented to the extent of  
nearly Rs. 60 crores with this draw-  
ing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The main  
question is whether with the increase  
in the cost of crude and petroleum  
products, India has decided to draw  
on the IMF to fulfil our foreign  
exchange requirements for oil. That  
was the main question. This is not  
a supplementary question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:  
I think I have tried to answer that  
question. Of course, it may not be a  
total answer, but partly my effort has  
been to answer that very question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: As I under-  
stand it, the hon. Minister replied,  
if I have heard him correctly, that  
he had so far drawn 62 million SDRs  
from the IMF. What I want to know  
is whether on account of the increase  
in the oil and crude prices it is the  
intention of Government to draw on  
the IMF in order to pay the foreign  
exchange bill for the enhancement  
of crude.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:  
Let me explain that the drawals from  
the IMF have certain methods and  
certain rules about them. Whatever  
your problems, I mean balance of  
payment problems, in order to meet  
them, whether it is the oil problem  
or the import problem or any other  
problem, they certainly are available;  
under certain conditions, you can  
draw. This is one of the items to do  
that. Naturally it is done to see that  
our balance of payments position is  
made easier. I hope I have tried to  
answer this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The way I  
feel is that to borrow in order to  
consume is very bad economics. The  
IMF functions in a manner in which  
it gives you temporary credits to tide  
you over a balance of payments diffi-  
culty. If you do not pay back those

credits within a reasonable time of three, four or five years, there are penal rates of interest; if you still persist in not paying, the interest will go up further. Therefore, the caution that I wanted to give the Government through asking this question was that as far as our consumption needs are concerned, the IMF should not be used. However, our consumption needs and balance of payments difficulties may create certain embarrassments to get over which the Government may be tempted to draw from the IMF, to make that adjustment. That was why I wanted to know what has the Government intended to do to fulfil our enhanced foreign exchange requirements. This was the purport of my question.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** As far as our major problems are concerned, naturally we will have to depend upon our export effort. That is ultimately the real answer to it and we are making our maximum effort in that direction. But I cannot say that we are merely drawing only for consumption purposes. In can tell you that we will certainly keep a very wise look over this entire problems and see that we are using whatever credit resources he have in the interest of the nation.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Since the Minister has promised to be wise, I will not ask second supplementary.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** May I know whether such a drawal was made on the IMF in 1967, and if so, what was the amount and what was the reason for it? Also do Government envisage the possibility of drawing again in the future, and if so, when?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** As far as the 1967 drawal was concerned it is a fact. It was drawn and was repaid also completely. There is no question about that. If necessary, we will have to see, but at the present moment, there is no specific proposal.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** About the future?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Who can say about the future?

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** I want to draw Government's attention to a statement which was issued by the Shah-en-Shah of Iran with regard to the question of supply of crude oil to India, particularly....

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

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** This is with regard to the oil problem also; ultimately, foreign exchange is involved. Suppose....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry. No suppositions.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** All right. I will frame by supplementary differently.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not very essential for you to ask a supplementary.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** All right.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे . मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड से हमको ड्रॉ नहीं करना चाहिये और एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ाना चाहिये । आजकल चीनी के भाव विश्व के बाजार में बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और आपका जो एक्विमेंट है यू० एम० और यू० के० के साथ वह भी इन साल खत्म होने जा रहा है । वर्ल्ड मार्केट में चीनी के भावों को देखते हुए क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे कि फार्म एक्सचेंज आपको ज्यादा प्राप्त हो ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** I would like to clarify the position in regard to the question asked by Shri Kakodkar, lest the purport of what I said may be misunderstood. We do not want to make a dogma of a point that we should not draw from the IMF, because it is meant for

making use of it whenever we are in a difficult position; if we think it is going to be somewhat uncomfortable, certainly we can make use of it. We have drawn and we have repaid this. So if necessary, we can do it. He asked whether there is any proposal to do it. I said there is no specific proposal at present. But it does not mean that we may not go again. Suppose it is necessary, we may have to go again for drawings because there are certain rights for the member countries to draw from the fund. If necessary we may go again, this month or next month. One could not say. I should like to make the position clear because I thought I might be misunderstood.

Sugar has a very good export market.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** At what price?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** Price is continuously changing; it has become a little more attractive. At the same time we will have to balance it with our internal production and the Agricultural Ministry will take both these things into consideration and plan for it.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** The hon. Minister said that the Government would have to draw from the International Monetary Fund in order to offset adverse balance of payments. I want clarification on two important matters. In what way will the export programme be augmented with a view to getting more foreign exchange? Secondly, the cost of crude and other petroleum products has gone up. What is the Government's decision in this regard? How are they going to reduce the cost of imports of petroleum products so that IMF drawings will not be more?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** The hon. Member knows very well that the price of oil had gone up so much more than what it was before.

It has gone up so suddenly. Both the elements are there. It is going to cost us more and it will certainly eat up a substantial part of our export earnings. The Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry, Economic Affairs Ministry and other Ministries are planning to see that there is availability because we have to depend upon availability of oil that is an important part of our economy. At the same time we are also seeing if we could reduce consumption. That is one thing. Secondly, we shall have to find out certain credit facilities also. These are different directions in which we have to make efforts... (Interruptions). As regards export promotion programmes, the hon. Member will have to direct his question to that Ministry.

**Increase in Production of Standardised Long Cloth**

‡

\*328. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had directed Cotton Textile Mills all over the country to produce standardised long cloth and other textiles to be sold at fair price shops;

(b) if so, whether the output of standard cloth in the past 14 months is estimated at 550 million metres;

(c) whether 60 to 70 million metres out of it is still lying with the mills; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard?

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

## STATEMENT

(a) A scheme for production of controlled cloth including long cloth by Cotton Textile Mills is in operation.

(b) The production of controlled cloth during the period 1st January, 1973 to 31st January, 1974 is reported to be 402.59 million sq metres.

(c) As on 31st January, 1974, about 29 million sq. metres of controlled cloth was lying as unlifted with the mills.

(d) The entire stock of controlled cloth has already been released by the Textile Commissioner's Office to the States and the Union Territories and is in the process of being lifted from mills by the concerned State channels.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have gone through the statement. The controlled cloth scheme was initiated for the benefit of the poor sections of the Indian population, forty per cent of whom live below the poverty level. They live in villages and the rural areas. The information contained in the statement does not give an idea as to the exact quantity distributed to the poor under the controlled cloth scheme. Therefore, I should like to know whether it is a fact that controlled cloth is a source of leakage to an extent of Rs. 90 crores into the hands of anti-social elements and certain corrupt politicians in the co-operative sector and if so, what steps are the Government going to take to see that forty per cent of the people who live below the poverty line get controlled cloth at prices stamped on the cloth.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I have already said in the body of the answer that during the period 1st January 1973, to 31st January 1974, controlled cloth has been produced to the tune of 402.59 million sq. metres. The unlifted quantity by the

end of January 1974, was only 29 million sq. metres. So, Sir, it has been distributed, and compared with the total production and the distributed quantity, the unlifted quantity is very insignificant. Even this, is due to the time lag between the communications of the State Governments or the Directors of Industries or the textile industries to the banks as well as the mills concerned. This is not our fault Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, the distribution channels are numerous. Mills have their own retail shops, and through super bazars as well as through National Cooperative Marketing Federations and fair price shops of the State Governments, these are distributed. But, I cannot and I do not propose to rule out that there is no leakage. Attempts are being made to see that a coordinated and a more efficient distribution channel is built up and for this, the Central Government is in touch with the State Governments.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: For the benefit of the hon. Minister, I may say that not an inch of cloth goes to the poorer people in the rural areas, where 40 per cent of the population who are below poverty line, live. Anyway, I go to my next question. The hon. Minister had declared that an integrated textile policy will be announced in September last year in regard to expansion and modernisation of production of controlled cloth. Six months have already passed and no announcement has been made yet and no scheme has seen the light of the day. I would like to know when it is likely to be announced, and what sort of policy Government intends to pursue in respect of controlled cloth, when this new policy is announced.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, it is true that we could not announce the integrated policy within the stipulated period. The stipulation was not very definite. Even though we wanted to announce it earlier, we could not do so, because, we had to sort out certain issues and discuss with the Ministry of Industrial Development who are in administrative charge of the mills under the National Textile Corporation and they have their peculiar difficulties. We have taken some time. I hope to announce the policy soon. Not that, we have not done the necessary preparations for announcing the policy decision. Before, I formally announce the policy decision certain parametres of the proposed policy may be indicated, namely, we want to substantially increase the production of controlled cloth from the present level of 400 million, to say, about 800 or 900 million. That is cent per cent increase in the production of controlled cloth. Also Sir, we want to ensure that those who do not discharge their obligations in regard to the production of controlled cloth are heavily penalised and the rate of penalty will be raised by cent per cent or more than cent per cent. Further, as I said, the distribution channels will be broadened and made more functional.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी देश में गरीबों के हाथ यह कपड़ा बेचने के लिये प्रत्येक साल कितने मीटर कपड़े की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ? इस समय हमारे मुल्क में कितने मीटर कपड़ा बनता है ? इसमें अगर कोई कमी है तो उसको पूरा करने के लिये क्या आपने कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The demand patterns change very quickly. Even those who are poor and not so poor have their preference schedules. Sometimes poor people also opt for the categories and varieties which they did not consume three or four years back. So, the problem

of exactly quantifying the production necessary for the poorer classes is very difficult because the poorer classes and categories are not themselves very static. Even then we may say that 12½ per cent of the production is under control. We propose to increase it further, bringing some more categories, now not under control, under controlled production to alleviate the difficulties of the weaker and poorer sections.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: I have gone through the statement given by the Minister. It is mentioned in the second paragraph:

“The production of controlled cloth...is reported to be 402.59 million sq. metres.”

Does it mean that the Minister is not sure about the production of standard cloth, even though the Textile Commissioner controls the production of standard cloth? Why does he say “is reported to be”? Secondly, what is the ratio of production of standard cloth to general cloth? Is this ratio going to be revised to increase the per capita consumption of standard cloth?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Subject to the possibility of margin of error, we say that the figure is correct. To the second question my answer is “Yes”.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In answer to part (d), it is stated:

“The entire stock of controlled cloth has already been released by the Textile Commissioner's Office to the States and the Union Territories and is in the process of being lifted from mills by the concerned State channels.”

Is it not a fact that there are certain organisations in the textile mills which see to it that this does not go to the open market? To quote one specific instance, in Karnataka there is one Agarwal. The entire stock has



been sold by him in connivance with the officials of the office of the Textile Commissioner.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be relevant and ask the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am coming to it.

MR. SPEAKER: He takes a long time to travel to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Several crores of rupees have been looted in this way. This has been brought to the notice of the State Government and the Central Government. Is it not a fact that the Textile Commissioner's Office is sleeping over the matter, instead of enquiring into the matter, with the result that no distribution of cloth is made to the people in the various parts of the country? Is it not a fact that Government is losing nearly Rs. 50 crores of revenue because of this kind of clandestine development of selling in the black market which has been developed by this organisation? What are the steps taken by the Government to check this, so far as this organisation is concerned, and particularly against Agarwal, against whom specific charges have been made?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: First I would like to contest the information of the hon. Member that the people in the office of the Textile Commissioner are sleeping; they are not sleeping.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are taking money.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not know. My hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu would be knowing about it.

MR. SPEAKER: He knows a lot.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: If any specific allegation, like the one which the hon. Member is now

referring to, is communicated to me with details, certainly I will look into it.

#### Import of Newsprint

\*324. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

+

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contracts signed with the foreign mills for supply of newsprint during the year 1974 are not expected to materialise; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the alternative steps Government propose to take in regard thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Since the import of newsprint has been taken over by the S.T.C., a lot of trouble has started. In this case also, may I know whether it is a fact that the S.T.C. did not contact the foreign paper mills in time, that whenever they went there they did not reach in time and the result was that they reached after the date which was settled by them that the party should contact them and that is why the foreign paper mills were not able to supply newsprint to them?

MR. SPEAKER: That was the factual information you wanted and he said, "No, Sir". Anyway, I do not mind if he can enlighten you.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The original question was:

"whether the contracts signed with the foreign mills for supply of newsprint during the year 1974 are not expected to materialise."

That is why I said, "No, Sir". It is expected to come in time.

In fact, the position is that though the S.T.C. is a canalising agency for the import of newsprint, we are keeping the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as the A.I.N.E.S. people closely associated with the purchase, the contract and the supply of goods. The situation is that till the end of 1971, the newsprint was available in plenty and it was a buyers' market.

Later on, there was a global shortage of newsprint and about the long-term contracts signed by the S.T.C. towards the end of 1971, many of the sellers did not honour the contracts because of the soaring prices. We were left with an alternative of negotiation, arbitration and other procedures. We thought that it was infructuous and it would delay matters. So, we decided that we re-negotiate with them. Now, we have definite contracts:

Canada (new contract)	38,000 M.T.
(old contract)	28,860 "
U.S.S.R.	45,000 "
Bangladesh	12,000 "
Scannews (old contract)	11,000 "
Finnish Paper Mills	5,000 "
Czechoslovakia	5,700 "

All told, it comes to 146,000 M.T. Our total requirement is 2,40,000 M.T. out of which 40,000 M.T. is to be met from internal production of Nepa Mills. There is a shortage of about 20 to 25 per cent.

We never lacked in signing the contracts and making appropriate arrangements.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** The hon. Minister says that the newsprint is coming in time. Does it mean that normalcy in the supply of newsprint will be revived?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** In the earlier reply, I admitted that there is a shortage of about 20-25 per cent. I have got the supply position here, during 1973-74:

January	—	10,468 M.T.
February	—	9,495 "
March	—	9,616 "
April	—	10,945 "

Our requirement is 12,000 M.T. To that extent there is a shortfall.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Now, the prices that the foreign countries are charging are: Scandinavian prices—\$ 210 per M.T.; Bangladesh—\$ 200 per M.T.; Canadian prices are much higher.

In view of the fact that it would have been desirable that we lifted the fullest possible quantities of newsprint, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact that the total contracted amount of 20,000 M.T. was not lifted because of bungling of the S.T.C., that they lifted only 13,000 M.T., that is, two-thirds and, secondly they were to lift another quantity of 10,000 to 20,000 M.T. which due to the bungling of the S.T.C. has not been lifted causing severe loss of foreign exchange and hardships to the newspapers?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The price was \$170 per M.T. But over a period of 8 to 10 months, the prices have gone up.....(Interruptions). He mentioned about the price of Scannews as well as Bangladesh. Whatever was available from Scannews we purchased. It is in the pipeline. Wherever it is available at a reasonable price, we are eager to purchase.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** There are two parts of the question: one is, why did you not lift the full quantity, and the second is, why did you not exercise the option.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The contractual agreement entitled you to lift 20,000 tonnes from Scannews which you have not done. What is the reason for that? You have lifted only 13,000 tonnes, that is, about two-thirds. Also there was a clause in the contract which empowered you to lift an additional 10,000 to even 20,000 tonnes during the said period which you have not touched at all. What is the reason for that?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** About Scannews, I think the hon. Member is referring to the old contract. Whatever was available as per the old contract was lifted, that is, 11,000 tonnes.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What was the contracted quantity?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The Scannews' price was slightly higher. At that time we were able to get contracts for lower prices. That is why even the contract for 10,000 tonnes was not accepted.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We would not let it go like this.

The contracted quantity was 20,000 tonnes—with Scannews. Why did you not lift the full quantity? What was the reason for that? Also

there was a clause which provided that you could lift an additional 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes. Why was that not lifted?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** It is not a question of quantity. It is a question of price also. It is evidence that this option was not exercised on a long term basis because we were able to get at prices slightly lower. The price in the case of Scannews was higher.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** They are misleading the House. I have caught them red-handed many times.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Answers to those specific questions must be got by Parliament.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** We must get the reply.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** There is also the question of prices. We must get the commodities at the best price that is available.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What was the contracted quantity? Was it not 20,000 tonnes? Why did you not lift 20,000 tonnes.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** Are we to purchase at a very high price?

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु : आज न्यूज़पैप्ट क्लैक मार्केट में चार हजार रुपये टन के हिस्से में मिलता है, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट ने 210 डॉलर पर टन का कान्ट्रैक्ट कर के भी माल को लिफ्ट नहीं किया।

श्री पिलो मदीय हिंदू : सरकार जानती है कि देश में हर तरह के कागज की—व्हाइट पेट की भी और भस्मारी कागज की भी—कमी है। 6 मार्च को मेरे एक प्रतारंकित प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि किस कागज का दाम नून-जुलाई, 1973 में 2150 रुपये प्रति

टन बा, वह विसम्बर, 1973 में 3500 रुपये प्रति-टन हो गया, और आज वह करीब 4500 रुपये प्रति टन है। 1972-73 में 30.47 करोड़ रुपये का कागज बाहर से आया गया है। क्या सरकार को पता है कि कागज के बड़े बड़े कारखाने प्लांट प्रिंट या रूल प्रिंट न बनाकर हाई बोर्ड का या मोटा कागज बनाते हैं, जिससे उनको ज्यादा लाभ होता है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन बड़े बड़े कारखानों को यह निदेश देगी कि वे हाई बोर्ड या कार्ड बोर्ड वगैरह बनाना छोड़ कर प्लांट प्रिंट या दूसरी तरह के कागज बनाये, जिस से हम प्रभाव की पूर्ति हो सके ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हमने हाई बोर्ड या कार्ड बोर्ड का सवाल कैसे पैदा हो गया ?

**श्री शंकर बखाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न इसी से सम्बन्धित है। प्रश्न के माग (ख) में पूछा गया है - "यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या वैकल्पिक कदम उठाने का है।"

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question was about signing of the contracts signed.

**SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:** I am perfectly within the main question, Sir.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The point under reference is about the newsprint supply. For newsprint manufacture we have got the NEPA Mills where the production capacity is 40,000 tonnes and recently there is an encouraging sign of the production going up and we are quite hopeful of achieving a production of 50,000 tonnes a year.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What is the built-in capacity?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** But, even then there is a shortfall of 40,000 tonnes as per our annual requirements, apart from the imports and

internal production. So, we are taking measures to start four big newsprint factories and at least two of them are in an advanced stage of production.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** By that time fascism will come.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The Minister said that in exercising the option two factors have to be considered—(1) the quantity for which we have had the option and (2) the price. Was the STC not aware of the hardening of the market, that there was no chance of the prices going down and that the result of not exercising the option on the apparent ground now that the prices were higher? And now you are entering into a contract for a larger price? Were they not conscious of the fact that the international market for paper was hardening?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** As I explained in the beginning, in the purchase operation of newsprint the STC is always keeping the TENS and all the concerned people in the picture and are associating them with that ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is very simple—in view of the increasing prices in the international market, why did you not exercise your option? But you are going all round and round.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** I am coming to that. In a situation when the global prices are shooting up as I explained earlier, it was 170 dollars a year and a half back and now the prices are touching 320 dollars and this was not confined to India alone; in every country, all over the world, the newsprint prices are going up.... (Interruptions).

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** He has really avoided to answer the question.

When you had an option to lift a certain quantity of newsprint and you knew that the market was

hardening, any reasonable person would say, 'We will lift it' because you would not have had to pay 300 dollars as per the market price.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** This was precisely the point that I answered. It was about Scandnews and the spot and when we were able to get it at a lower price, then why should we pay a higher price?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What was the price of the contract?

On the spot price how much quantity were you able to lift? Please ask him to answer this question. What is the quantity?

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** The Minister said that because the spot price was lower, they did not exercise their option. Then, my question would be: how much quantity did they get on spot price?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What was the price?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** We have seven important sources of newsprint for our purchases. As I explained earlier, from Canada we are purchasing, from USSR we are purchasing, from Bangla Desh we are purchasing... (Interruptions) I am coming to that.

On the spot price we were able to purchase 11,000 tonnes.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Now, the point, therefore is: is it not clear that where there was an option for 22,000 tonnes, all he preferred to get was 11,000 tonnes and let go 22,000 tonnes?

**MR. SPEAKER:** The position is before you.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What was the price and why did they forgo? How much loss has been incurred thereby?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not go too much into details.

Now, we have a few more questions left.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The rest of the time only for this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, you are not the Speaker sitting here.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** You please ask the Minister to answer this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In this week we have had a number of questions on newsprint.

I would very much appreciate that instead of long supplementaries....

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** My answer was very simple. In commercial operations there are certain prices. For spot prices....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not asking you for any answer. I am suggesting.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The spot price was 170 dollars and the long-term prices was 220 dollars. Obviously we went in for the spot price.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** And lost 11,000 tonnes.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I would like the Minister to realise that he is India's largest trader and I would also like the Minister to realise that there are certain norms of trading that when a market is hardening and prices are shooting up, the intention of the trader should be to buy quickly. In spite of that he says, 'We consulted IENS, we consulted this, we consulted that, we consulted the Jyotish and we consulted the horoscope', etc. If that is what he wants to do, he has no business to be in the trade.

Now, a very specific question has been asked that not only was the full quantity not lifted as per the contract at the contracted price but the option was not exercised. This, in our opinion, Sir, is a gross misjudgement of trading practice. We want an explanation and an answer from the Minister why he has failed the country so miserably.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** In the prevailing international market situation like what we have now, the prices are going up every day and with all that we have to exercise our reasoning and our options to see whether things are available cheaper at some other source. Meantime, the prices are going up. This can be said about any commodity, any day and any purchase. In a situation like this, anybody can turn back and say, 'You should have purchased one week back'. But, we, in the Government, as the hon. Member has pointed out himself, are trading on behalf of the country and it is our duty to see that we can get it on the best of terms. Naturally, there was the process of consultations. The officers who go there cannot just make a judgment. So, naturally, we have to go in for consultations.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Therefore, he has confessed his incompetence. .... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please. Whatever he has got, he has given Mr. Patel you have already had your chance. Now we go to the next question.

Study conducted by N.C.A.E.R. on  
Money supply

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\*328. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent

study on the trend of money supply in the country conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). It is presumed that the study referred to in the question is the Special number of 'Margin', a quarterly journal published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, in February, 1974. The Economic Survey, 1973-74 presented to the House on 25th February, 1974 has given a detailed analysis of factors leading to the increase in money supply and also has outlined the various fiscal and monetary measures taken by the Government to contain the increase in money supply.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He has not spelt out anything. I want to ask two questions. My question 1 (a) is this. What advice the Reserve Bank of India had given to the Government to arrest the steep rise in the money supply. My question 1 (b) is this. Why have the Reserve Bank measures like credit squeeze and selective credit control not having any impact and what are the factors responsible for it and what factors are there which are responsible for the same, according to the Government mind?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** This is what is called a leading question. It is not true that the credit squeeze scheme has not given results. It has given results certainly. Certain steps have been taken. There are continuous consultations going on. Naturally, I could not give just now all the details.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** What are the steps taken to cut down unproductive expenses and curtailing inflation? What steps have been taken by the Government to precisely put an end to these things? It has been stated that Rs. 400 crores are there. That

cut is contemplated in the development and social services expenditure. May I know what proportion of development and social service expenses have been cut in actual practice?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** He wants to know as to what steps we have taken....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Unproductive expenditure.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** This is one of the steps which we have taken. When we have cut sometimes even developmental expenditure comes in, but not of those of essential nature or priority sector.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What was the exact money supply last year and what is the exact money supply now in the country?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** I request him to read the Chapter from page 32 onwards.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** That I will read later on. Please tell us these two figures.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:** I do not have such details in my pad just at the moment. If you want I will collect and give it to you.

#### Surplus Pilots in Indian Airlines

\*329. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of pilots are surplus with the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, what is their number and how Government propose to absorb them?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have some surplus in the category of turbo-prop co-pilots, a part of which would be absorbed by their programmed conversion into jet pilots. In

addition, the question of improving the utilisation of pilots is under consideration of the Corporation. Further surplus, if any, would be absorbed in the expansion programmes of the Corporation.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** What is the number of pilots considered to be surplus to the needs of the Airlines at present?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Indian Airlines' requirement of pilots based on a fleet of 10 boeing's, 9 caravelles, 22 avros and 9 F-27 aircraft *vis-a-vis* availability is as follows: In respect of Boeing 737 the requirement is 100 and availability 80; caravelle 90 and 82; F. 27, 98 and 87; HS 748. 164 and 178, respectively.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Apart from the pilots employed by our Airlines there are a number of pilots in the country with commercial pilot licence who are also unemployed. I want to know from the hon Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government to give employment to these pilots.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** There are a number of unemployed pilots who have taken out licences etc. and who have not found out any job for themselves. We have taken certain measures to find employment for them. The rules for direct recruitment to the posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers in the Civil Aviation Department were amended to include commercial pilots if they fulfil the prescribed qualifications. The Ministry of Agriculture is considering to employ commercial pilots for the crop spraying operations. The Ministry of Agriculture and other State Governments have taken up the matter. The Indian Airlines and Air India have also been advised to utilise the unemployed pilots for ground duties wherever possible. We would also encourage them to form themselves into cooperatives to run the air transport service and other similar ancillary services.

**Ordinance for Amendment of Tea Act**

\*336. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea Board has suggested certain urgent amendments to the Tea Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons and particulars thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). In the meeting of the Tea Board held on 13 and 14 February, 1974 in Calcutta, the Board decided to draw the attention of the Government of India to the urgent problems faced by the Tea Industry and in particular the employees of the closed and sick gardens and to request the Government to take urgent action by suitable legislation and manage such sick and closed gardens through appropriate agencies.

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** In view of the fact that the Task Force appointed by the Ministry of Commerce has recommended for taking over of the tea gardens which are sick or closed—West Bengal Assembly also requested for such takeover by their Resolution but the same was rejected by the Centre—I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are thinking of complete take-over of the sick gardens in order to avoid the crisis of unemployment by many labourers as a result of this.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The Task Force appointed to go into the different aspects of the tea industry has submitted their recommendations on some of the aspects. For example, I may point out their highlight about that. They want that in the Tea Act there should be appropriate provision incorporated empowering Government to take over and manage the sick gardens and those powers should be analogous to those which are at present contained in the Industries

Development and Regulation Act. Their second highlight is that the Government should acquire legal powers to order investigation of the working of the tea gardens if they have a factory of their own. This is considered significant in terms of the criteria laid down. The important recommendation is this and it is relevant to the question which the hon. Member put. The tea garden may be treated as sick if it has incurred losses in three years out of five preceding years and its yield is 25 per cent lower in three out of the five preceding years in the average of the tea industry and if the tea garden is defaulting habitually in meeting its statutory obligations. These are the criteria that have been laid down by the Task Force.

Keeping these suggestions in mind, we are taking measures to see that the problem of employees is tackled and their grievances are redressed.

**SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any recommendation by the Task Force to take over the tea garden from the original owners and hand that over after the garden begins to earn profits after some years.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** This is a basic point and there were some suggestions in this regard that we may take over the sick gardens for five or six years, make it healthy. This is an open question. We have not made up our mind on that.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** May I know what is the policy in taking over only sick tea gardens instead of taking over all tea gardens by Government? And is it not more rationale and logical to take over the entire tea industry to see that it is a self-sufficient project?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** Right now the problem is this. There are nearly 38 gardens which are lying closed or which have been declared sick in different States. We are primarily concerned with production of tea and of meeting the unemployment situation.



This is a broader question. We are at present strictly confined to this question

**SHRI J MATHA GOWDER** May I know whether Government contemplate to take over the sick tea estates and whether the hon Minister will assure this House that the sick estates which are taken over will be nationalised ultimately?

**SHRI A C GEORGE** In the beginning itself I had said that this was an absolutely open question. We are concerned about retrieving and creating a healthy situation in the sick gardens.

**Decision on Disposal of Avro Aircraft by Indian Airlines**

\*336 **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided to dispose of its Avro-748 fleet and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA** May I know whether the reports of the inspectors were brought to the notice of Government that some of these Avros were a hazard for the passengers if they were not immediately withdrawn from service?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** I am not aware of any such report. In fact, Dr Dhavan who has been asked to go into the question with the assistance of assessors from Air India and other allied organisations is still busy with his examination of all aspects of Avros, particularly with reference to their operational capacity.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA** May I know whether the pilots' association or those who are working in the Avros have brought it to the notice of Government that if part of the fleet were not withdrawn, they will be a hazard to the travelling public?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** Some doubts were expressed by the pilots, but every attempt has been made to satisfy them and the pilots are flying the Avros, and no hazards are being taken so far as the airworthiness of the aircraft is concerned.

For the benefit of the hon Member, I may tell him that as many as 33 other civil operators are using these very aircraft and in over 30 countries, and there are as many as 170 aircraft flying today including these civil operators and also seven Air Forces besides ours.

**Import of Aluminium by M M T C.**

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338 **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**

**SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(i) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has refused to handle import of aluminium

(b) whether the Ministry of Heavy Industry had approached MMTC to undertake this responsibility following Government's decision to import 10 000 tonnes of aluminium from Canada to meet the shortage and

(c) if so the broad outlines of the policy of Government in this regard and expected shortage of aluminium during the current year?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE)** (a) to (c) The question of import of 10 000 tonnes of E.C. grade aluminium to meet the present shortage of the metal in the country is under consideration. The agency

which would handle import of the metal has not been determined so far.

श्री रामानन्दर शास्त्री . 10,000 टन ई सो प्रेड एल्युमिनियम के आयात का प्रश्न कितने समय से विचाराधीन है और ऐसा और कितना समय इसको अन्तिम रूप देने में प्राप लगाएंगे ?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** The problem is that recently because of the acute power shortage, the production of EC grade aluminium has come down. As against a production of 1,79,000 in 1972 it came down to 1,54,000 in 1973.

श्री रामानन्दर शास्त्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अर्थात् तक एजेन्सी निर्बाधित नहीं की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसमें इतना विलम्ब क्यों कर रही है। इसका कोई कारण तो होना चाहिए। अगर कोई कारण है, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें। एजेन्सी के बारे में फैसला कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE:** This import is not a canalised item. MMTC is normally concerned only with canalised items. Since this particular problem came up of late after the acute shortage of power, we are thinking of finalising this quite soon. As it at present stands, since it is not a canalised item, MMTC has not taken it over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Beds available in public and private sector hotels**

\*322. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total bed strength available in the hotels in the public and private sector, separately;

(b) the requirements of the country during the next three years; and

3753 LS-2.

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI):** (a) The total available capacity in 194 hotels which have been approved by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists is at present 12,110 rooms. Of these, 13 hotels with 1,615 rooms are in the public sector and the remaining 181 hotels with 10,495 rooms in the private sector.

(b) It is estimated that by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan period, 15,000 additional hotel rooms will be required to accommodate the 8,00,000 tourist arrivals expected by then.

(c) In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation and Air India have plans for the construction of a number of hotels/motels. The Department of Tourism itself has a number of supplementary accommodation projects for middle and low income group tourists in the form of Rest Houses in Wild Life Sanctuaries, Tourist Bungalows, Reception Centres-cum-Motels, and Youth Hostels at several places in the country. The private sector is also encouraged to set up more hotels by means of various incentives offered in the form of fiscal reliefs, financial assistance in the form of interest bearing loans, priority consideration for essential requirements, etc.

**Scheme for putting up Camping Sites at Semnath**

\*325. **SHRI VEKARIA:**

**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme for putting up 'Camping Sites' at Semnath;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism have under consideration a proposal to set up 19 camping sites in India including one at Somnath.

(c) The estimated expenditure would be approximately Rs. 1 lakh.

(d) Subject to availability of funds, this scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan period.

**Increase in Trade between India and Yugoslavia**

326. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI RAMKANWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the percentage of rise in Indo-Yugoslav trade this year as compared to the last year; and

(b) the items of trade which would be exchanged between the two countries?

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

(a) It is difficult to estimate the precise percentage increase in Indo-Yugoslav trade during the current year in the context of the present international trading environment and the trading system between India and Yugoslavia having been switched over to the convertible currency system with effect from 1st January, 1973. However the trade according to the trends available show an increase of about 15 per cent.

(b) The main items that would be exchanged between the two countries include leather, rubber manufactures including tyres and tubes, tea, spices including black pepper, HPS groundnuts, various engineering items like wire ropes, air-conditioning equipments/parts, bicycle components, autoparts/ancillaries/spares, marine paints etc. on the side of exports from India and imports from Yugoslavia would include agricultural/crawler tractor parts, capital goods, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, paper and paper products, newsprint, mercury, lead, fertilisers, etc.

**Setting up of an Air Safety Board**

\*327. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of setting up of an air safety board in the country;

(b) if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken; and

(c) the broad outlines of the responsibility proposed to be entrusted to this new body and whether it would be an organisation which will function independent of the International Airports Authority?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Committee set up to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department, which also examined this matter, has submitted its interim report and it will take some time for Government to take a decision thereon. However, a statement giving the gist of the recommendations made by the Committee in its interim report is placed on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6433/74].

**Accumulation of confiscated articles at Ballard Pier, Bombay**

\*331. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large heaps of costly smuggled goods and cars used for carrying goods which have been confiscated by the customs, are lying in the open at Ballard Pier in Bombay;

(b) whether owing to exposure, the goods are getting damaged and there is also a possibility of their being stolen; and

(c) why are they not disposed of quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Due to large number of seizures of smuggled goods in the recent past and because of paucity of storage godowns, some seized goods and vehicles were temporarily stored in the compound of Bombay Custom House located at Ballard Estate. The Custom House has since then acquired suitable godown space and the seized goods lying in the Custom House compound are being removed to that godown.

(b) During the temporary storage of the goods in the Custom House compound, proper arrangements were made to prevent damage to the goods due to exposure and the goods were guarded by armed police guards to prevent thefts.

(c) The goods cannot be disposed of unless the formalities regarding confiscation of goods in departmental adjudication proceedings, appellate remedies, and the court cases if any, are finalised.

**Agreement for loan from France**

\*332. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has recently granted to India a loan of 274 million Francs; and

(b) if so, how this would be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir; two financial Protocols for a total sum of FF 274 million representing French aid to India for 1974-75 were signed between the Governments of India and France on 8-2-1974.

(b) The first protocol is for a credit of FF 214 million out of which of FF 129 million are ear-marked to finance imports from France of goods and services required for industrial projects and heavy equipment and FF 85 million are earmarked for import of light equipment, components, spare parts, chemicals, fertilizers and industrial raw materials from France. The second relates to a credit of FF 60 million to enable India to finance import of goods and services from France for the projects and programmes of the departments of Atomic Energy and Space.

**Construction of Aerodrome at Simla**

\*333. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for an aerodrome at Simla in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) the likely date by which the aerodrome would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). At the request of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, a team of officers of the Civil Aviation Department and Central Public Works Department inspected some sites in June 1973 for the possible development of an aerodrome near Simla and found that a site at Jabbarhatti might have the necessary potential. Instructions have been issued to Indian Airlines and the Director General of Civil Aviation for carrying out the necessary traffic and technical detailed surveys as quickly as possible.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

**Decline in India's Share of Exports in World Trade**

\*334 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the trends in India's exports and imports during the last three years;

(b) whether despite increases in our exports, the share of India's exports in the world trade as a whole has been showing a continuous decline during the above period; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(a) The trend in India's exports and imports during the last three years was as follows:—

(Rs. Crores)

	Imports	Exports (incl. re-exports)
1970-71 . . . . .	1634	1535
1971-72 . . . . .	1825	1608
1972-73 . . . . .	1797	1961

(b) and (c). No, Sir, according to the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics the declining trend noticed in pre-

vious years in India's share in world trade has been arrested in 1972 as will seen from the following table:—

Year	P.C. Share of India's exports in world exports (excl. Centrally planned economies)%
1968 . . . . .	0.83
1969 . . . . .	0.76
1970 . . . . .	0.73
1971 . . . . .	0.66
1972 . . . . .	0.66

**Fuel uplift from Indian airports by foreign airlines**

**\*335. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:**

**SHRI RAM PRAKASH.**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the reaction of the foreign airlines to the request made by Government for reduction of fuel uplift from Indian airports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): All foreign airlines have accepted the need for utmost economy in fuel consumption in view of the world wide fuel crisis and are extending their co-operation in this regard.

**Number of Casual Labourers Retrenched in Indian Airlines**

**\*337. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:**

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have retrenched any casual labourers after the start of the last strike; and

(b) if so, the total number thereof and the stations from which they have been retrenched?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Casual labour used to be engaged in Indian Airlines for work of a temporary nature or to meet shortages due to leave, absenteeism, etc. The number of casual labourers employed in Indian Airlines in different regions immediately prior to the lockout was as follows:—

Bombay region	64
Calcutta region	14
Delhi region	201
Madras region	130

With the introduction of new shift pattern and elimination of wasteful practices which has resulted in increased productivity, the need for the employment of Casual labour has not so far arisen.

**Increase in Trade with E.C.M. Countries**

**\*339. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the trade with the European Common Market Countries;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the steps envisaged to explore the trade opportunities and to exploit the export potential?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The steps taken to increase the trade with open European Common Market countries, *inter alia* include our efforts to secure elimination/reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and other export promotion measures such as implementation of Commercial Development Programmes on bilateral basis, exchange of trade delegations, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, holding of Joint Commission meetings, etc.

As a result of our efforts several concessions have been secured in the past from the Community as well as from the individual member states. These include substantial tariff reductions obtained under the Jute and Coir Agreement, tariff suspensions in regard to a number of items of export interest to India e.g. East India Kipps, tea, certain spices etc. Further improvements to the Community's GSP scheme for 1974 has already been secured.

A Commercial Cooperation Agreement has been concluded with the E.C.M. with the objective of developing trade exchanges on the basis of comparative advantage and mutual

benefit. Our trade with ECM countries has been showing an upward trend.

The steps envisaged to explore the trade opportunities and exploit the export potential would include our continued efforts to secure the liberalised measures in the tariff and non-tariff fields. These also include efforts to intensify other promotional activities such as the Commercial Development Programme, Exchange of trade teams, expansion of export production base.

**Amount Spent on Assessing the Proficiency of the Pilots in Flying Standards**

\*340. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines spent a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores during the second half of 1973 for assessing the proficiency of the pilots in flying standards;

(b) whether in normal course the pilots are examined every six months for this purpose at the time of licence renewal; and

(c) if so, the reasons for spending such a huge amount of money in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). As a result of putting into operation bigger and more complex aircrafts, it becomes increasingly necessary for an airline to up-date the skills of its pilots and others in the interest of safety. In the normal course airline pilots are subjected to certain tests twice a year and certain other tests once a year but the Director General of Civil Aviation is empowered to enforce the tests any time he considers it necessary. It was decided to re-assess the general flying and instrument flying proficiency of commanders as lack of pilot skill was determined as being the cause of a

number of accidents to Indian Airlines aircraft.

The expenditure on this account was Rs. 20.03 lakhs for the second half of 1973.

**Payment of Interest to Account Holders of P.O. Savings Bank Accounts**

3180. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the post offices are at present giving all the facilities and the same rate of interest to their depositors as are being given by the nationalised banks and if not the features which are exclusive for the nationalised banks and what steps are being taken to introduce the same features in post office savings banks also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The facilities and the rate of interest given to holders of Post Office Savings Bank accounts compare favourably with those given by the nationalised banks to their depositors. The Post Office Savings Bank account-holders have also the advantage of participating in the prize incentive scheme introduced by the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश के रामसेन जिले में सिबाई बुकिंगघरों के विस्तार के बारे में कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम की योजना

3181. श्री जंगा चरण हीरान्त : क्या जिले संबंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रामसेन जिले के बैरगंज, बेगमगंज तथा झिलवानी विकास क्षेत्रों में सिबाई बुकिंगघरों के विस्तार के लिये भारतीय कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम की 1.14 करोड़ रुपये की एक निर्य योजना की

व्यवहारिता की भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के एक दल ने हाल में जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में अब तक आये क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

किस संशालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी): (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंक ने, सितम्बर, 1973 में, कृषि पुनर्निर्माण निगम को रायसिन जिला की गैरतगज, बेगमगंज तथा मिलबानी तहसीलों के निचे दो लक्षु सिंचाई योजनाएं भेजी थी ।

(ख) इन योजनाओं पर होने वाले सम्भावित व्यय आदि के बारे में निगम द्वारा अध्ययन किया गया है तथा इन योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

#### Unemployment in U.P. Handloom Industry

3182. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of handloom workers of U.P. have been rendered unemployed as a result of short supply of yarn;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the fall in production recorded; and

(c) what steps are being taken to relieve the difficulties of the handloom workers of U.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have no such information.

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

#### 'कोसा' कपड़े का विकास

3183. श्री बंगल चरण वीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कपड़ा उद्योग विशेषकर 'कोसा' के कपड़े के विकास के लिये कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इस योजना की प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ताकि कोसा कपड़ा उद्योग में लगे लाखों मजदूरों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार हो सके ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### Increase in Printing of Notes

3184. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an enormous increase in the number of notes printed during January-February, 1974 over the earlier estimates;

(b) if so, the exact number of notes printed during these two months over the estimates made earlier and to what extent the circulation of notes had gone up as a result thereof; and

(c) the estimates for printing of notes during the next six months and what restraints are exercised in this matter? .

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



(b) Notes are printed in the Nasik Press in accordance with RBI indent. 458.25 million pieces of notes valued at Rs. 296.625 crores were printed in January, 1974. The corresponding figures in February, 1974 were 414 million pieces valued at Rs. 241.80 crores. Circulation of currency is different from printing of notes and is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India having regard to the needs of the economy. The currency in circulation amounted to Rs. 5808 crores in December, 1973, Rs. 5987 crores in January, 1974 and Rs. 6169 crores in February, 1974.

(c) The estimates of notes to be printed during April—September, 1974 is 2300 million pieces valued at Rs. 1460.50 crores.

The currency in circulation forms a part of the total money supply with the public and appropriate measures adopted from time to time to restrain the monetary expansion consistent with the needs of the economy.

**Introduction of new note of Rs. 50 denomination**

**3186. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL  
MANI TEWARI:**

**SHRI LAMBODAR BALIAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 50-rupee currency notes this year;

(b) whether the number inscribed with red-ink on the 20-rupee currency notes is washable with hot water or sodasoap water; and

(c) whether Government will keep this aspect in mind while printing the 50-rupee notes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.  
R. GANESH):** (a) Government propose to introduce 50-rupee note but

whether it will be issued this year is difficult to indicate.

(b) The number on 20-rupee note is printed in black ink and is not at all washable with hot water or soda soap water.

(c) All inks on the currency notes are tested for resistance to mild acid, alkali soap solutions as well as for other end-properties and there will be no exception in regard to inks for the 50-rupee note.

**Pay Scales of Employees in Indian  
Airlines :**

**3186. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Indian Airlines and their category-wise break-up as Officers and other categories together with their respective pay scales; and

(b) whether there is great difference in the pay scales of officers and other categories of employees and if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ  
BAHADUR):** (a) A statement showing the number of employees in Indian Airlines, their break-up as Officers and workmen and their scales of pay is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6439/74].

(b) No, Sir. In fact there are several instances where the emoluments of officers do not compare favourably with those of certain categories of workers.

**Amount spent on Tourism Publicity Campaign abroad during 1973-74**

3187. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent during the year 1973-74 on publicity campaign abroad to promote the growth of tourism in the country; and

(b) how far has it helped to earn foreign exchange during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Approximately Rs. 95.70 lakhs has been spent during the year 1973-74 against a provision of Rs. 95.77 lakhs on publicity abroad to promote tourism to India.

(b) As a result of the publicity and promotional campaign launched abroad alongwith other measures taken by the Department to promote tourism, and a certain momentum achieved in the growth of tourist traffic the tourism exchange earnings from tourism during 1973 increased by Rs. 19.20 crores. During 1973, the estimated foreign exchange earnings from tourism were Rs 67.50 crore against Rs. 48.30 crore during 1972.

**Delivery of HS-748 Aircraft to Indian Airlines**

3188. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven HS-748 aircraft, made by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., are awaiting delivery to the Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, when they are being delivered and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Hindustan Aero-

nautics Ltd. have not yet indicated any definite date for the delivery of these aircraft.

**पूर्वी जर्मनी को निर्यात**

3189. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 में पूर्वी जर्मनी को किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा में उसका मूल्य क्या है ;

(ग) उस देश को देशीय सामान के निर्यात के बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना और नीति क्या है ; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में उस देश को अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है :—

(करोड़ रुपये)

(ख) 1970-71	—	24.56
1971-72	—	17.95
1972-73	—	15.08

(ग) सरकार की नीति सभी देशों को निर्यात बढ़ाने तथा उनमें बिबिधता लाने की है जिनमें पूर्व जर्मनी भी शामिल है। भारतीय मास को घाटे बढ़ाने तथा लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये भारत व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल आदि संस्थानों के प्रतिरक्त, नियमित रूप से वार्षिक लिपिबद्ध मेले में भाग लेता रहा है ?

(ब) पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ व्यापार योजनाएँ कैलेंडर वर्ष के आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं। वर्ष 1974 की व्यापार योजना के अनुसार जर्मनी को लगभग 40.10 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के निर्यात करने का प्रस्ताव है।

### विषय

1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान पूर्व जर्मनी को निर्यात की गई प्रमुख वस्तुएँ

1. तेल रहित खली
2. कमाई हुई तथा अर्ध-कमाई हुई चमडिया तथा खालें
3. तैयार चमडा तथा कुटवीअर सहित चमडे का सामान
4. साधित अन्न
5. काटन बैस्ट
6. काजू गिरिया (टूटी हुई)
7. चाय
8. पटसन निर्मित वस्तुयें
9. तम्बाकू
10. काली मिर्च तथा अन्य मसाले
11. इंजीनियरिंग माल जिसमें फिटिंग्स, स्टील प्राइप ट्यूबें और सैनिटरी फिटिंग्स शामिल हैं।

### कनाडा से आयात का मूल्य

3190. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1974-75 में कनाडा से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं का भारतीय मुद्रा में अनुमानित मूल्य क्या होगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-सूची (बी ए० सी० जांच) : वर्ष 1974-75 में कनाडा से किये जाने वाले आयातों के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाना इस अवस्था में सम्भव नहीं है।

सिड्डीकेट बैंक की आगव प्रवेश में बंगलापत्तले स्थित शाखा में चोरी

3191. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : क्या जिल्ला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सिड्डीकेट बैंक की बंगलापत्तले (आंध्र प्रदेश) स्थित शाखा में फरवरी, 1974 से 14 लाख रुपये के मूल्य से अधिक के सोने और नकदी की चोरी हो गयी थी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

जिल्ला मंत्री (श्री वसन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). सिड्डीकेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि 15-16 फरवरी, 1974 की रात को बैंक की बेंगलापत्तले शाखा के आहाते में चोर घुस आये थे, उन्होंने दो तिबोरियों को तोड़कर खोल लिया और नकद 26,482 68 रुपये और लगभग 11 7 लाख रुपये की कीमत के जवाहरात ले गये। बैंक ने राज्य पुलिस में मामला दर्ज करवा दिया है और पुलिस द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। बैंक ने अपने सूचित किया है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और चोरी का कुछ माल पुलिस द्वारा बरामद कर लिया गया है।

**Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries**

3192. **SHE S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposal made by Government of Sri Lanka for the formation of an association of natural rubber producing countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheme to Expand Madras Airport**

3193 **SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to expand Madras Airport, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b) Extension and strengthening of the taxi-track and apron system of the Madras Airport are in hand. The new schemes proposed to be taken up for the expansion of the Madras Airport include extension of international arrival hall, domestic apron and domestic baggage claim area and provision of improved/ additional equipment for navigation, approach and landing of aircraft.

**Development of Tourist Centres in Tamil Nadu during Fifth Plan**

3194. **SHE S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop some tourist centres in

Tamil Nadu during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the names of the proposed spots and other features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):** (a) and (b) In the Central Sector the Tourism Bungalow at Rameshwaram and the Youth Hostel at Madras will be completed in the first year of the Fifth Plan. In addition, subject to the availability of funds after undertaking a feasibility study the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to expand its complex at Mahabalipuram and the Travellers Lodge at Madurai, construct a motel at Kanya Kumari, strengthen its transport unit at Madras and expand its duty free shop at the Madras international airport.

**Amount Advanced to Madhya Pradesh under Preferential Rates of Interest Scheme**

3196. **SHRI G C. DIXIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was advanced to Madhya Pradesh under the Scheme of Preferential Rates of Interest during the year 1972-73;

(b) whether the information with regard to the total number of recipients of loans under Preferential Rates of Interest Scheme, districtwise has been collected; and

(c) what concessions, advantages or preferences are given in this regard to the residents of the districts characterised as Backward and what have been their effect in practice on the concerned districts of Madhya Pradesh?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Differential Rates of Interest Scheme, which was put into operation in June 1972. The available data regarding the outstanding advances of the public sector banks under

this scheme as at the end of June, 1973 in Madhya Pradesh are given below:

Number of Accounts	Amount outstanding
4302	Rs. 16.90 lakhs

(b) The compilation of overall figures of advances made under the scheme is currently being undertaken only on a Statewise basis by different banks and not on districtwise basis.

(c) The Scheme is at present in force in Madhya Pradesh in 37 districts which are either classified as industrially backward or are covered by SFDA/MFAL programmes. Under this Scheme, loans upto Rs. 1,500/- for working capital and upto Rs. 5,000/- for term loan are advanced on a concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent only and without any margin to eligible borrowers for productive ventures.

#### Bank Advances made to Priority Sector

3197. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of bank advances made to priority sector categories as compared to the total advances made during the last three years, Statewise;

(b) the number of applications for advances received by the nationalised banks during the above period; and

(c) the number of applications for advances sanctioned and total credit

advanced in each State upto December, 1973?

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

(b) and (c). Public sector banks do not currently compile data regarding the number of applications for advances received by them or the number of applications sanctioned

#### House Rent Allowance Payable to Central Government Employees

3198. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to House Rent Allowance payable to Central Government Employees in the context of the recommendations made in Third Pay Commission's Report;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) and (c). A statement indicating Government's decisions on the relevant recommendations of the Commission in so far as employees belonging to classes II, III and IV are concerned, is laid on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.	Decision of Government.
1	The rates of House rent allowance should be as follows :—	Accepted.
	<u>Class of city/town Rates of H.R.A.</u>	
	(i) A, B-1 & B-2 15% of pay	
	(ii) 'C' 7½% of pay.	
	[Vide Chapter 56, para 29(ii)]	
2	The concept of "urban agglomeration" recommended for the grant of Compensatory (City) Allowance should not be applied for the grant of House Rent Allowance.	Accepted. The existing criteria relating to territorial limits for grant of House Rent Allowance should continue to apply.
	(Vide Chapter 56, para 30).	
3	(a) Production and verification of rent receipts should be made compulsory in all cases.  (b) However, the employees who are at present drawing house rent allowance without production of rent receipts should be allowed this facility so long as they claim the same amount of house rent allowance as they are receiving at present. This concession should apply to fresh entrants also.	(a) Accepted provided that the employees including fresh entrants drawing pay up to Rs. 750 p.m. in the revised— scales of pay shall not be required to produce rent receipts for verification.  (b) Accepted subject to existing rules regarding exemption from production of rent receipts except in the case of fresh entrants to home the decision at (a) will apply.
	[Vide Chapter 56, para 29(iv)]	

**Expansion of Foreign Companies**

3199. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**  
**SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the foreign companies which have applied for expansion of their production and thereby dilution of their equity given to percentage of corporate holdings at the time of submission of applica-

tion and percentage of foreign corporate holdings on implementation of C.C.I.'s consent?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**  
As per available data the names of the foreign companies who have been granted consents by the Controller of Capital Issues for dilution of their equity arising out of their expansion

during the last two years, are given below:

Name of the Company	Percentage of foreign corporate holding at the time of submission of application to CCI.	Percentage of foreign corporate holding (approx.) on implementation of CCI's consent.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Motor Industries Co. Ltd. . . . .	57.5%	51%
2 English Electric Co. of India Ltd. . . . .	75%	66.2/3%
3 J. Stone & Co. (India) Ltd. . . . .	100%	60%
4 Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . . .	65%	55.4%
5 Widia (India) Ltd. . . . .	60%	57%
6 Fenner Cockill Ltd. . . . .	55%	94%
7 Bata India Ltd. . . . .	100%	66.3/4%
8 Philips India Ltd. . . . .	69.2%	60%
9 Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd. . . . .	100%	60%
10 Molins of India Ltd. . . . .	55.44%	50.83%
11 Goodyear India Ltd. . . . .	63.08%	59.93%
12 Guest Keen Williams Ltd. . . . .	60.27%	58.7%
13 German Remedies Ltd. . . . .	61.72%	39.29%

**Loss due to Strike by Textile Millmen in Bombay**

**3200. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the loss due to the long strike by Textile millmen in Bombay which has severely upset the production schedule of cloth; and

(b) if so, the loss sustained by Government during this period?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). The loss in production due to the strike is

estimated at 110 million metres of cloth and 2.5 million Kgs. of yarn.

Assessment of loss sustained by Government is not available.

**Agreement for Import of Fertilisers-**

**3201. SHRI K. MALLANNA  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into fresh contracts with other countries for the import of fertilisers during January—June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the terms and conditions of the agreements?

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

tracts concluded for import of ferti-  
lizers from East European countries  
and Democratic People's Republic of  
Korea during 1974, is attached.

(b) A statement showing the con-

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Country	Name of Com- modity	Quantity con- tracted M/T	Delivery sche- dule	Shipment made up to 12-3-74 M/T
1	G.D.R.	Muriate of Potash	180,000 firm+ 20,000 at Sel- ler's option	January-Dec. 74	31,200
2	U.S.S.R.	Urea	200,000	March-Dec. 74	Shipments to commence from this month.
	U.S.S.R.	Ammonium Sulphate	75,000	—do—	—do—
	U.S.S.R.	Muriate of Potash	50,000	—do—	5,615
3	Bulgaria	Urea	46,000	July-Dec. 74	—
4	D.P.R.K.	Urea	20,000	July-Dec. 74	—
5	Poland	Urea	1,80,000	March-Dec. 74	—

Licensing Policy for Expansion of  
Cotton Textile Industry

3202. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU;  
SHRI B. S. BHAIIRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have de-  
cided to introduce a new licensing  
policy for expansion of the cotton tex-  
tile industry; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.  
C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The mat-  
ter is under the consideration of Gov-  
ernment.

Indian Participation in Foreign  
Owned Companies

3208. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SINHA;  
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-  
DHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of  
100 per cent foreign owned companies  
operating in India;

(b) how many of them, after issuing  
the guidelines in respect of the Foreign  
Exchange Regulation Act, have agreed  
to have Indian participation and the  
names of those companies; and



(c) the action Government propose to take against those companies who have refused to have Indian participation or have shown reluctance in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Reference is invited to the list containing the names of 100 per cent subsidiaries of foreign companies furnished in reply to the unstarred question No. 191 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 19th February 1974 by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs,

(b) So far application from only one company has been received and it is under examination. The last date for making such applications under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is 30th June, 1974

(c) It is too early to furnished any information at this stage.

Names of the Countries with whom the question of newsprint shortage of India was taken up

3204 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the foreign dignitaries with whom the question of newsprint shortage in India had been taken up; and

(b) the assistance confirmed by these countries to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Since newsprint purchases are a commercial transaction Government have not so far considered it necessary to take up this matter with any foreign dignitaries

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Oil Crisis on production of Textile Mills

3205 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several textile mills in the country in general and Bombay in particular which depend on the Indian Oil Corporation for the supply of furnace oil are facing closure;

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

(c) whether some mills decided to have five days week, and

(d) to what extent this oil crisis have affected the production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. But the textile mills using furnace oil are facing difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of furnace oil. Some of these mills depend on the Indian Oil Corporation for the supply of furnace oil

(b) Plans to convert oil fired boilers to coal based boilers are being examined. Arrangement for equitable distribution of available supplies of Furnace Oil is being made.

(c) No such decision has been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) Production has not so far been affected to any significant extent owing to oil supply difficulties

Deputationists from State Government to Public Enterprises

3206. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy of not bringing more and more deputationists from State Government to public enterprises and asking the present incumbents to either opt for permanent absorption in public enterprise or to revert back to the parent office still stands;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) how many deputationists have opted for permanent absorption in public enterprises during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH)** (a) and (b) According to the Government's policy decisions taken about five years back, officers on deputation to Central Government public enterprises can remain on deputation to the undertakings only for a maximum period of two years in the case of posts with pay of Rs 2500-3000 or above, and three years in the case of other posts, at the end of which they have to exercise option for permanent absorption in the undertaking or reversion to the parent cadres. This policy still holds good. Government have issued the necessary instructions to the public enterprises asking them to implement this policy decision, in so far as the posts under them are concerned. This is also kept in view in respect of the posts in public enterprises appointments to which are made by Government.

(c) 360 deputationists have opted for permanent absorption in the public enterprises after the policy decision referred to in the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question till 30th September, 1973.

#### **Coal supply to Bangladesh**

3207 **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA**  
**SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHAHRIEF**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangladesh had asked for coal from India; and

(b) the broad outlines of the terms on which coal was supplied to Bangladesh by India during 1972-73?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE)** (a) and (b) During 1972-73 Government of India supplied 209,530 tonnes of coal to Bangladesh of which 50,000 tonnes were under Commodity and Relief Grants and the 3753 LS—3

balance under the Limited Payments Arrangement. Supplies under the Limited Payments Arrangement were at mutually agreed prices which were lower than the prices obtained elsewhere by the MMTC for exports of similar coals.

#### **Agreement between S.T.C. and Canada for Import of Newsprint**

3208 **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH**

**SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether State Trading Corporation of India has recently signed an agreement with Canada for the import of 50,000 tonnes of newsprint every year for the next five years,

(b) if so the terms and conditions thereof,

(c) whether the price of newsprint offered by that country is less than that demanded by USSR for the same quantity, and

(d) if so, the difference between the prices offered by both countries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE)** (a) S.T.C. have entered into a contract for supply of 35,000 tonnes per annum for five years.

(b) The agreement is with Export Sales, Canada and the price is based on the New York price plus a premium specified in the contract and is subject to escalation.

(c) and (d) Since the price of newsprint from Canada is subject to escalation and other conditions, which do not apply to the USSR supplies, it is difficult to compare the two

**Creation of Posts of Accountant Generals by Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

3209. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has created 20 posts of Accountant Generals at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a large scale creation of top posts when Government are strictly following a policy of economy in expenditure; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Posts of Accountants General carry the scale of Rs. 1800—100—2000—125—2250. After January, 1973, the Comptroller and Auditor General has, under the authority delegated to him, created 8 temporary posts in the Accountant General's grade with a view to gearing up the audit machinery to meet the increasing demands arising out of the discharge of his constitutional functions.

**Purchase of Components from Britain for Development of United Projects**

3210. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between the Government of India and the visiting British Parliamentary delegation has been reached for purchase of components for the development of project in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the aid would be provided by U.K. and the mode thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir. The recent Parliamentary delegation which visited India during the 30th January to the 7th February, 1974, was a Select Committee of British House of Commons on Overseas Development. Being a Select Committee delegation, no agreement was reached between this delegation and the Government of India. Their main objective was to enquire into the development prospects of third world countries with particular reference to the relationship between trade and aid; the debt burden; rural development; the effect of the developed countries import and adjustment policies; total income, its distribution and employment with particular emphasis on Agricultural Development and the effect on the overall British Aid Programme of U.K.'s entry into E.E.C. and to report to the British House of Commons.

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

बिल मंत्री से यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों की भेंट

3211. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की पंच यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने उनसे भेंट की थी ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने प्रतिनिधियों को वेतन वृद्धि का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वेतन वृद्धि किस तिथि से लागू होगी तथा उनके वेतन में कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के कुछ मंचों के छ प्रतिनिधियों के १३ दिसंबर, 197 को बिल मंत्री के साथ मुलाकात की।

(ख) जी नहीं। उन्हें तब तक कि उनके द्वारा उद्योग प्रयोगों की जांच की जायेगी।

(ग) नहीं, अब नहीं उठेगा।

**Fair Distribution of Nylon and Filament Yarns**

3212. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chairman of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Associations has sought intervention of the Prime Minister in securing fair distribution of rayon and nylon filament yarns; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the steps proposed in this regard?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

**STATEMENT**

Shri Maganlal H. Doshi Chairman Silk and Art Mills Association brought to the notice of P.M. the following facts:—

(1) The Government of India has not taken any decision on Tariff Commission's Reports on Rayon Filament Yarn, synthetic fibres spun yarn and nylon filament yarn for the last three years and regulation of distribution and prices of these yarn are being made through voluntary agreements which are unsatisfactory and are not being implemented faithfully by the spinners. More than 90,00,000 K. G. of yarn are yet to be delivered to the weavers by the spinners.

(2) Though the agreement between viscose filament yarn spinners and weavers expired on 31-12-1973 no new agreement has been signed during the last three months.

(3) The spinners of staple fibre yarn have not delivered more than a fraction of the yarn due from them in spite of repeated meetings in the Ministry.

(4) The Voluntary Agreement between nylon spinners and weavers does not include three manufacturers of nylon yarn.

2. The Tariff Commission Report on fair selling prices of viscose filament yarn was based on the costing of the spinners during the period 1967-1968. Since then there has been escalations in the cost of raw material (imported wood pulp), power and fuel and salary and wages. The Tariff Commission has been requested to update the fair prices after taking into account these escalations.

3. The Tariff Commission recommendations of fair selling prices of viscose staple fibre spun yarn are based on fair selling prices of viscose staple fibre as recommended by the Tariff Commission in its report of April, 1970. There have been escalations in the manufacturing cost of viscose staple fibre. As soon as the fair selling price of viscose staple fibre is updated, it will be possible for the Government to take a decision on Tariff Commission Report on fair selling prices of viscose staple fibre spun yarn.

4. The Tariff Commission Report on the fair selling prices of nylon yarn also suffers from the defects indicated in the case of viscose filament yarn.

5. With a view to avoid hardship to the weavers of art silk yarn, the spinners of the different types of yarns and the weavers were brought together to evolve a satisfactory arrangement for distribution and prices of these yarns. These voluntary arrangements have, by and large, been working satisfactorily till the end of

1972 Towards later half of 1973 conditions of the global scarcity have been felt in the procurement of imported raw material like wood pulp. There have also been strikes and lockouts in the spinning mills of viscose fibre yarn and viscose staple fibre. This has resulted in reduced availability of viscose staple fibre, and viscose fibre yarn during 1973. There has been a backlog in the supply of viscose fibre yarn and viscose staple fibre spun yarn to the weavers. Efforts are being made to persuade the spinners to effect supplies against backlog in terms of the voluntary agreement. The Voluntary Agreement between the weavers and spinners of viscose filament yarn expired on 31-12-1973. The weavers and the spinners have been in constant touch with each other with a view to evolve a satisfactory arrangement again.

6 In the case of nylon yarn the reduced global availability of caprolactum during 1973 resulted in reduction of production of nylon yarn to 50 per cent 60 per cent of the licensed capacity of the units. Here again with a view to avoid difficulty to the weavers, a voluntary agreement was signed between the spinners and weavers on 6th September 1973, providing for distribution of 75 per cent of the production of four major nylon spinners to actual users at mutually agreed prices. The two smaller units M/s Century Enka and M/s Shri Synthetic—who had not signed the voluntary agreement have now been advised to sign the agreement and

distribute 55 per cent of their production to actual users at mutually agreed prices.

**World Bank Loan for Market Yard Scheme in Andhra Pradesh**

3213 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has decided to offer Rs 35 crores as loan the purpose of development and expansion of market yards in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) if so, its quantum, terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Central aid to Kerala under Famine Relief Programme**

3214 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature of the Central assistance provided to Kerala under the famine relief programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) The reference is perhaps to the financial assistance given to the Government of Kerala towards relief measures undertaken on account of floods during the last three years, the particulars of which are indicated below.

(Rs in Crores)

	Loan	Grant	Total
1973-74	2 20	—	2 20
1971-72	2 55	0 24	2 79
1972-73	1 14	0 11	1 25

**Import of Urea from U.S.S.R.**

3215. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union have agreed to supply to India 2 lakh tonnes of urea during the current year to help our green revolution programme; and

(b) if so, the salient features regarding its terms?

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

(b) Urea will contain minimum 46 per cent of Nitrogen.

According to the terms of the contract, approximately 20 000 tonnes of urea will be delivered every month during the period March to December, 1974.

**Fall in Leather Exports due to lack of Shipping facilities**

3216. SHRI S. A. MURUGANUNTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the leather exports have come to a stand still due to lack of Shipping facilities, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is not correct that leather exports have come to a stand-still due to lack of shipping facilities. Some exporters are understood to be experiencing difficulties and all possible assistance is being extended to them.

**Delay in unloading of Newsprint at Madras Harbour**

3217. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether 2000 tons of Canadian newsprint was not unloaded for several weeks from Madras harbour inspite of acute shortage of newsprint in the country,

(b) reasons for delay in unloading the newsprint, and

(c) action if any, taken against officers responsible for this delay?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Scheme of A.R.C. re Disbursement of money to increase the pace of Agricultural programme**

3218. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance Corporation has drawn up a scheme to disburse Rs. 900 crores during the next five years to increase the pace of agricultural programmes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO): (a) and (b). According to a tentative programme of refinancing of agricultural investment credit dispensed through Land Development Banks, State Co-operative Banks and Commercial Banks, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation expects to be able to achieve a total disbursement of Rs. 900/- crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, provided resources are adequately available. The activities under this programme would be

minor irrigation, land development, development of plantations and orchards, subsidiary occupations like dairy poultry and piggery, storage and marketing, forestry farm mechanisation and fisheries to be taken in different States and Union Territories.

#### Export of Oil Seeds

3219 SHRI R B ULAGANAMBI  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of oil seeds exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1973,

(b) the FOB realisation of foreign exchange per tonne; and

(c) the names of countries to which oil seeds were exported and the names of exporters?

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) to (c). A statement showing export (quantity, value and unit value) of oil seeds, oilnuts and oil kernels together with the names of the countries to which ex-

ported during the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto September, 1973) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6440/73]

Export data beyond September, 1973 is not yet available. Names of exporters are also not available as firm-wise actual export statistics are not maintained.

#### Target for Export of Wagons during Fourth Plan

3220 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether target for export of Railway wagons for the Fourth Plan has been fully achieved, if so, the number of Railway wagons exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE). Year-wise export targets and export performance of Railway wagons, coaches and parts thereof during the Fourth Plan are given below:—

Year	Export Target (in Rs./Crores)	Actual Export (Rs. Crores)
1969-70 . . . . .	3.50	0.52
1970-71 . . . . .	10.00	2.11
1971-72 . . . . .	17.00	6.57
1972-73 . . . . .	15.00	3.20
1973-74 . . . . .	15.00	4.49 (Prov.) (April, 73—January, 74)

**Target of Export of Railway Wagons for 1st Year of Fifth Plan**

3221. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of Railway wagons to be exported to different countries during the first year of the Fifth Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It has been planned to export about 950 wagons valued at about Rs 10 crores during the first year of the Fifth Plan.

**Names of Foreign Countries who have asked Indian Jute Industry for Supply of Jute Goods**

3222. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries who have recently asked Indian Jute industry for the supply of jute goods; and

(b) the extent of increase in international demand for Indian jute goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Jute goods are exported to a large number of countries, the main markets being USA, U.K., USSR and Japan. There has been recently an increase in demand which can be estimated to be roughly around 20 to 25 per cent over the levels last year.

**Discontinuation of third shift in the textile mills in Bombay as a result of imposition of credit squeeze**

3223. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imposition of credit squeeze has resulted in discontinuation of the third shift in many of the textile mills in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures adopted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO): (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Planning Commission's disappointment at the performance of Public Sector and the policy of personnel recruitment to higher posts**

3224. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has expressed disappointment at the performance of the Public Sector and the personnel recruitment to higher posts; and

(b) if so, the main reason therefor and the steps being taken to make improvements in these field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government and the Planning Commission recognise that there is scope for improvement in the performance of public enterprises. An Action Committee on Public Enterprises appointed by Government has been engaged in an action oriented identification of the problems of the public enterprises. This Committee also *inter alia* made



some recommendations to Government in regard to the selection, appraisal and development of personnel holding the top posts in the Public Enterprises. Keeping these in view, Government have reviewed the Managerial Personnel Policy in respect of public enterprises and decided on the framework for a new Personnel Policy based on the need for giving sufficient autonomy to the enterprises in making appointments to posts below the level of General Manager so that the process of development of specialised skills, greater continuity, commitment to the enterprise and increased mobility are assisted. For appointments at the Top Level it was been decided to abandon the empanelment procedure followed till recently. Instead, a high level Selection Board comprising of eminent persons with experience of Top Personnel Selection is to be constituted to recommend suitable names for specific vacancies at the Top Level that may occur. The Board would also be vested with the responsibility of overseeing the management development efforts of the enterprises.

The other steps taken for improving the performance of Public Enterprises on the recommendation of the Action Committee include

- (i) strengthening of management,
- (ii) change in organisational structure at the plant and corporate level;
- (iii) improvement in plant management;
- (iv) decentralisation of maintenance activities;
- (v) provision of balancing and debottlenecking facilities;
- (vi) improvement in materials management, motivation, production planning and control;
- (vii) introduction of suitable machinery for timely review and control of operations;

(viii) better corporate planning;

(ix) strengthening of Research and Development activities and other technical services,

(x) strengthening of sales and marketing efforts,

(xi) improvement of industrial relations, and

(xii) Multi-shift operations

#### Issue of ad hoc Licence to Companies

3225 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is customary to grant *ad hoc* licence over and above AU and replenishment licence, and

(b) the names of companies to which such *ad hoc* licences have been issued during the last three years?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### Import of Newsprint from USSR

3226 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Soviet Union has demanded 500 dollars a tonne for newsprint, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Utilisation of licensed capacities of public sector enterprises**

3227. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the licensed capacity is being utilised in the public sector industries at present in the country, and

(b) the proposals to develop the public sector industries during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The information is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-6441/74]

(b) The information is given in statement-II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6441/74]

**Post Office Savings Bank deposit prize Scheme**

3228 SHRI P M MEHTA:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prize scheme for account holders in Post Office Savings Bank announced by the Postal Department has attracted a large deposits;

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

(c) how much money has so far been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank accounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The salient features of the prize incentive scheme are:—

(i) Persons having single or joint accounts or accounts in the

name of minors, which have a minimum balance of Rs. 200/- in their accounts during the specified periods, are entitled to participate in the draw for prizes.

(ii) For the financial year 1973-74 accounts, which have minimum balance of not less than Rs 200/- throughout the period between December, 1973 and March, 1974, will be eligible for participation in the draw for prizes. There will be 11,116 prizes totalling Rs 32,50,000 ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs 2,50,000.

(iii) From the year 1974-75 onwards, there will be two draws in a year. In each draw, there will be 11,116 prizes amounting to Rs. 20,50,000 ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 1 lakh. The first of these draws will cover the accounts having a balance of not less than Rs. 200 during the first half year period April to September. The other draw will cover the accounts having balance of not less than Rs. 200 during the second-half year period October to March.

(c) The net deposits in the Post Office Saving Bank accounts after the introduction of the Prize Incentive Scheme in October, 1973 till 31st December, 1973 was approximately Rs. 18 crores.

बर्ष 1973-74 में सर्वाधिक शीत-वस्तु होने वाले स्थानों के नाम

3229. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) उन पांच स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ बर्ष 1973-74 में सबसे अधिक शीत

पढी और उन स्थानों पर न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम तापमान कितनी-कितनी रिकार्ड किया गया ,

(ख) या इस सर्वथा अनपेक्षित शीत का किसी प्रकार के भौतिक परिवर्तनों से कोई सम्बन्ध है , और

(ग) कितने रुई, को तस्कनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी नहिषी) :  
(क) ज्योरा नीचे दिमे गये है —

स्थान का नाम	तारीख	तापमान डिग्री सेटीग्रेड में अधिकतम	न्यूनतम
बुरु (राजस्थान)	28-12-1973	15	-5
सीकर (राजस्थान)	7-2-1974	18	-5
सीकर (राजस्थान)	28-12-1973	20	-4
	7-2-1974	17	-4
	9-2-1974	17	-4
पिलानी (राजस्थान)	30-12-1973	20	-3
	7-2-1974	18	-4
	9-2-1974	18	-4
जैसलमेर (राजस्थान)	6-2-1974	17	-3
चण्डीगढ़	8-2-1974	17	-3

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उरता।

Deposits received under P.O. Savings Bank Prize Scheme

3231 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state-

Income Tax Payees having income of above Rs. 50 thousands

3230 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the latest available figures about the number of persons in the country paying Income-tax on an income of Rs 50 thousands or more?

(a) the number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts which had balances of more than Rs. 200/- each to their credit on 1st January, 1973 and 1st January, 1974, separately;

(b) the total amount in Post Office Savings Bank accounts on these two dates, separately; and

(c) the likely date when the first draw for prizes would be held?

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The information is being collec-

ted and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The first draw is likely to be held some time in July, 1974.

**Issue of ad-hoc licence to firm on the condition of export**

3232. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether it is Government's policy to issue ad hoc licence to all firms which give written commitment that they will make a net contribution through export of at least 20 per cent in respect of all the outgo of foreign exchange on their account?

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

**सूती कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना**

3233. श्री तुलन चन्द कल्लवार: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ राज्यों में कुछ और सूती कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना करने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वहाँ कब तक ये मिलें स्थापित होंगे, की सभावना है;

(ग) उन पाटियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें इस उद्देश्य के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(घ) जिन पाटियों को उन्नत लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं उनके द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में प्राप्त अनुभव तथा उनके द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अन्य उद्योगों सम्बन्धी सुझाव-सुझाव बताने क्या हैं; और,

(ङ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कितनी अन्य सूती कपड़ा मिलें स्थापित करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जालें) (क) से (घ). सरकार ने सूती कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना के लिए कोई योजना घोषित नहीं की है।

(ङ) चतुर्थ योजना अवधि के दौरान, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र में 22 सूती कपड़ा मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं।

**पांचवी योजना के लिये विदेशी सहायता**

3234. श्री मूल चन्द डाला: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हमें किन-किन देशों को कितनी-कितनी सहायता किन-किन शर्तों पर मिलेगी?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): पांचवी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मसौदे में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि के दौरान 4008 करोड़ रुपये तक की सकल विदेशी सहायता के उपयोग की परिकल्पना की गयी है। पांचवी आयोजना की अवधि में उपयोग में लायी जाने वाली सम्भावित विदेशी सहायता की रकम अतः पहले से बचनबद्ध सहायता के उपयोग और मार्गस्थ सहायता और नवी बचनबद्धताओं पर निर्भर करेगी। चूंकि कई देश वार्षिक आधार पर ही बचन देते हैं इसलिए यह बताया कठिन है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान प्राप्त होने वाली सम्भावित सहायता की रकम कितनी होगी परन्तु अनुमान है कि बतायी गयी मात्रा तक विदेशी सहायता विभिन्न मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं से प्राप्त हो जायगी।

**Requirement of Cotton Cloth after Fifth Plan**

3235 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) what would be the increased requirement of cotton cloth at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Projections and Targets for production of cotton cloth reviewed against the requirements during the Fifth Five Year Plan period have not yet been finalised

**Foreign Exchange earned on account of Export of Electronic Goods**

3236 SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India has entered the export market in electronic goods in a big way,

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the foreign exchange earned during 1971-72 and 1972-73,

(c) which are the important undertakings both in public and private sectors functioning in this field, and

(d) the main features of the programme in the Fifth Plan for the development of the electronic industry and the foreign exchange expected to be earned on that account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) India is already exporting electronic goods

Major items of electronic goods currently being exported are Radio receivers and components, data processing machines, telephone and teleprin-

ter machines, public address equipment, electronic components etc Efforts are being made to strengthen export base by introducing new items and bringing in more exporters in export field and by setting up of Santa-cruz Export Processing Zone

Exports of electronics goods during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (so far) have been follows

Year	Value
1971-72	Rs 5 59 crores
1972-73	Rs 4 19 crores
1973-74	1 6 04 crores

(April-Dec 1973)

(c) Some of the important undertakings in this field are —

- 1 IBM WORLD TRADE CORPORATION
- 2 BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD
- 3 INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES
- 4 HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD
- 5 PHILIPS INDIA LTD
- 6 MULCHANDANI RADIO & APPLIANCES
- 7 MURPHY INDIA LTD
- 8 TELEFUNKEN INDIA LTD
- 9 ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF INDIA
- 10 ASIAN ELECTRONICS PVT LTD.
- 11 SEMI CONDUCTORS LTD

(d) The Electronics Commission had formulated a plan for the development of the Electronics Industry during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The plan, which has been accepted by the Planning Commission, envisages a total investment of Rs 253 crores, which is expected to generate

a production of Rs. 2300 crores worth of electronic goods during the Fifth Plan period.

Following targets for export of electronic goods have been laid down by the Department of Electronics:—

(Rs. in crores)

	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	Total 74-79
1 Exports from local production	9	11	14	18	23	75
2 Smtacruz EPC	25	40	50	50	50	215
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>290</b>

**Amount of Newsprint imported during the Fourth Plan**

3237. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount of newsprint imported during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) The amount of newsprint imported during the Fourth Five Year Plan period is as follows.—

Year	Quantity (M T.)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1969-70	1,55,082	1,857.15
1970-71	1,44,212	1,873.27
1971-72	2,06,856	2,758.52
1972-73	1,53,848	2,051.98
1973-74	60,152	817.08

(April-Aug. 1973)

**Conference of Confederation of Asian Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

3238. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Confederation of Asian Chamber of

Commerce and Industry was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed therein and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

(b) A statement is attached.

**STATEMENT**

It is learnt that the main conclusions and recommendations of the Fifth Conference of the Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry were as follows:

(1) The Conference considered it imperative that respective Governments be urged to:

- (i) arrange a progressive restructuring of energy base and encourage research into alternate sources of energy;
- (ii) encourage the exploration of the oil resources of the region both inland and offshore, and, for this purpose, give realistic incentives at all levels; and
- (iii) initiate commodity agreements to bring greater parity in price-levels in commodities.

(2) The Conference expressed hope that the operations of Asian Development Bank would be further enlarged and diversified to meet shortage of capital.

(3) CACCI would undertake to initiate a study of current factors affecting the climate for investment in member countries;

(4) CACCI would undertake a detailed study of existing trade pattern in the region and examine the possibility of developing an overall trade and investment plan;

(5) In order to promote larger trade flows between countries and help correct trade imbalances:

(i) greater attention had to be paid to agricultural development including creation of Asian Buffer Stock of food-grains;

(ii) the new Australian system of Tariff Preferences for developing countries as also steps taken by Japan were commended;

(iii) the Asian Trade Expansion Programme had to be made fully operative and effective;

(iv) long-term arrangements and treaties between countries should be entered into to step up intra-regional trade;

(v) the handicaps in the way of setting up of the Asian Clearing Union and the Asian Reserve Bank had to be removed;

(vi) it was hoped that satisfactory arrangements for relatively stable currency values would be devised.

(6) CACCI Commission on Transport, Communication and Shipping would continue to work towards the solution of shipping and ocean freight problems in close liaison with the ECAFE Centre for Shipping, Information and Advisory Services. CACCI would study the feasibility of regional co-operation in this field. A uniform and universally acceptable

code of conduct for liner Conferences had to be adopted particularly in respect of freight rates.

(7) The CACCI Commission of Asian Customs Brokers and Agents was constituted to promote the adoption of aligned system of export documentation throughout the region.

(8) A special Commission of CACCI was established to seek the co-operation of key agencies in the field of tourism.

(9) It was accepted that Chambers of Commerce in Member-countries of CACCI should keep themselves in close contact, exchange information on regular basis, sponsor trade and investment-promotion visits by delegations of businessmen, provide training facilities, organise exhibitions and product display, etc. The feasibility of establishing a Permanent Secretariat for CACCI would be studied.

#### Problems of Handloom Industry

3239. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since constituted a high-powered team to study the problems of handloom industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The Study Team which was constituted on the 29th December, 1973, consists of the following:—

(1) Shri B. Sivaraman, Vice-Chairman, National Commission on Agriculture & Member Planning Commission, New Delhi—Chairman.

(2) One representative each of the Governments of—

(i) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Assam

- (iii) Jammu & Kashmir
- (iv) Karnataka
- (v) Maharashtra
- (vi) Manipur
- (vii) Tamil Nadu, and
- (viii) Uttar Pradesh—Members.

(3) Shri Konda Lakshman Bapuji, Jayabarusayam 6-1-2/1, Secretariat Road, Hyderabad—Member.

(4) Shri Abid Ali Ansari, M.L.A., 27-Darul Shaifa, Lucknow—Member.

(5) Smt. Pupul Jayakar, Chairman, Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Promotion Corpn., Rouse Avenue, New Delhi—Member.

(6) Shri M Somappa, President, All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., 211—219, Bharti Bhavan, Frere Road, Bombay-400001—Member.

(7) Shri T. R. S. Vijayaraghavachari, Director, Tamil Nadu Handloom Finance & Trading Corporation Ltd, Madras—Member.

(8) Shri Mani Naryanswami, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce New Delhi—Member.

(9) Shri S K. Bagchi, Textile Commissioner, Post Box No. 11500, Bombay-400020—Member.

(10) Shri A. N Verma, Director, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi—Member-Secy

The terms of reference of the Study Team are—

- (i) to suggest programmes for development of the handlooms industry in the Fifth Plan;
- (ii) to suggest measures for the maximum utilisation of the export potential of the handloom sector;
- (iii) to suggest measures for building infra-structure and providing adequate inputs, particularly finance, to the handloom sector; and

- (iv) to review the position regarding reservation and to suggest changes in policy if necessary

#### Smuggling of Indian films into Pakistan

3240. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seized some Indian Films which were being smuggled into Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number and names of such films and the number of persons arrested and punished in this regard during the last six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There has been no seizure by the Customs authorities of Indian films being smuggled into Pakistan during the last six months;

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

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 sector 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. Extra vigilance is exercised in examination of suspected baggage and parcels sent out of the country. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes.



The question of augmenting anti-smuggling staff and further acquisition of fast sea-going launches, in addition to 20 launches for which order has already been placed, is under active consideration. The position is kept under constant review.

#### Export of T.V. Sets

3241. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian T.V. set manufacturers have made any plan to export T.V. sets to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Export of T.V. sets so far is negligible. Efforts are, however, being made by the T.V. manufacturers to explore markets for Indian T.V. sets, particularly in West European countries and UK.

#### Proposal to set up Jute Mills in Katwa (West Bengal)

3242. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to set up some Jute Mills in the Katwa Subdivision (West Bengal) situated on the bank of the Bhagirathi river, which is a jute-growing area and suitable for the purpose; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor

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

(b) The existing capacity and that in the pipeline is adequate to meet the demand for Jute goods.

#### Top posts lying vacant in Public Sector undertakings

3243. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many senior posts of Chief Executives were lying vacant in the public sector enterprises as on 31st December, 1973, the duration of their vacancies and the steps taken to fill the vacancies; and

(b) whether most of the public sector enterprises could not achieve production targets during the Fourth Plan due to absence of top functionaries being one of the important factors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The latest information regarding vacancies of Chief Executives of Public Enterprises as on 1-3-1974 and the steps taken to fill up these vacancies as well as the acting arrangements made are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6442/74].

(b) It would not be correct to state that the operations of Public Enterprises suffered due to a managerial vacuum during the Fourth Plan. Wherever, the appointment of a successor has taken time for various reasons, Government have made acting arrangements to ensure that the work does not suffer.

**Export of Finished Leather and  
Leather Goods**

**3244. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attitude of Government on the question of issuing quotas to the exporters of leather and its frequent talk on switching over to the export of finished leather and leather goods has induced many importing countries like U.K., Germany, France and Italy to look to alternative sources from where they would be assured of a regular supply of their requirements;

(b) whether there has been a fall in the prices and the non-fulfilment of contracts at the scheduled time has exposed the country to the risk of permanently losing some important traditional markets also; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such trends  
have come to the notice of Government. On the other hand, importers  
in these countries have expressed  
their willingness to buy finished  
leather and leather goods from India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government proposes to continue its policy of expanding exports of finished leather and leather goods and of reducing exports of semi-processed leather, and thereby earning more foreign exchange.

3753 LS-4.

**Leather Development Agency**

**3245. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a leather development agency; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up Leather Export Development Corporation is under consideration.

**Steps taken against Hoarders for  
creating artificial scarcity in  
Essential Commodities**

**3246. SHRI SHANKER RAO  
SAVTNT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hoarders are creating an artificial scarcity in some of the essential commodities in the country;

(b) if so, which are these commodities; and

(c) the steps taken to curb the activities of these hoarders and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Shortage of essential commodities like foodgrains, vanaspati, kerosene oil, coal, tyres and tubes has been reported from various parts of the country. While this may be partly due to hoarding, there are several other contributory factors also.

Provision for taking action against hoarders already exist in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and powers under the Act have also been delegated to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Further powers are also available under the D I R The Government of India have impressed on all the State Governments the need to enforce strictly the various control orders. The State Governments have strengthened their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with black-marketeers and hoarders. Action is taken against persons who violate the various control orders.

**Demand by All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association for a National Wage Policy and Workers participation in Administration**

3247 SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association has demanded national emoluments policy to recognise academic excellence and professional skills which may lead to a partnership system in administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association has, in one of their Memoranda relating to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission on the emoluments of Class I Services, suggested, *inter alia* that the emoluments policy must recognise academic excellence, professional skills and generally it should facilitate partnership system in public administration.

(b) The Third Pay Commission has, while recommending the pay scales of Class I Services/Posts taken into

account the duties and responsibilities of those Services/Posts, the difficulty and complexity of the tasks to be performed, the degree of supervision to be exercised, the qualifications required, the method of recruitment etc., The suggestions of the Confederation mentioned above would, however, also be taken into account while considering the recommendations of the commission relating to pay scales of Class I Services/ Posts.

**Help to Bangladesh Krishi Bank by Agricultural Refinance Corporation**

3248 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation of India is likely to extend help to Bangladesh Krishi Bank; and

(b) if so, the nature of the help to be rendered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Lack of Shipping facilities hampering export of Wagons**

3249. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of shipping facilities are hampering export of wagons; and

(b) the steps taken by Government during the last six months to meet the situation?

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

Railway wagons, at times, experience difficulties in securing adequate shipping space for export of wagons.

(b) As and when such shipping space problems are brought to the notice of this Ministry, these are immediately taken up with the concerned Shipping/Conference lines to secure coverage. Freight Investigating Officers of the D. G. Shipping Organisation located at four major ports also render sport assistance to shippers.

### नगरों का वर्गीकरण

3250. श्री संकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) देश में इस समय 'ए', 'बी' और 'सी' श्रेणियों के नगरों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) नगरों के वर्गीकरण की क्या कसौटी है और क्या सरकार का विचार विचार राज्य के कुछ नगरों को उचित श्रेणियों में शामिल करने का है?

वित्त प्रबन्धालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकारी निर्णयों की घोषणा से पूर्व प्रवर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नगर निवास प्रतिपत्ति भत्ते तथा मकान किराया भत्ते की मजूरी के उद्देश्य से वर्गीकृत नगरों की संख्या 329 थी। इस संख्या का श्रेणी-वार ब्योरा निम्नलिखित था :—

'ए' श्रेणी	.	.	5
'बी-1' श्रेणी	.	.	6
'बी-2' श्रेणी	.	.	16
'सी' श्रेणी	.	.	302

इन 329 नगरों के नामों तथा श्रेणी का विवरण-पत्र I सदन-पटल पर रखा गया है।

[प्रन्थाःय में रखा गया। [देखिए संख्या LT 6443/74] : जब तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकारी निर्णयों के अनुदेश जारी किये जायेंगे तब सूची में संशोधन किया जायगा।

(ख) विवरण-पत्र II सदन-पटल पर रखा गया है (प्रन्थाःय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-6443/74)

### Kandla Free Trade Zone

3251. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export potential of the Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) the value of goods exported from there during 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Organisation of ore producing countries

3252. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main ore producing countries, including India, have held some discussions on a proposal to form an organisation of ore producing countries, similar to that of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, India is a member of the Iron Ore Producers Club and holds periodic consultations with the Members of the Club as well as with other Iron Ore Producing countries.

रबड़-प्रधान उद्योगों को कच्चे रबड़ की  
सप्लाई

3253. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :  
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के  
इंदौर और रतलाम जिलों में विभिन्न रबड़  
प्रधान उद्योगों को जिनमें साइकिलों और  
मोटर-कारों के टायरों और ट्यूबों का निर्माण  
करने वाले कारखाने भी शामिल हैं, कितनी  
मात्रा में कच्चा रबड़ मplyाई किया गया;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक कारखाने का नाम  
क्या है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं;  
और

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक  
कारखाने का उत्पादन कितना कितना था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (जी  
ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य  
प्रदेश के खिला इन्दौर तथा रतलाम में रबड़  
के माल के विनिर्माताओं के नाम तथा गत  
तीन वर्षों में उनके द्वारा खरीदी गई रबड़ की  
मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रमांक	विनिर्माताओं के नाम	खरीदी गई रबड़	
		वर्ष	मात्रा (किग्रा० में)
1.	एस० कुमर एन्टरप्राइजिज (प्रा०) लि०, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, इन्दौर।	1970-71	42,485
		1971-72	22,100
		1972-73	96,158
2.	इंटरनेशनल रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, 11, किबे कम्पाउंड, इन्दौर	1970-71	1,100
		1971-72	500
		1972-73	900
3.	श्री सा एन्टरप्राइजिज, बिनानगर, इन्दौर	1970-71	कुछ नहीं
		1971-72	"
		1972-73	117
4.	कृष्णादास एण्ड सन्स, मोहू कैंट, इन्दौर	1970-71	कुछ नहीं
		1971-72	"
		1972-73	"
5.	एबरलास्टिंग रबड़ वर्कस लि०, जाधोरा, जिला रतलाम।	1970-71	कुछ नहीं
		1971-72	8,400
		1972-73	2,400

(ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है  
और सप्ता 5 टन पर रबड़ दी जायेगी।

**Foreign assistance for irrigation  
projects**

3254. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank and other  
international agencies are helping  
Government in the various projects  
for irrigation both new and extension  
of the existing projects throughout the  
country; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof,  
including the nature of assistance  
given and the amount of funds made  
available during 1972, 1973 and 1974?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) The International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, has provided assistance to the Shetrunji (Gujarat), Salandi (Orissa), Sone (Bihar) and Purna (Maharashtra) Irrigation Projects as also a tube-well irrigation projects in UP, in the early sixties for a total amount of \$ 45 million. More recently, it has provided assistance for the Kadana Irrigation Project in Gujarat and Pochampad Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh. The amount of assistance totalled \$ 74 million. Finance has also been provided for minor irrigation in several States

(b) No assistance was secured from the international agencies for major or medium irrigation projects in 1972, 1973 and 1974. However, the International Development Association had provided assistance for \$ 295 million during the year 1970 to 1973, of which \$ 206 million is for development of minor irrigation through exploitation of groundwater resources and land development in the States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

**Production in textile mills of West Bengal after take over**

3255 **SHRI R N BARMAN** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in the production of textile mills of West Bengal after their take over by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) and (b) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has not taken over any textile mills in West Bengal. As at the end of December, 1973, it

has however sanctioned reconstruction assistance of Rs 184.06 lakhs to six textile units out of which it has disbursed Rs 99.74 lakhs to five units.

**Visit by a trade team from Australia**

3256 **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade team from Australia has recently visited India,

(b) if so, the particulars of the discussions and agreements arrived at, and

(c) the extent to which such an agreement would be beneficial to India in the context of earning of foreign exchange?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE)** (a) to (c) No official trade team from Australia has visited India recently. However M/s David Jones Pty Ltd, a chain of Department Stores in Australia propose to organise a promotion of some Indian goods in their store in Sydney in May 1974. For this purpose, a purchase team from M/s David Jones visited India in November, 1973 and placed orders for goods worth about Rs 3 lakhs.

**Take-over of raw jute trade**

3257 **SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI**  
**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government for Government take-over of raw jute trade from private hands and

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

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

(b) It is the Government's declared objective to gradually take over the entire raw jute trade.

**Joint venture with Sri Lanka**

3258. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has invited any Indian industrialists to start joint ventures in that country in fertiliser, light engineering, textiles and allied fields; and

(b) if so, whether any decision in this regard has been taken, and if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress between the Sri Lanka Government and TELCO Ltd., Bombay, to set up an automobile components factory in Sri Lanka as a joint venture. The details of the project are yet to be worked out.

**Foreign Equity participation in Indian Industries**

3259. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the extent of the present foreign equity participation in Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHANTRAO CHAVAN): According to the latest available information which is as at the end of March, 1970, total outstanding foreign equity investment including proportionate share of free reserves, in Indian industries (including services) was Rs 6050 crores.

**Request made by Karnataka Government in regard to exemption of industries from credit restrictions**

3260. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has requested the Union Government to exempt some industries from the credit restriction as otherwise it would aggravate the unemployment problems, and

(b) if so, the particulars of such industries and the reaction of Central Government to the request?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESTWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to a communication addressed to the Finance Minister in December, 1973 by the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Association wherein it has been requested that small-scale industries in Karnataka may be exempted from the provisions of increased margins and restriction on limits imposed by the banks.

The Reserve Bank of India has advised the commercial banks that in the implementation of the credit policy banks should take due care to ensure that the credit requirements of the priority sectors, including small-scale industries are adequately met and the tempo built up in the past is sustained. The latest figures of sectoral distribution of credit also reveal that flow of bank funds to the priority sectors, including small-scale industries during the quarter ended 31st December, 1973 has been much higher than in the corresponding period of 1972. Further, in terms of the Reserve Bank's directive dated 24th December 1973 to the scheduled commercial banks small-scale industrial units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small-scale industries administered by the Reserve Bank of India have been exempted from the operation of the increased margins

prescribed earlier during the busy seasons by the Reserve Bank of India. Thus the small-scale industrial units in Karnataka as well as in other areas are not likely to be affected by the credit restrictions.

**Offices set up by S.T.C. in foreign countries during 1972-73**

3261. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the particulars of offices set up by the State Trading Corporation in foreign countries during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The S.T.C. opened two foreign offices during 1972-73, one at Dar-es-Salaam and the other at Dacca.

**Report of the Committee on export of electrical goods**

3262. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was appointed by Government to suggest a comprehensive strategy to step up export of electrical goods;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by this Committee; and

(c) if so, its main recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries has not set up a sub-committee on export promotion of electrical goods. The sub-Committee has not yet submitted any report.

**Workers affected by closure of processing departments by Ahmedabad textile mills**

3263. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of workers have been affected by the closure of processing departments in Ahmedabad textile mills owing to acute shortage of coal; and

(b) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Some workers were affected as a result of four textile mills in Ahmedabad reporting occasional closures during the months of January and February, 1974, owing to acute shortage of coal.

(b) Mills resumed working by arranging loans from Mill Owners Association Coal Pool. The authorities concerned with the movement of coal were also requested to rush coal to Ahmedabad.

**Assistance given by Industrial Development Bank of India to Industrial Plants Limited**

3264. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India gave assistance to the Industrial Plants Limited, a Birla concern;

(b) whether the promoters' own contribution to the project of manufacturing lathes for which Industrial Development Bank of India assistance was given, was trivial; and

(c) if so, the actual share of the promoters in percentage terms and the



assistance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). The Industrial Development

Bank of India has given the following direct financial assistance to M/s. Industrial Plants Limited in December, 1964 for its lathes manufacturing project:

*Rupees in lakhs*

<i>Underwriting of</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount developed and paid-up</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
Equity Shares . . . . .	10.00	9.97	9.97
Preference shares. . . . .	3.00	2.99	2.99
Total : . . . . .	13.00	12.96	12.96

The Industrial Development Bank of India had also sanctioned and disbursed refinance assistance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs to two banks against the loans given by the banks to the above company. No amount against this

assistance is outstanding.

According to the Industrial Development Bank of India, the project cost was Rs. 183.75 lakhs and the contribution by the promoters, directors, friends, associates etc. was as follows:—

*Rupees in lakhs*

Subscription to Share Capital. . . . .	15.00
Underwriting arrangements by promoters, directors etc. . . . .	7.00
Underwriting by Shantilal Thar (Associate of Birlas and Director as per Prospectus). . . . .	10.00
Unsecured deposits. . . . .	1.55
Internal accruals. . . . .	57.20
Total : . . . . .	90.75

**Review of Automobile Ancillary Industry by Tariff Commission**

of the Automobile Ancillary Industry; and

(b) by what date a final report is expected by the Ministry?

3265. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Tariff Commission in connection with review

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission has since submitted its progress report on the auto-

mobile ancillary industry to the Government of India. The report, together with Government's decision thereon, will be laid on the Table of the House, shortly.

#### Export of Iron Ore

3266. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:  
SHRI VASANT SATHE;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore is exported to countries like Japan for an average price of Rs. 55 00 per ton including cost of loading into ships;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to ensure higher/economic prices for iron ore from powerful steel parties; and

(c) in view of the urgent need for earning more foreign exchange by boosting up exports, what measures have been taken to strengthen our economic intelligence in export matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir, India is getting reasonable prices consistent with international competition and export facilities which can be offered to foreign buyers.

(b) The infra structure at loading ports is being improved to facilitate loading of large size vessels. Efforts are continuing to further improve upon the existing prices.

(c) Apart from the intelligence gathered from India's Trade Representation abroad the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has arrangements for collection of economic intelligence through its Regional Offices, its selling agents and business associates abroad.

#### Issue of Directives by R.B.I. Re: further Credit Squeeze

3267. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently issued fresh directives to all banking institutions in the country regarding further credit squeeze;

(b) if so, an outline of the directives issued in this regard;

(c) whether the co-operative banks in the country have also been brought within the ambit of the credit squeeze; and

(d) whether as a result agricultural production is likely to suffer and if so, the reasons for bringing the co-operative banks within the ambit of its credit squeeze?

#### THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). In the context of the large increase in money supply and the pressure on prices, the Reserve Bank of India's current busy season credit policy seeks to tighten the credit control measures. The measures taken include, *inter alia*, the following:—

(i) A ceiling for scheduled commercial banks' credit expansion in sectors other than food procurement, during the period end-September, 1973 to end-April 1974 at about 10 per cent of the outstanding level of advances at the end of September 1973;

(ii) Raising of the statutory liquidity ratio from 30 per cent to 32 per cent;

(iii) Fixing the borrowings of banks from Reserve Bank within a ceiling limit of 1.5 per cent, 2 per cent and 1 per cent of a bank's total demand and time liabilities on

September 28, 1973 for the periods between December 8, 1973 and January 11, 1974, between January 12 and April 5, 1974 and between April 6 and May 31, 1974 respectively.

- (iv) Raising of the maximum borrowing rate from the Reserve Bank from 12 per cent to 15 per cent for borrowings at net liquidity ratio levels of 33 per cent and below
- (v) Raising of the minimum lending rate of banks' advances from 10 per cent to 11 per cent (effective from 1st December, 1973) except in respect of categories specifically exempted
- (vi) Increasing the minimum rate of bill finance to 9.5 per cent
- (vii) Increasing margins for advances against book debts by 10 percentage points in respect of sales to Government and semi-Government bodies and 20 percentage points in the case of other sales
- (viii) Increasing margins for advances against inventory (raw materials, goods in process and finished goods) by 10 per cent
- (ix) Raising of the minimum lending rate for commodities covered by selective credit controls from 12 per cent to 13 per cent in most cases and bringing in of cotton textiles including cotton yarn and fabrics within the purview of selective credit control measures
- (x) Requesting the Banks to review all recent drawings of substantial amounts especially those in excess of Rs 25 lakhs and to recall of the amounts wherever there was evidence that money had

been drawn in advance of immediate needs

With a view to ensuring that the flow of credit to the export sector is not affected, the increase in credit to this sector has been recently exempted from the quantitative ceiling for expansion of credit during the busy season and somewhat increased refinancing facilities have been provided in this sector. Small scale industrial units covered under the credit guarantee scheme have also been excluded from the requirement of increased margins.

As far as cooperative credit institutions are concerned restrictions have been placed on the state and central cooperative banks' advances against cotton and kharif by raising the margin fixed last year by 10 per cent and by restricting the limit of credit in absolute monetary terms. Advances made by selected primary (urban) cooperative banks have also been brought under credit control measures by prescribing minimum margins, minimum rate of interest and maximum levels of credit. In order to ensure quick turn over scheduled for bringing down the levels of advances and borrowings have also been prescribed.

Since no restrictions are envisaged on advances for productive purposes and also as direct agricultural advances upto Rs 50,000 in each case are exempt from the operation of the minimum lending rates the present credit restrictions should not, in any way, affect the flow of funds for agricultural production purposes.

**Observance of one Day Token Striki by Employees of L.I.C.**

3288 SHRI PILOO MODY.  
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation staff observed one day token

strike on December 28, 1973, in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the major demands of LIC employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The demands of the Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation included upward revision of the existing scales of pay, allowances and improvements in the terms and conditions of service. The demands were discussed between the LIC and the Unions of its employees and an agreement was signed on 24-1-1974. The consequential amendments to the LIC Staff Regulations have been approved by the Government.

**Steps to establish Jute Factories in Oil producing countries**

3269. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

**SHRI N SHIVAPPA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to explore the possibility of establishing some jute factories in the oil producing countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The oil producing countries, in general, do not have raw material for jute factories. The export of raw materials from India is also economically disadvantageous, specially when India can, by exporting finished products, obtain higher unit realization.

Efforts are therefore directed to

increase exports of manufactured jute products to this region, where substantial export possibilities exist in view of requirements for bagging food stuff, fertilizers, cement etc.

**Functioning of Public Undertakings**

3270. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

**SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has made any study of the basic problems in the functioning of Public Sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet these problems?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) The Government keep a constant watch over the working of public enterprises so as to take timely remedial action. An Action Committee on Public Enterprises, has also been constituted to identify the obstacles in the way of achieving higher operational efficiencies and for recommending suitable steps to remove these road-blocks.

(b) Some of the basic problems of the public enterprises relate to the long gestation periods, the time taken to develop skills in some sophisticated industries, shortage of raw materials, components and power unsatisfactory industrial relations and in some cases inadequacy of demand.

(c) Some of the important measures taken to improve the operations of public enterprises relate to:—

(i) Improvements in organisational structure and manning at the corporate as well as plant level;

- (ii) improvements in technology; operating methods and maintenance systems;
- (iii) diversification and export to improve capacity utilisation;
- (iv) provision of additional facilities to remove bottlenecks and imbalances;
- (v) improvement of the quality and availability of indigenous materials;
- (vi) import of critical components and raw materials, not indigenously available to minimise production loss;
- (vii) improvements in industrial relations, communication system, personnel management, training and development;
- (viii) institution of Improved Incentive/Reward Scheme at all levels.

#### Setting up of an Export/Import Bank

3271. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO  
GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of an Export-Import Bank is under the active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The question whether there is a need for an Export-Import Bank for the country is under the consideration of Government.

#### Loans from World Bank due to Oil Crisis

3272. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the huge increase in the price of oil, country is facing a threat to its economic stability; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the World Bank has agreed to give additional long-term loans to help the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The sharp rise in oil prices will place a burden on the balance of payments and it will be necessary to make maximum effort to augment export earnings and reduce dependence on imports.

(b) The World Bank is exploring ways in which it could assist developing countries to meet the problem created by the increase in oil prices, but no definite plan has as yet emerged.

#### Taking over of Sick Tea Gardens.

3273. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal to take over the sick tea gardens in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Task Force on tea, set up for evolving a long term strategy for development of tea industry and promotion of tea exports, recommended certain measures

for rehabilitation of closed and sick tea gardens which are under examination of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Steps to attract Youth Tourists

3274. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the nature of steps Government propose to take to attract 'Youth tourists' to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): The Government has been taking active interest in promoting youth traffic to India. Among the steps taken to increase such traffic are reduced air fares from USA, Europe and Japan to India, promotional activities in the universities and colleges by Government of India Tourist Officers abroad, building of inexpensive accommodation for youth group i.e. youth hostels, travellers lodges, tourist bungalows etc.

#### Opening of branch Offices of Indian Banks in West Asia Region

3275. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is not even a single branch of any Indian banks in any country in the West Asia region; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to open branch offices of Indian Banks in that region?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No Indian commercial bank has at present a branch doing banking business in any of the countries in the West Asia Region. The State Bank of India has, however, a Representative Office (i.e., a Liaison Office, not transacting banking business) functioning at Beirut, in Lebanon, since 1971.

(b) Indian commercial banks did not have a branch expansion of any magnitude outside India in the past. With the rapid economic development of the countries in the West Asia Region and increase in the volume of trade between some of these countries and India, Indian banks have been exploring in recent years the possibilities of establishing their branches in some of these countries. The Reserve Bank has already issued licences for opening of branches in Abu Dhabi, Muscat and Dubai.

#### Production Oriented Trade Movement

3277. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL  
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an emergency plan of action to increase production and exports and a production oriented trade movement is under the consideration of his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether any proposals in this regard were made by the representatives of industry, trade and labour at a meeting held in Delhi on the 2nd January, 1974; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the decision taken?

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

(b) At the meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade held on the 2nd January, 1974 at New Delhi, several suggestions were made by the representatives of industry trade and labour for increase in production and exports

(c) The Government is formulating a crash programme for increasing export to meet the increased import bill on a count of petroleum and oil products on the following lines —

- (i) Identification of products with maximum export potential in the immediate future
- (ii) Identification of destinations to which exports of these products would yield maximum unit value realisation
- (iii) Identification of measures which would augment the domestic production base and generate additional exportable surplus for these products

**Evolution of Common Strategy by India and Sri Lanka for Remunerative Tea Prices**

3278 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have begun consultations with other tea producing countries to chalk out a common strategy for securing remunerative prices for tea, and

(b) if so whether he had any discussions on the subject with the Director of Plantations of F A O ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) During discus-

sions held between India and Sri Lanka in February, 1974, it had been agreed that other tea producing countries should be consulted on ways and means of securing remunerative prices for tea

(b) The Director Commodities Division, F A O, Rome, came to India last month independently to discuss about the next meeting of the subgroup of exporters set up by F A O for stabilising tea prices and improving foreign exchange earnings from tea exports to be held in June, 1974 which would be followed by intensive *ad hoc* consultation on tea in co-operation with UNCTAD thereafter

**Air India's Agreement with a Delhi based English Daily**

3279 SHRI N K SANGHI

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

be pleased to state

(a) whether Air India has entered into an agreement with a Delhi based English daily to buy some newspapers for being carried by them to USA against advertisement money per month,

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement or arrangement made in this connection and the name of the newspaper, and

(c) what was the prevailing practice before the present arrangement was made and in what way the present arrangement is an improvement over the past practice particularly with regard to the revenue earned by Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir Air-India has concluded an agreement with *Hindustan Times* for printing a special monthly paper called "News

India" This arrangement is not against any advertisements.

(b) The broad outlines of the agreement are:—

- (i) the cost of "News India" is 85 paise per copy for 20,000 copies and 60 paise per copy for additional 4000 copies and above;
- (ii) payment is to be made in rupees;
- (iii) out of 16 pages, 2 pages in the centre-fold to be used by Air-India for advertisements or any other purpose without any charge;
- (iv) the paper "News India" is produced expressly and exclusively for Air-India's use in USA and Canada for distributing free of cost to their mailing list of 39,000 Indians residents there. Outside the USA/Canada hemisphere *Hindustan Times* may sell the paper as they please;
- (v) Air-India is not responsible for the editorial/news contents of the paper;
- (vi) the agreement is for a period of 12 months in the first instance.

(c) Before concluding the present arrangement contact with the Indian community in the USA/Canada was primarily maintained by means of direct mail shots. This was found inadequate to meet and hold the interest of the expanding Indian community. The new arrangement is an improvement inasmuch as the paper contains fresh news about India and gives more effective exposure to Air-India.

The revenue earned by Air-India in the USA during April/November 1973 from passengers travelling from the USA/Canada to India amounted to Rs. 4.28 crores.

**Skeleton Services arranged by Indian Airlines on West Bengal Bandh days**

3280. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on West Bengal bandh days on the 26th July and 27th November, 1973 the Indian Airlines, Calcutta, had arranged for skeleton services;

(b) whether on the nights previous to bandh days all crew members, engineers and technicians residing at Calcutta were accommodated in luxurious hotels in Calcutta spending a fabulous amount of money and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this huge expenditure is justified for running a public utility service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) The Bandh was organised in Calcutta on 27th July, 1973 and 17th November, 1973 (and not 26th July and 27th November, 1973). On these bandh days the Indian Airlines operated a number of services including some combined services for the exigencies of traffic.

(b) and (c). Because of the difficulty of picking up the crew members from different parts of the city on bandh days, it is the normal practice to position them in a hotel to operate the services. Accordingly the flying crew including flight engineers were accommodated in hotel Ritz and Grand hotel on the 27th July and 17th November, 1973 as per their entitlement. If the services had been cancelled, the Corporation would have spent a large amount by way of hotel accommodation for passengers affected by such cancellations besides causing severe dislocation to transiting passengers including tourists.



**Amount Paid in Foreign Exchange for Lease of Caravelles and Boeing 737 by Indian Airlines**

3281 SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether due to the lock-out, the Indian Airlines has to pay 25,000 dollars per month for lease of three caravelles and Rs 8,000 per day for Boeing 737 in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) No, Sir The lock-out did not lead to any extra payment for lease of aircraft in foreign exchange or in rupees The Indian Airlines had signed an agreement to take on lease three Caravelles from France at Rs25 000 per aircraft per month prior to the lock-out to meet the short

fall in its jet capacity Two of the three Caravelles were received and put into use before the lock-out The third aircraft was received in December and put into operation in January, 1974 No Boeing 737 was taken on lease

**Profits and Loss account of State Bank of India**

3282 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the profit and loss accounts of the State Bank of India for the last two years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) The income, expenditure and published net profits of State Bank of India for the years ended 31-12-71 and 31-12-72 are as follows

(Rs in Crores,

Year ended	Income	Expenditure	Published net profits
31-12-71	142 06	138 28	3 78
31-12-72	168 91	165 06	3 85

**Loss Suffered by S. T. C. in Handling Imports of Betelnut and Cloves**

3283 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
SHRI C JANARDHANAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has incurred a loss of more than Rs 10 lakhs in handling Rs 30-lakh imports of betelnut and cloves, and

(b) if so, the reasons for such huge losses?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Trade Pact between India and North Korea**

3284 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
SHRI R N BARMAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether an Indo-North Korean trade and payment agreement is likely to be signed soon; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Trade and Payment Agreement with Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in New Delhi on the 18th February 1974

(b) Broadly, the main features of the Agreement are as follows:—

- (i) The Agreement shall remain valid for a period of three years;
- (ii) The export of goods from Democratic People's Republic of Korea to India and from India to Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the period of validity of the Agreement will be carried out in accordance with the lists agreed upon between the two parties for every calendar year;
- (iii) Trade between the two countries will be on the principles of equality and mutual benefit;
- (iv) Both countries will accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and charges relating to imports and exports;
- (v) All payments of commercial and non-commercial nature between the two countries shall be effected in non-convertible Indian rupees

**New Export Strategy for Gulf States**

3295 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH.  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into agreement with Kuwait and other Gulf countries regarding exports from India; and

(b) if so, the broad terms and conditions of this agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Among the Gulf countries India has trade and economic agreements with Iraq, Kuwait and Iran. Broad features of

these agreements are:—

*Indo-Iran Trade Agreement and Indo-Iraq Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement*

- (i) All possible attempts will be made to achieve balanced trade between the two countries.
- (ii) Payments under the agreement to be made in convertible currency.
- (iii) Grant of facilities for holding trade fairs.
- (iv) Mutual cooperation in the development of industries and agriculture.
- (v) Setting up of a Joint Committee to review the implementation of the Agreement as well as Trade Plans and to draw up a periodical Trade Plans.

*Indo-Kuwait Trade and Economic Agreement*

- (i) Trade between the two countries will be conducted through normal trade channels and payments will be settled in any freely convertible currency
- (ii) Both countries will accord facilities for holding trade fairs and exhibitions.
- (iii) Co-operation in furthering interchange and use of scientific and technical knowledge by affording technical training and assistance.
- (iv) Exploring the possibilities of joint ventures.
- (v) Periodic conclusion of specific trading arrangements.
- (vi) Establishment of Joint Committee to formulate, inter alia specific trading arrangements and identifying fields, products, commodities, etc. for

expansion of economic co-operation and promotion of trade exchange between the two countries.

*Indo-Iran Trade Agreement*

- (i) Exploring possibilities of expanding and promoting trade between the two countries.
- (ii) Extending facilities for imports and exports between the two countries.
- (iii) According facilities for holding trade fairs and exhibitions.

*Visit by North Korean Trade Delegation*

3286 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH  
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Trade delegation from Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea visited India in February, 1974, and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) As a result of negotiations held with the Delegation of Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea a Trade and Payments Agreement was signed on 18th February, 1974, which shall remain valid for a period of three years

Simultaneously, Indo-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Trade Protocol for 1974 was also signed. It envisages a trade turnover of Rs 260 million between the two countries during 1974. India will import steel, zinc, lead, urea, magnesia, clinker, etc. and export textiles, tyres and tubes, jute goods, rubber, leather, etc to Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1974.

**Pact between India and Belgium to Avoid Double Taxation**

3287. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Belgium have signed a pact to avoid double taxation of income, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Agreement was signed at Brussels on 7th February 1974. However, before it comes into force, it has to go through the formality of exchange of letters certifying that the proper procedure was followed in accordance with the laws of each Contracting State. A copy of the Agreement will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it comes into effect.

**Upgradation of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada**

3288 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the population figures of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada according to the 1973 mid-year estimate,

(b) whether representations have been received requesting upgrading of these towns from 'C' class to 'B-2', and

(c) if so, what action is being taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) According to 1971 Census Report, the population of the Municipalities of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada was 352,504 and

317,258 and that of their urban agglomerations 363,487 and 344,607 respectively. The Census Authorities have not published any estimates of population for the year 1973.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The population as shown in the 1971 Census Report is taken as the basis for classification of cities for purposes of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances. On this basis, it has not been found possible to upgrade these two cities to B-2 class.

#### **Economy Measures introduced in Indian Airlines**

3289. SHRI SHANKER RAO  
SAVANT:

SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR:

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

(a) the broad features of the new shift system introduced in the Indian Airlines; and

(b) the various economy measures introduced in the Indian Airlines and the annual saving expected from each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). The broad features of the new shift system are:

(1) The shift timings have been revised to meet the operational needs.

(2) The staff has been so deployed as to have the requisite number of employees to match the workload thereby eliminating artificial shortages and surpluses.

(b). Broadly the measures adopted/contemplated by Indian Airlines to economise expenditure are:—

(1) Introduction of a revised shift system.

(2) Transfer of the function of passenger transportation at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Hyderabad to other authorities or agencies.

(3) Provision of additional seats on Boeing 737 aircraft consequent upon the decision to discontinue major meals.

(4) Elimination of certain wasteful work practices such as—

(a) doing away with the one-way command system,

(b) reducing non operational night stops,

(c) improving pilot utilization, and

(d) reducing short-term transfers.

While it is not possible to quantify the savings at this stage, it is expected that the Airline will achieve considerable improvement in profitability.

#### **Effect of Recent increase in Fares by Air India and I.A.C.**

3290. SHRI SHANKER RAO  
SAVANT:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the effect of recent increase in fares by Air India and I.A.C. on (i) the number of persons travelling by air and (ii) the financial position of the two Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADR): Fares were increased by 25 per cent in Indian Airlines from 1st February, 1974. Air-India fares were increased by 6 per cent from 6th January, 1974, and a further increase of 7 per cent is to become operative from 15th March, 1974. It is not too easy to assess the impact on passenger traffic, but it is estimated that it would be marginal.

As a result of the enhanced fares, Indian Air-lines expects to increase its revenue by about Rs 15 crores and Air-India by a proximately Rs. 13.5 crores in a full year. These increases have, however, been completely offset by the steep rise in fuel prices. The additional impact of the recent increases on the cost of fuel will be approximately Rs. 27 crores in Indian Airlines and Rs. 40 crores in Air-India in a full year.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा फार्मों की छार्ज

3291. श्री जगन्नाथ राव चौसी :

श्री० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय .

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम के उप-बंधों का पालन करते हुए बैंक, ड्राफ्ट, डिपॉजिट रसीदों, पास बुक, नियमित स्टेटमेंट तथा अन्य सभी प्रकार के फार्मों को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में छापाने वाले राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कितने वर्षों से ऐसा कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक कुल कितने प्रकार के फार्म छापवाता है और उनमें कितने हिन्दी में छापे जाते हैं ;

(ग) गत 3 वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष रिजर्व बैंक को कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में निकाले तथा अन्य बैंकों के नाम जारी किए गए परिपत्रों में हिन्दी का भी प्रयोग किया गया तथा कितने में केवल अंग्रेजी का ही उपयोग किया गया और

(घ) इस संदर्भ में हिन्दी को उपयुक्त स्थान मिलने में कितने वर्ष और लगने की सम्भावना है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) निम्नलिखित 12 बैंकों ने हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में कई फार्म जैसे रुपया जमा कराने की पर्चियाँ, रुपया निकालने के फार्म, चालू

खाता खोलने के फार्म, ऋण के आवेदन फार्म (खास कर कृषि ऋणों के लिये आवेदन पत्र) आदि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में मुद्रित किये हैं :

1. सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
2. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
3. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
4. बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा
5. यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक
6. कॅनारा बैंक
7. यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
8. देना बैंक
9. सिव्हीकेट बैंक
10. युनियन बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया
11. इलाहाबाद बैंक
12. बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र

शेष दो बैंक अर्थात् इंडियन बैंक और इंडियन प्रोव्हरसीज बैंक फार्मों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में दिवभाषिक रूप में छापाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 1968 में सची बाणिज्यिक क्षेत्रों को निम्न दिखे 11 कि कृषि ऋणों से सम्बन्धित साहित्य, फार्मों आदि को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में छापाने की वाछनीयता पर विचार करें। यथासंशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुपालन में सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में जनता द्वारा काम में लाये जाने वाले सभी फार्म हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में दिवभाषिक रूप में मुद्रित करें।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ व्यवहार में जनता द्वारा काम में लाये जाने वाले फार्मों को रिजर्व बैंक हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छापाना/साइक्लोस्टाइल कराता है। इनमें इस प्रकार के फार्म आते हैं: नुसत बाजे नोटों को बदलने का आवेदन-पत्र और उनके

सम्बन्ध में पत्राचार, यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया की यूनिटों के लिये भावेदन-पत्र विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा विमुक्त किये जाने के बारे में भावेदन-पत्र, ड्राफ्टों आदि के लिये भावेदन पत्र, तृतीय-पक्षीय (थर्ड पार्टी) बैंकों के विषय में उठायी गयी आप-त्तियाँ, पाटियों को सिम्पोरिटियाँ सुपुर्दगी के लिये तैयार होने की सूचना देने के पत्र, बाविकी जमा प्रमाणपत्र आदि । इस समय श्वबहार में आ रहे इस प्रकार के कार्यों की संख्या 136 है

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और इसकी सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं ने गत तीन वर्षों में 20 प्रकाशन हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किये हैं

1971-72	6
1972-73	8
1973-74	6

अक्तूबर, 1972 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मासिक बुलेटिन में एक हिन्दी खण्ड भी जोड़ दिया गया है ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने जुलाई, 1973 से बैंकों में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग सम्बन्धी परिपत्र द्वितीय अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी करने शुरु किये हैं । अब तक इस प्रकार के 25 परिपत्र भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक जारी कर चुका है ।

(घ) बैंक यथासंभव हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । इस विषय में काफी प्रगति ही भी चुकी है । क्योंकि हिन्दी अनुवादकों, टाइपिस्टों और मासु-लिपिकों की नियुक्ति, हिन्दी टाइपराइटर्स की प्राप्ति तथा कर्मचारियों का हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण आदि सहायक सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने का कार्य समय साध्य है अतः सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा हिन्दी प्रयोग करने की गति क्रमिक ही रह सकती है । धारा है कि बैंकों में वे सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद हिन्दी

कार्य आदि वास्तु करने की प्रगति अधिक तेज हो सकेगी ।

इस विषयक प्रगति पर बैंकिंग विभाग की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति बराबर निगम रखती है ।

**Export Assistance Scheme drawn up by S.T.C.**

3292. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has drawn up any export assistance scheme for manufacturing exporters on priority basis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b). The STC has drawn up an Export Assistance Scheme to assist STC's manufacture-exporter associates in the execution of firm export contracts. Under the scheme the STC will arrange supply of important raw materials in advance for export production and the foreign exchange spent on the raw materials will be recouped by surrender of advance/REF entitlements of equivalent value earned on exports.

**Projects undertaken by I.T.D.C. in Himachal Pradesh**

3293. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the projects undertaken by India Tourism Development Corporation in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether some more projects have been included in the Fifth Five

Year Plan for the development of tourism in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the names of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The I.T.D.C. has two 'Travellers' Lodges in Himachal Pradesh, one at Kulu (6 rooms—8 beds) and the other at Manali (10 rooms—16 beds). It is proposed to expand these Lodges by adding 25 double rooms to each in the Fifth Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 40 lakhs for both the projects. The ITDC has no other scheme to be taken up in the Himachal Pradesh in the Fifth Plan.

#### Applications for Grant of Import Licences

3294. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government for the grant of

import licences during the last quarter of the calendar year 1973;

(b) the number of licences which have been issued and their value.

(c) the number of cases which are pending and the reasons for delay in each case; and

(d) the comparative figures for the corresponding quarter for 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The number of applications for the grant of import licences received during the last quarter of the calendar year 1973 and the comparative figures for the corresponding quarter for 1972 are as under:—

(i) Last quarter of 1973 56,691

(ii) Last quarter of 1972 42,000

(b) and (c). The number of licences which have been granted and their value during the above periods are given below:—

Period	No. of licences granted	Value (in crores)
October-December 1973 . . . . .	27,729	Rs. 567 60
October-December 1972 . . . . .	27,469	Rs. 513 94

Time limits have been prescribed for disposal of applications for import licences, according to which import licences (other than CG/HEP) are required to be issued within 30 days of the receipt of the application. In the case of CG/HEP applications, the im-

port licences are required to be issued within 60 days of the receipt of the application. During the year ending 1973 and 1972, 14,448 and 10,282 applications respectively were pending disposal. Of this 6,838 and 5,226 respectively were less than 1 month old.

The reasons for the pendency of import applications for more than one month are given below:—

Reasons for Pendency	No. of applications	
	As on 31-12-1973	As on 31-12-1972
(i) Applications requiring fresh policy decisions	763	781
(ii) Referred to other Departments/Ministries for clarifications/recommendations	426	580
(iii) Pending for want of replies from applicants on deficiency letters issued	6318	3559
(iv) Firms under absence or black list	103	136
Total	7610	5056

#### Advancing of Loans by Nationalised Banks for Agricultural Purposes

3295. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks advance loans for agricultural purposes as well;

(b) if so, whether there is any stipulation that a certain percentage of the total amount of loans granted in a year by a bank should be reserved for agriculture; and

(c) if so, the exact percentage?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). No, Sir. The banks do not fix rigid predetermined limits for agricultural advances or for advances in any particular sector as such. Lending in agriculture is dependent upon local potential available infrastructure, development of banking habit among the local farmers and the organisational set-up of the bank branches. Nevertheless, the public sector bank are now attempting to prepare their own stepped-up annual performance targets for catering to

the needs of the priority sectors including agriculture. The percentage of agricultural advance/advances (direct and indirect) over the total advances of public sector banks outstanding at the end of June 1989 was 55 and this increased at the end of June, 1973 to 88.

#### Proposal to Revise present Aircraft Maintenance Schedules

3296. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the present aircraft maintenance schedules; and

(b) if so, the advantages thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The aircraft maintenance schedules are kept constantly under review and revised from time to time, based on—

(i) the recommendations of the manufacturers;

(ii) the experience of the operators the world over; and



(iii) the operational experience of our national carriers.

(b) Revision of maintenance schedules is intended to improve reliability of aircraft and systems, safety of operations and achievement of better aircraft utilisation and economies.

**Body for selection of Chief Executives of Public Sector Enterprises**

3297. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the creation of a new body to select chief executives of public sector enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) The Planning Commission has not made any such suggestion. However, the Action Committee on Public Enterprises headed by Member, Planning Commission made some suggestions regarding the selection of top managerial personnel in the public sector enterprises

(b) Government have taken into account the recommendations made by the Action Committee on Public Enterprises and other relevant considerations, decided on the framework for a new managerial personnel policy for the public sector. This policy is based on the need for giving sufficient autonomy to the enterprises in making appointments to posts below the level of General Manager, so that the process of development of specialised skills, greater continuity and commitment in the work-force and encouragement to increase mobility are assisted. In the case of appointments made by Government to the Boards

of these enterprises, it has been decided to abandon the empanelment procedure. Instead, a High Level Selection Board is to be constituted comprising of eminent persons with experience of top personnel selection to recommend suitable names for specific vacancies at the top level that may occur.

**Workability of pact with Sri Lanka on tea prices**

3298. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some doubts have arisen about the workability of the pact with Sri Lanka on tea prices; and

(b) if so, the nature of doubts and the steps proposed to solve them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) There is no pact between India and Sri Lanka on tea prices. In the discussions held between India and Sri Lanka in Colombo in February, 1974 the need for joint action for improving tea prices was accepted by both the countries

(b) Does not arise.

**Profit on operation of Indian Airlines' domestic service**

3299. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present the Indian Airlines' domestic service is reported to be earning a profit on the operation of only 15 out of its 103 routes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures adopted?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). A route-wise analysis of the economics of operation is not yet available for the year 1973-74. It is, however, correct that a large number of routes are operating at a loss. This is due to a variety of reasons including the present mixed fleet composition, the operation of old uneconomic aircraft short sectors, dislocation in services due to labour unrest and rising operational costs.

(c) Indian Airlines has taken measures to streamline its operations and to eliminate wasteful practices. These measures are expected greatly to improve efficiency and productivity. The steep rise in aviation fuel prices is however a matter of continuing concern.

**Inordinate delay in revision of rates of import replenishment and cash assistance to chemical exporters**

**3300 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether there is any inordinate delay in fixation and revision of the rates of import replenishment and cash assistance which has dampened the enthusiasm of chemical exporters, and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). The request for cash assistance and import replenishments are examined on the basis of proforma information furnished by the exporters through the Export Promotion Councils in consultation with D.G.T.D., D.C.S.S.I. and Ministry of Finance (Expenditure Department and Economic Affairs Department). In some cases where information furnished is of doubtful validity, the cost data has to be entrusted to the Cost Accounts Branch

of the Ministry of Finance. After the complete data is furnished there is no inordinate delay in processing the cases

**Loss suffered by Orissa Government in export of Kendu Leaf transactions**

**3301. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any loss to Government of Orissa in the Kendu leaf transactions; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). The matter concerns the State Government of Orissa and the Central Government has no information with regard to it

**Exports by public sector units during the last two years**

**3302 DR KARNI SINGH** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the total value of exports by the public sector units during the last two years, year-wise; and

(b) the total value of imports by these units during the same period?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is possible

**Exports to oil producing countries**

**3303. DR. KARNI SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of exports to these oil producing countries from

where India imported oil during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

and only 8 kilometres from proper Patna; and

(b) the estimated increase in the value of exports to these countries during the next two years under the new scheme of exports promotion specifically prepared for the purpose?

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total value of exports (including re-export) during 1972-73 was Rs. 62.8 crores and during April-September, 1973 Rs. 37.4 crores.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the general orders on the subject, compensatory (city) and house rent allowances are admissible to Government employees working in establishments located within 8 kms. of the limits of a classified city, provided there is no other suburban municipality, notified area or cantonment within the 8 kms. limit and the place is dependent on the classified city for its essential supplies. Hayat Nagar Kalsa is within 8 kms. of the limits of Hyderabad and fulfils the other prescribed conditions. Accordingly, Central Government employees whose place of duty is Hayat Nagar Kalsa are eligible for city compensatory and house rent allowances at the same rates as are applicable to those posted within the classified city of Hyderabad.

(b) The exports (including re-export) to the oil producing countries in West Asia are estimated to increase by about three times during 1974-75 and by over four times during 1975-76 as compared to their level in 1972-73.

H.E.A. and City Compensatory Allowance to employees working at Dinapore Cantonment and Khagaul

3304. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(c) and (d). Unlike Hayat Nagar Kalsa, Dinapore Cantonment and Khagaul are Cantonment/Municipality by themselves and do not therefore qualify for the grant of compensatory (city) allowance/house rent allowance at Patna rates.

(a) the distance of Hayat Nagar Kalsa from Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Central Government employees whose place of duty is Hayat Nagar Kalsa get City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances at the same rates as are applicable to those posted within the classified city of Hyderabad;

(c) whether the Central Government employees working at Dinapore Cantonment and Khagaul do not get their allowances even when the distance between Dinapore Cantonment, Khagaul and Patna is under five and four kilometres respectively from the Western border of Patna Municipal Corporation (Khajpura and Anisabad)

बिहार में बेरोजगार तकनीशियनों तथा शिक्षित [अशिक्षितों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋणों का दिया जाना

3305. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से बेरोजगार तकनीशियनों तथा शिक्षितों को उच्च स्थापित करने के लिये ऋण देने का काम बहुत ही सीमा है

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे धावेदकों ने मत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने धावेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं तथा उनमें से कितने धावेदन-पत्रों का पहले ही निपटान किया जा चुका है,

(ग) जिन धावेदकों के धावेदन-पत्रों का पहले ही निपटान किया जा चुका है, उनमें कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गयी है; और

(घ) ऋण देने में धीमी गति के क्या कारण हैं तथा बैंडों का विचार सभी धावेदकों को कब तक ऋण दे देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) में (ब) इस समय, विभिन्न बैंडों में

सूचना इकट्ठी करने की जो व्यवस्था है उसके अन्तर्गत यह समूची सूचना नहीं इकट्ठी की जाती कि बैंडों को कितने धावेदन-पत्र मिले हैं अथवा कितने धावेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं अथवा उद्योग शुरू करने के लिये बेरोजगार तकनिशिनो और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों जैसे वर्गों को कितने ऋण दिये गये हैं। उद्योग शुरू करने के लिये बेरोजगार तकनिशिनो और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दिये जाने वाले बैंड ऋणों को अधिकतर "स्टे रिंगने के उद्योग" "अवसाधिक" तथा अपना काम स्वयं करने वाले व्यक्ति" जैसे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों वाले वर्गों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंडों द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों को दिये गये ऋणों की जो सूचना उपलब्ध है वह नीचे दी गयी है :—

जून, 1972 के अन्त तक जून 1973 के अन्त तक (अनन्तिम)

	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम (लाख रुपये में)	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम (लाख रुपये में)
छोटे रमाने के उद्योग	2229*	1069	4142*	1518*
व्यावसायिक व्यक्ति और अपना कामस्वयं करने वाले व्यक्ति	930	26	2588	55

\*एककों की संख्या।

2. अब बेरोजगार तकनीशिन भी पाच लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने के कार्यों के अन्तर्गत सहायता पाने के पात्र हैं। सरकार ने, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंडों से स्वामन्ती पर यह अनुरोध किया है कि वे इन कार्यों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऋण सहायता देने का प्रयास करें। इन कार्यों से विभिन्न बेरोजगारों को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा। इस दिशा में बैंडों ने और बानों के साथ-साथ जो कदम उठाए हैं उनमें ये शामिल है

(1) धावेदकों की ऋण शोचन क्षमता के आधार पर धावेदन पत्रों को बेजी से अर्थात् दो महीनों

के भीतर निपटाने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करना और इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये सबडन तथा काम करने के तरीकों प्रादि की जांच करना ;

(2) इस प्रकार की योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में उच्चिन्तन दरो पर ब्याज देना ; जि (मामलों में) यह नमन्ली कर न जानें है कि ब्याज की विशेष दरो की योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी कर ली गयी हैं, उन मामलों में 4 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज किया जाता है ;

- (3) ऐसा उचित मजिन निर्धारित करना जो छोटे ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में काफी कम हो तथा इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने का जोरदार प्रयास करना कि तकनीकी उद्यमकर्ताओं को ऋण देने की ऐसी योजनाओं का विस्तार करना जिनमें मजिन निर्धारित न किया जाय;

- (4) छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं को सलाह महाविरा देने के लिये सरकारी और उनके निगमित एजेंसियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों में योगदान देना; और

- (5) इस उद्देश्य से कि अग्रिम दृष्टि से सख्त प्रयोजनार्थी के लिये ऋण देने के मामलों में जल्दी निर्णय लिया जाय, जिला तथा राज्य के अग्रिमकारियों के साथ बराबर सम्पर्क बनाए रखना ।

**Construction of building for the office of C.D.A., Patna**

**3308. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI BHOLA MANJHI.**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the building for the office of Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the site of the proposed building to some other place at Patna?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). Three acres of land has been purchased from the Bihar Government for construction of the accommodation for the office of Controller of Defence Accounts at Patna.

It has not been possible to get vacant possession of the entire plot so far due to encroachment over a portion thereof and action is in hand to get the encroachment cleared. There is no intention to change the site of the building.

**Decentralisation of works from Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna**

**3307. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI BHOLA MANJHI**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a portion of works are going to be decentralised from Patna Office of the Controller of Defence Accounts;

(b) whether strength of staff in Patna Office has been increased in proportion to the increasing work-load of the office; and

(c) if not, the reasons for decentralisation of work from Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) No, Sir, no such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Yes, the strength of staff in Patna Office has been increased from time to time with reference to increase in work load.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Review of Export Trade**

**3308. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**

**SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Government Trade and Industry met

in New Delhi in early January, 1974 to give a new direction to the export trade;

(b) if so, whether ways and means to augment foreign exchange earnings also figured in the talks; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof and how far measures would gear up the economy of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). No specific meeting was called in January, 1974 to "give a new direction to the export trade". The sixth meeting of the Advisory Council on Trade and, however, held on 2nd January, 1974, at which, *inter alia*, the need for new direction to the export trade was discussed.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Minutes of the meeting is available in the Parliament Library

**Setting up of Indo-French Commission for Technical and Economic Cooperation**

3309 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint Indo-French Commission is proposed to be set up for increasing economic and technical

cooperation between India and France; and

(b) if so, whether the Commission will meet periodically to review the progress made in the implementation of the decisions?

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

(b) It is envisaged that the proposed Indo-French Joint Commission will meet every year and more often, if necessary, to pursue the progress of implementation of the cooperative endeavours of the two countries.

**Seizure of Smuggled goods in 1972-73**

3310. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contraband articles worth Rs. 27 crores were seized by Customs authorities in the year 1972-73, and

(b) if so, the break-up of the value of item seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The value and the break up of the contraband articles seized by the Customs authorities during the year 1972-73 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Commodity	Value Rs. Lakhs
1	Gold	110 at international monetary rate
2	Currency	101
3	Watches	318
4	Synthetic yarn	82
5	Synthetic fabrics	958 at Indian market rate.
6	Silver	56
7	Druggous Drugs	56
8	Vehicles & Vessels	127
9	Other articles	896
TOTAL :		2704

**Supply of newsprint by S.T.C.**

**3311. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**  
**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL**  
**REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to I.E.N.S. Chief's statement on 9th February, 1974 regarding claim of S.T.C. about newsprint supplies; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The S. T. C. has finalised contracts for import of 1,46,000 metric tonnes of newsprint and the aforesaid quantity of newsprint is expected to be shipped during the current year.

The STC is making further efforts to procure further supplies of newsprint in the current year. Government do not share the views in question.

**Facilities for middle and low income tourists**

**3312. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state the nature of steps taken by Government to provide better and cheaper tourist facilities to Indian Tourists coming from middle and low income groups?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):** In the Central Sector construction of tourist bungalows, youth hostels and reception centres at important places of tourist interest in the Fourth Plan, and subsequently in the Fifth Plan would provide inexpensive facilities for middle and low income groups of tourists. This effort of the

Department of Tourism is supplemented by the State Departments of Tourism through providing accommodation and other facilities for this category of tourists.

**Rise in price of Cotton**

**3313. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of cotton has increased considerably since the beginning of than initially anticipated and a higher Rs 700 per candy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to control this running away of the prices of cotton?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) Yes, Sir. Prices have risen following a smaller crop than initially anticipated and a higher consumption by the mills.

(b) A Credit Squeeze has been imposed by the RBI on industry and trade. CCI's operation are also directed to exerting a stabilizing effect on prices. In view of the steep price increases, however Government are considering what proper measures are necessary and possible.

**Profits of L.I.C.**

**3314. SHRI MADDI SUDARSA-**  
**NAM;**  
**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD**  
**MANDAL:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the gross profits of LIC during 1971, 1972 and 1973, separately; and

(b) the reasons for not sharing these profits proportionately with policy holders in the form of reducing their premia and increasing bonus to policy holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In the case of Life Insurance Corporation of India, profits (generally known as surplus) is ascertained after making an actuarial valuation of assets and liabilities once in two years. The valuation as at 31st March, 1971, and 31st March, 1973, disclosed a surplus of Rs. 118.13 crores and Rs. 154.57 crores respectively. In terms of section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956, 95 per cent of these surpluses stands allocated to the participating policyholders as bonus.

Proposal to establish a subsidiary to MMTC for handling fertilizer imports

3315. SHRI MADDI SUDARSANAM:  
SHRI RAMSAHAI PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish a corporation subsidiary to Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for handling entire fertilizer imports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main features of the proposal?

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

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

विमान-पेट्रोल की कमी के कारण इन्डियन एरलाइंस द्वारा उड़ानों को संख्या में कमी किया जाना

3316. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री बिबननारायण शास्त्री :

क्या पर्यटन प्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विमान-पेट्रोल की कमी के कारण इन्डियन एरलाइंस अपनी कुछ उड़ानों कम कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी , कब से तथा कौन कौन सी उड़ान बन्द की गई ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप उसे कितना घाटा होने की सम्भावना है; प्रौर

(घ) क्या विमान सेवाएं न चलाये जाने के कारण कोई हवाई अड्डा बन्द किया जा रहा है ?

पर्यटन प्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) . इन्डियन एरलाइंस की सेवाएं वर्तमान ईंधन-पंकट से अनिवार्य रूप से प्रभावित हुई हैं तब तक स्थिति स्थिर नहीं हो जाती इन प्रभाव का ही सही मूल्यांकन कर मचना संभव नहीं है। फिलहाल वह निम्नलिखित स्थानों के लिए सेवाएं बन्द करने के लिए मजबूर हो गई है:

- (1) कमालपुर
- (2) केलाशहर
- (3) केओद
- (4) बांडला
- (5) पोरबन्दर
- (6) पोर्ट ब्लेयर
- (7) नासिक
- (8) गया
- (9) इचाहाबाद
- (10) मुजफ्फरपुर
- (11) कुच बिहार
- (12) जमशेदपुर
- (13) जोधपुर
- (14) कुन्डू
- (15) पंजनगर
- (16) रंगून



इसके अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों के लिए सेवाओं की मंडया में फिलहाल कटौती की जा रही है:-

- (1) इशौर
- (2) बेलगांव
- (3) बडौदा
- (4) हाका
- (5) काठमांडू
- (6) पुना
- (7) कोलम्बो
- (8) नागपुर
- (9) तेजपुर
- (10) बम्बई
- (11) कलकत्ता
- (12) मद्रास

इसी कारण से, कार्पोरेशन का वाइका-डर तथा डकोटा विमानों का परिचालन बन्द करना पड़ा है। ये विमान अपनी राजस्व-अर्जन क्षमता की तुलना में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में ईंधन की खपत करते हैं। तथापि कारपोरेशन घटना चक्र पर निगरानी रखे हुये है तथा इन स्टेशनों के लिए यथाशीघ्र सेवाएं पुनः प्रारम्भ करने का प्रयत्न करेगी।

**विदेशी शराब का आयात**

3317. श्री अफ़्कार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विदेशी शराब की काफी खपत हो रही है जिस के लिए विदेशी मूद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान योजना में विदेशी शराब की खपत में कितनी कटौती करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जर्ज) : (क) जी नहीं। 1969-70 से लेकर अल्कोहलिक पेय पदार्थों के जो आयात हुए हैं, उन के मूल्य निम्नलिखित प्रकार हैं :-

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख ₹० में)
1969-70	49.10
1970-71	29.11
1971-72	24.08
1972-73	19.96
1973-74	8.27

(अगस्त, 1973 तक)

(ख) आयात पहले ही उत्तरेत्तर भाग्ये जा रहे हैं।

**Tobacco traders in Cooch-Bihar District**

3318. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a class of small tobacco traders in Cooch-Bihar District known as "Paikars even before the merger of the State" of Cooch-Bihar with West Bengal;

(b) whether by executive orders issue of fresh licences for small traders has been stopped and if so, from what date and why;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the provisions in the Central Excise and Salt Act and the Rules made thereunder in order to accommodate the small tobacco traders in the District of Cooch-Bihar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. orders were issued in July, 1954, to generally discourage the continuance of 'Paikary' system and gradually abolish the same. The reason for the above was that the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the rules framed thereunder, in enactment of the Government of India which is applicable to the whole of India. After merger of Coch-Bihar with West Bengal in 1949, and the application of the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, to that area in that year, it was necessary that the persons concerned with tobacco trade in that area should fall in line with the provisions of Central Excise law. The 'Paikars' who were acting as middlemen between the tobacco warehouse licensees and the tobacco curers, had to be fitted into the above system. However, as it was felt not desirable to abruptly disturb their business or to push them into unfamiliar channels, they were granted certain concessions and permitted to continue their business. At the same time, since the system posed a risk to Government revenue, it was decided that the 'Paikary' system should be gradually abolished by not issuing new licenses and also cancelling the licences of those who com-

mit offences against Central Excise laws etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is neither desirable from the point of view of uniformity of law nor from the revenue interests to do so.

**Number of passengers carried by Indian Airlines and Air India at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras Airports**

3319 **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passengers carried by Indian Airlines and Air India, separately, at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras Airports in the last three years, airport-wise, separately, and

(b) the total number of air services from all major airports i.e., Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, both by Indian Airlines and Air India in the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) Number of passengers carried by Indian Airlines and Air India from Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras airports in the last three years airport-wise—

INDIAN AIRLINES	1971	1972	1973
Calcutta . . . . .	*2,40,003	3,57,477	3,48,144
Bombay . . . . .	4,36,664	5,61,305	5,61,932
Delhi . . . . .	3,42,443	4,40,234	4,26,387
Madras . . . . .	1,54,918	1,98,509	2,14,879
<b>AIR INDIA</b>			
Calcutta . . . . .	5,000	6,000	7,000
Bombay . . . . .	99,500	1,07,000	1,41,500
Delhi . . . . .	81,500	33,000	42,000
Madras . . . . .	8,000	11,000	8,500

\*Does not include figures for March 1971.

(b) Total number of air services from Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras operated by Indian Airlines and Air India in the last three years.

	Calcutta	Bombay	Delhi	Madras
INDIAN AIRLINES	*21,171	*26,844	*23,493	9,335
AIR INDIA	1,061	4,784	3,390	978

\*Does not include figures for certain months as they are not available.

**Economy class fare to London from Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras**

3320 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger from Calcutta is required to pay more in economy class for air journey to London than from Delhi, Bombay or Madras and if so, the reasons for such difference,

(b) whether Government propose to rationalise and equalise the fare for journey to London from all Indian airports, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) Air fares from points in India to various points of the world are different based on factors such as route pattern distance between the points of origin and destination, etc. The fares from Calcutta to points west of India, including London, are set at a level higher than the corresponding fares from Bombay Delhi or Madras because of the longer distance

**Restoration of services between Calcutta, Cooch-Behar by Indian Airlines**

3321 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the question of immediate

restoration of services by Indian Airlines between Calcutta, Cooch-Behar which have been cancelled since the lock-out declared by the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether Government have also considered any suggestion for better economy in the Sector Calcutta/Cooch Behar by connecting a daily service linking Calcutta/Rupsi Cooch-Behar/Hazimara/Calcutta, and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The step increase in the price of aviation fuel has made it necessary for Indian Airlines to phase out the Dakotas and Viscounts in their fleet and hence the service to Cooch-Behar is not being resumed. The operational facilities at this station do not permit services by any other aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines

**Proposal to run Air service exclusively for foreign tourists**

3322 SHRI D P JADEJA:

SHRI S A MURUGANAN-THAM.

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

(a) whether Government propose to run an air service exclusively for foreign tourists, and

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

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration. It may however become necessary to operate some services outside Indian Airlines for the convenience of tourists both domestic and foreign.

**Long term trade agreement with Kuwait**

**3323. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

**SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into a long term trade and economic agreement with Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b). A Trade and Economic Agreement was signed with Kuwait on 13th February, 1974. Its broad outlines are —

(i) Trade between the two countries will be conducted through normal trade channels and payments will be settled in any freely convertible currency;

(ii) Both countries will accord facilities to the other party for holding trade fairs and exhibitions, subject to local laws.

(iii) Co-operation in furthering interchange and use of scientific and technical knowledge by affording technical training and assistance.

(iv) Exploring the possibilities of joint ventures.

(v) Periodic conclusion of specific trading arrangements.

(vi) Establishment of a Joint Committee to formulate, *inter alia*, specific trading arrangements and identifying fields, projects, commodities etc., for expansion of economic cooperation and promotion of trade exchanges between the two countries.

**Flow of black money in film industry**

**3324. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge flow of black money is being canalised in the film industry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry about the entire source of money flow, payment to the artistes and net income and investment of exhibitors, distributors and producers for last three years in the entire film industry, specially of Bombay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Whenever there is specific information, enquiry is always made in individual cases and action taken as provided under law. The problem of black money is not peculiar to film industry. The last general enquiry regarding tax evasion and the methods of tackling it was made by the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee which submitted its report in 1971. The question of tax evasion in the film industry was considered by that Committee in paras 2.214 to 2.218 of their Report. The matter is kept under constant review.

**Delay in signing the L.I.C. agreement**

**3325. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state what were the basic reasons of Indian National Trade Union Congress affiliated Life Insurance Corporation Unions delay in signing the Life Insurance Corporation agreement during the last lock out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The All India National Life Insurance Employees' Federation, affiliated to INTUC expressed its inability to sign the settlement on 24th January, 1974, because, as stated by them, they wanted to consult their Working Committee. The Association signed the settlement on 6th February, 1974.

**Loss suffered and flights cancelled during lock-out in Indian Airlines**

3326. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) the total amount of loss suffered due to lock-out in Indian Airlines; and

(b) how many flights were cancelled during the lock-out period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The loss suffered by Indian Airlines on account of the lock-out from 24th November, 1973 to 31st January, 1974 has been estimated at Rs. 276 lakhs against a saving of Rs. 473 lakhs on account of aviation and motor transport fuel and non payment of salaries and allowances to the staff etc. during the period of lock-out.

(b) The number of flight cancelled during the period of the lock-out from 24th November, 1973 to the end of February, 1974 was 9229.

**Setting up of a single Export Inspection Authority**

3327. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a single export inspection authority in the country; and

(b) if so, its likely composition and functions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheme to deal with fluctuation in values of foreign currencies**

3328. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a scheme to insure against long term exchange fluctuation risks for pound sterling, US dollar and Deutsche Mark; and

(b) if so, the advantage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for introduction of a scheme for provision of forward exchange cover to Indian exporters is under consideration.

**Reward Scheme for Reduction Arrears of Income-tax**

3329. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax arrears in the country are mounting;

(b) if so, whether any reward scheme to arrest the mounting of arrears has been planned; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (K. R.

GANESH): (a) The gross and net arrears of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) outstanding as on 31st March, 1972, 31st March, 1973 and 31st December, 1973 are as under:—

(In crores of rupees)

Arrears of Income-tax as on	Gross arrears	Net arrears
31-3-1972 . . . . .	805.37	438.60
31-3-1973 . . . . .	790.02	483.10
31-12-1973 . . . . .	714.10	527.43

It will be seen from the above figures that the gross arrears are being progressively reduced. However, in spite of the fact that concerted efforts are made to realise the arrears, some of the major factors which impede realisation of taxes are as follows:—

- (i) Amounts are pending settlement of Double Income-tax relief.
- (ii) Amount are due from companies under liquidation.
- (iii) Amounts are due from persons who have left India.
- (iv) Amounts are disputed in appeals though not covered by stay or instalments.
- (v) Assets are attached but there are difficulties in selling them. For example:
  - (a) Ownership of attached properties is disputed, involving protracted litigation.
  - (b) There are either no buyers or the bids are too low when attached immovable properties are put to auction.
  - (c) Sale of shares of private limited companies is difficult because the shares are not freely transferable and there are few buyers when purchase means minority share-holding.

(b) and (c). A scheme for rewards to officers/staff for outstanding performance in tax collection has been devised to tackle the problem of tax arrears by providing additional motivation. It is proposed to award 68 Regional rewards and two All India rewards. These rewards will be given to the Tax Collection Unit (comprising of Income-tax Officer (Collection) and the Class III and Class IV staff working under him) and Tax Recovery until (comprising of the Tax Recovery Officer and the Class III and Class IV staff working under him) which shows the best results in each Commissioner's charge in the matter of collection and reduction of arrears. A reward will also be given to one Tax Collection Unit and One Tax Recovery Unit for the best performance in the country. The amount of reward will be calculated on the basis of the salary of the officers and staff working in the Unit subject to prescribed limits.

The rewards will be granted on the basis of the recommendations of the Committees constituted for this purpose.

**Proposal to extend Air Services in the Country**

3330. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce more air services in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such places which will appear on the air map of the country during the next three years; and

(c) the funds allocated by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines originally intended to expand their route network. The position is, however, being reviewed in the context of the present fuel crisis.

**Demand made by Pensioners Organisations re. revision of Pension Rules**

3331. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Pensioners' Organisations in the country have represented to Government for the revision of pension rules consequent upon the steep rise in prices of essential commodities; and

(b) whether Government have considered the matter and if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

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

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

**STATEMENT**

The scheme of Dearness Allowance as recommended by the Third Pay Commission is applicable to serving Central Government employees. However, in the case of Central Government employees retiring from service on or after 1st January, 1973, i.e., the date from which the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have been given effect to, the Commission have recommended a separate scheme for grant of relief on account of increase in the cost of living index. According to the recommendations of the Commission, the relief is to be granted to all future pensioners irrespective of the amount of pension drawn by them at the rate of 5 per cent of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs 5 p.m and a maximum of Rs 25 p.m. The relief on these rates is to be given as and when there is a 16 point rise in the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960=100). The relief at 216 points has already become due with effect from 1st August, 1973 and at 232 points with effect from 1st January, 1974. The Commission had recommended that this scheme may be given effect to from 1st March, 1973, but as a measure of liberalisation, the Government have fixed the date of effect as 1st January, 1973 in respect of employees belonging to Classes II, III and IV.

2. Even though the Commission's recommendations were in terms applicable to future pensioners only, it has been decided to extend the benefit of this recommendation of the Commission also to these Central Government employees who retired from service prior to 1st January, 1973.

3. As a measure of additional relief to existing Central Government pensioners, i.e., those who retired prior to 1st January, 1973, and having regard to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in the matter of pensionary benefits for serving Central Government employees, the Government have further decided to grant the following ad-hoc relief to such

pensioners with effect from 1st January, 1973:—

<i>Pension range</i>	<i>Ad-hoc increase in pension</i>
Below Rs. 85	Rs. 15
Rs. 85—Rs. 209	Rs. 21
Rs. 210—Rs. 499	Rs. 25
Rs. 500 and above	Rs. 35

Necessary orders in the matter are under issue.

#### Permission to Compromise to raise Capital

3332. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of companies which have been given permission by the Government of India to raise their funds through public subscription during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that these companies utilise the amount of public subscription for a certain period, earn profits and then on technical please reject a large number of share applications and refund the money after a long interval without any interest; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to curb this mal-practice?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The number of Companies which have been given permission by the Government of India to raise funds through Public Subscription during the last three years are:

1971 (Jan.-Dec.)	35
1972 (Jan.-Dec.)	55
1973 (Jan.-Dec.)	97

The names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6444/74].

(b) and (c). The Companies Act, 1956 stipulates that public companies issuing share capital for public subscription through prospectus are required to keep the application moneys in a separate bank account in a Scheduled Bank, on which interest is earned. The period for despatch of allotment letters/share certificates as also refund of application money where no allotment is made or where partial allotment is made, is invariably indicated in the Prospectus. Where issues are over-subscribed, the basis of allotment of shares is settled in consultation with the Stock Exchange concerned keeping in view the 'guidelines' issued by Government from time to time. However, in some cases the allotment of shares and the refund of application money were reported to be delayed and inquiries reveal that in many cases such delays were due to various factors over which the companies did not have full control]

#### Setting up of a Joint Trade Commission by India and France

3333. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Joint Commission consisting of representatives of France and India to promote Trade and Economic Co-operation has been set up recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. So far as the promotion of trade relations/cooperation between India and France is concerned, there is already a Commission existing under the Trade Arrangement entered into with France in October, 1959.



**Purchase of imported cars by State Bank of India**

3334. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that State Bank of India has recently purchased six imported cars and if so, the cost thereof;

(b) the particulars of the officers who use these cars; and

(c) whether any prior permission of Government was obtained by the State Bank of India for the purchase of these cars and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The State Bank of India has reported that of the 12 imported cars the bank at present owns, the first one was purchased second-hand in 1963 and the last one second-hand in 1969, and that no imported car was purchased by the bank recently.

One each of the imported cars has been allotted by the bank to the Chairman, Managing Director and two Deputy Managing Directors and the remaining cars are being used at the Central Office and at the Local Head Office of the bank as staff cars. Under the relevant terms of their appointment the Chairman, Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Directors are entitled for the free use of the bank car for official purposes. If the car is used for the private purposes also, the officials concerned are required to pay the bank Rs. 125 p.m. for the facility if it is a car of 16 H.P. and above and Rs. 75 p.m. if otherwise.

The State Bank of India has further reported that it has taken steps for replacing the old imported cars by Indian made small cars. Being a Body Corporate the State Bank of India is not required to obtain any prior permission from the Government for the purchase of either Indian or imported cars.

**Taking over of Tea Gardens in North Bengal**

3335. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Tea Gardens in North Bengal are to be taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, names of those Tea Gardens and when these are to be taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Task Force on tea, set up last year for evolving viable and long term strategy for the growth of tea industry and promotion of export, have made recommendations for rehabilitation of closed and sick tea gardens in the country as a whole which are still under examination of Government.

**Trade Agreement with Bangladesh**

3336. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether any further Trade Agreement has been entered into with Government of Bangladesh in January, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Disparity between I.A.S. and other Class I Officers of Government**

3337. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the pay

scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission in respect of Class I officers; and

(b) whether a decision has also been taken to remove disparities between the IAS and other Class I officers, and if not, the reasons for maintaining these disparities?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) and (b). No decisions have been taken so far on these matters.

**Decision on construction of Airport in Kanpur**

3338. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to construct an airport in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the work?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) There is no proposal to construct a new aerodrome at Kanpur. The construction of a civil enclave at the existing IAF aerodrome is however likely to be taken up by Director General of Civil Aviation during the Fifth Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

**Plan to develop Tourist Spots in West Bengal**

3339. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have no plan to develop tourist spots in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SANOJINI MAHESHI):** (a) and (b). In the Central

Sector the expansion of the existing tourist bungalow and the construction of a youth hostel have been taken up at Darjeeling. In addition, a Forest Lodge is under construction at Jal-dapara. During the Fifth Plan period the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a motel at Siliguri, expand its duty free shop at Calcutta airport and its transport fleet at Calcutta and to complete the construction of its hotel at Dum Dum.

**जले हुए करेन्सी नोटों के लिये क्षतिपूर्ति**

3340. **श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गाबों, कस्बों और नगरों में भयंकर आग लगने के परिणामस्वरूप पूर्ण रूप से तथा आंशिक रूप से ऐसे जल जाने वाले करेन्सी नोटों की क्षतिपूर्ति देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रक्रिया है जिन करेन्सी नोटों का एक तरफ का नम्बर वाला हिस्सा जल जाता है और दूसरी तरफ का नम्बर वाला हिस्सा बच जाता है;

(ख) जिन करेन्सी नोटों के एक तरफ के अथवा दोनों तरफों के अन्दर वाले हिस्से दीमकों द्वारा खा लिये जाते हैं उनके बदलने की क्या प्रवृत्ति है, और

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक आग दृष्टिवा की विभिन्न शाखाओं ने वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान ऐसे कितने नोटों के लिये भुगतान किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) दीमक लगे हुए नोटों सहित, पूरी तरह से जले अथवा अंशतः कुछ जले या बहुत बराब नोटों के मूल्यांकी अदायगी बिल्कुल उसी तरह से की जाती है जैसे कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (नोट वापसी) अधिनियम, 1935 में उल्लिखित रुटे, फटे, धाबे, गलत जुड़े नोट, भिटे

प्रथवा परिवर्तित नोटों की श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत आने वाले नोटों के सम्बन्ध में की जाती है। साधारणतः नोट बदलने वाले के लिये यह आवश्यक होता है कि वह नोटों को बैंक के काउन्टर और दावा अनुभाग में जमा कराये जहाँ उन्हें गिनने, जाचने और उचित मोहर लगाने के बाद निर्धारित अधिकारी द्वारा निर्णय के लिये भेजा जाता है। जले नोटों और वीसक लगे नोटों की काफी मात्रा में दिये जाने के मामले में, नोटों के बारे में फँसला करने से पहले दावों की प्रमाणिकता के सम्बन्ध में जाच की जाती है और फायर ब्रिगेड/पुलिस/सरपंच आदि से प्रमाण-पत्र लाने के लिए जोर दिया जाता है। 1000 रुपये और उस से अधिक मूल्य के नोटों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे दावों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है जिन के सिरियल नम्बर और सामान्य नम्बर न पढ़े जाये या जिनके सम्बन्ध में दावेदार उनके नम्बरों को घोषित और सिद्ध न कर सकता हो। 100 रुपये तक के नोटों के सम्बन्ध में, कीमत अदायगी, दावों की प्रमाणिकता तथा उनकी पहचान की, नाटों की दशा को देखकर की जाती है।

(ग) 1973-74 के दौरान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अलग-अलग शाखाओं द्वारा क्रेमी नोटों के सम्बन्ध में दी गई कुल कीमत इस प्रकार है —

भारती रिजर्व बैंक कार्यालय	दी गई कुल कीमत (रुपये)
नगपुर	36,689
नई दिल्ली	14,81,394
कलकत्ता	16,565
बंगलौर	50,305
हैदराबाद	1,17,517
बम्बई	1,26,301
बंगलूर	6,65,564
मद्रास	33,956

कानपुर और पटना के कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में फ्राकडे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और मौद्रिक ही सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

### राजस्थान की वित्तीय सहायता

3341. श्री पद्मलाल बाकपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार से वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान अलग-अलग धनराशि कितनी अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में मिली, और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार इन ऋणों को चुकाने की स्थिति में नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त संचालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को दिया गया अनुदान व ऋण

	1971-72	1972-73
1 अनुदान	140 91	186 03
2 ऋण	41.98	54 12

(ख) जी नहीं, राजस्थान सरकार इस स्थिति में होगी कि वह इन ऋणों को वापस लौटा सके।

### Jute purchased by J.C.I. during the Current Harvest

3342. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of jute actually purchased by the Jute Corporation of India during the current harvest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During the current season Jute Corporation of India has

purchased 11.82 lakh quintals of raw jute upto 16-2-1974.

**Crisis in Handloom Industry, West Bengal**

3343. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom industry in West Bengal is facing a crisis due to non-availability of yarn and the high cost of yarn and processing chemicals, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government do not have any such report

(b) Does not arise

**Financial Assistance to West Bengal for Flood Relief Works**

3344. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently sanctioned any amount to West Bengal for flood relief measures;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) what was the demand of the West Bengal Government in this regard;

(d) whether any enquiry regarding the losses due to floods has since been made by the Planning Commission, and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). On a request from the Government of West Bengal, a Central team of Officers led by the Programme Adviser, Planning Com-

mission visited the State in September, 1973, to assess the flood situation in West Bengal and to recommend the ceiling of expenditure on various relief and repair measures for purposes of Central assistance. As against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 26.36 crores of the State Government, the Central team had recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 10.03 crores under the following heads for purposes of Central assistance:

Relief Items	Rs. 2.72 crores
Repair Items	Rs. 7.31 crores
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 10.03 crores</b>

A sum of Rs 2 crores has been released to the State Government. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure as against the approved ceiling

**Steps to preserve Calcutta Airport as an International Airport**

3345 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international airlines which were operating a number of non-scheduled flights, mostly cargo services through Calcutta, have started withdrawing their flights following Government's decision to impose a cut in the aviation fuel uptake at international airports in the country;

(b) whether Calcutta is likely to cease to be an international airport as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, whether Government are taking any steps to preserve Calcutta Airport as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) The fuel crisis affecting international air services throughout the world has its impact on services operating to or through our airports. The airlines have accepted the

need for utmost economy in fuel consumption and are extending their co-operation in this regard.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Calcutta's importance is not based on operation of non-scheduled flights alone. Presently seven foreign airlines, namely, Aero-flot, Bangladesh Biman, British Airways, Burma Airways, Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Scandinavian Airlines System and Thai Airways continue to operate scheduled services to/through Calcutta, in addition to the national carriers.

Government welcome the operation of scheduled service by foreign operators to/through Calcutta in accordance with their entitlements and hope that the airlines concerned would take necessary initiative in this regard.

#### **Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees**

3346 SHRI M. S. PURTY:  
SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a further instalment of D.A. has become due to the Central Government Employees in view of rise in the price index; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred thereon and the expenditure incurred by Government on payment of D.A. during 1972-73?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) Orders sanctioning a further instalment of dearness allowance with effect from 1st January, 1974 to Central Government employees of classes II, III and IV drawing pay upto Rs. 900 in the revised scales of pay have been issued as a result of the 12 monthly average of the All

India working class consumer price index for the month ending December 1973 having crossed the 232 mark. The question of allowing a further instalment of dearness allowance consequent on the further rise in price index is under consideration of Government.

(b) The additional dearness allowance sanctioned to Central Government employees with effect from 1st January, 1974 is estimated to cost the exchequer about Rs. 8.09 crores during 1973-74. In the year 1972-73, the employees were mostly drawing pay in the scales as they existed before revision on the basis of the 3rd Pay Commission's recommendations. The revised pay scales have come into effect from 1-1-1973. The dearness allowance pattern has also changed consequent on the acceptance of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations. Accordingly, there can be no meaningful comparison with the amount of Dearness allowance drawn during 1972-73. However, according to the information available on the basis of the returns so far furnished by the various Ministries, expenditure on dearness allowance (including dearness pay), excluding that in respect of Armed Forces personnel, during the year 1972-73 was of the order of Rs. 302 crores.

#### **Import of Urea and Ammonium Phosphate from Poland**

3347. SHRI RAMKANWAR:  
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Polish Government have agreed to give India substantial quantity of urea and ammonium phosphate under a trade protocol recently concluded between the two countries; and

(b) the total quantity of urea and ammonium phosphate to be imported from Poland under this agreement?

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

(b) Negotiations between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. and Polish Foreign Trade enterprise for procurement of fertilizers against 1974 Trade Protocol are in progress, and a contract has not been concluded as yet.

#### Burden on Tea Traders

3348. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea traders have often complained of heavy taxation;

(b) whether as a result of heavy taxation there has not been much incentive in export of tea;

(c) how do prices of Indian tea compare in the world market; and

(d) whether there are any proposals to reduce the burden on tea industry so that exports of tea can be boosted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There have been representations from time to time from the tea industry and trade regarding fiscal levies on tea.

(b) No, Sir. Export duty on tea was abolished with effect from 1st March 1970 with a view to promoting exports. At the same time the rates of zonal excise duty on tea were enhanced and rebate of excise duty on exports varying with prices of tea was introduced.

(c) The average prices of Indian tea, tea of Kenya and Sri Lanka and all teas in London auctions during 1972

and 1973 are as under:—

<i>Figures are in new pence per kg.</i>		
	1972	1973
India . . .	43.70	45.42
Sri Lanka . . .	45.47	45.42
Kenya . . .	43.56	44.32
All teas . . .	42.24	43.29

(d) The question of revising central excise duty on tea in the context of boosting tea export is under constant review of the Government.

#### Import of Newsprint

3349. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned import of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Decline in the Export of Coir and Coir Products

3350. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of coir and coir products has declined during the first half of the current year compared to the corresponding period of last year; and

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

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

of coir products during April-September, 1973 and corresponding period of 1972 is indicated below:—

April-September, 1972	21,196
tonnes valued at Rs. 6.28 crores.	
April-September, 1973	19,151
tonnes valued at Rs. 6.25 crores.	

The decline in the export of coir products was mainly due to labour strike which paralysed the Cochin port during the month of June. There has also been decline in the export of coir yarn to U.K. mainly because of stiff competition from the mechanised coir industry recently set up in Sri Lanka.

**Special scheme of State Bank of India, Kuttanad, Kerala regarding Financial Assistance to Farmers**

3351. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has taken up a special scheme aiming at helping farmers in Kuttanad, Kerala State and

(b) if so, the salient features and objectives of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The State Bank of India has undertaken to finance the Kuttanad Development Project, prepared by the State Government of Kerala, to be implemented through Kerala Land Development Corporation, to overcome the problems of high floods during monsoon and salinity during summer, affecting rice cultivation in the area. The project envisages construction of permanent submersible bunds of about 2000 kms of which about 370 kms involving an outlay of Rs. 375 lakhs are proposed to be constructed in the first phase during 1973-74 and 1974-75. Under the project, besides term loan to be given to the Kerala Land Development Corporation, the farmers will also be grant-

ed assistance by the Bank on the usual terms for meeting their crop loan requirements. The bank propose to open 6 Agricultural Development Branches in Kuttanad area of which two at Edathua and Changanacherry have already been opened. After the implementation of the project, production is expected to increase by 149 lakh tonnes of paddy valued at Rs 10 crores and about Rs. 60 lakhs worth of coconuts every year. The project is also expected to provide employment to about 5000 masons and 10,000 unskilled workers.

**Conveyance allowance for Engineers and Doctors**

3352 SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether motor car conveyance allowances for engineers and doctors have not been revised since 1965 in spite of steep rise in the cost of petrol cars and spares, and

(b) when Government propose to revise the rates to mitigate the hardships of engineers and doctors on field duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANE' H) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of revision of rates is under examination.

**Motor car Conveyance Allowance**

3353 SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the motor car conveyance allowances recommended by the Third Pay Commission in their report are purely ad hoc and without any rational basis and

(b) whether in view of the steep increase in petrol prices Government propose to revise the Third Pay Commission's recommendation in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a) In recommending the revised rates of conveyance allowance, the Third Pay Commission have kept in view the fact that the "existing" rates were fixed in 1961 and required revision so as to bring them in line with the "present-day" transport costs.

(b) The question of revision of the rates is under examination.

#### **International Monetary Reforms**

3354. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the big five international monetary powers are making efforts to by-pass the interests of the developing countries on the question of international monetary reforms; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of their policies which are likely to harm the interests of the developing countries?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)**

(a) and (b) The Committee of 20, which is concerned with international monetary reforms, has reached agreement on some of the basic issues such as exchange rate regime, adjustment process, role of SDR etc. There are, however, still differences on many other issues both among the developed countries themselves and between the developing countries and one or the other of the developed countries. At its meeting held in Rome in January 1974, the Committee expressed its determination to complete its work on the main features of a reformed international monetary system in the coming months. The Committee recognised that, in the light of the recent developments in the world economy, priority should be given to certain important aspects of reform affecting the interests both of the developed and the developing countries with

a view to their early implementation. Other aspects of the reform were to be agreed with the understanding that their operational provisions were to be developed and implemented at a later date. It would be the endeavour of India and the other developing countries represented in the Committee of 20 to seek incorporation in the reform proposals of provisions which would take account of the special needs of developing countries including measures for transfer of real resources to the developing countries, revision of quota in the Fund and improvement in the decision-making process.

#### **Negotiations held with Trade Unions of Employees of L.I.C**

3355. **SHRI MADHU DANDA-VATE**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether bipartite negotiations were held with five trade unions of the employees of the L.I.C in January, 1974;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposals that emerged from these negotiations; and

(c) the reaction of the five Unions to these proposals?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI).** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The demands of the Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation included upward revision of the existing scales of pay, allowances and improvement in the terms and conditions of service. An agreement was signed on 24-1-1974, the salient features of which are as under:—

Scales of pay of Class IV posts like Sweepers, Cleaners, Sepoys and Drivers and Class III Posts like Record Clerks, Assistants, Stenographers, Section Heads, Higher Grade



Assistants and Superintendents have been revised. **House Rent Allowance**—House Rent Allowance will be at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic pay with a minimum of Rs. 22/- p.m. in the case of Class IV employees and with a minimum of Rs. 28/- in the case of Class III employees subject to a maximum of Rs. 40/- in all cases.

**City Compensatory Allowance**—City Compensatory Allowance will be paid at the rate of Rs. 20/- p.m. in the case of Class III & Class IV employees at the centres at which it is being paid at present.

**Provident Fund Contribution**—The contribution will be at the rate of 10 per cent of the basic pay including special pay.

**Gratuity**—The benefits of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 shall be given to all Class III and Class IV employees irrespective of the salaries being drawn. The maximum amount of gratuity payable will not exceed Rs. 20,000/-.

**Bonus**—No profit sharing bonus is payable.

An Annual cash bonus will be paid to all Class III and Class IV employees at the rate of 15 per cent of annual salary (including special pay and Dearness Allowance).

Demands for improvements in medical benefits, leave Travel Concession and further improvement in Provident Fund Contributions have not been agreed to but the Chairman, on a review of the financial condition of the Corporation will consider these demands in the third and fourth year of the currency of the agreement provided the total additional expenditure on this account does not exceed Rs. 1 crore in the third year and a further Rs. 1 crore in the fourth year.

The agreement will be in force for a period of four years from 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1977 (the agreement involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 6 crores per annum).

### Steps to check Black Money

3356. SHRI SAMAR GUHIA:

SHRI CHANDRA BHALMANI  
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given effect to Wanchoo Committee's report regarding either unearthing or regularising black money;

(b) the estimate of Government about present circulation of black-money in the country;

(c) whether Government have reconsidered the issue of demonetizing hundred rupees notes; and

(d) the other steps taken or proposed by Government to unearth, control, regularise or freeze black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On unearthing black money, the Wanchoo Committee made three recommendations:

- (i) Increased use and increased powers of search and seizure;
- (ii) Creation of settlement machinery; and
- (iii) Demonetization of currency.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, contains provisions about increased powers of search and seizure and settlement machinery. Increased use of power of search is also being made. Regarding demonetization of currency, demonetization is not considered by the Government as providing the answer to the problem of black money. The Committee expressed itself against regularising black money through voluntary disclosure schemes or canalising it into certain specified fields.

(b) No estimate of black money in circulation in the country has been made by the Government. By the

very nature of things, it is not possible to assess, with any degree of accuracy, the quantum of black money in circulation in the country.

(c) There is no change in the stand of the Government on demonetization.

(d) Black money and tax evasion are closely inter-linked. The fight against black money and tax evasion is continuing. Among the steps taken, or proposed to be taken, the following may be mentioned:—

(i) Provision made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, for acquisition of immovable properties, where they have been under-valued at the time of transfer, as such under-valuation facilitates generation and circulation of black money;

(ii) Provision made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, that no suit to enforce any right in respect of any property held 'benami' shall be instituted in any court unless the property has been disclosed to the Income-tax Department. The same Act also contains certain measures for strengthening the valuation machinery of the Department to check tax evasion through under-valuation.

(iii) The Finance Act, 1973, provides for partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income for tax purposes, absence of which has been a fruitful source of tax evasion.

(iv) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, contains many provisions to curb black money, such as increased powers of search and seizure, stricter provisions for penalty and prosecutions for tax evasion, additional powers of

survey, compulsory maintenance and audit of accounts and plugging of numerous loopholes in the tax laws.

(v) Reduction in rates of income-tax, proposed through the Finance Bill 1974, should help reduce tax evasion.

(vi) The proposal in the Finance Bill, 1974 to raise the exemption limit for income-tax purposes from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 and to make filing of returns of income by salaried tax-payers (with incomes upto Rs. 18,000) optional should also help utilise the available manpower for better investigation in bigger cases.

The following administrative measures may also be mentioned:

(i) A Special Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) to investigate the cases of some of the biggest business houses;

(ii) Prosecutions for concealment of income in glaring cases of tax evasion are being launched.

(iii) An intensive survey has been ordered regarding newly constructed properties in urban areas.

(iv) Powers under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act for survey are also being utilised more frequently.

(v) Intelligence wings are being strengthened to deal more effectively with the bigger tax evasion cases.

**Glycerin Extraction from Mutton Tallow/Palm Oil under Contract with S.T.C. for supply to Small Soap Manufacturers**

3357. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Glycerine extraction from mutton tallow/palm oil is being done by a private enterprise under contract with S.T.C. and Government; S.T.C. stands guarantee for the material left;

(b) what are the terms and conditions with this extracting agency and what revenues are received from the sale of Glycerine;

(c) whether Government propose to stop this extraction by a private enterprise till complete research and investigation is made and this project is handled by State or Cooperative Sector; and

(d) whether the extracting of Glycerine is opposed by small soap manufacturers, on the ground that there is great delay in processing and also because the material supplied to them is not guaranteed in contents and quality by S.T.C./Government?

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

(b) The agencies for splitting tallow/palm oil are paid processing charges keeping in view the actual costs incurred by them at the current rate of Rs. 410/- per metric tonne. The Glycerine and fatty acids obtained are released to Actual Users against the import licences or release orders issued by the CCI&E and other licensing authorities.

(c) No, Sir. There is no State or Co-operative unit in operation at present.

(d) There were some general complaints mainly of delay from small

scale soap manufacturers in initial stages. Since the procedures for fat splitting and delivery of fatty acid/glycerine were streamlined, no complaints of any kind have been received.

**Raw Material supplied by S.T.C. to Small Scale Soap Manufacturers**

3358. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether palm oil is now supplied by S.T.C. to the small scale soap manufacturers as raw material at about Rs. 5000 per M. Ton in place of Mutton Tallow which supplied at about Rs. 3,000 per M. Ton and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the difference between drumming cost per ton in new drums and old drums and the reason for its supply in new drums when old drums are available in market;

(c) whether the small scale soap manufacturers have protested against the supply in new drums on account of high cost and if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter; and

(d) whether the palm oil was imported on some suggestions of large scale sector and Vanaspati Manufacturers and whether it is now being forcefully given to small scale soap manufacturers, while mutton tallow is given to large scale soap manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Palm oil is being supplied by the S.T.C. to the soap manufacturers in both large scale and small scale sector at a release price of Rs. 4520/- per metric ton for supply in bulk and Rs. 4820 per metric tonne in second hand drums.

Tallow was being supplied at Rs. 3050 per metric tonne till August, 1973 as it was imported at lower

prices. Subsequently it was not available in the foreign markets.

(b) The difference between drumming cost per tonne is about Rs. 250/- per tonne. Supplies are made in new drums when old drums of good quality are not available.

(c) A rebate in price equivalent to cost of drums is allowed to the soap manufacturers if drums are retendered by them for further deliveries.

(d) The S.T.C. has been allowed to import palm oil or tallow whichever is cheaper and available. Supplies to both large and small scale soap manufacturers are made according to availability of material whether it is tallow or palm oil.

**Distribution of Viscose Filament Yarn to Weavers and Spinners**

3359. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion that Central Government's nominee should preside over the Regional Committee of Weavers and Spinners for distribution of viscose filament yarn has not been accepted; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Regional Committees of Weavers and Spinners of Viscose Filament Yarn have been formed by the Central Committee of Spinners and Weavers as a result of a voluntary agreement between spinners and weavers. This is a contractual agreement to which the Central Government is not a party. As such Central Government cannot nominate its representative to preside over Regional Committees. In the case of Regional Committee of Tamil Nadu the representative of weavers and spinners on the Central Committee

have agreed to Director of Handlooms, Tamil Nadu presiding over the Regional Committee of Tamil Nadu as there was a provision in the Agreement for appointment of the Chairman who did not belong to either of the two contracting parties. A similar suggestion in the case of Karnataka have not been agreed to by the Central Committee. A new agreement is under negotiation between the two parties at present.

**Offer to Foreign Tourists to Re-visit India**

3360. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether all foreign tourists who visited India between 24th November, 1973 and 31st January, 1974 are being given an offer to 're-visit India' for a certain period; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding this encouragement scheme and the response of foreign tourists thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) The concessions announced under 're-visit India' scheme are restricted to those overseas visitors whose itineraries could not be completed or gone through because of the IA lock-out during the period November 24, 1973 to January 31, 1974.

(b) The salient features of the 're-visit India' scheme are as follows: (1) 50 per cent discount on IAC fares on their domestic sectors for a period of not more than 15 days from the date of entry of a person who visited India during the period 24th November, 1973 and 31st January 1974 and whose itinerary in

India could not be completed due to dislocation of air services. (3) 50 per cent discount on room rent in participating hotels for not more than 8 days in each city subject to a maximum of 15 days from the date of entry. (3) 50 per cent discount on two transfers from airport to hotel and back and one city sight-seeing in each city offered by participating travel agents.

The entitlement of the foreign tourists who are willing to re-visit India under this scheme will be determined by the Government of India Tourist Offices abroad on the basis of the evidence furnished by such tourists.

The offer will be valid upto December 31, 1975. The people who have first visited India do not normally rush back to re-visit. It will take a few months for such visitors to make up their mind for a re-visit.

**Proposal to construct Hotels in Kerala during Fifth Plan**

3361. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the names of the places in Kerala where Government propose to construct hotels and bungalows for tourists during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is constructing a 100 room hotel at Kovalam which is due to be commissioned in May 1974. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to augment hotel capacity in Kovalam by 150 rooms and to add cottages providing 50 more rooms. A Youth Hostel of the Department of

Tourism is also under construction at Trivandrum.

**Payment of Bonus to Rubber Board Employees**

3362. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding payment of bonus to the employees of Rubber Board;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether there is a growing discontentment amongst the employees; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Legal basis for the payment of bonus to the employees of the Rubber Board has not yet been established.

(c) and (d). There have been representations from the Rubber Board employees in this regard and Government are examining the legal aspect of their claim for bonus.

**Increase in Natural Rubber Export**

3363. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current annual production of natural rubber in the country;

(b) whether India's natural rubber export is likely to register a sharp rise soon; and

(c) if so, the estimated extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The estimated production of natural rubber for the current year (1973-74) is 1,25,000 tonnes.

(b) As there is a good demand for natural rubber in the foreign markets, there are prospects for increasing exports of natural rubber from India.

(c) Government have decided to allow for the present exports to the extent of 5,000 tonnes only taking into account the indigenous production and consumption.

#### Revision in Reserve Bank's Credit Policy

3364. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank's policy to peg credit expansion and raise the liquidity ratios of commercial banks is being revised; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The busy season credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank in November last, which *inter alia* visualised the raising of the statutory liquidity ratio from 30 per cent to 32 per cent, is being continued. The situation is, however kept under constant review for such changes as may be found necessary in the light of the emerging conditions.

#### Export of Groundnut to other Countries

3365. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian MPs groundnut is in heavy demand from foreign

buyers in view of its shortage in the World Market;

(b) whether due to failure of groundnut crops in Nigeria, India's main rival in the world market, India is now the only reliable source of supplies for the U.K., West and East European countries and Japan; and

(c) if so, the particulars regarding the foreign exchange earnings during 1973 and the efforts by our exporters to obtain attractive prices?

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

(b) Besides India there are other sources such as USA, Brazil, Netherlands, Sudan, etc. for the supplies of groundnuts to U.K., West and East European countries and Japan.

(c) The export of HPS groundnuts during January—September, 1973 has been of the value of about Rs. 8 crores. Export figures beyond September, 1973 are not yet available. Exporters made all possible efforts to obtain attractive prices and maximise the export.

#### Smuggled Goods seized in 1972 and 1973

3366. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average regarding the smuggled goods seized per day during the years 1972 and 1973; and

(b) whether foreign goods are freely available in the cities in many States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The average of the smuggled goods seized per day by the Customs authorities during the years 1972 and 1973 taking the value of all articles including gold at the

Indian market rate, was approximately Rs. 7.6 lakhs and Rs. 9.7 lakhs respectively.

(b) Smuggled goods are available in the markets of big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.

### **Advancing of Loan to Unemployed Graduates in Tripura**

3367. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any loan has been advanced to unemployed graduates in Tripura by the nationalised banks during 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan advanced and the number of recipients thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Banks do not currently maintain separate data regarding advances made to such detailed categories as unemployed graduates. Such advances would generally figure under advances to priority sectors such as "small-scale industries", "retail trade and small business" "professional and self-employed persons" etc. Available information regarding advances granted by public sector banks to these priority sector in Tripura is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	As at the end of June 1972		As at the end of June, 1973 (provisional)	
	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts.	Amount outstanding
Small Scale Industries	66*	4	54*	6
Retail Trade & Small Business	355	39	365	40
Professional & Self-employed persons	15		19	

\*No. of Units.

### **Curbs on Japanese Aid to Developing Countries**

3368. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has imposed any curbs on aid to the developing countries due to the oil crisis in the World;

(b) if so, to what extent it will affect India;

(c) whether any clarification in this regard has been sought from Japan; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir. We are not aware of such curbs.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

### **Banking Operations in Gujarat**

3369. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banking operations which have come to standstill in the State of Gujarat following food riots have seriously affected trade and commercial activities; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to improve the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Normal functioning of many bank offices in Ahmedabad and some other business centres in the State of Gujarat was disrupted from January, 1974, following disturbances/bundhs, imposition of curfew and the general law and order situation. This naturally

had its effect on the trade and business activities in the affected areas of the State.

(b) The difficulties experienced by the banks in carrying on their normal operations were brought to the notice of the State Government authorities by the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government authorities have intimated that adequate police protection is being given to the banks. Efforts are being made both by the Reserve Bank and by the commercial banks themselves to extend maximum facilities possible under the prevailing circumstances.

#### Proposal to lift Lock-out in Indian Airlines

3370. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH  
GARCHA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to lift fully the lock-out in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) and (b). The lock-out declared by Indian Airlines on 24-11-1973 was lifted from 21-12-1973, in respect of individual employees willing to give an undertaking to work according to the revised shift system wherever applicable and co-operate with the management in eliminating wasteful work practices. On this basis a large number of employees signed individual undertakings and resumed duty.

The lock-out was also lifted in respect of employees who are members of the following Associations/Unions, on the dates noted against each on reaching settlements with them to

work according to the revised shift system and co-operate with the management in the elimination of wasteful work practices:—

Name of Union/Association	Date of lifting the lock-out
(1) Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association	10-12-1973
(2) Airline Ground Instructors' Association.	21-12-1973
(3) Indian Flight Engineers' Association.	23-12-1973
(4) All India Aircraft Engineers' Association:	10-1-1974
(5) Indian Commercial Pilots' Association.	21-2-1974

On the above basis, the staff in position on 12-3-74 was 15,934 against a total strength of 15,977, the number still locked out being 43 who are represented by the Air Corporations Employees Union, the only Association with which a settlement is yet to be reached.

#### Upgradation of Hubli-Dharwar Corporation

3371. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding upgrading of Hubli-Dharwar Corporation area from 'C' class city to 'B' class; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) As the population of Hubli-Dharwar Corporation according to 1971 Census Report is less than 4 lakhs, which is the minimum qualifying limit for inclusion of a city in B-2 class, it has not been found possible to upgrade Hubli-Dharwar to B-2 class.



मुजफ्फरनगर में एक प्रेम से जाली करेन्सी नोट  
पकड़ा जाना

3372. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1974 में मुजफ्फर-  
नगर में एक प्रेम से भारी संख्या में जाली नोट  
बनाने के ब्लाक और छोटे हुए जाली करेन्सी  
नोट पकड़े गये थे; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या  
कार्रवाई की है और पकड़े गये जाली करेन्सी  
नोटों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). मुन्ना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार  
में इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र  
मभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Selection of Site for Cochin Airport

3373. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team has visit-  
ed Kerala in the first week of Jan-  
uary, 1974 to select the site for Cochin  
international airport;

(b) whether the study team has  
submitted its report, and if so, the  
broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when the work is likely to be  
started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). An officer of the  
Civil Aviation Department and a civil  
engineer of the C.P.W.D. visited Cochin  
to examine a certain area suggested  
for siting an airport but they could  
not find a suitable site for construc-  
tion of an aerodrome in the said area.  
There is no proposal to develop an  
international airport at Cochin.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

#### Import of Raw Cashew during last six months

3374. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw cashew  
imported during the last six months;

(b) the quantity allotted to Kerala  
out of it; and

(c) the total quantity of raw cashew  
proposed to be imported during the  
current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE): (a) 51,866 metric  
tonnes.

(b) 40,000 metric tonnes.

(c) 1,80,000 metric tonnes approxi-  
mately (January to December 1974).

#### Loans given to Small Farmers and Small Industries in Tripura

3375. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state the amount of loan given to  
small farmers and small industrialists  
by the nationalised banks in Tripura  
during 1971, 1972 and 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI  
SUSHILA ROHATGI): Year-wise in-  
formation on advances made to small  
farmers by the public sector banks is  
not available. However, agricultural  
advances made by the public sector  
banks to farmers in Tripura with land  
holdings upto 5 acres (constituting  
small farmers) and outstanding at the  
end of March, 1973 were Rs. 0.97\* lakh  
(excluding advances granted for allied  
agricultural activities).

\*Figures are provisional.

Advances provided to small scale industries in Tripura by the public sector banks since March, 1971 were:—

(in lakhs of rupees)

Amount outstanding	
March 1971	4.50
March 1972	5.33
March 1973	7.55
September 1973 (latest available)	8.58*

\* Figures are provisional.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बाढ़ प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के किसानों को दिए गए ऋण

3276. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बाढ़ प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के किसानों को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये; और

(ख) ये ऋण किन शर्तों पर दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, देश में किसानों को खेती के विकास के लिए विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण की सुविधाएँ देते रहे हैं जिसमें बाढ़प्रस्त क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। बैंक, साधारण तौर पर, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले ऋण लेने वाले किसानों को जिनकी अधिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होती, राहत देने के लिए ऋण की वापसी को किस्ते फिर से तय कर देने हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में दिये गये ऋणों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा खेती के लिए किसानों को सीधे दिये गये ऋणों की जो रकमे जून 1973 के अन्त तक बकाया थी उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

जून 1973 के अन्त तक की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा खेती के लिए किसानों को सीधे दिये गये ऋणों की राज्यवार स्थिति :

राज्य का नाम	बकाया रकम* (लाख रुपये में)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2931.59
2. असम	99.78
3. बिहार	1103.83
4. गुजरात	3169.64
5. हरियाणा	951.37
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	44.32
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	17.82
8. केरल	1241.14
9. मध्य प्रदेश	1110.95
10. महाराष्ट्र	5013.19
11. मणिपुर	6.61
12. मेघालय	14.11
13. कर्नाटक	2773.21
14. तमिलनाडु	0.12
15. उड़ीसा	177.40
16. राजस्थान	938.07
17. राजस्थान	1189.56
18. तमिल नाडु	3894.65
18. त्रिपुरा	4.05
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	2680.28
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	1431.63
22. मंत्रालय राज्य क्षेत्र	474.28
जोड़	29267.33

\*अनतिष्ठ।

**Construction of Building at Cochin  
by Indian Air lines**

3377. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has acquired a plot of land at Cochin to build its own buildings there;

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this matter so far; and

(c) whether there is any delay in its progress and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Although land for the building was acquired in 1966 construction could not be taken up due to financial constraints.

**Distribution Policy of Rayon Yarn**

3378. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rayon distributors about 5 to 6 million kgs. of yarn a month and the yarn is obtained from spinners under a voluntary agreement between spinners and weavers;

(b) whether the open market rate of rayon yarn is about three times higher than the concessional rate whereas the yarn at concessional rate is supplied to exporters of rayon fabrics against their exports; and

(c) if so, whether any investigation about this has been made by Government and the broad outlines regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Rayex distributes about 5 to 6 lakh kgs. of rayon filament yarn to exporters of rayon fabrics as replenishment at an agreed price under a voluntary agreement.

(c) There is no statutory price and distribution control on rayon filament yarn. Under a Voluntary Agreement between spinners and weavers, the

spinners can sell a part of their production in the open market. The agreed price for replenishment yarn is lower than the Actual User quota price and the International price of rayon filament yarn. The open market price is governed by forces of demand and supply. The question of initiating any investigation into agreed prices and open market prices does not arise.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED CRITICAL SUPPLY POSITION OF  
COAL TO POWER HOUSES**

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The reported critical coal supply position to power houses in UP, Gujarat, Assam, Punjab, Haryana and other States and resultant threat of power crisis.'

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Even though the production of coal has been increasing since 1972 and the tentative estimates of production during 1973-74 are about 79 million tonnes, which is 2.6 million tonnes more than the production in 1972-73 and 6.6 million tonnes more than that of 1971-72, consumers all over the country have been experiencing shortages of coal at various times mainly due to the supply position being not satisfactory. The coal producing organisations have been taking steps to increase the production and loading of coal and coke and the Railways have also been trying to move the maximum possible quantity of coal and coke to various destinations but these efforts have been hampered by a series of agitations, strikes and go-slow attitude of different sections of Railway employees. The position has become acute in the last few days.

However, it may be stated that no major power station has actually closed down even though the stock position in several power stations, such as Harduaganj, Kanpur river-side, Nasik, Paras and Ennore is not very satisfactory.

A Joint Cell is functioning at Calcutta with the representatives of the Railways and the coal producing agencies to ensure proper co-ordination in maximising coal supplies. In the headquarters of the Railway Board, a Control Room has been set up to take emergency action to rush coal supplies to power stations, which are facing a critical stock position. On account of these efforts, the power stations have been kept going. As soon as the rail transport position improves, it would be possible to augment the supplies of coal not only to power stations but also to industries, brick kilns and domestic consumers.

In so far as the reported power cuts in the various States are concerned, it may be mentioned that there is no power station using coal in Assam and the power stations which use coal in Punjab and Haryana are very small stations. The bulk of the power supply in these States is derived from hydro electric sources. If power cuts have been imposed in these States, it cannot be attributed to shortage of coal. In U.P., and Gujarat also as already mentioned, no power house has closed down for want of coal and supplies have been rushed to those units which are having critically low stocks.

All efforts are being made by the Government, in a coordinated manner, to ensure that coal supplies to power stations are maintained inspite of the disturbed industrial relations on the Railways. In the present circumstances I would appeal to all the Members of the House to lend a helping hand in restoring normalcy in the working of the Railways so that the supplies of coal to power stations and other vital sectors of the economy are maintained.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With due deference to the hon. Minister for whom we have all the respect and also conceding that he is comparatively new to this portfolio, although not to the job of ministership and that he is a seasoned man, I must say that the statement which his Ministry has prepared for him is far from satisfactory for one simple reason that even on facts the statement is not correct. In the statement it says:

"However, it may be stated that no major power station has actually closed down even though the stock position in several power stations, such as Harduaganj....is not very satisfactory."

Reports have appeared in the Press that U.P. was facing on 13 March the threat of black out; there was no coal at power units. The report in the Hindustan Times dated Lucknow the 13th says that U.P. faced the immediate danger of completed dislocation of power generation and supply due to critical coal supply position in the State; it says further: "The State Electricity Board in a Press note today said that Harduaganj thermal power station in Aligarh district with 210 MW installed capacity was likely to close down sometimes tonight." This is not a small unit. Next day on 14th, in Times of India there is a report which says: "Power supply position in U.P. worsens today with the abrupt closure of the 210 MW Harduaganj B thermal power plant at Aligarh". Actually the plant in U.P. has closed down. Yet he has been told by the Ministry to inform this House that there was no closure due to coal shortages....(Interruptions)

This matter has to be taken a little more seriously because if coal supply is not proper to the power houses, not only will the power house close, but electric supply will also be affected. Industries are affected, fertiliser production is affected, irrigation is effected, textiles mills close down and even coal production will be affected, not to speak of the impact it will have on

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

food production. All these matters are inter-related and one affects the other; there is a chain reaction. Our country had been experiencing power shortage for quite sometime now. It has already started affecting the Western Region including Maharashtra and Gujarat, and slowly, it will engulf the regions of Punjab, Haryana, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. So, Sir, it has been reported that the loss of production in the Eastern Region, in the first six months of 1972, is about Rs. 9 crores, out of which, the loss in foreign exchange is about Rs. 5 crores. Therefore, Sir, we should see the magnitude of the problem. It is not enough to say that we are doing everything, *Ahorupam Bbodwanim*. You praise the Railway Minister and the Railway Minister praises you and both of you praise each other, while the nation suffers. Sir, every day this question is coming up in this House. The Minister of Steel and Mines has been saying that we have enough coal, and that coal is actually burning at the coal fields, on stow, of course. It happens when it is over-staked. At the same time, he says that we should not blame the Railway Minister and that he is doing his job. When we ask the Railway Minister, he says, 'We are trying to do our best; Wagons are available; Do not blame the Minister of Steel and Mines, he is doing his job.' Both of you say 'I will scratch your back' and 'You scratch may back'. What kind of policy is this? The power houses are closing down; industrial houses are closing down and production is getting affected.

There is one another important factor. You have in this statement, blamed the labour. The Railway Minister also blames the labour. Everyone is blaming the labour. What are you doing to get the cooperation of the labour? Is it not high time that we, in this country, should think of some other method by which we can get their cooperation instead of thinking in terms of crushing the labour, of bringing in Army to substitute for labour. This kind of attitude is the

biggest bottleneck in maintaining good management—labour relations. As long as this attitude prevails, you cannot expect the labour-management relations to improve. Whenever there is trouble,—whether it is guards' agitation or anything—you say 'We will not tolerate it; we will crush it; we will suppress the agitation; we will bring the Army and RPF etc.' This is not going to help you. How many people in the Railways will be substituted by army personnel? This kind of attitude, of bringing in Army, even in regard to civil matters, is a most dangerous thing. That will encourage the Army to think that you are not able to rule the country and that they will be required to do it. Therefore, I would beg of you to take the working class into confidence and instil in them a sense of belonging. If you do that, they will make a miracle and they will be prepared to make any sacrifice.

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly ask your question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am just asking the question. There are two things. What steps are you going to take to create a feeling of belonging among the working class, and to take them into confidence so that they will be able to do their work diligently, loyally and patriotically? This will ensure smooth movement, as well as loading and unloading of coal. What steps are being taken in this direction? This is one question. Secondly....

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you that the rules allow only one question. You say that it is the second part of your question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes. Part (b) of my question. When are you going to create a situation, wherein, the industries and the power houses will have at least 15 days, if not one month's coal stock available? When will you create that situation?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is kind of the hon. Member to pay a little compliment to me which perhaps I

do not deserve. But I want to make the position quite clear. First of all, no information is supplied to me which is not correct. Then, to distinguish between the bureaucracy or the services, which supplies the information, and the Minister is not, if I may say so, relevant because they are all one, part of the same governmental system. The moment I find that I am not able to come in tune with the functioning of the administration or the system, I have no place here and I do not want to sit here. Nor do I entertain even the slightest apprehension that the services give either wrong or misleading information.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** If they are not in tune with the present thinking, it is you who will go out and not they; that is very clear.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** Then I will come and sit near him, which will be a great inspiration to him as well as to me.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Rather invite him to your place.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** That is not my job.

So far as Harduaganj II power-station is concerned, on the 13th March it had half a day's consumption of coal as stock and three rakes of coal were in the pipeline; they were fastly on the move to Harduaganj. So that, on the next day, the power house could not have closed on account of shortage of coal. I have read the news in some newspaper that the Harduaganj power house was closed. I confirmed it. I find that it is not on account of shortage of coal but on account of certain mistakes which might have been committed by the local officers. The power house was flooded with water. How the mistake was committed, whether it could have been avoided, it is not for me to say; it is for the State Government and the State Electricity Board to sort it out. But it is a fact that the closure of the power house, was not due to the shortage of coal but it was due to the

flooding of some part of the power house with water.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Instead of thermal power it becomes hydal power!

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** So long as you say that I am not guilty and I have not made any wrong statement, I will be satisfied.

With regard to the stock position of coal at power stations, we have seen to it that they can be made to run, and that they will not be allowed to be closed down, on account of shortage of coal. Harduaganj A power station has got two days' reserve of stock and one rake is on the move. About Harduaganj, B, I have already stated that it had half a day's stock. Kanpur (Riverside) had one day's stock on the 13th and more wagons are moving; one rake has already moved. Then, Lucknow had stock for 13 days, Allahabad 20 days, Agra 8 days and Delhi (Indraprastha) 9 days and Rajghat 4 days stock. So that, I do not see any imminent danger of any power house being closed down on account of shortage of coal.

But, basically, it is a fact, which I made, that the situation on the labour front is not satisfactory. I want to state here that it is farthest from my mind, and that of the Government to which I belong, that there should be any strained relation between us and workers. It is my intention to see that the best of relations are developed between the labour and ourselves. I am not here to give any certificate to any group of workers, or not to give any certificate to any other group of workers. If any group has made any mistakes, it will be my duty to go to them, to sit with them, talk with them and tell them that without their co-operation production cannot go on. If we want to increase production, it will be the duty of the Government, as far as it lies in our power, to see that their living conditions are improved and that they do not have any problem.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

But when I have said all that, I have also to mention, as I mentioned in my statement, that tensions have mounted, and for that the Railway Minister is not to blame. I pay my compliments to the Railway Minister for doing what all he did with all the limitations. These days we are sitting together almost constantly to consider to improve the situation. As a result of these consultations, we have improved the situation. It is our effort to satisfy the labour unions, the labour groups and labour leaders sitting here and outside the House and to see that, whatever might happen, the satisfaction prevails.

It is not in theory. Even today, hundreds of workers are coming to Delhi. I am meeting them. I hope, some sort of a settlement will be reached between us and the workers who are engaged today in the production of steel in our steel Mills. I received notices from them and we had a good rapport with them. Therefore, I do not see any difficult situation that could not be solved persistent efforts from both the sides, not only from the Government side but also from the other side. I seek the cooperation of all the labour leaders in this House to find out ways and means which will contribute to an increase in production.

It is a fact that if electricity is not supplied to industrial units, the industries will not come up. With that consciousness, each one of us has to do his bit solely with the purpose to see that production increases. So far as the Government is concerned, obviously, it is the duty of the Government to see that this policy is implemented, that labour is satisfied as far it lies in our power and that production also increases.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar):** This chronic and acute shortage of coal is the direct consequence of the gross mismanagement of the nationalised coal mines and the Railway administration. But the hon. Minister conveniently passed over the blame to

the Railways for the shortage of coal and the situation arising therefrom.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the statement made by the Railway Minister and the spokesman of the Railways that there is no shortage of wagons, that there is no coal at the pit-heads of the coal mines and therefore, this situation has arisen. I would request you Sir, kindly to pull them up so that they do not mislead the House. They should stop the game of passing over the blame on each other.

The coal shortage has hard hit the industries of Gujarat. Is he aware that nearly 5000 textile workers were laid off recently because of shortage of coal? I may mention that in my own home town, the Mahalakshmi Mills laid off 1500 workers for a week. The working class, the workers, lose the wages and the consumers and the nation lose production. This Ministry and the Ministry of Railways are responsible for it. It has not only hit the textile industry but it has also hit the cement industry, the small-scale engineering units, the brick manufacturing industry, etc. The cumulative effect is that the whole working class is hard hit by the shortage of coal. The nation is the sufferer because the nation loses the production.

He has tried to blame the employees of the Railways in his statement. I would like to ask him: Is he aware of the fact as to for what the agitation was launched? There was an acute shortage of foodgrains. The workers, the employees of the Railways and the local people were not given adequate ration and, therefore, for adequate supply of ration, they launched the agitation. The Minister shamelessly blamed the employees for the agitation....

**MR. SPEAKER:** He should not use such language—be moderate.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** He has conveniently kept quiet on the coal mines' employees problems. Is he not aware

of the fact that there is a great unrest prevailing amongst the coal mine workers? Nothing has been done so far. This is one of the reasons why the production is not increasing as it should be.

Now, I would like to ask one question. I would not comment much because the whole country knows that this coal shortage has not only affected the industrial economy but has affected adversely the general economy in the country as a whole. That is the major factor for prices going upwards every day. I would like to ask him whether it is a fact that Government has entered into an agreement with Bangladesh to supply 4,47,000 tonnes of coal during the year 1974. How much coal was exported to Bangladesh during the year 1973? What measures have been taken to supply adequate foodgrains to the employees of the Railways so that they can work peacefully? What would be the policy of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the export of coal, taking into consideration the acute crisis of oil prevailing in the country?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: He has put many questions. I will take up only some, relevant questions before me.

Production of coal, I reiterate, has been stepped up....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I seek your protection, Sir. He has said that some questions are not relevant. How can he decide?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I thought I was not a shameless man. He had used some adjective. I am also entitled to use some adjectives.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mehta, I very much expressed my surprise when it came from your mouth. I never imagined that you could use such an expression.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: It was not my intention to hurt the feelings of the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I will try to answer all the questions that I can possibly find here.

The first point is this. Since the take-over of the coal mines, the efficiency in the working of the coal mines has increased with the cooperation of the workers. I have never denounced the contribution that the workers have made, and I take this opportunity of submitting to the House that but for the cooperation from the workers there would have been no registration of increase in coal production. It will be our persistent effort to see that the conditions of workers are improved. Therefore, I think that this insinuation is uncalled for. The efficiency is increasing. Our rate of increase in production of coal per annum is about two million tonnes. We are now striving our best to see that our Five-Year Plan target is increased above 135 million tonnes. Next year we are trying to take up about 5 million tonnes more.

So far as Gujarat crisis is concerned, it is a fact that many of the mills, both textile and cement, were affected badly for three or four or, perhaps, five days—I do not recollect. There was a scare raised, on account of scarcity of food, in the passage of coal from the coalmines to the Ahmedabad area—somewhere near Saldol. That disrupted the normal functioning of the railways for a few days. As you know, the supply position was already critical and we were trying to satisfy the needs from day to day. This fact was unfortunately known to certain elements who were not quite sympathetic to the entire production pattern of the country, who were not very sympathetic to the fact that the coal production should really increase and that the mills in Ahmedabad should normally function. Some anti-social elements were certainly involved in it which at that point of time succeeded in disrupting the entire system for which the labour is not to be blamed. The labour does not come into it. There was a scare that they were not going to get food, but all that disappeared within two or three days and for that,



[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

the credit does go to the Railways Officials and the Railway Ministry and not to us. We have nothing to do with it. They had managed to control the situation.

I do not think there is any other point. I have already said that so far as the supply of food to the employees are concerned, I do admit that an improvement is needed in the situation. My own experience of my visit to certain coal-mines reveals to me that the supply of food to the worker is not as good as it ought to be. And, so we are taking steps in co-operation with the State Governments because they are the primary agencies who have to help us. We cannot take the initiative ourselves. Therefore, I am visiting Bihar and some other States to see that the supply of essential commodities to the labour improves substantially so that they may not have any complaints on that account.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:** The hon. Minister has not replied to my question whether the Government has entered into any agreement with Bangla Desh to supply 4,42,000 tonnes of coal during the year 1974 and how much coal was exported to Bangla Desh during the year 1973 and whether that much surplus is available with our collieries.

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** I do not have this information at present but my colleague informs me that we are committed to supply the coal—about 55,000 tonnes per month and there is nothing wrong about it. If our friendly neighbours need some coal and if we are in a position to supply, why should we not supply? But the total figure mentioned by the hon. Member is not correct. I will check up and find out. But our present supplies are about 50,000 tonnes which we have every intention to continue to supply and which is possible for us to supply.

**श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने महोदय का, जिन की मैं वृत्त इज्जत करना हूँ, स्टेटमन्ट सुनने के

बाद और मावलों का जवाब सुनने के बाद यह मालूम होता है कि चिन्ता का कोई कारण नहीं है। लेकिन असलियत यह है कि बंगाल और कोयले की कमी नहीं है लेकिन मिलता नहीं है और इसी के कारण यू० पी० इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के चियरमैन के कथनानुसार मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज फर्टिलाइजर के कारखानों को बन्द कर दिया गया है, सूनी मिले जितनी भी कानपुर में है उन को ले आफ के लिए कहा गया है और आइनेस फैक्टरी जो जैंगी सामान बनाती है उन को भी नोटिस दे दिया गया है कि वह पावर कटौत करने के लिए तैयार रहे। शिफ्ट घटा दें। अब इसी पावर क्राइसिस के कारण यानी कोयला न आने के कारण जो पावर क्राइसिस हुई लगभग 50 से 60 हजार वर्कम ब्रेकार है कानपुर शहर में, और ईंटें जो बनाते हैं वह तकरीबन सारे जिलों में ब्रेकार हो चुके हैं। उन के स्टेटमन्ट के अनुसार मालूम होता है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज कोयला बाकई में दूसरे जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के कारखानों में वह जो ले जा रहे हैं ट्रक से, लेकिन सरकारी कारखानों जो हैं उन के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि ट्रक से कोयला ढोकर ला सकें : तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश या बंगाल में मुगलसराय जहाँ काफी उद्योग है, उन को जो डिमांड है 25 परसेंट भी मीट नहीं हो रही है, ऐसा क्यों है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात नहीं है कि या जो रेलवे बोर्ड के कुछ अधिकारी हैं या आप के मंत्रालय के अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने सोच लिया है किसी हालत में नैशलाइज्ड सेक्टर को सेवोटाज करना है, उन्होंने कसमें खा रखी हैं, और इसी लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक दफा कोयले का मॉकट पैदा हो जाए ताकि स्टील, टैक्सटाइल, फर्टिलाइजर के कारखाने बन्द हो जाए और सारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जिसे फल स्वरूप ब्रेकारी और भूखमरी में आपस में दोड़ हो जाय और हंगर और ऐंगर दोनों मिलकर कैंकग्राम पैदा हो। इस लिए आप किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ एक्शन लेकर देखीए सब काम ठीक हो जायगा। बर्कर तो कोरन सर्व्पैन्ड हो जाता है लेकिन आप

रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को चुन लीजिए या अपने विभाग के सैक्रेटरी या ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी को जो जिम्मेवार हों, उन को 15 दिन के लिए सस्पेंड कीजिए और कहिए कि सस्पेंड रहोगे, आप देखिए काम चलता है कि नहीं।

हर एक सैक्रेटरी को मालूम है कि मन्त्री 6 महीने से ज्यादा रहने वाला नहीं है इस लिए टालते हैं। मैं आप को बकिंग क्लास की तरफ से विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हम लेबर रिलेगन्स अच्छे करने की कोशिश करेंगे। उसका एक कारण है जो कहा गया लेबर रिलेगन्स खराब है। रेलवे में जितने आश्वासन दिए गए उन में से 50 प्रतिशत का भी पालन नहीं हुआ। उस के कारण मन मुड़ाव रहता है और उनके दिल में जलन रहती है। लेकिन जब हड़ताल भी नहीं हुई थी उस समय भी कोयले का संकट था।

इस लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ जिसके दो, तीन अंग हैं। पहला तो यह कि एक पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी नियुक्त कीजिए और वह मालूम करे कि आखिर कारण क्या है। इस से मालवीय जी को मदद होगी और माननीय ललित नारायण मिश्र को भी मदद होगी। एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी होनी चाहिए ताकि कम से कम जिस का लोग कहते हैं वन आफ दी स्कैडल्स आफ दी कंट्री, उसका कुछ समझाना तो हो। लोग जानें कि आखिर कोयला है या नहीं। क्योंकि जो प्रचार करते हैं नेशनलाइजेशन के खिलाफ उन को भी मुंह तोड़ जवाब मिल सके और उन को अपने गरेबा में मुंह डालकर देखना पड़ेगा कि हममें क्या गलती है।

दूसरा अंग यह है कि टी। लेवल अफसर जो जिम्मेदार हों, चाहे रेलवे बोर्ड के या माइनिंग मंत्रालय के, उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लीजिए एक के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाएगा तो सब सीधे ही जाएंगे। वरना यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब संकट है उस समय भी अधिकारी लॉग 6 इंच के बाद नजर नहीं आते। और

वह अपना रोजाना की तरह काम कर रहे हैं, उन की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट में उन को तो जवाब देना नहीं है बल्कि मंत्री महोदय को देना है।

तीसरा अंग यह है कि वर्कर्स इसके फलस्वरूप जितने बेकार हो रहे हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिए या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहे कि वह निर्देश जारी करें कि संकट के फलस्वरूप जो वर्कर बेकार होगा उस को पूरी बेजेज मिलेगी। कानपुर शहर में जो 50 हजार वर्कर्स देकार हैं उनकी वफादारी हमारे प्रति है इन्होंने प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों का मुंह तोड़ जवाब दिया। कानपुर के वर्करों ने यह साबित कर दिया कि मुस्लीम लीग और जनसघ के एक होने के बाद भी कानपुर का शहर गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी का शहर रहा है, और है। यह न गोडसे का शहर है और न मुस्लिम लीग का शहर बनेगा। वे आशा करते थे कि चुनाव के बाद तो कम अज कम कोयले का संकट दूर होगा और उन के घरों में आग जलेगी। यह नहीं हुआ है। वर्कर्स की तनख्वाहें भी उनकी मिलनी चाहिये।

**श्री के० डी० मालवीय :** माननीय सदस्य ने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने का सुझाव दिया है। मेरा जवाब है उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। कारण यह है कि हमें मालूम है कि कहां गलती हो रही है, वहां दिक्कतें हमारे सामने हैं और उन कठिनाइयों को हम कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं। वह हम और आप न कर सकें और उस अवस्था में जितना होना चाहिये, जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये, न हो सके, वह दूसरी बात है। इस चौखटे के अन्दर जिस में हम काम करते हैं, समझ बुझ कर डेमोक्रेटिस प्रासेसिस से, टिव कंफ्लिक्ट प्रासेसिस से उसके कारण मजबूरन हमें धीरे चलना पड़ता है समझा बुझा कर काम करना पड़ता है। हम जबरदस्ती उस में नहीं कर सकते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं कर सकते हैं जो कि हमारे सामाजिक

[श्री कै० डी० मानवीर]

जीवन के प्रतिकूल हो, जो तटीका हमारा काम करने का है उसके प्रतिकूल हो।

माननीय सदस्य ने सेबोटॉज की बात कही है। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग हों जो पब्लिक सैक्टर की तरफकी करते हुए, फलते फूलते हुए न देखना चाहते हों। यह भीज उनको अच्छी न लगती हो। वे न चाहते हों कि पब्लिक सैक्टर की तरफकी हो, वह बड़े उसका उत्पादन बढ़े। कौन वे लोग हैं उनको प्राइवेटिफाई करना मुश्किल है हम जैसे प्रादमियों के लिए। सभी माननीय सदस्य इसको समझते हैं। कोई कम राजनीतिक बुद्धि नहीं रखता है। सब समझ सकते हैं कि सैबोटोयिज अब संगठित हो जाते हैं तो किसी देश या समाज के उत्पादन को किस तरह से नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं, इसका सब गैस कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि उस समय जिस तरह से रेलवे बोर्ड और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री के उच्चाधिकारी काम कर रहे है वह सराहनीय है। हम पूरा प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जो हमारा सिस्टम है उनमें सुधार हो, जो तरीके है उन में सुधार हो ताकि हम उन्नति कर सें। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अपनी प्रगती में हम ऐसे परिवर्तन करे, तेजी से करें ताकि जो कमिया है उनको हम दूर कर सकें तेजी से कर सकें और जो चुनौती है उसका सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला कर सकें और जिन कारणों से उत्पादन में घाज कमी हो रही है उन कारणों को दूर कर सकें...

श्री बसंत साठे : एकाउंटेबिलिटी ले आइये ?

श्री कै० डी० मानवीर : उत्ती में इसका सवाल भी आ जाता है। मेरी राय में मिनिस्ट्र से लेकर नीचे तक एकाउंटेबिलिटी का सिद्धान्त लागू होना चाहिये। क्या बिम्बों उन पर हैं हम और साथ बैठ कर विचार कर सकते हैं। सरकार का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है वह हमेशा ही संसद् प्रयत्न करती है इनको दूर करने की जहाँ तक हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है हम बराबर

सुधार करने में लगे हुए हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस में हम जरूर सफल होंगे। एक तरफ हम काम करने वालों के साथ सहयोग की हमारी जो प्रणाली है उसको हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो कमियां है उनको दूर करना चाहते हैं। हम ने भी जो कमियां है उनको दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अगर फिर भी कोई रह जाती है तो मैं विश्वास न देना चाहता हूँ कि उसको दूर करने का जो सब से सफल तरीका होगा। उसको बरतने के लिए हम हमेशा तैयार रहेंगे।

ब्रिक बनिंग कोल का भी माननीय सदस्य ने बिक्रि किया है। इसको हमने नीचे के स्तर की प्रारिटी दी है। इस समय जो लेबर टैशन हो गई है और जो काम बका है इससे एक बातावरण सा कमी का बन गया है। कमी याई स्ट्राइक पर चले जाते हैं, कभी इजन ड्राइवर, कमी एक की स्ट्राइक और कमी दूसरे की। कमिया भी स्ट्राइक की दी जाती है। उस के कारण खास खाम जगहों पर रेलें चलाना मुश्किल हो जाता है या रेलें जहा बन्द हो जाती है। उस में रेलवे बोर्ड का कसूर इनना नहीं है जितना की जिस अवस्था में हम आ गए हैं उस अवस्था का है। वह प्रभव रीठा है। उसका हम मुकाबला करेंगे जैसे भी मुमकिन होगा करेग। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों और हमारे बीच मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन हमारा प्रयत्न होगा कि हम उसको मुनहाने की कोशिश करे। ब्रिक बनिंग कोल इमलिये ज्यादा नहीं पहुच पाता कि हमें पावर हाउसिस को चलना है, इन्डिस्ट्रीज को चलाए रखना है। जो शाट्टे सर्कट में रेलों का प्रबन्ध है उस में अगर बकाबट पड़ जाती है तो वहाँ बैंगल फंज जाती है और अगर दस बैंगल फंज जाती हैं चार दिन के लिए तो समझ लीजिये वे प्रदाई बैंगल हो जाती हैं। इस तरह से भी बैंगल की कमी महसूस होने लग जाती है। रेलवे के विशेषज्ञों को ज्यादा इस सब के बारे में मानुस होगा। लेकिन मुझे प्रतीत होता है कि कहीं पर लेबर

दुश्मन की बगल से या किसी दूसरी बगल से बैंगन तक जाते हैं तो बैंगन की सब्जी कम हो जाती है। वैसे ही देश में बैंगन की संख्या कुछ कम है और इनसे बहू कमी और भी बढ़ जाती है। रेलवे बॉर्ड इस कमी को दूर करने में लगा हुआ है। लेकिन इन में थोड़ा समय लगेगा। इस बीच हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ब्रिक बनिंग कोयल लोगों को पहुंचे।

कोयल का उत्पादन हमारा काफी तेजी से बढ़ा है और मैं दावत देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः जा कर देखेंगे जो प्रायकों इससे सही हो जाएगा। माइनिंग जिनकी प्रायने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में रखा है वहां पर उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। यह सरकार के नया बड़ा काम करने वालों के प्रयत्नों से सम्भव हुआ है। जालेजर टैगड हूँ, काम करने वालों में जो प्रायकल बाहर से लोग आ कर विककने डाल देते हैं वे विककते भी सुलभ जाएंगी। हम लेबर की सुविधाओं में थोड़ा बहुत सुधार करेंगे तो मुझे सन्देह नहीं है कि ब्रिक बनिंग काल भी पटुब जाएगा और प्राय की अवस्था में बहुत सुधार हो जाएगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has not answered my last question. The workers should get full wages. They should not suffer because this situation is not one of their creation. They are not on strike. They have been suffering for nothing for the last one year.

श्री के० डी० मातलीय : यह सुनाव मैं अपने सहयोगी लेबर मिनिस्टर को जरूर दे दूंगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (बोपल) : अन्तव्य से मातुम होता है कि 1973-74 में 2.6 मिलियन और 1972-73 में 6.6 मिलियन टन कोयले का प्रायिक उत्पादन हुआ है। मैं सम्मन्न हूँ वे प्रायिक सही हैं। इन के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले के उत्पादन

में वृद्धि निश्चित तौर पर हुई है और इसके लिए संशोधन और संशुद्धी की बगल के फल हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस वृद्धि के बन्दूद भी लोगों की विककतों पिछले दो मासों में कितनी बढ़ी हैं कोयले की कमी के कारण और कोयले की कमी कितनी अनुभव हुई है उतनी प्रायः पहले कमी भी नहीं हुई। प्राय प्रायकी इससे परेक्षण रहा है और प्राय भी है। छोटे लोगों को कोयला नहीं मिलता है। कारण बताया जाता है कि रेलों से ट्रांसपोर्ट की विककत है। लेकिन प्राय प्रायकी की इन समस्याओं के समाधान में दिलचस्पी है वह कारण सुनने में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं लेता। बैंगन की कमी के कारण वह कमी है या कोयले का जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिये, प्रायककताओं के अनुकूल जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए कमी है? इन सिलसिले में मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश में कितनी कोयले की प्रायककता है क्या इसका कोई एसेसमेंट किया गया है तो बनाया जा? कि वह क्या है? क्या प्राय मेरे प्रश्न का यह है कि उस एसेसमेंट के मुताबिक क्या प्रायका उत्पादन हो रहा है या नहीं? ग प्राय यह है कि नेशनलाइजेसन के बाद कोयले के उत्पादन के जो लक्ष्य प्रायने निर्धारित किए थे क्या प्रायने उनकी पूर्ति कर ली है या नहीं की है और यदि नहीं की है तो उपमे कितने की कमी रही है? क्या प्राय यह है कि लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में जो कमी रह गई है उन कमी को प्राय कब तक पूरा कर लेना चाहते हैं? मात्रो महोदय ने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि कुछ बैंगन की कमी की और उस कमी को पूरा करने में समय लगेगा। तेल की कीमतें बढ़ जाने, और तेल की कमी होने, के कारण हमारे लिये कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाना और उसकी समय पर पहुंचाना बहुत प्रायकक हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या संशुद्धी महोदय कोयले को होने के लिये किसी प्रास्ट्रिक्ट व्यवस्था पर विचार

[श्री बबलू किशोर शर्मा]

कोसे ? यह अल्टरनेट कन्सल्टर इन्डियो या कोसेल सिविल के अधीने हूने संभव है । मैं तो बहुत तक भी कुछ समझता हूँ कि मने ही बहुत ही पडे, टूट्ट टूट्टों के अधीने भी यह व्यवस्था हूने संभव है । लोग इस बात का स्वकारण कहते कि ब्लॉक में मन्त्र, छ, इस हुआ कोसल देने के बजाये वे कोसेल को टूट्ट से ला लेंगे ।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षण करूँ। मैं प्रकाशित इस समाचार को भीर दिलाता चाहता हूँ

“Mr. L. B. Tewari, Chairman of the UP State Electricity Board, told the Herald that coupled with the suspension of 32 mw generation by Panki power house, Kanpur, the total shortfall of 242 mw works out to more than one-third of the daily thermal power generation”.

श्री तिवारी का कहना है कि पनकी का पावर हाउस भी बन्द हो गया है जब कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि पनकी के पावर हाउस के पास कोयले का अभाव नहीं है । इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सच है ? यह ठीक है कि हरदुभागज का पावर स्टेशन कोयले की राख के झुट्टा होने के कारण, धीरे पानी या जाने के कारण बन्द हो गया है । लेकिन इस समाचार से सम्भवतः ऐसा लगता है कि पनकी का पावर हाउस कोयले की कमी के कारण बन्द हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समाचार में कहा तक सच्चाई है ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि हर पावर हाउस के पास कोयले का कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन का भंडार रहेगा, क्योंकि पावर हाउसों के बन्द हो जाने से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को जितना बड़ा नुकसान होता है, उतना नुकसान कायम कीर्ति सुवर्ण बात से नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री के० डी० बालाजी शर्मा महोदय, पनकी पावर हाउस में, जो कानपुर में है, 13 तारीख को 8 दिन के लिए कोयला था । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सरकार का यह प्रसन्न है, धीरे रहेगा, कि कोई भी पावर हाउस, जो कोयले से चलता है, कोयले की कमी के कारण बन्द न रहे ।

मैं एक धीरे बात कहने की जुरत करूँगा । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रदेशों की सरकारें, खास तौर से स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड, मेनटेनेन्स के काम में जरा ज्यादा तरफकी करेंगे । अगर पनकी के पावर हाउस में बिजली का उत्पादन बन्द हो गया है, तो सम्भवतः उस का एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है—मेरा अनुमान है, गलियन यह होया—कि उसका मेनटेनेन्स उस सन्तोषजनक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है—जैसा कि बह होना चाहिये । आम तौर पर हमारे मौलिक कारखानों में मेनटेनेन्स की तरफ इधर कुछ कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । अगर मेनटेनेन्स ठीक रहे, तो हमें रुपये-पैसे की भी बचत होगी और हमारा उत्पादन भी सम्तोषजनक रहेगा ।

जहा तक ट्रांसपोर्ट के अल्टरनेट तरीकों का सवाल है कोयला जहाजों से भी जा सकता है और नदियों से भी जा सकता है । सरकार बहुत तत्परता से इन प्रश्नों पर विचार कर रही है । इसमें विकल्प हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि 2 मिलियन टन कोयला समुद्र से जाये—पूर्व से पश्चिम की बन्दई अहमदाबाद की तरफ । हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि नदियों से हम कम से कम 1 मिलियन टन कोयला ली जायें । लेकिन इसके लिये जगह जगह नदियों का संशोधन करना पड़ेगा उन को ट्रेन करना पड़ेगा । यह सब काम ट्रांसपोर्ट और सिविल इन्जिनियरी कर रही है । हम भी उनके साथ सहाय-अभिवरण कर रहे हैं । जहाज मिलने के बारे में कुछ विकल्प हैं । वे आरेन एक्सप्लॉर करने करना चाहते हैं । वे कोसेल अभी बन्द नहीं करवा सकते हैं । उन की भी विकल्प

हैं। हमें यह बताना है कि 'सॉलोन' होने से वे भी 'सॉलोन' एक्सप्लॉजिव को खोजेंगे। इस प्रकार हमें यह बताना है कि हमें इसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें इसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमें इसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यै इस बात से इतकाफ करता है कि कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। कोयले का उत्पादन करीब दो लाख टन प्रति-वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ रहा है। हमारा प्रयत्न होगा कि हम उसका उत्पादन इससे भी ज्यादा बढ़ाये। मेरा अनुमान है कि हम कोयले का उत्पादन और बढ़ा सकेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। हम बाहर से एक्सप्लॉसिव भण्डारों को भी बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। हम पोलिट और रूस से इन्टरनेशनल रिजर्व को सुधारने की दिशा में भी काम कर रहे हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि इन सब बातों के फलस्वरूप हम बराबर प्रगतिशील रूप से कोयले का उत्पादन करते जायेंगे। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि अगर तैल की कमी को देखते हुए हम कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो देश को बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा। हम कोयले से तैल बनाने का भी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। हमारी यह कमी भी दूर हो जायेगी।

कोयले के बारे में मैंने जो एसेसमेंट जो रिपोर्ट दिये हैं वे सही हैं। यह सोचने की बात है कि उससे कितनी मुक्ति होगी। हम बराबर इस तरह के प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं हम अपने प्रोडक्शन टारगेट को कितना और बढ़ा सकते हैं—इस तमाम डिमिन्शन को देखते हुए हम कितनी जल्दी और कब बढ़ा सकते हैं। हम बराबर इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

12.58 hrs.

Re. Motion for Adjournment

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गवर्नर):

अध्यक्ष महोदय :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन-घान्का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट नही किया है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप स्वास्थ्य नहीं के लिये कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में बतलायें कि जूनियर डॉक्टरों के साथ उनकी बातचीत किस बात पर टूटी है। जूनियर डॉक्टर इतने दिन से हस्पताल पर हैं। मरीजों की हालत खराब हो रही है। स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ बिल्कुल अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई हैं। बातचीत इस बात पर टूटी है कि सरकार अब डॉक्टरों को सजा देना चाहती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ मरीज हो गये हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) You should ask the Government to tell us what has happened. We want a statement based on facts.. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I shall convey it to the Minister.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) He should make a statement this afternoon Tomorrow and the day after are holidays.

MR SPEAKER You will have to be content, it will be conveyed to him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn): Apart from the merits, we have a right to know what things are going on. It is now 73 days old, the strike

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले दिनों सरकारों में गिरफ्तारी का कि कोई श्रमिक हो गया है। अगर कोई श्रमिक नहीं हुआ है तो हाउस को बताना चाये कि इस बारे में क्या भोजीयन है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कहा गया है कि बातचीत टूट गई है।

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** Whenever he is ready, I will contact him; I will convey this to him.

13 hrs.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप लोग कुछ कांति रखें तो यह फैसला हो जाय ।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, he has briefed the Press. Why can't a statement be made here?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** I would like to draw your attention to another point. We do not know what is being done in regard to Rajya Sabha elections from Gujarat. All the other States are having elections.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will you kindly permit me to complete the sentence? It is the constitutional obligation on the part of the Government....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Pleas'd sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Guha, I am not allowing you. Not a word of what you say will go on record.

We have to go by the order as set out in the Agenda Paper. The Professor does not know any bounds, no respect for time and no respect for the arrangement of items of business on the Agenda Paper. Everything is arranged. We have to go by the proper order. You should not get up any time you like.

कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं इस हाउस में कि जब तक वह कुछ कर न लें तब तक उन्हें बोल नहीं पड़ता जैसे कोई कोका कोला का आबी है, कोई चाय का आबी है, कोई ओपियम ईटर है जब तक उसे वह कर न लें उनका मजा पूरा नहीं होता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ओपियम खाना कौन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जो जैसे एक उदाहरण दिया कि जिसकी जो आदत पकी है रोजाना जब तक वह पूरी न हो जाय तब तक न उनको रात को नींद आयेगी न वह खाना खाएंगे न उनकी अच्छी तरह काम ही बुनेगी ।

I really wonder how so good he is outside the House and at what stage he is inside the House.

**SHRI FILOO MODY (Godhra):** Sir, you are also good outside.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am just a poor victim in your hands.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir I invite you to come and address public meetings in the constituency of Shri Samar Guha and myself.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Certainly.

13.05 hrs.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT, DELHI

**MR. SPEAKER:** On the 13th March, 1974, Shri P. G. Mavalankar sought to raise a question of privilege in the House in respect of certain comments about him published in the *Patriot*, Delhi, in its issue dated the 12th March 1974. I am glad Shri Mavalankar is present here.

I then said that the Editor of the newspaper would be asked to state what he had to say in the matter. The Editor of *Patriot*, in his letter dated the 14th March, 1974, has stated as follows:

"I beg to state that there is no misreporting of the Proceedings of Parliament involved in the report.

As stated in the report the speech by Mr. P. G. Mavalankar during the debate on the Presidential Proclamation of Gujarat was, in the opinion

of our Correspondent, 'moving' and the 'highlight of the day'.

It is evident that there is no intention or attempt in the report to cast any aspersion or any reflection on the integrity of Mr Mavalankar

It is also clear that the subsequent parts of the sentence to which objection has been raised do not relate to the proceedings in Parliament and we beg to state that no contempt of other the House or any of its honourable Members has been intended

We wish to assure the Speaker, Lok Sabha that we had no intention by the publication of the report or any part of it to commit a breach of the privilege of any hon Member of the House "

We also wish to assure Mr Mavalankar that no mischief or malice was intended in our report nor did we seek to cast any reflection on his character or integrity "

I think, in view of the explanation of the Editor of the *Patriot*, the matter may be treated as closed

I hope the House agrees to this

HON MEMBERS Yes

13.07 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DEFENCE SERVICES ESTIMATES 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y B Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1974-75 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No LT-6429/74].

#### CAG OF INDIA'S REPORT APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS, 1972-73, ETC. AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

SHRI K R GANESH I beg to lay on the Table. --

(1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Railways) under article 151(1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library See No LT-6430/74]

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts Railways, for 1972-73—Part I—Review [Placed in Library. See No LT 6430/74]

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, 1972-73 Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts [Placed in Library See No LT-6430/74]

(4) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1972-73. [Placed in Library See No LT-6430/74]

(5) A copy of the Ninth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as at 31st March, 1973, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No LT-6431/74]

(6) A copy of the Income-tax (Amendment) Rules 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No SO 128(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February 1974, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Placed in Library See No LT-6432/74]



[Shri K. K. Ghosh]

(7) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(18)/73-Fin. (Genl.) (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st February, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. F. 4(18)/73-Fin., (G), dated the 6th December, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. 6433/74.]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 98(E), to 108(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 113(E), (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 239 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1974 containing corrigendum to Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 29(E), dated the 2nd February, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8434/74.]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 204 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 53(E) to 65(E), 67(E), 68(E), 70(E) to 73(E), 74(E), to 77(E), 79(E) to 92(E), 95(E) and

98(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 238 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8435/74]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED NEW DELHI FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects, and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8436/74].

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the

Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th March, 1974".

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**  
NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the Ninety-eight Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninetieth Report on the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, relating to Union Excise Duties

13 12 hrs

**STATEMENT RE LEVY IMPOSED BY COTTON TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL ON YARN EXPORT**

**MR SPEAKER.** Prof Chattopadhyaya

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** Mr Speaker, Sir, on the 25th February, 1974, hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, referred to the charge of....

**MR. SPEAKER:** In order to save time, he may lay it on the Table.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I lay the statement on the Table.

**Statement**

On 25-2-1974 Hon'ble Member Shri Madhu Limaye, referred to the charge of Rs. 1/- per kg. recently imposed by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion

Council on export of cotton yarn and questioned the Council's competence in levying this charge. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocl) is a body sponsored and recognised by Government as an export promotion agency. The Council has been providing useful service to exporters of cotton textiles by disseminating market intelligence and negotiating bulk orders. The Council has also been regulating exports of cotton textiles to quota countries so as to ensure that quota levels are not exceeded and maximum foreign exchange realisation is achieved within the limited quantum of export admitted by individual importing countries. It stands to the Council's credit that in the last three years exports of cotton textiles have risen very substantially as seen from the following figures

Year	Value (In crores of Rs.)
1971	110
1972	150
1973	194

"As the Hon'ble Member may be aware, in 1972 the Texprocl entered into a conversion deal with Messrs. EXPORTLJON of USSR whereby 20,000 tonnes of cotton were to be supplied by Messrs EXPORTLJON and 127 million sq metres of fabrics and 4488 million pieces of towels were to be supplied by the Council. On account of the changes in the market position of cotton and cotton cloth within the country, this conversion deal has resulted in a substantial loss to the Council.

It is understood that the Council has levied a charge of Rs 1/- per kg. of yarn exported, with effect from December, 1973, to make up a portion of the loss sustained. In view of the services being rendered by the Council to the exporting community and the need to maintain the Council's financial viability, Hon'ble Members will agree

Promotion Council's levy on  
Yarn exports (Sr.)

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]  
that the charge imposed by the Council is not without justification.

The Hon'ble Member also referred to the collection of premium on imported cotton and the spindle-loom levy/turn-over levy being made by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation (ICMF). Government has been impressing on the industry the need for stepping up export of cotton textiles in order to earn precious foreign exchange. Until the second half of 1973, our cotton textile exports were not, by and large, competitive in international markets. As such it was found necessary for the industry to assist exporters of cotton textiles by providing some cash incentives. These incentives have been financed from an Export Promotion Fund created by the I.C.M.F. The Fund has been built up from voluntary collections from the industry by way of premium on imported cotton and spindle/turn-over levy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would kindly agree with me that if the industry has been making a voluntary collection to support this export effort, there is hardly any occasion for Government to interfere in the matter. Moreover, I would like to mention that the accounts of the Export Promotion Fund under reference are audited every year by the Accountant General, Commerce, Works, and Miscellaneous of the Government of India. Till now, no major irregularities have been noted. Besides, the rates of incentive on different items of export are determined by a Penal prescribed by the Textile Commissioner. There is thus no arbitrariness either in fixing the rates of incentives or in the utilisation of the Export Promotion Fund.

Finally with regard to the reference made by the Hon'ble Member to the observations made some years ago by the Sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee in regard to the collections being made by the Indian

Cotton Mills' Federation, I understand that the then Secretary of the Ministry had appeared before the Sub-Committee and explained the context in which these voluntary collections were being made viz., to promote export of cotton textiles, and the Sub-Committee was satisfied about the rationale of the collection.

13.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th March, 1974, will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the General Budget for 1974-75.

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1974-75.

(3) Discussion and voting on:—

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1974-75

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1973-74.

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1971-72.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1973-74.

(4) General Discussion on the Gujarat Budget for 1974-75.

(5) Discussion and voting on:—

Demands for Grants on Account for 1974-75 in respect of the State of Gujarat

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat) for 1973-74.

(8) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1974.

The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1974.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I sent my papers at 9.45 A.M. through a friend of mine, Mr Gupta. He was in a car. He was not allowed to enter although he said that he had parliamentary papers from Mr. Banerjee. He was simply to put them in the Notice Office box.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. If you sent it, I believe it. Prof. Samar Guha, I want to advise you. You can see that your name is there. You were on this item. You wasted a lot of time at a wrong place.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): Sir, I tried to draw your attention through a Call Attention and also through a notice under Rule 377 about the general strike that is going on in West Bengal by the teachers of all the colleges for the last few days. I want to draw your attention that about 500 college teachers and professors have been arrested. All the colleges and universities are closed in West Bengal.

A similar thing happened a few years back at the time of Mr. Chaglia and also at the time of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. Mr. Chaglia and Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao were asked to make statement. I was allowed to raise a discussion in this House. Perhaps, it appears to me that you considered it as a State matter and you did not allow me to raise the matter either under Rule 377 or in the form of a Call Attention.

This is a matter which is concerned with the Central Government. There

is a matching grant of the U.G.C. and other grants which are inter-linked with the movement that has been launched in West Bengal. I want that the Education Minister should come out with a statement as to what are the reasons for the agitation and whether he can intervene into the matter and extend his good offices to settle the matter.

All the university students, all the college students, are not only remaining idle but they are also getting agitated. When the teachers are going on *satyagrah* in hundreds, in different parts of the State and in Calcutta, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to come out with a statement and, if possible, I would urge upon him that he should fly to Calcutta, try to have a dialogue with the teachers and try to settle the matter amicably. Otherwise, if the students also get into the fray, the situation may get out of hand and some ugly things may develop which nobody will really desire to happen.

Then, Sir, as you will remember, when the late lamented Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam was the Minister of Steel, he gave a categorical assurance on the floor of the House in reply to a long debate raised in the House about the expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant. Today, several hundred employees of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant have come and they are staging a demonstration at the Boat Club. Their only demand is about the assurance that was given in regard to the expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant and what steps the Government have taken in fulfilling that assurance. Unfortunately, the Government have not done anything. As a result, the employment position is getting shrunk. Not only that the problems of production are also becoming more difficult. Therefore, I would request the new incumbent of the Ministry of Steel

[Shri Samar Guha]

and Mines to make a statement in regard to the assurance given about the expansion of the Durgapur Alloy Steel plant.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)

अध्यक्ष जी, भाल इण्डिया सैकिण्ट्री स्कूल टिजर्स फेडरेशन के तत्वाधान में देश के विभिन्न भागों से आये हुए सैकिण्ट्री स्कूलों में पढ़ाने वाले बहुत सारे अध्यापक आज सबेरे 7 बजे से शाम 7 बजे तक धरना दे रहे हैं। उन की आगे साक्र है, जिनकी सूचना सरकार के पास भेजी जा चुकी है, लेकिन अभी तक उन के साथ बातचीत करके कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। उन मांगों में कुछ भाग ये भी है कि एजूकेशन की कान्कर्ट लिस्ट में रखा जाय, भारत सरकार अपने बजट का 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षा पर खर्च करे और राज्य सरकारें 30 प्रतिशत खर्च करे.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने जो प्वाइन्ट मुझे लिख कर भेजा है, उस से ज्यादा मत जोलिये। एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन्होंने यह भी मांग भी है कि एसेन्शियल कम्पोजिटीज उन को सर्वेरीडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दी जाय, कीयरन्स फुलतन्व जैसे जौरो को दिया जाता है, उन को भी दिया जाय, कोठारी कर्मियों को जो पे स्केल सर्वेरी रिफरमेन्सेन्स हैं उन पर फिर से विचार करने के लिये एक आयोग गठित किया जाय और तमाम निजी स्कूलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

उन को इन मांगों का सम्बन्ध भारत सरकार से है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन के बारे में सरकार से बयान दिलवाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो वे लोग तयारी कर रहे हैं—1974 की तमाम परीक्षाओं का बहिष्-

कार करने। इस से बयान परिस्थिति पैदा होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बँहों पर बयान दे तथा कोशिश की जाय कि इस मामले का जल्द से जल्द हल निकल सके।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मौलीहारी) :

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि मिलिट्री में हर ब्रादमी को मौका मिले, किसी रिजन-बिसेष या किसी कम्यूनिटी बिसेष को मिलिट्री में कोई प्रिफरेंस न मिले, सारे देश के लोगों को मिलिट्री में जगह मिले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये सरकार यहां पर कोई बयान दे। मैं सवाल करते क तो थक गया हूँ। आप के रूज में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि हमारी कोई बात यहां नहीं आ पाती है तो इस लिए सरकार से स्टेटमेंट की मांग करता हूँ—कि आप यहां पर बयान दें—मिलिट्री में सब को समान अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से यू० पी० एस० सी० में कुछ खास किसिम के लोग सदस्य रहते हैं तो दूसरों को भी आन देने। अगर कोई यू० पी० एस० सी० का इन्सिहान पास भ, कर ले तो भी सबस्यगण आयोलोजिकल-प्योटी के अनुसार काम करने हैं, इस में सब के साथ न्याय नहीं होता है....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)। इस ध्योरी का क्या अर्थ है ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : वे उस में अपनी प्राइमरी को बहान कर लेते हैं, मान अर-बिबी को इन्सिहान पास करने के बाध भी फायदा नहीं होता।

तीसरी बात-उस की बँहगाई हो गई है—किसी प्रीवेन्स को मिनिस्टर साहब के घर तक पहुँचाने में बहुत कर्बा पड़ता है : मैं चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेन्ट्री मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ ऐसा इन्सिहान करें कि कुछ निश्चित समय के लिये तमाम मिनिस्टर

सुझाना अपने कर्तव्यों में मिले, जिसे से उन विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष में हम उन के पास जा कर अपनी बात कह सकें और मिनिस्टर साहब हमारी शीवेन्स का दूर करें ।

हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग विरोधी लोगों की जर्नलिस्टस की बात बहुत ज्यादा समझते हैं । हम उन की बातों के सम्बन्ध में उन से कोई बात कहते हैं तो वे नहीं सुनते हैं । आप से माग्रह है कि आपके कर्तव्य को देखा बनाइये कि हमारी बात सुनियत से पा सके अगर कायदे कानून के अन्दर हमारी बात नहीं लय हो और हम पब्लिक के रीप्रेसिज रखते हो तो अपने आफिस को विज्ञापन कीजिये कि हमारा बात आप के पास कायदे कानून के अन्दर तरनाम कर के यहाँ सुनी जाय । कायदे कानून अगर जनता की तकलीफ को ठीक नहीं रखने दें तो उस को हटाइये और जनता की बात सुनने लायक बनाइये आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि विरोधी लोग जितना आप को बिस्त्व करते हैं, हम लोग किसी बात को कहने के लिये उठते हैं तो बिस्त्व के नाते हम को तो बंटा देते हैं, लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोगों को नहीं बँटाने । हम भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और जिस प्रकार विरोधी दल के लोग चुन कर भाये हैं वैसे ही हम भी चुनकर जाये हैं इसलिये आप को सब को समान अवसर देना चाहिये । यही मुझे कहना है ।

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Ahmedabad): The situation in Ahmedabad and Gujarat continues to further deteriorate and yesterday there were four deaths due to firing, three of them in my own city and constituency. More than half of the 100 MLAs of the suspended Gujarat Assembly have already resigned and it is reported that the Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly is also likely to submit his resignation in a day or two. If that happens, and the Deputy Speaker having already

resigned, I suppose further resignations will come to the Table and the Table will go on accepting those resignations!

Now, the Congress (O) leader and one of the esteemed members of this august House, Shri Morarji Bhai Desai is fasting at Ahmedabad for the last four days and he is on an indefinite fast. Whatever be the motivation of Shri Desai's fast the fact remains that his fast is causing anxiety, though, I want the Minister of Home Affairs to give a clear, factual and complete statement about the whole grave situation in Gujarat. Last Monday, Mr. Speaker, you told us not to speak as the Minister was initiating a discussion and that he would give the facts, but I am sorry to say that neither the Home Minister nor Mr. Mirḍha at the end gave any facts regarding the entire situation but they went on defending the Government position. So, I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to give his ritualistic weekly assurance that he will convey the thing to the Home Minister. That way, or course, nothing will happen.

Last week I conveyed through you that there was no discussion on the Fifth Five Year Plan by this Parliament. This week I was told by the Minister that the Fifth Plan was not yet ready and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told me last week that he would ask the Minister of Planning to make a statement this week but no statement has come.

My point is this; the sole point of raising these issues at this point of time, when we make the appeals through you with your kind permission, is that the Government should come out with a statement but they do not listen. This week-end will be a very difficult and delicate week-end in Gujarat, and I want the Minister and the Government to act quickly and dissolve the Assembly forthwith so that further bloodshed will be avoided.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I will finish with one sentence. Unfortunately, the MLAs of Gujarat with their resignations seem to be competing with the innocent people dying in the Police firing.... (Interruptions) Let us put an end to all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not make speeches. The factual position has come.

Now, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have written to you, Sir. Something should be done. I cannot come here at 9.30. I sent it through a friend and I do not know that an MP should come himself.

गुजरात की प्रसेम्बली डिजील्व कर दीजिये तो कोई दिक्कत ही न हो ।

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी : रोख यहाँ कहना होता है कि प्रसेम्बली डिजील्व कर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने आपको को तो कहले हैं कि हम को न करो, औरों की करो ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय कोई न कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन्स ईशू कीजिये बरना रोख यहाँ लगा कर धाना होगा कि मैं गुजराती नहीं हूँ ।

He was a very respected man. He gave me the ring here, saying, 'Why did you send me here to drop the papers. I was badly assaulted. My car was not allowed.' This is too much.

चपरासी हम रख नहीं सकते क्यों कि इतना पसा नहीं है ।

Now, with your permission, Sir, I would like to raise two issues. One, I would like to support the demand made by my hon friend, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, demanding a statement from the Hon. Education Minister re-

garding the Higher Secondary teachers who are demonstrating in the Boat Club today.

Secondly, I am happy Shri K. R. Ganesh is here. In accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission the Central Government employees are allowed two additional slabs of dearness allowance. The Government has taken a decision but unfortunately no orders have been issued so far. I request the Minister through you to convey this to Mr. Chavan and request him to make a statement without further delay.

My third point is regarding the work to rule agitation by the Guards. They have made certain legitimate requests. They want the Pay Commission grade to be changed in certain respects. I request the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard. The situation should not deteriorate further. The situation has to be improved immediately.

13.26 hrs.

STATEMENT re. DEATH OF SEVEN COAL MINERS IN AN ACCIDENT AT BURHAR NO. 1 MINE OF COAL MINES AUTHORITY, LTD. IN SHAHDOL, M.P.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Sir, I regret to inform the House that a serious accident took place at Burhar No. 1 Mine of the Coal Mines Authority Ltd. situated in Shahdol District of Madhya Pradesh on the 11th March, 1974 at 5.45 P.M. A total of 11 underground workers were involved in the accident, out of which 7 workers died and the other 4 have suffered minor injuries. The accident took place due to roof fall in a deplanning district. The total area of the fallen roof being about 18' x 20' and the thickness being 1½'.

The Director, Mines Safety, Nagpur area has already conducted an enquiry into the accident and the detailed report is awaited. The Managing Director, Western Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd., who visited the spot soon after the accident, has reported that at the time of the accident, the mine had full complement of supervisory personnel and it was being worked strictly according to the methods approved by the Mines Department.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 has already been given to the members of the families of the deceased persons as an *ad-hoc* grant and they have also been assured that jobs would be provided to the sons of the deceased persons. Injured persons will be placed on light jobs depending on the nature and extent of their injury.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालियार) : अध्यक्ष जी दुर्घटना 11 तारीख को हुई, आज 15 तारीख है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय को कब सूचना मिली? क्या सूचना आने में देर नहीं हुई? अगर हुई तो क्यों देर हुई?

श्री के० डी० वासुदेव : हमको तो कल प्राय को सूचना मिली और मैंने आज पेश कर दी।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : शिक्षक घरना पर हैं इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय को बतलाय देने को कहें :

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Such things can be referred to in the speech. The Budget is already under discussion. You can refer to it. Shri Mulik Raj Saini to continue his speech on the Budget.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): What is the reply of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to our points and request?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) ।  
पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर तो कुछ नहीं बोल रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask him to tell it later on. Shri Mulik Raj Saini to continue his speech on the budget.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि यह बजट ऐसे समय पर और परिस्थितियों में पेश किया गया है जो कि बहुत कठिन है और देश को अधिक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसी बावजूद मैं यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि यह बजट एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास है, जैसा कि सम्मानित सदस्यों ने भी कहा है। इसलिये मैं बिल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट समाजवादी नहीं है। यह बजट बहुत हद तक कल्याणकारी भी नहीं कहा जा सकता।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

देश का बजट करोड़ों में अरबों में बना गया है, देश की योजनाएं अरबों और बिलियनों की बन रही हैं। लेकिन जो देश के अन्दर अभाव की स्थिति है उसका समाधान इस बजट से नहीं दिखाई देता। मुद्रास्फीति देश में है और हर बजट में बढ़ती ही जा रही है। इस बार घाटे का बजट न बनाने का आश्वासन दिया गया था लेकिन फिर भी हमारे सामने एक घाटे का बजट है। हालांकि उत में घाटा 125 करोड़ रुपये का दिखाया गया है, लेकिन जैनी कि हाउस में शंकाएँ व्यक्त की गई हैं और सम्भावना इन प्रकार की दिखाई गयी है कि यह घाटा 125 करोड़ नहीं रहेगा बल्कि बढ़ने बढ़ने करी 1,000 करोड़ पर न पहुँच जाय। जब घाटा बढ़ता है तो महंगाई बढ़ती है, महंगाई बढ़ती है तो टैक्स भी लगा दिवें



[श्री मुन्शी राज लोनी]

जाते हैं और उस सनका अखर गरीब कावसी की जेब पर पड़ता है। महंगाई की हवा ने बड़ी भार उनी पर पड़ती है। 1960-61 में फ़ले की कीमत के अनुपात में आज उसकी कीमत उसके 38 पैसे ही रह गई है। आविक स्थिति हमारी बिगड़नी जा रही है। गहरो में रहने वाले, उद्योगों से काम करने वाले जो अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग हैं या सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं या ऐसे ही दूसरे समुदाय हैं वे आन्दोलन करके कुछ न कुछ अपनी तनकाह बढवा ही लेते हैं उनके अन्दर जागरूकता है, संगठन क्षमता है और कुछ न कुछ रिलीफ या सुविधा उसके बल पर वे प्राप्त कर ही लेते हैं। लेकिन गाँवों में रहने वाली प्रचुर फौसदी आबादी जिनके लिए कोई गश्न की व्यवस्था नहीं है, बितरण की नहीं है वह किसी भी प्रकार से उचित दामो पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं ले सकती है और नतीजा यह होता है कि सारा भार उन पर ही पड जाता है। मगठित लोग कुछ न कुछ तरीके अखत्यर करके नाजायब भी करा लिया करते हैं।

देश में 23 करोड़ लोग गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहते हैं। उनके लिए कोई भी योजना नहीं है, उनकी समस्याओं का बजट में कोई जवाब नहीं है। उनका क्या होगा? चौथी योजना समाप्त हुई। पाचवी योजना के पहले साल का यह बजट है। लेकिन उसकी समस्था का कोई समाधान सामने नहीं आ रहा है। सरकार को इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। अगर कहीं वह जागरूक हो गई, संगठन हो गई तो आज जिन तरीके से गड़बड़ी देश में चल रही है, उस में भी वही तरीके काम में लाने शुरू कर दिए तो देश को सम्भाल पाना मुश्किल ही आएगा। उनकी मांग पेट की मांग है। जिस तरह से अस्तन्वित उस में व्यवस्था होता आ रहा है अगर इसी तरह से वह हस्तक्षेप किया गया तो हमारी खारी स्थिति

ही बिगड़ सकती है।

बेरोजगारी कितने दिन बढ़ती जा रही है पढ़ें जिनको और बेरोड़े स्थितों, बीमों की। पत्र कहीं प्रस्ताव इसके लिए कर्म की योजना आय बनाने जा रहे हैं। क्या तक गरीब हीसबा रहते? क्या तक अनुसन्धान में रहते? किन्तु तरह से वे लोग अपना नेट बनाएँ, इसका कोई तरीका तो होना चाहिये। आय बात तौर पर इस पर विचार करें।

कुछ दिशा इस बार जरूर बढ़नी है और उसके अन्तर्गत जरूर तज़ार भाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस बजट को हम समाजवादी या कल्याणकारी बजट नहीं कह सकते हैं। जब तक हम देश की स्थिति को सामने नहीं रखेंगे तब तक हम जो हमारा लक्ष्य है उसकी प्राप्ति की और नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि अमीरी और गरीबी के बीच खाई बढ़ती जा रही है। इस खाई को आपकी पाटना हीमा। गरीब पिस रहा है और बों अमीर है वह और ज्यादा अमीर होता जा रहा है। वह जो खाई बढ रही है इसको आप पाटें। बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है घट नहीं रही है। रोटी, कपडा, मकान, पढ़ाई, इधर और जीवन की आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं हो रही है। 23 करोड़ व्यक्ति गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रह रहे हैं। समाजवाद इस बीच की इजाजत नहीं देता। उस में इसके उलट होता है। छोटे और बड़े के बीच आय का अन्तर बिटा करता है और बराबरी की तरफ बढ़ा जाता है। उस में बेरोजगारी नहीं होती है। लेकिन हमारा जो नक्शा है उस में उस तरफ बढ़ने की बात नहीं है।

मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने की कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति आपने नहीं अपनाई है, बेरोजगारी मिटाने की कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं बनाई है, बड़की हुई कर्मियों को रोकने की कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं बनाई है।

किसा प्रचार की भी कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं अपनाई गई है। इनकी राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ बननी चाहिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा कावचक नहीं बनेगा और कार्यक्रम नहीं बनेगा तो उस के अनुसार बजट नहीं बन सकता है।

बजट में कुछ सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं, छोटे भादमी को भी कुछ राहत पहुँचाने की बात है। साथ साथ बड़े भादमियों को भी राहत दी गई है। आयकर की सीमा को पाच हजार से बढ़ा कर छ. हजार कर दिया गया है। बड़े भादमियों पर जहाँ 97 परसेंट कर लगता था उसको घटा कर 77 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। ऐसा करने के पीछे जो मशा है वह यह बताया गया है कि जो निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग हैं वे अपने जैसे को कुछ विकास को तरफ लगाएँगे। विचार तो यह अच्छा प्रतीत होता है लेकिन इसका क्या परिणाम निकलता है यह भविष्य ही बताएगा।

बजट में इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सो का ही ज्यादा सहारा लिया गया है। इन से 186 करोड़ अर्जित करने का प्रापका विचार है। सीधे टैक्सों का अमर घनी वर्ग और ऊँचे स्तर वाली पर पड़ना है। उन से केवल 14.5 करोड़ लेने की बात ही कही गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सीधे टैक्सो पर प्रापको ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिये था अगर हम कल्याणकारी और समाजवादी बजट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि बड़े व्यक्तियों की आमदनी में से सरकार कुछ हिस्सा अपने खजाने में ले लीले तो वह कल्याणकारी और समाजवादी नीतिप्रा अपना कर छोटे लोगों को अवर जाने के लिए कार्य कर सकती है।

आपने पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत बढ़ाई है जिन को गरीब भादमी इस्तेमाल करता है। पोस्ट कार्ड, टुप पेस्ट, साबुन आदि ऐसी चीजें हैं जो प्राय निम्न वर्ग तथा मध्यम वर्ग तथा छोटे भादमी अधिक इस्तेमाल

में लाते हैं। जब भी प्राप टैक्स लगाएँ तो हमेंसा इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ जिन को गरीब भादमी, निम्न श्रेणी का भादमी, मध्यम श्रेणी का भादमी इस्तेमाल करता है उन पर टैक्स न लगे। हमेंसा ही प्रापको लजरी गुड्ड, ऐश और आराम की चीजों पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। इन चीजों को निहित स्वार्थ वाले, बड़ी भादमियों वाले इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अगर उसकी जैबो पर इसका अमर पड़ता है, उन पर बोझ पड़ता है तो किमी को कोई एचराख नहीं हो सकता है। उस पैसे से प्राप गरीबों के लिए कल्याणकारी काम कर सकेंगे।

उपज बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने का विचार है। कोयले पर अमी काफी बहस हो चुकी है। उसकी उपज बढ़ाने के लिए 97 करोड़ रखा गया है। पहले 24 करोड़ था। पावर जेनरेशन के लिए 121 करोड़ रखा गया है। राक्यों का 790 करोड़ अलग है। स्टील की पैदावार के लिए 162 करोड़ रखा गया है। नान कैरल मैटलज के लिए 75 करोड़। खानो के लिए 163 करोड़ रखा गया है। कृषि उपज के लिए 246 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, और माननीय वित्त मन्त्री ने यह विश्वास दिलाया है कि कृषि की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिए फंड की कमी महसूस नहीं होने दी जायेगी। माननीय मन्त्री का यह भाश्वासन स्वागत-योग्य है।

बजट से यह भी पता चलता है कि इस बार प्राइवेट सेक्टर में पैदावार या तो कम हुई है और या उतनी ही रह गई है, जब कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में अपने लक्ष्य पर पहुँचने की कोशिश की है और इस साल साथ भी अर्जित किया है। उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार को खास तौर से सतर्क रहना होगा, क्योंकि देश में प्राय इस तरह की साजिश चल रही

### [श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

है कि किसी तरह पैसाधार कम हो, ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाये, और देश में ऐसा असन्तोष फैल जाये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के लिए संकट पैदा हो जाये।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर धारित करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बलत परम्परा प्रचलित की जा रही है। रेलवे विभाग में, जो देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है, घाटा होता है, और उस घाटे की पूंज सामान्य बजट से धनराशि ले कर की जाती है। पिछले साल रेलवे विभाग को 181 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया था और इस बार 342 करोड़ रुपये दिया गया है। यह प्रवृत्ति देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अच्छी नहीं है। अगर इतना बड़ा उद्योग प्राइवेट हैंडल में होता, तो मैं समझना हूँ कि इतना घाटा कभी नहीं हो सकता था। इस अर्थ पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचना चाहिए और इस परम्परा को खत्म करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, वह निःशुल्क, अनिवार्य और सब के लिए समान होनी चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में एक वर्ग यह है, जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करना तो दूर रहा, शिक्षा का स्वप्न भी नहीं ले सकता है, जब कि दूसरे वर्ग के लड़के-लड़कियाँ फील्डी स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, इंग्लैण्ड और अमेरिका जा कर शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। एक तरह के क्षेत्र में इतनी बड़ी खाई है और दूसरी तरह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतनी बड़ी खाई है। जो लोग शिक्षा में पिछड़े हुए हैं वे हमेशा पिछड़े रहेंगे। उन के बच्चों को नौकरी पाने का मौका कभी नहीं मिलेगा जब कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़े हुए लोगों को नौकरी मिलेगी, उन की स्त्री, उन के लड़के, लड़कें भी बहू और लड़के ही नौकरी मिलेगी। एक घर में तो तोक-साद ही रोजगार होगा और दूसरे घर में बेरोजगारी होगी, हैनी ?

हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी एक बहुत बड़ा सबाल है। गांवों का विकास एक ऐसा कार्य है जिस से बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। ग्राम विकास के नाम पर बहुत कुछ होता है, लेकिन गांवों की वास्तविक प्रगति नहीं हो पाती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में छोटी सी योजना बनाना चाहता हूँ। शहरों के चारों तरफ गांवों को सड़कों से मिला दिया जाये और गांवों में पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था की जाये। सड़कों से मिलते ही शहरों में नौकरी करने वाले गांवों की जनता शहर में मकान नहीं लेगी, बल्कि अपने घर से बम, टीवी, साइकिल या तांबे से बहाने पहुंच जायेगी। इस प्रकार उन लोगों को शहर और गांवों में दो घर बसाने नहीं पड़ेंगे और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा। परिणाम यह होगा कि पढ़ा-लिखा जागरूक भादमी गांव में बसेगा और अपने गांव का उत्थान करेगा। गांव में सभी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होंगी, बही स्कूल खुलेंगे, छोटे उद्योग लगने और छोटे-छोटे बाजार उद्वेलन होंगे। गांवों के विकास के साथ-साथ भीवर-सियर और इंडीनियर आदि प्रशिक्षित लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। सरकार को ऐसी योजनाओं को हाथ में लेना चाहिए, जिन में अनुदान दे कर और प्रोत्साहन दे कर काम चल सकता हो। गांवों का विकास और बहा के हाउसिंग की वाइडल प्राबलम का समाधान इसी प्रकार हो सकता है।

श्री अक्षय बिहारी बाबुपेयी (भाजपा):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट को बिल मन्त्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई कसौटी पर ही कसना चाहता हूँ। बिल मन्त्री ने अपने बजट-कावच के प्रारम्भ में यह कसौटी लगाने रखी है—उन के शब्दों में—

“अत्येक केन्द्रीय बजट का मुख्य लक्ष्य यह होता है कि द्रुत विकास, स्थायित्व, अर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय और सार्वजनिक शान्ति

जाने की आवश्यकताओं के बीच उचित समन्वय बनाए जाने।

अगर हम विकास की कड़ीटी पर इस बजट को फस कर देखें और हम तक जो बजट पैसा किये गये हैं उन की पृष्ठभूमि में इसको देखें तो खर्च के साथ कहना पड़ेगा कि हमारा विकास न केवल बढ़ ही गया है बल्कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में हम पीछे हट भी रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय विकास की दूर गिरी है। रुपये के मूल्य में कमी आई है। जब प्रोफेसर दाबेकर और प्रोफेसर रण ने 60वें दशक में गरीबी के स्तर के नीचे के लोगों की गणना की थी, तो उस गणना के अनुसार भारत के 40 फीसदी लोग गरीबी के स्तर के नीचे अर्थात् कंगाली का जीवन बिता रहे थे। अब यह संख्या सरकारी तौर पर बढ़ कर 44 फीसदी हो गई है। प्रति-व्यक्ति आय में कमी हुई है। यहां तक कि जकरत की चीजों की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत भी घटी है। सुनने में यह बात विचित्र मालूम होती है लेकिन यह बात सच है कि अनाज, खाद्य, तेल और मोटे कपड़े की प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत हमारे देश में घटी है।

प्रोफेसर शिनाय के अनुसार दाल धान आदमी के सिद्ध प्रोटीन का सर्वोत्तम साधन उपलब्ध करता है। 1961 में दाल की प्रति-व्यक्ति प्रति-दिन की खपत 2.43 ग्राम थी लेकिन 1972 में इस में 32 फीसदी की कमी हो गई है। फोफेसर शिनाय के विचारों से श्री भगत को मतनेय हो सकता है।

श्री श्री० जार० भव० (बाहाबाद) पूरा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन आंकड़ों से मतलब नहीं हो सकता है। आंकड़ों या तौर सच होने या बकत होने। आंकड़ों से भी निष्कर्ष निकाले जाते हैं, उन की आवश्यकता समस्त युवाओं के लक्षण हैं, लेकिन अर्थों से

समझा करने से काम नहीं चलेंगा। स्पष्ट है कि विकास की कड़ीटी पर हमारे बजट खर्चे नहीं उतर रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्री ने कृषी कड़ीटी बताई है अधिक से अधिक सामाजिक न्याय। लेकिन अधिक से अधिक सामाजिक न्याय कैसे मिलेगा, जब आमदनी और खर्च में विचलता बढ़ रही है? सचमुच में यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि देश में बेसिहर मजदूरों की संख्या की वृद्धि हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं वहां 1951 में बेसिहर मजदूरों की संख्या 22 लाख थी, जब कि 1971 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 52 लाख हो गई। इस कारण यह है कि जो सामाजिक न्याय कार्यक्रम हैं, फिनारे के किसान हैं, वे बेरोजगारी के द्वारा जीवन-जापन सम्भव नहीं पा रहे हैं, वे बेरोजगार मजदूरों में लप रहे हैं।

हम भूमि सुधारों की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, भूमि-होनों के लिये प्रतिरिक्त भूमि के वितरण की घोषणाएं कर रहे हैं। फिर भी बेसिहर मजदूरों की संख्या बढ़ना इस बात का प्रमाण है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में शरीरों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है। शहरी क्षेत्र में भी, जिन्हें प्रोफेसर दाबेकर अरबन पूअर कहते हैं, बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर इस संख्या में वृद्धि होती है तो अधिक से अधिक सामाजिक न्याय देने का वित्त मंत्री का उद्देश्य कैसे पूरा हो सकता है ?

रोजगार के बफरों में अर्थ बेकारों के जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

1971 में 51 लाख, 1972 में 69 लाख; 1973 में 81 लाख और 1974 में 96 लाख तक भी आगते हैं कि बेकारों की वास्तविक संख्या इस से कहीं अधिक है।

श्री श्री० एन० तिवारी (बोपालपंज) : पापुलेसन बढ़ा बढ़ रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पैसा होते ही बढ़का बेकार हो जाता है ?

[श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

वित्त मंत्री ने तीसरी कमीटी बतानी है स्व.वलम्बन। स्वावलम्बन हमार राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य है। हम स्वावलम्बन की चर्चा करते हैं। जब विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट आती है और हमार परामर्शमन्त्र उजागर करती है तो हमार राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान बाह्य हो जाता है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री के बजट में मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि पिछले साल वित्तीय विदेशी सहायता की हम ने कामना की थी और अनुमान किया था, इस वर्ष उन के बजट भाषण में उस से अधिक विदेशी सहायता का अनुमान किया गया है। उस के अनुसार 144 करोड़ रुपयेकी हम अधिक वि.धी सहायता की कामना कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जनकार लोगों का कहना है कि यह अंकड़े भी ठीक नहीं है। इन अंकड़ों में हम सोवियत रूस से गेहूँ के रूप में जो ऋण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और तेल उत्पादन करने वाले देशों से जो सहायता से रहें हैं उस का समावेश नहीं किया गया है। अगर वह सहायता जोड़ ली जाय तो विदेशी सहायता 12 से करोड़ तक जायगी, इस बात की संभावना है। अब यदि विदेशी सहायता की माता बढ़ती है तो स्वावलम्बन का उद्देश्य कैसे पूरा होता है ?

म उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो इस बात के लिए संतोष कर लें कि पी एल 480 के बारे में समझौता हो गया लेकिन इस बात का उल्लेख न करें कि पी एल 480 का एक दूसरा रूप सोवियत रूस के साथ हमारे आर्थिक संबंधों का जो विकास हो रहा है उस संकलन में हमारे सामने आ रहा है। रूस से हम गेहूँ से रहे हैं सो वह किस भाष पर हमें मिलेगा ? हम सोवियत रूस से तेल से रहे हैं उस का भाव क्या है ? हम कर्तव्यशर प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उस का मूल्य क्या है ? हम इस्पात के रहे हैं उसकी कीमत क्या है ? हम न्यूक्लियर भी सोवियत रूस से प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय भावों की तुलना में सोवियत रूस के भाव क्या हैं इन के बारे में सबर को और देश को विकास में लेने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत-निर्भरता का यह रूप नहीं हो सकता कि अमेरिका के संदर्भ में अपनी भारत-निर्भरता घटा दें और सोवियत रूस के संबंध में अपनी निर्भरता बढ़ा दें। निर्भरता अंतरनाक है वह चाहे इस महादेश पर हो या उस महादेश पर हो। यह धारणा गलत है कि विदेशी सहायता बिना शर्तों के मिलती है। शर्तों कभी दिखाई देती हैं कभी दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। लेकिन जब संकट की घड़ी आती है तो शर्तें उजागर हो जाती हैं और हमार राष्ट्रीय विकल्प को बन्द करदेती है। उस पर बढ़ती हुई निर्भरता कम से कम हमारी भारत-निर्भरता की लूचक नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री सत्यनाथ कपूर (पटियाला) : एक डेलीगेशन लेकर जाइए भाप।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : डेलीगेशन में तो भाप को जाने का मौका मिलता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कामना के बावजूद कि मूल्य स्थिर होंगे, कर प्रस्तावों से कुल मिला कर मूल्यों में वृद्धि होगी इस तथ्य से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। यह ठीक है कि वित्त मंत्री अपने को दो पाटों के बीच में पिसता हुआ पाते हैं। एक ओर तो यथार्थवाद है जो उन्हें व्यावहारिक नीतियों का अवलम्बन के लिए प्रेरित करता है, जो उन्हें इस बात के लिए तैयार करता है कि वह पूजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन दें जिससे उत्पादन बढ़े, लोग पूजी बचाएँ, अधिक से अधिक उद्योगों में लगाएँ और विकास के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बने लेकिन दूसरी ओर प्रगतिवाद, रैडिकलिज्म।

एक माननीय सदस्य : समाजवाद।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : समाजवाद जरा पुराना पड़ गया है। अजकल रैडिकलिज्म का जन्मदा है। यह उन्हें यथार्थवादी बचने से रोकता है। अब इस बजट की जो प्रतिक्रिया हुई है वह वित्त मंत्री के धर्म संकट को स्पष्ट कर देती है। वित्त मंत्री ने कुछ ऐसे कथन

काम्य है जिनसे उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है। होनी या नहीं वह मैं निश्चयपूर्वक नहीं कह सकता। उन्होंने साढ़े सत्तानवें प्रतिशत से 77 प्रतिशत घायकर बढ़ाया है। उद्योग के लिए जो डेवलपमेंट खिटेड 1974 में बजट होने वाली थी उस की अवधि बढ़ाई है। ये कदम स्टाक एक्सचेंज के स्वागत में रूप में लिए गए हैं। कल तो हमारे मित्र श्री पीलू मोदी ने भी इन्फो सारीफ़ कर भी। अगर वित्त मंत्री की मुक्ति यह है कि श्री पीलू मोदी जितनी उन की सारीफ़ करेंगे हमारे मित्र श्री इन्द्र जीत गुप्त उतनी ही उन की निन्दा करेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में ये कर क्या? भेरा निवेदन है कि समाजवाद, पूंजीवाद यह शब्दावली पुरानी पड़ गई है विस पिट गई है . . . .

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) . अखंड भारत लाभा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर अखंड भारत लाने के लिये श्री पीलू मोदी को अपने मित्र जुल्फी को तैयार करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री पीलू मोदी . वही अब आप को बचा सकता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को नहीं बचा पाया तो हम को क्या बचाएगा ?

उपराज्य महोदय, जिन देशों में हमारी कल्याण के अनुसार पूंजीवादी सरकारें चलती हैं वहां भी सरकारों का स्वल्प अव कल्याणकारी हो गया है। आम नागरिक की बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हर एक शासन का धर्म है। किसी भी विचारधारा से शासन सत्ता बंधी हो, उसे नागरिकों की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्वाह करना ही है जो शासन ऐसा नहीं करेगा—सक टिक नहीं करेगा वस्तु किन्हीं की जमी उन्मूलकपूर्ण करे ।

दूसरी ओर स्वीडिशिया के जिन देशों में पिछले बीस, पच्चीस सालों से समाजवादी सरकारें चल रही थी वहां की जनता ने परिवर्तन के लिए अपनी इच्छा प्रकट की है। चुनाव में समाजवादी सरकारें परास्त हो रही हैं। पालने से लेकर शिक्षा तक नागरिक की चिन्ता करने वाली राज्य व्यवस्था लोगों को पर मुखापेक्षी बनाती है, उन्हें आलस्य से ग्रस्त करती है, उन के पराक्रम पर पानी फेरती है उनके पुख्तारों की क्षुब्ध करती है। स्पष्ट है कि हमें बीच के रास्ते का अवलम्बन करना होगा। यह सरकार बीच के रास्ते का अवलम्बन करने का प्रयत्न भी करती रही है। लेकिन इस में राजनीति बाधक है।

वर्तमान सरकार की कठिनाई यह है कि वह आर्थिक प्रश्नों का राजनीतिक हल निकालना चाहती है। ये राजनीतिक हल थोड़े दिनों के शिबे हमारे काम के हो सकते हैं अगर अन्ततः यत्ना ये देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सबसे धीरे स्वस्थ नहीं बना सकते ।

मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है कि जिन 14 बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हमने प्रगतिवाद की बड़ी बुद्धि बजा कर किया था वे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक मुनाफे की दृष्टि से, प्राफिटेबिलिटी की दृष्टि से जो कौन्सी निर्धारित की गई थी उस पर खरे नहीं उतर रहे हैं। हमने बैंक लिए। बन्ने में मुनाफावा दिया। यह धारा की जाती थी कि बैंक कम से कम 5.5 प्रतिशत का मुनाफा कर के विभाज्ये जिस हिसाब से नें उन के बद्धे में क्षतिपूर्ति देनी पड़ी थी ।

लेकिन इन 14 बैंकों का इतिहास क्या है, उन की उपलब्धिवा क्या है? 1971 में यह प्राफिटेबिलिटी 5.1 परसेंट थी, लेकिन 1972 में 4.8 परसेंट और 1973 में 3.8 परसेंट रह गई। मुझे स्मरण है कि एक चुनाव सभा में रक्षा बंधी थी अणजीवन राम ने मुसवाबद में स्पष्ट काले में यह स्वीकार किया कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण विफल हो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]  
 क्या है क्योंकि इस के द्वारा बिल नहीं को लागू  
 मिलना चाहिये या उन को लागू नहीं मिला ।  
 कुछ बक तो गहरे संकट में फँस रहे हैं ।  
 इलाहाबाद बैंक बिल का मुनाफ़ा 1971 में  
 4.2 परसेंट था, 1972 में 2.2 परसेंट  
 रह गया । बैंक ऑफ़ महाराष्ट्र का मुनाफ़ा  
 1971 में 7 परसेंट था, 1972 में 0 परसेंट  
 रह गया । सेंट्रल बैंक के 1971 और 1972  
 के मुनाफ़े में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, 1.9 परसेंट  
 है, लेकिन हमने मुनाफ़े की जो क़ौटी निर्धारित  
 की है, उस के आधार पर बहुत कम है।  
 इण्डियन कोवर सीख बैंक का मुनाफ़ा 1971  
 में 3.2 परसेंट था, लेकिन 1972 में 0.5  
 परसेंट रह गया । यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इण्डिया  
 का मुनाफ़ा भी घटा है ।

14 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ—बिल  
 मंजी इस मुद्दों का जवाब देते हुए यह कह  
 सकते हैं कि बैंकों का रिजर्व है और अपना  
 रिजर्व दिया कर बैंक यह दावा कर सकते  
 हैं कि वे किसी आर्थिक संकट में बिदे हुए नहीं  
 हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के  
 साथ एक के रैज-बैंक और उनकी उपस्थितियों  
 व अनुभवधियों के बारे में गहराई से विचार  
 होना चाहिये । मुझे कई ऐसे उदाहरण मासूम है  
 जिन में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिये लक्ष्य निर्धारित  
 कर किये जाते हैं—कन्या बना करने के  
 लिए कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को सब्सिडी  
 दिया जाता है—उन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिये  
 और वे लक्ष्यों को किस तरह से पूरा करते  
 हैं—यक उदाहरण मेरे सामने है। अगर वित्त  
 मंत्री चाहें तो उस का ज़रूरी भी दे सकता  
 है एक व्यक्ति से कहा गया कि बैंक में खर्च  
 बना करा दो । उस से 20 हजार खर्च बना  
 करा गया था, लेकिन फ़िक्स्ड डिपॉजिट में  
 जो खर्च अपना काम में लिख दिया गया ।  
 2 लाख खर्चा फ़िक्स्ड डिपॉजिट के बचते ।  
 उसके एक लाख 80 हजार का कर्जा दे दिया गया  
 20 हजार खर्चा जो उस ने बना किया था, वह

कामा बन था, लेकिन 20 हजार के बचते  
 एक लाख 80 हजार का कर्जा दे दिया . . .  
 श्री सतपाल कपूर । यह कौन सा बैंक  
 है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह 1 लाख  
 80 हजार की कालवन का है—इस तरह की  
 कई बटनावे हो रही हैं ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : ज़ीरो की बात नहीं,  
 नाम जोखिये । कहानी न सुनाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप को  
 कहानी लगती है—वही तो देश का दुर्भाग्य  
 है ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : आप कहानी सुना  
 कर चले जाते हैं—यह भी दुर्भाग्य है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी । हम कहीं  
 नहीं जायेंगे यहीं आप का सिर छावेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बैंक व्यवस्था  
 क्या होगी ? क्या कालेज को सफेद धन  
 बनाने के सामन रूप में बैंकों को प्रयुक्त होने  
 की इजाजत दी जायगी ? क्या हम राष्ट्रीयकृत  
 बैंकों की अथवा घटने देंगे, क्या हम प्रांकों  
 के रूप में लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित कर के इस  
 तरह की अनियमितताओं को प्रोत्साहित  
 होने देंगे ? यदि वित्त मंत्री इसके बारे में अधिक  
 जानना चाहते हैं तो इस्पेक्टर्स रिपोर्ट मँगा  
 सकते हैं, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के हिसाब की  
 जांच पड़ताल करते हैं और यदि आवश्यकता  
 होगी तो मैं उस को इस के बारे में और अधिक  
 जानकारी भी दे सकता हूँ ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :  
 जानकारी तो मैं चाहूँगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं किसी  
 संकुचित विष्टकोण से यह बात नहीं कह रहा  
 हूँ । आज कोई भी दल ऐसा नहीं कहता  
 कि 'राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को मुनाफ़ा मिलने  
 ही चाहिए' । इस बात से भी इनकार नहीं

किया जा सकता कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने जहाँ पहले कर्जा नहीं मिलता था, कर्जा देना प्रारम्भ किया है, खेती के लिये, छोटे उद्योग क्षेत्रों के लिये, जो आवश्यकता हम महसूस करते थे, उस की दिसा में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक बढ़े हैं, बैंकिंग जो क्षमिमिलतायें प्राप्त कायम हैं, वे हमारी दृष्टि से अक्षम नहीं होनी चाहिए और हमें उन को ठीक करने का निरन्तर प्रयास करते रहना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंको से सरकार द्वारा अत्याधुंध कर्जा लेने की जो प्रवृत्ति बन रही है, उस की भी बन्द करने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार ही नहीं, बड़े बड़े उद्योग और व्यापारों भी बैंकों से कर्जा प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं आगे जा कर ऋणों की यह प्रक्रिया, उदार प्रक्रिया मुद्रास्फिति को बढ़ावा देती है। जिस मात्रा में चलराशि जमा होती है उस से अधिक कर्ज दिए जाते हैं। कुछ वर्ष शास्त्रियों ने जो गणना की है, उनकी रिपोर्ट के एक वाक्य को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ —

“During the end of 1969 and of third week of January 1974, bank credit has increased by 87 per cent.”

उसी रिपोर्ट का एक दूसरा हिस्सा है —

“Whereas bank credit financed six per cent of government expenditure in 1968-69, this proportion has risen to 13 per cent in 1972-73.”

आर्थिक समीक्षा में बड़े स्पष्ट रूप में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था मुद्रा स्थिरि से अस्त है। जिसका उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए—माल और सेवाओं के रूप में, उतना उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा। मुद्रा की मांगूँ बढ़ी लेकिन मुद्रा की मांगूँ त जो कर्ज के रूप में जाती उस की भी गणना उस में शामिल की जानी चाहिए।

उदाहरण के लिए पिछले साल यह कहा गया लेकिन बाटा 87 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ, लेकिन

वह बाटा बाद में जा कर 650 करोड़ का निकला। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह रकम 650 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है, यह रकम 1643 करोड़ रुपये है, क्यों कि हमें नेट-क्रैडिट हम को जोड़ना होगा। इसमें यह नहीं जोड़ा गया है, बाटा कम करके दिखाया गया।

इस बार के बजट में भी कहा गया है कि 125 करोड़ रुपये का बाटा होगा, मैं नहीं समझता कि किस उम्मीद में इस को कम कहा गया है, यह तो बढ़ने वाला है। इन लिए बढ़ने वाला है कि अनाज के लिए किसानों को हमें ज्यादा मूल्य देना पड़ेगा। एपीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन अधिक दाम देने की बात है से सहमत हो गया है। राज्य सरकारें उस से भी दो कदम आगे चली गयी है। वित्त मंत्री के स्वयं अपने राज्य महाराष्ट्र में गेहूँ की कीमत 105 रुपये क्विंटल करने का सुझाव दिया है; मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक आयोजित की गई है। हम आशा करते हैं कि उसमें एक सामान्य मूल्य नीति का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

अब इस तथ्य से घांसे नहीं मूरी जा सकती कि भारत का कृषक कम मूल्य स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। उसे कोई भड़काये- इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है? मुझे दुःख है कि मेरे दल पर आरोप लगाया गया है कि हम ने किसानों को भड़का दिया, इस लिए किसान अधिक मूल्य मांग रहे हैं। हम अपने किसानों को इतना नासमझ न समझे। जब वह देखता है कि उस से कम दाम पर माल खरीदा जा रहा है और बाजार में अधिक दाम पर बही माल मिल रहा है तो उसे कम दाम पर बेचने के लिए विवश नहीं किया जा सकता।

बढ़ किसानों पर लेवी से सिद्धान्त कितनी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन लेवी का अनुभव यह है कि बड़े किसान अकमरो के साथ तालमेल स्थापित करके, सॉल गॉड कायम कर के लेवी से बच जाते हैं और छोटे किसान लेवी के फन्दे में फँसे जाते हैं?



[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले साल हमने 130 करोड़ रुपये की सबसिद्धी की व्यवस्था की थी, लेकिन वह बढ़ गई, 151 करोड़ हो गई, और काम नहीं बढ़ते तो भी वह हमारी सबसिद्धी की रकम 160 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगी। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि काम बढ़ाने पड़ेगे और इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि एक और तो हमें किसान को अधिक देना पड़ेगा और दूसरी ओर हमें इस प्रकल्प में भी बृद्धि करनी पड़ सकती है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप अनाज अधिक महंगा होगा। हमारे ग्राम भादमी का अधिकतम बजट खाने की चीजों के ऊपर खर्च होता है। अनाज की कीमत बढ़ती है, चाय तेल की कीमत बढ़ती है, सरकार स्वयं वनस्पति की कीमत बढ़ा रही है, चीनी की कीमत में वृद्धि की गई है, तो फिर ग्राम भादमी के जीवन को अधिक कष्टमय होने से नहीं रोका जा सकता।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें एक राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति का निर्धारण करना चाहिए। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि आज हम जिस परिस्थिति में हैं उस में खराब चलत राजनीति का विषय नहीं रखा सकता क्यों कि अगर हम फैसला भी कर ले कि हमें विदेशों से अनाज मंगाना है तो विदेशों से अनाज उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिस कीमत पर उपलब्ध है वह कीमत हम दे सकेंगे यह भी सदेहात्मक है। लेकिन नीति के निर्धारण में नारेबाजी से प्रभावित नहीं होना चाहिए। फिर प्रश्न आता है कि क्या हम व्यवहारिक नीति अपनायेंगे या सस्ती लोकप्रियता प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसे कदम उठायेंगे जो भ्राम्ये जा कर बिकल हो जायेंगे और हमारी समस्या को अधिक गम्भीर कर देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय हम अनाज के राजकीय व्यापार के विचार में हैं। हम समझते थे कि वह व्यवहारिक नहीं है। अन्ततोगत्वा सरकार को भी उसी दृष्टिकोण पर आना पड़ा। चावल के राजकीय व्यापार को छोड़ना पड़ा। अब मोटे अनाज पर आवागमन पर लगे हुए प्रति-

बन्ध हटा दिए गए हैं; मेरा निवेदन है कि आज की स्थिति में नियंत्रण कृत्रिम अस्वस्थ पैदा करते हैं, अत्याचार बढ़ाते हैं, चोरी जैसे सामान ले जाने की प्रवृत्ति को प्रोत्साहित करते

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कमी कभी मुझे लगता है कि आज देश को रफ़ो अहमब किचनई की आवश्यकता है। प्रधान मंत्री कोई विलीन जागूर की तलाश में हैं, इकोनामिक विकास बूढ़ रही हैं। प्रश्न व्यक्ति का नहीं है, प्रश्न नीतियों का है।

नियंत्रण तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकते जब तक नियंत्रणों के परिणामस्वरूप बाजार में कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा होता है तो उसे पूरा करने के लिये सरकार के पास पर्याप्त भंडार न हो। आज स्थिति यह है कि नियंत्रण लगाते ही सामान बाजार से गायब हो जाता है, भाव बढ़ जाते हैं। अगर सरकार इतना भंडार रखे कि लोगों की आवश्यकता पूरी कर सके तब तो नियंत्रणों के सफल होने की सम्भावना है, अन्यथा नियंत्रण बीमारी का ऐसा इलाज है जो बीमारी से भी अधिक खराब है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न पर व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से विचार होना चाहिये। क्रान्तिकारी यथार्थवाद, रेडिकल रीयलिज्म, केवल यथार्थवाद नहीं, क्रान्तिकारी यथार्थवाद हमारा मार्गदर्शक होना चाहिये। कोरा यथार्थवाद यथास्थिति को बनाये रखने का प्रयत्न हो सकता है। लेकिन यथार्थवाद क्रान्ति जीवन को परिवर्तित करने की सामर्थ्य नहीं रखती है। वह आकर्मिक नारे के रूप में भले डी हमार मान मोह सकती है। आवश्यकता है क्रान्तिकारी यथार्थवाद की और यथार्थवादी क्रान्तिकारिता की। आर्थिक क्षेत्र में अगर हम इसे अपना मार्ग निर्देशक बना सके तो हम परिवर्तन के साथ प्रगति कर सकते हैं। परिवर्तन अभावसम्भावी है। विग्रमता घटनी चाहिये। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जीवन जैसे जड़ हो गया है और परिवर्तन की आकांक्षा हिंसा का रूप ले कर गूजरात की सड़कों पर तांडव कर रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने देखा जामा स्विच के इसाके में होटलों के समने बड़ी सक्ता में रोब शाय को पूछे इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। हर होटल के समने भूखों की भीड़ लगी हुई है। वह मांगते नहीं हैं, किसी के सामने हाथ नहीं फैलाती हैं। अगर एक कामना जरूर करते हैं कि होटल में के कोई खाने वाला निकल कर उन के लिये भी खाड़े से भोजन का प्रबन्ध कर देगा। मैं चाहूंगा प्रधान मन्त्री महोदया उस दृश्य को जा कर देखें। मैं कल गया था इसीलिये कह रहा हूँ। एक और यह दृश्य है और दूसरी ओर यह दृश्य है कि बड़े-बड़े होटलों में, फाइव स्टार होटलों में बैठने के लिये जगह नहीं मिलेगी, ऐसी भी सम्भावना है। यह खाई बढ़ रही है। यह बढ़ती हुई खाई हमारे सारे लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे के लिये सकट पैदा कर रही है। लेकिन सारी शक्ति सरकार के हाथ में केन्द्रित करने की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सफल नहीं हो सकती। हम लोकतांत्रिक ढांचे में तानाशाही फैसले नहीं कर सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्तीय अनु-शासन की क्या स्थिति है? क्या वित्त मन्त्री राज्यों को इस बात के लिये विवश कर सकते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक से प्रोबेर ड्रा करने के सम्बन्ध में जो नियम बनाये हैं उन का पूरा पालन किया जायेगा? मुझे डर है यह पालन नहीं होगा।

श्री यशवन्त राव शबहाण : कुछ हद तक हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ हद तक अगर वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आप राज्यों के बजट देखिये? घाटे के बजट आ रहे हैं। हरियाणा, पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर का बजट धाया। वह समझते हैं कि केन्द्र के पास पूंजी है और हम अगर साधन न भी जुटाये, हम अपने खर्चों में कमी न करें, तो भी केन्द्र हमारी सहायता के लिये आनेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनावों के अवसर पर नव निर्माण के कार्यों की जो बाढ़ धायी उसे देखते हुए राज्यों से वित्तीय अनु-शासन की मागत नहीं की जा सकती। जब चुनाव के लिये आप राज्य को 550 करोड़ २० की नई योजनाये शुरू करने के लिये छूट दे

सकते हैं तो चुनाव बुजरात न भी आ रहे हैं, फिर वहाँ आप को अधिक रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्यों की वित्तीय अनुशासन में लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। राज्यों को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि अगर वह खर्चें साधनों से अपने विकास के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त नहीं करेंगे तो उन के प्लान घाउटले में कमी होगी।

वित्त कमीशन ने इस बार राज्यों को अच्छी सहायता दी है, और जो राज्यों को साधन प्राप्त है, जो वित्त प्राप्त है, उस के चलते उन्हें अपने विकास के लिये प्रयत्न करने में अत्यधिक कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वित्तीय अनुशासन राज्यों में नहीं है, वह हमें लाना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने यह प्रयत्न किया है कि अपने बजट को पांचवीं योजना के पहले साल में समन्वित कर के देखें और दोनों में तालमेल बढाये; लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि तालमेल बढा नहीं है। योजना का केवल हार्ड कोर" रह गया है और बाकी की सारी योजना की छुट्टी सी हो गई लगती है।

यहाँ तक कि कृषि के अन्दर पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में एक करोड़ रुपया कम दिया गया है। जल तथा विद्युत में 39 करोड़ की कमी है। सोशल और कम्युनिटी सर्विसिज में 90 करोड़ कम है। ट्राउट प्रोन एग्जिडक प्रोग्राम में केन्द्र ने बहुत कम राशि रकी है। राज्यों कितना इस मद में धन मिलेगा। इसके बारे में मुझे सन्देह है : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की जिन योजनाओं का बड़े डोल ठमाले के साथ भी वणेश किया गया था वे आज अस्तव्यस्त पड़ी हैं : उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा परिचालित परियोजनाओं के खासी साइन बोर्डें बह जायेगे, उनके अन्तर्गत निर्माण के काम नहीं होंगे। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हमने विभिन्न नीडक प्रोग्राम के लिये भी जो पहले व्यवस्था की थी अब उसको भी समाप्त कर दिया गया है। एक और सामाजिक और सामुदायिक विभास सेनाओं के लिए अवरशि कम हो रही है और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:]

दूसरी ओर सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस पर वनराशि बढ़ती जा रही है। 1960-67 में बहू 7 करोड़ थी, 1970-71 में बहू 17 करोड़ हो गई और 1971-72 में 23 करोड़ और अब 40 करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गई है।

मैं अपने व्यक्तिय को उपसहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय जो कर प्रस्ताव लाए हैं उन में एक प्रस्ताव सर्वथा आपत्तिजनक है और वह है पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत में पचास प्रतिशत की बढ़ि का। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रस्ताव उन्हें वापिस ले लेना चाहिये। डाक और तार को रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उसका मुनाफा बढ़ा है, टेलिफोन अधिक धामवनी दे रहे हैं। पोस्ट कार्ड को बाम धलन करके नहीं देखा जा सकता। ताबूत की दाम हैं कि पोस्ट कार्ड के दाम एक दम पचास फीसदी दब गए हैं लेकिन लिफाफे के पचास प्रतिशत नहीं बढ़े हैं। इस ढग से बोझा डालना कि सब पर समान रूप से न पड़े वित्तमंत्री का इरादा हो सकता है मैं नहीं समझता पोस्ट कार्ड के बारे में पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आयकर में जो कूट्टी गई है वह बहुत देर हो गई है और बहुत थोड़ी दी गई है। इसको 7500 रुपये होना चाहिए था। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि थोड़ी सी, माइनर सी कमी है छ हजार तक किया है। अगर आप मूल्यों का हिसाब लगाएं तो यह छूट अब दस हजार रुपया होनी चाहिए थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी विचार करें।

आयकर में जो कमी की गई है उसमें हर एक स्तर पर समान रूप से छूट नहीं मिली है। उदाहरण के लिए एक व्यक्ति जिसकी धामवनी दस हजार है उसे 22 रुपये की छूट मिली है, लेकिन वित्त की धामवनी सत्तर हजार है उसको चार हजार की छूट मिली है। लेकिन वित्त की धामवनी दो लाख रुपया है उसे बाईस हजार रुपये की छूट मिली है। अधिक धामवनी वाले की छूट ज्यादा कीसदी है, बीच की धामवनी वाले

की साठे पांच फीसदी और छोटी धामवनी वाले की बाईस फीसदी। मैं समझता हूँ छोटी धामवनी वाले को अधिक छूट मिले इस में किसी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन ऊंची धामवनी और बीच की धामवनी वाले के बीच में जो अन्तर है उसको धाप देखें। बीच वाली धामवनी वाले को कम छूट मिली है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से भी इसको देखने की जरूरत है।

चौथी बात यह है कि सरकार निश्चय करे कि एक वर्ष में पांच प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मनी सप्लाई नहीं बढ़ने दी जायगी। आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों ने भी इस तरह की सिफारिश की है। वित्त मन्त्री अगर इस सीमा के बाहर जाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें पार्लियमेंट के सामने धाना चाहिये और उसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी चाहिये। अधाधुंध नोटों की छपाई हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को विनाश के कगार तक ले जाएगी, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

पाँचवीं बात यह है कि सरकार अपने खर्च में कमी करे : इस बार वित्त मन्त्री ने इसकी चर्चा ही नहीं की है। अगर देना संकट में है तो उस संकट की ही अनुभूति शासन को और समाज को है, यह हर एक वर्ग को दिखाई देना चाहिये। प्रधान मन्त्री अपील कर रही हैं कि युव स्तर पर हमें समस्याओं का समाधान करना है। जनता से अधिक कष्टमय जीवन बिताने की अपीलें की जा रही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार खर्च में और अनुत्पादक व्यय में कमी करके सादनी का वातावरण बना कर अगर हम बलें तो इस आर्थिक संकट पर विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए सरकार को किसी भी बाध-विबाध से ऊपर उठना पड़ेगा।

श्री बाबू राम बिर्सा (जागीर) : सब से पहले मैं आप की मार्केट पाटे 1 के पैरा 27 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर इन्होंने लिखा है :

"While every effort has been made to provide resources to stimulate industrial production, the requirements of the agricultural sector have not been ignored."

इस वाक्य को मैं बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मानता हूँ  
 देश के लिए। प्राथिक समीक्षा तथा बजट  
 भाषण का जो टोन है इस वाक्य को लिख  
 कर और इसी वाक्य के वह सब समाप्त हो  
 जाता है और इस वाक्य के मित्ताधिक बजट  
 की डालना में देश के लिए बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य-  
 पूर्ण मानता हूँ। जो भाष्य परिस्थितियाँ हैं  
 और जो समस्याएँ प्रायः देश के सामने हैं, जिन  
 कठिनाइयों में से हो कर देश गुजर रहा है,  
 हमारे यहाँ सब चीजों की कमी है, पैसा और  
 मुद्रा ज्यादा कमी है और इस सब के बीच में  
 अंतर कहीं आता भी किरण बित्त मंत्री जी ने  
 देखा तो देश को कृषि उत्पादन में देखी। कृषि  
 का उत्पादन पिछले दो साल में खराब रहा है।  
 इस साल कुछ सुधार है और आगे भी कुछ  
 सुधार की आशा दिखाई देती है। एक आशा  
 की जो टिमटिमाती किरण कहीं नजर आ  
 रही थी इन सब मूल्यवर्तों में से निकलने की तो  
 वह कृषि उत्पादन में ही नजर आ रही थी।  
 लेकिन उसके साथ क्या सलूक हुआ है, कृषि  
 उत्पादको के साथ क्या सलूक हुआ है। प्रायः  
 पांचवी योजना को लें। प्रायः 53 हजार करोड़  
 रुपये की योजना बना रहे हैं। चौथी योजना के  
 मुकाबले में यह दुगुनी से भी अधिक बढ़ी है।  
 पांचवी योजना का यह पहला वर्ष है। पांचवी  
 योजना की शुरूआत ही इस बजट से हो रही है।  
 इस वर्ष में योजना के धन में कुछ वृद्धि होती,  
 काम में वृद्धि होती, काम करने के तरीकों  
 में फर्क नजर आता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि  
 हम को संतोष होता। लेकिन कोई फर्क नहीं  
 है। मैं वाजपेयी जी की बात से सहमत हूँ।  
 कृषि और कृषि से सम्बन्धित प्रायः सारे  
 प्रश्नों को देखें। उनके लिए आपने 216  
 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है। 246 करोड़ आपने  
 इस लिए कहा है कि चालीस करोड़ पाँचों के  
 विद्युत्करण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को प्रीर देने  
 की बात कही है। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर  
 246 करोड़ का प्रावधान इन में किया गया  
 है। प्रायः पांचवी योजना पर हमने से ज्यादा  
 खर्च करना चाहते हैं। कृषि में सारे देश की  
 आँसू देखा जाते हैं। कृषि उत्पादन के

जरिये औद्योगिकरण का आगे कुछ हल  
 निकालना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब जड़ में ही  
 कीड़ा लगा हो और वह दृष्टिकोण अपनाया  
 गया हो तो जो प्रायः चाहते हैं उसकी पूर्ति कैसे  
 हो सकती है। यह जो वाक्य है और जो आशा  
 की किरण दिखाई देती थी उस तक यह वाक्य  
 हम को नहीं पहुँचा सकता है। देश को, पार्लियमेंट  
 को अपने तौर तरीकों को बदलना होगा। खेती  
 से जुड़ा हुआ पशु धन है और उसका विकास है।  
 खेती के उत्पादन से ही समस्त औद्योगिकरण  
 का रा मेटेडियस उपलब्ध होता है। इस वास्ते  
 सबसे पहली प्रायोरिटी उसको प्रायः देनी  
 चाहिए थी। अगर जरूरत हुई तो प्रायः को  
 सब प्रश्नों को छोड़ना होगा अगर हमारे  
 पास धन की कमी है और रिसेसिबिलिटी है।  
 औद्योगिकरण के आकरे आपने बजट में दिए  
 हैं। खास तौर से तेल और कोयले के उत्पादन के  
 लिए जहाँ पहले 24 करोड़ था वहाँ अब 97  
 करोड़ रखा है। बिजली के वास्ते कुछ ज्यादा  
 रखा है, खाद के लिए कुछ ज्यादा पैसा प्रायः  
 पहले के मुकाबले में प्रोवाइड किया है इसके  
 उत्पादन के लिए ज्यादा प्रोवाइड किया है।  
 पर पैसे का सवाल नहीं है। चौथी योजना के  
 पिछले तीन चार सालों के आकरे प्रायः देखें।  
 बिजली के वास्ते पैसेकी कमी नहीं थी लेकिन  
 फिर भी जो लक्ष्य प्रायः रखे थे उनको प्रायः  
 पूरा नहीं कर पाए। उसके क्या कारण हैं  
 उनको अब प्रायः आइडेंटिफाई कर रहे हैं।

खाद उत्पादन के लिए पहले भी पैसे  
 की कमी नहीं थी, लेकिन फिर भी खाद के  
 उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो पाई। इस साल भी  
 सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र के लिए ज्यादा खर्चा  
 प्रोवाइड करते हुए कहा है कि यह कृषि और  
 औद्योगिकरण का बेंस है। मैं कहना चाहता  
 हूँ कि सरकार यह क्लेलासकी और यह यूरोपी  
 बहुत योजनाओं में मानती चली आ रही है,  
 और यह कारखाने साबित नहीं हुई है।  
 पांचवी पाँच वर्षीय योजना में कृषि विकास का  
 लक्ष्य 4.7 रखा गया है, जब कि सारे विकास  
 का लक्ष्य 5.7 रखा गया है—कृषि विकास के

[श्री नाथू राम मिश्री]

सक्य को कम रखा गया है, और पहले साल के लिए उस के लिए धनराशि रखी गई उस है, में इस का कोई रिफ्लेकशन नहीं है। फिर भी हम लोग कृषि में अपनी सारी प्राबलम्ब के लिए प्राशा की किरण देखते हैं।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर केवल कृषि का उत्पादन होगा, और दूसरी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो रा मीडियल का क्या होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि आज दुनिया में कृषि की चीजों की इतनी मांग है कि अगर हमारे पास उन की प्रासेस करके बेचने की व्यवस्था न ही, तब हम उन को रा फार्म में भी बेच कर, एक्सपोर्ट कर के, बितेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं। खेती से निकलने वाली चीजें हमारी देश की जनता के लिए बुनियादी चीजें हैं। इस बारे में सरकार का अपना रुख बदलना पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्री ने इस बात पर अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि हमारे सब प्रोग्राम्स के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में कमी रहती है और उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा। लेकिन मंत्रालयों में ताल मेल स्थापित करने और एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव सिस्टम को स्ट्रीमलाइन कर के इन योजनाओं के धन को सही ढंग से खर्च करने के बारे में कोई नया सोचने का तारिका मुझे इस बजट में नजर नहीं आता है।

मैं नभ्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अपने कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हमें किसानों को मुसीबतों और समस्याओं को समझना होगा। आज सारी दुनिया में एनर्जी क्राइसिस है, तेल की कमी है। कोयला सीधे ही किसान के खेत में काम नहीं आ सकता है। बिजली ने जो प्रतीतिकरण किया है, जो थोड़े बहुत ट्रेक्टर, उन को चलाने के लिए उसकी डीजल प्रायज तान मुना कीमत पर मिलता है। जो कुछ खाद हमारे देश में बनती है, या इम्पोर्ट की जाती है, वह भी दुगने बामों से कम पर किसान के हाथ में नहीं पहुँचती है। किसानों को खाद, तेल और एनर्जी नहीं मिल पाती है। इसी तरह अच्छे बीजों के बिनरण का

भी कोई तरीका नहीं है। जब सरकार किसानों को बीज, खाद और तेल नहीं दे सकती है, तो फिर कृषि का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? अगर कृषि-उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, तो हमें खाने के लिए चीजें नहीं मिलेंगी, काटन से जो फण्डा बनता है, वह नहीं मिलेगा शक्कर नहीं मिलेगा और इसी तरह पशुधन के साथ जुड़ी हुई चीजें भी नहीं मिलेंगी। अगर जरूरत की ये सारी चीजें नहीं मिलेंगी, तो हम प्रीबोगीकरण से क्या करेंगे?

बिजली के लिए ज्यादा पैसा रखा गया है। लेकिन एनूमिनियम का उत्पादन बिजली के जरिये होता है। अगर प्रलुमिनियम का उत्पादन ज्यादा न हो, तो बिजली के तार कैसे खींचे जायेंगे?

मंत्रियों को बहुत सतर्क हो कर सब मंत्रालयों के पारस्परिक ताल मेल के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हम रोड कोयले, ट्रांसपोर्ट और सबडूरों की हड़ताल बगैरह की कहानी सुनते हैं। हमें इस का कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा। आखिर किसी मन्त्रों को जिम्मेदार बनना चाहिए। कोई मन्त्री तो यह कहे कि मैं फला काम में फेल हुआ हूँ, इस लिए मुझे अपने पद से हट जाना चाहिए। कहीं न कहीं जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। इस सदन में केवल जवाब देने के लिए जवाब देते रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। स्थिति बिगड़ चुकी है और वह और बिगड़ेगी।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रियों को ज्यादा सतर्क होकर विभिन्न प्रोग्राम्स के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए स्पेशल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और अभी तक जो कमियाँ रही हैं, उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए मजबूती के कार्य करना पड़ेगा और जबकी प्राबल्यक परिवर्तन करने होंगे। सिर्फ यहाँ नहीं, राज्यों के लेवल पर भी इन बातों को सोचना पड़ेगा। जो बैंक-पावर योजनाओं के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में लची हुई हैं, उनके सोचने

धीरे काम करने के डग में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत होगी।—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने बंटी बजा दी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सबस्पीकों को तीस बालीस मिनट तक दे चुके हैं। अगर मैं कोई असगत बात कहता हूँ, तो मुझे फौरन रोक सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Vajpayee took the time allotted to his party. You had 4 hours and 55 minutes to your party when you started your speech. Because there were many speakers, your whip requested that each speaker might be given ten minutes. As far as I am concerned, I should like to make it clear that if you want to take two hours of your party's time, you may do so; I have no objection.

श्री भाबू दास निरुधि. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप पांच सात मिनट रिप्लेस कर सकते हैं। इसमें आप का भी डिसक्रीशन है। अगर मैं कोई धरेंसिलेंट बात कहता हूँ, तो आप रोक दीजिए।

हमारी समस्याएँ बहुत गहन हैं और उनको हल करने के लिए बड़े क्लीयर विचार मसला बनाना कर्नचा बड़े स्ट्रुक्चर डग से ब्यवहार करने, आयस के साल-मेल, जो घन प्रोवाइड किया गया है, उसको सही तौर पर खर्च करने की क्षमता और जो कमिया रही हैं, उनको दूर करने की जरूरत है।

श्री साल्बे ने कहा है कि ऊपर के लेवल पर जो टैक्स घटाया है, वह बहुत अच्छा किया है, लेकिन किसान बाधकार है, उक्त जो टैक्स नहीं किया गया है। उधर से श्री इन्फ्रीमिड गुप्त, जो एक क्लब डेन के समाज भी कल्पता रखते हैं, हमेंसा किसान पर टैट पड़ते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि किसान बहुत भागदार हैं, सरकार के उनको टैक्स नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि राज साहब की रिपोर्ट को मान्य नहीं किया गया है। क्या भाकतीय उपलव ने उक्त रिपोर्ट को कहा है ?

उस रिपोर्ट में दो बुनियादी बातें थीं एक तो यह थी कि जो काश्तकार इनकम टैक्स देता है, अगर उसको बेती से कोई ग्रामवनी होती है, तो उस ग्रामवनी को इनकम टैक्स की ग्रामवनी के साथ जोड़ा जायेगा, और उसको उसी स्लेव पर टैक्स किया जायेगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि क्रिगंस मिनिस्ट्री से ३३ बात को मान लिया है, इसको मानू कर दिया है और ऐसे लोगों को टैक्स कर दिया है।

उस रिपोर्ट की दूसरी बात यह थी कि लैंड रेव्यू नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि हर हांडिलग पर टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने इसके लिए एक काम्प्लिकेटेड फार्मुला सुझाया और कंसकुसेट कर के बताया कि लैंड रेव्यू को हटा कर इस टैक्स को लगाने से 200 करोड़ रुपये की ज्यादा ग्रामवनी हो जायेगी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स निकली हैं, उनमें राज कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सब से ज्यादा इम्पॉर्टेंट है। क्या ऐसी रिपोर्ट को करोड़ों घनपड़ किसानों पर लागू किया जा सकता है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री इन्फ्रीमिड गुप्त को इस बात सोंप दिये जाये और उनको बहा पर इस सुझाव को लागू करने के लिए कहा जाये और साथ ही उनको यह भी बता दिया जाये कि दो साल के बाद उनको बहा से वोट लेने होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें वह जरूर हार जायेंगे।

लेकिन ऐसी बातों को कहना बहुत आसान है। साल्बे साहब उधर पर करोड़-पसियों की बकासत करते रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि किसान को नहीं छेडा है। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनका यह धर्म बन गया है कि छुटे और बड़े के नाम पर किसानों का डिक्रीशन करो और गांध के जमे-जमाये समाज को तोड़ी। कुछ उधर वाले भी यह करते हैं और उधर वाले भी करते हैं। किसान एक है, वह छोटा हो या बड़ा हो। उसको बाधक टैक्स किया जाये, लेकिन यह बात रखना चाहिए

[श्री नाथू राम मिश्री]

कि वह इस देश की जान है। उस की सलावा न जाये और उसके साथ ईमानदारी का व्यवहार किया जाये। जो ज्यादा पैसा करता है, उस से टैक्स लिया जाये। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने कितने किसानों की हवेलियाँ देखी हैं ? जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे कुछ नहीं खपाते हैं, उन के यहाँ तो एयर-कन्डीशनर लगे हुए हैं, और जो किसान रात-दिन काम करता है, उसके पासघर पने छोरों की बी० ए० पास करने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है। आज हमारे देश में कितने करोड़पति किसान हो गये हैं ? यह एक बोलास नारा है, जो इस तरह से भी लगाया जाता है और उस तरह से भी। कुछ लोगों को ऐसे, नारा लगाने में मजा आता है।

मैं नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे नारे न उठाये जायें, मध्याह्न को देखा जाये और जिनके पास देने की क्षमता है, उनसे ज़रूर लिया जाये। हम देने के लिए सैमार हैं। अगर हमारे पास होना, तो हम कभी इन्कार नहीं करेंगे—देश और समाज के हित के लिए, वर्तमान और भ्राने की दिग्धि की उन्नति के लिए और देश को भ्राने बढ़ाने के लिए, और लोकतन्त्र के द्वारा बढ़ाने के लिए, कभी नहीं रोकेंगे।

पर इरादा बद हो तो हमारे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है। आप का इरादा नहीं है लोकतंत्र से बढ़ाने का। बहुत से लोगों का नहीं है, आप के लिए मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से लोगों का नहीं है। उन का इरादा है देश में तोक छोड़ करी, अजदूरों को अडाओ, ज्यादा तनखवाहें मांगें और उस के बाद काम कुछ मत करो। ये इरादे हैं। बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। कभी रेलवे मार्टेज को बढ़ा दिया, कभी इन्डस्ट्री को बढ़ा दिया, कभी मिली = बढ़ा दिया, कभी किसी को उकसा दिया वे सारे काम हैं इन के और कबे इरादे हैं। देश की सही रचना से इरादे नहीं कर सकते। किसानों से हम कहते हैं कि वे भीयें नहीं

मिलतीं, आप किसान के एक किन्टल गेहूँ पैदा करने की कीमत को देश लीजिए। प्राइस कमीशन ने कुछ पहले से भ्राने बढ़ने की कोशिश की है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ देश और दुनिया की हालत को देखते हुए इस से भी हमें कुछ ज्यादा पैसा किसान को देना पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को ज्यादा पैसा दे कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा गेहूँ लीजिए, नैक्सिमम स्टॉक बनाइए। कन्जुमर्स को और गरीबों को देने के लिए व्यवस्था कीजिए। मैं बहुत ज्यादा सबसिडी के पक्ष में भी नहीं हूँ। अगर सबसिडी हम सारी खाने में ही चुका देंगे तो इस देश का विकास और इस की तरक्की कैसे होगी ? आज भी मोल ले कर डेढ़ रुपये के भाव लोग खा रहे हैं, 2 रुपये के भाव गेहूँ ले कर खा रहे हैं। किसान को सी रुपये दे कर या 110 रुपये दे कर उस की इन्पू प्राइस 125 कर दीजिए। सबसिडी का बोझा मत लीजिए। यह प्रैक्टिकल साल्यूशन है। सरकार को बोल्ड डेसीशन इस के लिए लेना पड़ेगा। कई लोग सस्ती बाहवाही लेने के लिए भाषण देते हुए कह देते हैं कि पोस्ट कार्ड के वस वैसे से पन्ध्रहँ पैसे क्यों कर दिए, 50 प्रतिशत इन्कीश हो गई, जनता भर गई। मैं कहता हूँ पोस्टकार्ड लिखने वाले हैं कितने इस देश में और वह कोई नहीं मरते। जो पोस्ट कार्ड लिखेगा वह वस की जगह पन्ध्रहँ पैसे देगा। सार के 8 मन्बों के इतने रुपए कर दिए। कोई नहीं मरेगा। यह सारा टैक्स आप ने बहुत बढ़िया छॉट छॉट कर के लगाया है। मैं एक एक टैक्स का जो भाष ने संगाया है सम्बर्न करता हूँ और आप से कहता हूँ आप ने 125 करीक का पाटा क्यों छोड़ा ? और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाइए, इसी तरह की कौटेगरी छॉट छॉट कर लगाइए। इस से देश के धंधर कोई भावनी नहीं मरेगा। इस से कोई भूख नहीं होगी, कोई मंषा नहीं होगी। इसलिए यह जो आप ने पाटा रखा है उस को भी पूरा करिए, किन्ट सन्वीमेंट्री टैक्स लाइए। हम की देश के विकास के लिए, किसानों के ईज्जत बानू करने के

सिए, बिचकी और लघाने के लिए और चीनी और मत्ता, और कपडा पैदा करने के लिए धन बहुत चाहिए। इसलिए धाप लवाइए। कुछ बातों में हमारा विमान साफ होना चाहिए। हम को बोलव फँसले कुछ करने पड़ेंगे। उस के लिए कर्मठता अपमाननी पड़ेगी। और कबीयर कट नीति तय करनी पड़ेगी। नये नादों से बबराने की जकरत नहीं है। नये नारे हम भी उठाएँ तो उससे भी बबराने की जकरत नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्रो जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जरा और बोलवनेस भ्रानाइए और कर्मठता से फँसला करके प्रागे बलिए। इस देश में जूहा किरण दिखती है वही भ्राना की किरण है। पर धापकी कथनी और करली में फकी है। इस लिए थोडा मैं ने धाप को इशारा किया। और बातें बहुत कहीं जा सकती हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मनाम्ब जी (हमीरपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि बजट जो बनता है वह पार्टी की नीति आधार पर बनता है। तो जो हमारी पार्टी की नीति है उस के आधार पर यह बजट बना है। अगर हमारी पार्टी की नीति रशिया की तरह होती तो हमारे चव्हाण साहब वजेब की तरह बजट बनाते। तो जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। क्योंकि मैं उस पार्टी का हूँ।

मैं देश रखा हूँ कि विधान ही हमारा ऐसा है क्योंकि भावनी अगर ऊँट पर बैठेगा तो झिलेगा। अगर झण्डी सवारी होनी तो नहीं झिलेगा। हमारा विधान बिलकुल खत्म करने के लायक है। धाज क्या किसी मरीब को न्याय मिलवा है ? यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट खत्म कर देनी चाहिए, हाई कोर्ट खत्म कर देनी चाहिए। होना क्या चाहिए ? गांधी जी के स्वप्न का पंचायत राज। गांव पंचायत होनी चाहिए। बिना परिवर्द्ध बिसे की सभासतों का काम करें। विधान सभा के तीन हाई कोर्ट का काम करें। और बांध पीने वाले पार्लियामेंट के मंत्री

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम करें। वह खर्चा सारा खत्म हो जाएगा। यह व्यर्थ की किजूसखर्ची हमारे ऊपर लबी हुई है। और ये बकील जो इतने ज्यादा है देश में यह क्या करते हैं ? उत्तर प्रदेश के एक जिले में चार लाख की धावाही है और साठे छः सौ बकील हैं। अब कहिए क्या होगा ? साठे चार सौ गांव नहीं हैं। ये बकील जब तक खत्म नहीं होंगे तब तक काम नहीं होगा। 90 प्रतिशत मामले गांव पंचायत को बीजिए। कुछ जिला परिषद को बीजिए और शाने की सारी पुलिस जो है ब्लाक प्रमुख के अधीन हो। जिला परिषद के अधीन जिला पुलिस हो और मुख्य मंत्रियों के अधीन तो अब भी पुलिस रहती है। लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री क्या हैं ? धाजकल हमारे मंत्री क्या करते हैं ? बिलकुल मोहर लवाते हैं और पूरा का पूरा अधिकारियों का राज्य है। एक वारोगा एकएम०पी० से ज्यादा हैसियत रखता है। किसी जमाने में रिपोर्ट होती थी तो मुखिया के दस्तखत होते थे। धाज जो चाहे चल जाय, किसी का भी नाम लिखा थे, वारोगा पहुंच जायगा कि धाप के खिलाफ यह बात है। विधान नहीं बरसा जाता है तो क्या होगा ?

शिक्षा के लिए हरएक नेता बोल देता है कि शिक्षा का परिवर्तन करना है। किस को करना है ? कौन करने आएगा ? क्या खुदा करने आएगा ? क्यों नहीं करते हो ? शिक्षा के बंदर केवल पढ़ाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। वहाँ उद्योग भी सिखाया जाना चाहिए। पुलिस के बंदर भी एक बंटा काम होना चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर और विधान सभा के मेम्बरों को एक बंटा कृषि का काम करना चाहिए। तब उद्योग बढ़ेगा और काम प्रागे चलेगा। धाज विधान तो हमारा है सक्रियत। हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं। कई बड़े लेक्चर इस के ऊपर बिये जाते हैं। पंडित जवाहर लाल ने कहा था कि भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले को फाँसी पर लड़ा



## [श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मलाल जी]

दो। पंडित जवाहर लाल ने कुछ भादमियों के ऊपर मुकदमे चलाए। जिन पर मुकदमे चलाए वह भादमी भर धर हमारे पंडित जी भी भर गए, मुकदमे लेने वालें वकील भर गए लेकिन वह मुकदमे धरती थीं। पड़े हुए हैं। यह भादमते हैं? इन को खत्म करना पड़ेगा। मैं ने कहा था कि वर्तमान मे एक बेईमान व्यापारी, एक बेईमान अधिकारी और एक बेईमान मिनिस्टर को फासी दे दी जाय पार्लियामेंट के सामने तों छप्टाचार खत्म हो जाएगा। लेकिन कमी हम ने कितनी छप्ट मिनिस्टर पर मामला नहीं चलाया है। हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना कहा कि ये छप्टाचारी मिनिस्टर है। पर एक हमारी नहीं चली। उन्होंने छप्टाचार की कमाई के बल पर चुनाव लड़े कांग्रेस के खिलाफ। तो बानों से समाजवाद नहीं आया।

मैं अर्थ शास्त्र का ज्ञाता नहीं हू। मैं वार्शानिक हू। आत्मवत सर्व भूनेतु-सारे प्राणी अपने समान है, सारे प्राणियों को खाना चाहिए, सारे प्राणियों को कपड़े चाहिए, सारे प्राणियों को दवाई चाहिए, सारे प्राणियों को न्याय चाहिए। यह भावना होनी चाहिए कि आत्मवत सर्वभूतेषु और मातृवत प्ररदारेष। हमने शराब बंद करने के लिए धरना किए है और आज हमारे बड़े बड़े नेता शराब पीते है। उन के ऊपर क्या प्रतिबन्ध है? अगर कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकते तो पार्टी से निकाल देना चाहिए। कांग्रेस के अदर फार्म पर दस्ताखत किए जाते है कि मैं शराब नहीं पिऊंगा और यहां कई कांग्रेसियों के मुह से गन्ध आती है। वे शराब पीते है। तो नतीजा क्या होगा? सिद्धान्त के अनुसार नहीं चलते है हम लोग। यह सारा खर्चा अगर हम बंद कर दे और गांधी जी की नीतियों पर चले तो सारी समस्या हल हो सकती है। तीन ही नीतिया है। एक तो है रशिया की नीति, दूसरी है अमेरिका की नीति और तीसरी है गांधी जी की नीति, गांधी जी का समाजवाद। लेकिन हाग कही के नहीं है। न रशिया के न

अमेरिका के और न गांधी जी के हैं वायु हम? सिर्फ कुर्सियों के चक्कर में हैं। राज्य सभा यतीमखाना है, प्राय की बिगान परिवद यतीमखाना है। किसी समय में विधान बनाने वालों ने विधान लिए बनाया होगा कि कोई बुद्धिमान भादमी या किसी जमात का भादमी रह गया हो तो उसे ले राज्य सभा या विधान परिवद में ले लिया जाय। लेकिन आज ये यतीम खाना बने हुए हैं। लोक सभा में हारा तो राज्य सभा में ले लिया चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी का भादमी हो आज परेशान है कि कैसे यहां घा कर बैठे। रात दिन चक्कर काटता है। कुर्सी का चक्कर है। इन्दिरा जी के प्राप्त पान मक्खी की तरह दौड़ रहे है कि उन को ले लिया जाय। और अटल बिहारी जी के भी दो भादमी घाने है, उन के यहां भी पचास चक्कर लग रहे होंगे कि साहब मुझे भेज दीजिए, मुझे भेज दीजिए। असल में होना यह चाहिये था कि भादमी को मनाया जाता कि प्राय मिनिस्ट्री मे घा कर काम कीजिए और वह कहता कि मैं नहीं कर सकता। उस के बजाय आज कुर्सियों के लिए लोग दौड रहे है। काम कोई नहीं करता। हिसा हो रही है, जगह जगह उपद्रव हो रहे हैं। क्या जिम्मेदारी है गृह मंत्रालय की? हिन्दु-मुसलमानों के दगे होते हैं, गरीबों के मकान फूटे जाते है, गृह मंत्री बर्गें इस्तीफा नहीं देते है, क्या उन्होंने उस जगह की रजिस्ट्री कराली है, वह जगह किसी की बगैरी नहीं है। वेस का काम जो उसे दीया गया है नहीं कर सके तो उस को प्रलय हो जाना चाहिये। हमारी पार्टी ने 360 सदस्य है। उनमें काबिल नीबवान बैठे हुए हैं, उनको भेजा दे, लेकिन वे नहीं देते है क्योंकि कुर्सी का कीर है।

सवाल यही है कि काम नहीं करेगे तो उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा। हम लोग-देहात बाकों को-आधा किनो चक्कर एक परिवार को मिलती है और शहर में एक भादमी को एक किनो मिलती है। अगर एक भादमी के परिवार

में 20 आदमी हैं तो शहर में 20 किन्ही मिलेगी, लेकिन बेहाल में एक आदमी के परिवार में यदि 20 आदमी हों तो भी आधा किन्ही मिलती है—यह क्या समाजवाद है, मजदूर बना रखा है। पूर्णकारी लोग हमारे समाजवाद का मजाक उड़ाते हैं। हम को जनता के पहनने के लिए एक सूत-तार बना देनी चाहिए, सब के लिये तय कर देना चाहिये कि मोटा कपड़ा पहनें। जो लोग दिन में तीन बार नई नई पोशाकें बदलते हैं, एक नाटक-सा करते हैं, उन के ऊपर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ भ्रम नहीं है तो आधा पाव भ्रम खाकर भी हम जीवित रह सकते हैं यदि एक समान वितरण होनी के पास भ्रम धरा पड़ा हो और कोई भूरे मरें, रोगा नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरी ब.उ. दार्शनिक बातें हैं। मेरी पॉलियामेन्ट यह पॉलियामेन्ट नहीं है मेरी पॉलियामेन्ट ता. मानव-समाज है, जहाँ मैं कहता हूँ—सर्वो खल्विद्वय, बड़ा—सब कुछ प्रहरी है, किसी की कोई सम्पत्ति नहीं है, किसी को कोई जति नहीं है, सब बड़ा है। ये बात मैं बाहर कहा करता हूँ। शहर में यहाँ न बचता लग कहते कि स्वामी जी बोलते नहीं हैं—भाज यहाँ बजट पर बहुत हों रही है, न प्रदान मंत्री है और न दूसरे मंत्री है। हर तरफ कोई बिजड़ी पक रहीं है, ऐसे नीके पर समाज एम० पी.डी. को, प्रदान नहीं की जाँ, सब मंत्रियों को रहना चाहिये, लेकिन सब ने मजाक बना रखा है। इन शब्दों के साथ बजट का हम लिये समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि मैं कांग्रेस का मेम्बर हूँ, जो कांग्रेस वाले कहते हैं, यहाँ कहता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after completing four Five Year Plans and after spending more than Rs. 80,000 crores, let me ask the Government: What is the achievement in the last 20 or 25 years?

1973 L.S.—18.

Let me quote the opinion of a leading economist of this country:

"The current economic crisis did not come upon us all of a sudden. Most of its components inflation, social injustice, lopsided industrial expansion, shortages, frequently, in key sectors, lag in agricultural production, food scarcities, balance of payments difficulties, and erratic overall economic growth with per capita income and consumption moving in both directions—have been our companions, or familiar periodical visitors since 1955-56, by which time one had fairly settled down to the prevailing economic policy."

This is the opinion of Prof B. R. Sheony.

This has been the phenomenon in the last 20 or 25 years. Thus Government cannot take shelter behind a flood in one year or a drought in another year. This has been continuing in the last two decades or even more than that. Not only that. The rise in prices of all commodities in this country is unique and unprecedented. Nowhere in the world, Nowhere in any country, you can witness such a phenomenal rise in prices.

No doubt, the Finance Minister himself confesses in his Economic Survey and says:

"Taking the year 1973-74 as a whole, the average rise in the wholesale price index stood at 19.2 per cent compared to 7.3 per cent in 1972. This under scores the gravity of the situation. The rise in the wholesale price index had its inevitable impact on consumer price index which also increased by 16.8 per cent in 1973, as against 6.3 per cent registered in the preceding year."

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

This is not the whole truth. The general index of prices was 71.1 in 1955 and it skyrocketed to 243.8 in July, 1973. Now, in the present year, the general index of prices is rising at an annual rate of 45.9 per cent. This is an all time record. This is the achievement of this Government after ruling for 26 years.

After this Budget, they told us that there would be a marginal increase in prices; rather, a five percent increase would be witnessed. But this is not so. According to a survey conducted by the Consumer Council of India, the rise in prices is unrelated to taxation. Prices of things like gone up from 20 to 60 per cent after cigarettes, matches and paste have the announcement of new taxes. Prices of vanaspathi, edible oil, etc., have gone up by 40 to 55 per cent after the announcement of the Budget. Government is supposed to be giving to price control priority over all other objectives. I know from the Government what they have done to control prices, to control the inflation which is causing this price rise.

Let me take up deficit financing which is the favourite of our Finance Minister. It was once advocated by J. M. Keynes in 1934 to deal with unemployment—that was a difficult and different situation. It was an industrially advanced country where Keynes suggested that they should go in for deficit financing. Actually that principle is not at all applicable to our country. Even if Keynes were alive today, he would persuade the Government not to go in for deficit financing. Last year they told us that it would be Rs. 87 crores, but actually it went up to Rs. 850 crores. It is said that it may even be Rs. 800 crores. What do they do? They just go on printing more and more currency notes and put them into circulation. This is not our charge. Even economists, including Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao who was once a Minister, in the Treasury Bench, and four others have pointed out to the Gov-

ernment that between 1970-71 and June, 1973 there has been a phenomenal increase in money supply by 38 per cent whereas the increase in the real output has not been more than five per cent. This is the cause of inflation, and the Government should squarely accept the blame for this inflation. At least now the Finance Minister should take into consideration the opinion of the economists in this country and assure the House that deficit financing will not be more than Rs. 125 crores.

The Government thought that the policy of credit squeeze would have a salutary effect on inflation. No doubt, as far as speculative expenditure is concerned, it had a good effect. But what about industries, particularly the small scale industries? They are put to great hardships and I request the Government that the small scale industries of this country should be exempted from this credit squeeze. Instead of creating more employment, this is going to create more unemployment. I will quote an example. This year they had envisaged an outlay of Rs. 15 crores for the Salem Steel Plant. But it has been cut down to Rs. 3 crores. Because of this, the project is seriously affected and about 7,500 people are going to be thrown out of employment. The people of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Tamil Nadu are seriously concerned about it, are agitated about it. I want the Government to reconsider this and restore the original outlay.

As far as investment and income are concerned, I do not know how it happens that all the economic principles are not at all followed in this country. If we have an accelerated investment, it means that we should have more per capita income.

But what happens in this country? We have been spending more and there is no equivalent increase in the per capita income. Investment during

1966—1971 was 128 per cent larger than the First Plan which makes an annual rate of about 9.2 per cent increase. But, during the same period, the per capita income, the real income, grew only at the rate of 1.4 per cent. I want the Minister to explain why this has happened. Not only that, in per capita income, ours as supposed to be the lowest or one among the lowest in the whole world. In the last two decades ending 1971, the per capita income in Japan multiplied by 10.2 times. It was multiplied by 3 times in Taiwan. It rose by 93 per cent in Thailand. It rose by 74 per cent in Philippines and 60 per cent in Malaysia. In India during the same period 1960—71 the per capita income of India rose at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent. This is the achievement of this great Government.

15.00 hrs.

Not only that, even within this income, there is a large disparity between the rich and the poor, between the urban and the rural areas. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening day by day—it was pointed out by the previous speakers also. Why this disparity in income between the rich and the poor and between the urban and the rural areas? The people at the top spend an amount for a lunch or a dinner which is almost equivalent or which is enough for a family at the lowest rung for the entire month. You find on one side five-star hotels coming up almost in all cities, multi-storeyed buildings, imported cars and luxury items and grinding poverty on the other side.

The Prime Minister talks of austerity I want her to direct her speech to the affluent minority, not to the people who are living below the poverty line. This disparity can be easily witnessed when you compare the incomes between the rural and urban areas during the first plan the per capita rural income averaged 37 per cent of the urban

incomes and it came down to 24 per cent in the Second Plan and it further came down to 20 per cent in the Third Plan and finally, it slipped down to 18.5 per cent during the last four years of the Fourth Plan. This is how Gandhiji's ideals are being implemented by this Government.

Agriculture as was pointed out by a previous speaker is totally neglected. Those who differ with the Government are sent out of the Planning Commission like Minhas and Gills. The farmer is starved of pesticides and fertiliser is not available. He has to pay a very high price in the black market. Without sufficient fertilisers, pesticides and seeds we cannot become self-sufficient in foodgrains for years to come. We have to depend upon the imported wheat from the United States via USSR. What about future production? At least now we have to open our eyes to supply fertilisers, pesticides and seeds to the agriculturists.

All of us know what havoc the black money as well as the red money is causing in this country. Both of them are being circulated. Red money comes from outside and black money is produced from inside itself. I think the Government has to unearth the black money and stop red money. Otherwise, the economy of this country will be ruined. Now, our old maximised to be: be lenient while levying the tax but be strict while collecting it. But this Government practises a policy which is *vice versa*. They are very strict while levying the tax but they are very lenient when the question of collection comes. That is why we see so much arrears of income tax and other taxes. I want the Government to take stringent steps to collect all the tax arrears.

We are putting more indirect taxes on the people. This is against all canons of taxation. I want the Finance Ministry to cut down indirect taxes which directly affect the common man or the middle class.

Instead of all the socialist slogan, I want the Government to take up

(Shri G. Viswanathan)

the slogan which was advocated by the late Shri Visweswarayya—produce or perish. Unless we produce, we are not going to solve any problem in this country whether by deficit financing or by borrowing from outside. We have to produce more. There is no short-cut to socialism or Garibi Hatao. The Government should constitute a National Economic Council where all the leading economists will be consulted on all problems facing the country and their recommendations should be accepted by the Government. This is the way to solve the economic problems of the country. That is why Prof. Colin Clark has warned the Government that unless we take drastic steps the situation may go out of control.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Chavan has presented the fourth Budget of his term and it is a very realistic and bold one. He has levied taxes on almost everybody in proportion to his capacity to pay. That is why he needs the congratulation of the nation. Moreover, he has increased the budgetary provisions for Defence by Rs. 300 crores. For that I congratulate him because that is an absolute necessity. For the last four years we have been experiencing various natural calamities like floods, droughts etc. We had the refugee influx problem and then finally we had a war. Because of all these things our economy was put to a great strain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you refer to friendly countries like that? It has nothing to do with the Budget.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Where we had to pay Rs. 200 crores for oil we have to pay Rs. 1,000 crores now.

Sir, the agricultural increase for the last 4 years was only 1.5 per cent whereas the population has increased

by 8.5 per cent. This is the greatest disadvantage to our country. The population increase is at the rate of 130 lakhs per year.

Unless and until that population explosion is stopped I don't think there is any possibility of this country going ahead. We are adding huge numbers of population to our present population every year but yet nobody thinks of this important aspect. I do not know whether any appreciable amount has been allotted for family planning. I want to point out that it is only one section of our country which is practising it to the utter exclusion of some other communities. Competition is going on between one community and the other so that they may swell their own numbers. In this competition the sufferers are the Indian nation. In advanced countries the population is doubled in 150 years. In our country it is doubled in 25 years. Where President Nixon had to feed one person. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had to feed 6 persons at the same time. The land-man ratio is reduced considerably in our country. Previously one man had 1½ acres but now it reduced to ¾ of an acre or even less. This landman ratio is being reduced day by day. How are we to meet the requirements of food, clothing and housing of our people?

That is why I say that the main purpose of this Government should be to concentrate on family planning and make it compulsory on everybody. Those who produce more than two children should not be given any facilities by Government. Unless and until this is done, there is no future for this country.

Regarding exports, unless and until we export this year ten lakhs tonnes of sugar it would be very difficult for us to meet the other requirements of this country. For the first time, after twenty years of our export experience to foreign countries, this year we are going to get Rs. 500 to 600 worth of

foreign exchange per bag. Unless and until we decide to export ten lakhs of tons of sugar to foreign countries, we are not going to meet our other expenditure in this country. We are now going to get very good dividends. I think the Finance Ministry and Commerce Ministry must get together to export ten lakhs tonnes out of what we are going to produce, namely 45 lakhs tonnes of sugar—this is the highest so far produced in this country. And next year, the prospects are going to be very good and so, in return, we should import more fertilisers from the foreign countries so that with these fertilisers, we will be able to improve our crops prospects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would like to refer to Rule 41(A)(b) under which any discourteous reference to a friendly country is barred even when asking a question. *Pari passu* this will apply also to a speech. Shri Reddy made certain references to Arab countries which have nothing to do with the Budget. These are unwarranted. They will not form part of the record.

Shri Balakrishnan.

SHRI K BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuruzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Finance Minister was presenting his budget. I saw to an interesting Allen's cartoon in a daily which was drawn by one of the Members of Parliament Shri Abu. The cartoon depicted the Finance Minister with a butcher's knife just running after a goose which has laid an egg. The cartoon spoke more of what we can get here than from outside. I was reminded of this when we start rising to speak on general budget. We find certain amounts that are earmarked under various heads that come up primarily in our minds. I do not know whether we can find all the time to discuss all the demands that are mentioned in the budget document. I am sure that even with a little more time at my disposal I may not be able to cover all of them. But, I shall refer to certain salient aspects that have struck me.

We all know—when I say 'we', I include the Members in the Treasury Benches as well—that there is not much meaning in the budget proposals because the actuals that we have in budget have precious little to do with what has been proposed. There has been money going about at large, and if we have been told that there is going to be deficit financing for a particular amount, as the experience of last year shows it is 800 per cent more or eight times more. We may not know exactly what the picture of the present budget is going to be; we can decide it only after we hear what the actuals have been, but the deficit is bound to go up. This disparity between the proposals and the actuals is the real thing for which we have to pinpoint the main reason, namely that there is something fundamentally wrong with our method of working the Government.

There is no meaning in people saying that it is a very realistic budget. The one word that has lost its meaning in this talk about realistic budget is the word 'realism'. What is realistic about it? If it is to be realistic, it must have a realistic equation with what is happening in the country or what is happening in life or what is happening in the economic processes of our life. If the budget does not equate itself with what is really happening in the economic processes of our life, what is there realistic about this budget? I fail to understand the great realism about it.

The Treasury Benches might have noted one thing. Of course if I had been on the other side of the House, I might also have been forced to begin my speech by saying that I supported the budget. But after the statement that I support the budget by the Members belonging to the party in power, there was not one Member who did not have something very bitter to say about certain of the budget proposals and the way Government were carrying on their activities. I have never heard in my three years here so much

[Shri K. Balakrishnan]  
of criticism from Members belonging to the party in power. There is a door and there is at least a window. Just look through it. If you are not very particular about closing all the doors and all the windows, just look through it. When people really want to support the Government and they really want to see the best of what is proposed in the budget, why should it be difficult for them to point out things that are to their relish and why should they have to find over so many things which are not to their relish? It can be said of the Members belonging to the Opposition that they always want to find something wrong with things and they would never like to point out something good about it. But this cannot be said of people belonging to the party in power.

As one of my friends on this side had said nobody can escape the allegation that this is a surrender budget. We know that before the formulation of any budget, there is a lot of lobbying going on, lobbying for this particular measure or that particular measure, for the dropping of these taxes or those levies and so on. All sorts of lobbying go on. Even before the budget was actually presented before us, there was lobbying. In the lobbying there were certain interested that wanted certain taxes to be dropped and certain things to be given up certain valuations of current things to be taken into consideration and so on. When the budget proposals came. We found that there was quite a lot of relief on the front of direct taxes; on the highest plank, of the direct taxes income-tax was lowered down. If in the highest plank these things are dropped and if on the highest plank there is enough opportunity for people to make money and take it, but if at the other levels the real income of the people is shrinking, then there is going to be a crisis in economy which I think even this Government would not be able to handle. If for one rupee today a person can purchase a certain quantum of consumer goods or commodities, and if by the end of the

running of this budget the same person cannot get the same quantum for two rupees or even three rupees, there is going to be a financial crisis which neither Mrs. Gandhi nor all the Ministers and Members of Parliament put together are going to be able to solve. I am sure if that crisis comes, there is going to be a change-over in the entire polity of this country, a change-over that will lead us to better things than what is obtainable today.

श्री सुभाष कपूर (पटियाला) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट पर बहुत में हमारे कई दोस्तों ने हिस्सा लिया है, लेकिन भाव कंट्री में जिस किस की प्राबलत्व को हम फेंक कर रहे हैं, उन के बारे में बहुत ठोस डग है बहुत नहीं की गई और उसे के बारे में उन्होंने राय नहीं दी।

इस बजट कंट्री में अगर कोई प्राबलत्व है तो वह प्राबलत्व है काइसिस भाव प्राबलत्व— हम किस तरह इस मुल्क के प्राबलत्व को बढ़ाये। यहाँ जब इधर व उधर से हम कोई बात कहते हैं तो मैन ऐंगल यह नहीं होता है कि हम ने कौन सी बात कहनी है बल्कि यह होता है कि हम ने सरकार की कौन सी पालिसी को सपोर्ट करना है और कौन सी पालिसी को अपोज करना है या बिना बात के सरकार को सपोर्ट करना है या अपोज करना है।

भाब हमारे यहाँ एग््रीकल्चर की प्राबलत्व का सवाल है। पिछले साल हम ने मनाब का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया। इस साल सरकार पर यह और डाला जा रहा है कि वह इस पालिसी को बदल दे। मैं बताता चाहता हूँ कि इस पालिसी में कहीं मुक्त नहीं है। जिन लोगों को सरकार ने उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में इनवास्त किया है, उन की थोलीटिकल किस उन की एग्जिनिस्टेंटिव कैपेसिटी या बोअर लैबल पर करवान, ये तीन बड़ कारण हैं जिस की वजह से पिछले छ स हम ने वे ट रॉयट बुरे नहीं। ए। इस साल एग््रीकल्चर के बावले में हम इतने सीरियस नजर नहीं आते हैं, जिसका हमें होना चाहिए।

मेरी सम्झना यह है कि यह पॉलिटी कान्टी-  
न्यू करनी चाहिए। जब तक सरकार एग्जी-  
क्यूटिव को एक इंडस्ट्री मान कर नहीं चलेगी, उस  
वेकत तक इस मुल्क की एग्जीक्यूटिव की प्रावसम्भ  
आव्य नहीं होंगी। सरकार कोई प्राइस फिक्स  
करे। यह सीकंठरी इस्तू है। एग्जीक्यूटिव में  
ओइनपुट्स हैं, उन को प्रावसम्भ के साथ लिक  
अप करना चाहिए। सरकार इनपुट्स की  
कीमते बढ़ाती जाये और फिर साल के आखिर में  
कहे कि हम ने यह प्राइस फिक्स करनी है,  
तो यह अनरीजनेबल बात हो जाती है।  
इस लिए हम यह मान कर चलें कि एग्जीक्यूटिव  
में इनपुट्स का प्रावसम्भ के साथ लिक अप  
करना जरूरी है। तदकर उस को भाज  
करें, पांच साला प्लान में करें, जब चाहे करे  
लेकिन जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब  
तक वह एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रावसम्भ को साल्य नहीं  
कर सकती है।

हमारे मुल्क से कोयनों की कमी है,  
ट्रांसपोर्ट की कमी है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ  
इतने दरया हैं जिन को हम बाध सकते हैं  
और हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक पावर प्राप्त कर  
सकते हैं। इस मुल्क की सब से बड़ी बय-  
किस्मती यह है कि हम यहाँ डेवलपमेंट  
टेम्पो कायम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन्टर-  
स्टेट जिसपुट्स बढ़ रहे हैं और सेंटर उन का  
सवाधा देव रहा है। वह इस बात का इन्तजार  
कर रहा है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल  
प्रदेश खुब ही पिचम डैस के बारे में और  
(इन्स्टीट्यूशन के बारे) क्रीसला कर लें और  
हम उस की सीकंठन दे दें। इसी तरह सेंटर  
मुजराव और भाय प्रदेश का तमाधा देव  
रहा है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में  
सेंटर को एक बैसिक पॉलिटी बनानी  
चाहिए। एक बात साफ़ है कि जितना पैसा  
बड़े इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स पर कर्चे होगा  
वह स्टेट्स के रीसोर्सिज से कर्च  
होने वाला नहीं है। वह तमाम पैसा सेंटरल  
पुन के जायेगा। थिंक कुछ एग्जी होनी कि

पंजाब, हरियाणा या गुजरात के सिर  
इतना पैसा बढ़ा। गुजरात इस बात की है कि  
सेंटर इरिगेशन के तमाम बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स को  
अपने हथ में ले और खुब उन को बनाये।  
अथवा इन्स्टीट्यूशन के टाइम पर होवा  
और उस वकत सेंटर उस का क्रीसला कर सकला  
है। बड़े इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स के बनाने पर  
अथवा नहीं है, बल्कि उन के बनने के बाद  
किस को कितना बेयर मिनेवा इस बात  
पर अथवा है।

ढा० के० एम० राव का साथ यहाँ  
बैंडे रू लेकिन उन्होंने इस प्रावसम्भ को  
साल्य नहीं किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट.  
इस प्रावसम्भ को सीरियसली टैक अप करे।  
अगर वह इरिगेशन और पावर के बड़े  
प्राजेक्ट्स के जिसपुट्स को साल्य नहीं  
करती है, तो यह उम्मीद करना किजूस है  
कि देस का प्रावसम्भ बढ़ेगा।

मुझे अफ़सोस होता है कि सरकार ने  
पाकिस्तान से 100 करोड़ रुपये के खिचे  
और कह दिया कि अब पाकिस्तान को पानी  
नहीं दिया जायेगा। लेकिन तीन साल हो  
गये, पैसा हम ने चुके और पाकिस्तान को  
पानी फ्री जा रहा है। पंजाब के नोजमान  
को जो सरहद पर लड़ता है और अपना  
खून बहाता है इस बत का बडा दुख है कि  
इस बारे में क्रीसला होने के बाद भी पाकिस्तान  
को इस लिए पानी जाना बन्द नही हुआ कि  
हम पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश  
के आपसी जिसपुट्स को हल नहीं कर पाये।  
यह बड़ी गलत और किजूस किस्म की गलत  
है। मैं तजवीज करता हूँ कि सेंटर सब बड़े  
इरिगेशन और पावर के प्राजेक्ट्स को अपने  
हाथ में ले। तभी हम इस मुल्क की एग्जीक्यूटिव  
और इन्स्टीट्यूटल डेवलपमेंट की प्रावसम्भ  
को साल्य कर पायेंगे।

हमारे वक़तों में बहुत ख़ाया और  
सँपिच है। हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत  
अथवा कावडमुशन है। यूरोपेसी है, खूब



[श्री. सतपाल कपूर]

भी इन्कार हीं किया जा सकता है। मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़ाइनांस के रोल को बेंच करने की तरफ़ आप का ध्यान विधाना चाहता हूँ। जब बजट में यह प्रोवाइड कर दिया गया कि एञ्केशन मिनिस्ट्री या हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने फ़्रान्स आइटम्ब पर इतना एमाउंट खर्च करना है, तो वह फ़ाइल दोबारा मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस के पास क्यों जाय ? जितनी डीले होती है उस का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि उस रुपये को खर्च करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस की दोबारा मन्जूरी लेनी पड़ती है। अगर इस प्रोवरलीपिंग को जारी रखा जायेगा, और अगर मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस के पास यह डबल पावर रहेगी तो उस हद तक बवर्नमेंट की एफ़िशिन्सी नहीं बढ़ सकेगी। अगर किसी मिनिस्ट्री ने अपनी कोई सलाना स्कीम बना दी और मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस ने कानसालिडेटेड फ़ंड से वह स्कीम मजूर कर दी, तो उस मिनिस्ट्री की फ़ाइल दोबारा मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस के पास क्यों जाये ? इस लिए मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ फ़िनांस की इस पावर को बरतल करने की जरूरत है। बवर्नमेंट आज सारे मुल्क में जिस किस्म की आई० ए० ए० और आई० पी० ए० की क्लास पैदा कर रही है उस का लोगों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और बड़े बड़े शहरों के हिप्पी टाइप के लड़के हमारे यहां डिप्टी कमिश्नर बन कर भेज दिये जाते हैं, जिन को मालूम नहीं है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव की क्या प्राबलम्ब है देहस की किस तरह तरफ़की करनी है। मैं समझत हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के एग्जामिनेशन सिस्टम में परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी बहुत हूँ कि पच्छीस परसेंट शीट रिजर्व की जाय उन लोग के लिए जो देहस में रहते हैं। हो सकता है कि देहात के पड़े लिखे नौजवानों को अच्छी तरह कपड़े पहनना न आता हो, उन को इंगलिस प्रच्छी करत आसना न आता हो लेकिन अगर वे

नौजवान आई० ए० ए० में जायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This you can say when the Demands for Grants in respect of the Home Ministry are taken up.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : ऐसे तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बजट की हर डिमान्ड किसी न किसी मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखती है, तो मैं यह तजवीज करना चाहूंगा कि 25 परसेंट सीटें ही देहात से ताल्लुक रखने वाले नौजवानों के लिये रिजर्व कर देनी चाहिये। वे लोग आ कर बता सकते हैं कि यह प्राबलम कैसे साल्व हो सकती है।

इस बजट प्रपोजल में कटिंग टूल इण्डस्ट्री जो स्माल सैक्टर की है, जिस में कि लोग लाख-दो लाख रुपये से काम शुरू करते हैं उन पर आप ने टैक्स लगाया है। मैं तजवीज करूंगा कि इस लेवी को आप बिना कर लें। यह जो प्राधे हास पावर की मोटर पर काम करने वाली सोडावाटर की फ़ैक्टरी है, बड़े दूर की आप को सूनी पत नहीं किस आर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर की डिक्स को प पुसर करने के लिये किस डेरुट। सैनेटरी के दिमाग में यह बात आई है कि उन पर भी आप ने टैक्स लगा दिया। यह जो लाखों लोगों पर आप ने यह नया टैक्स लगाया है इस को विदङ्गा कर लेना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि बन्हाण साहब जब इस प्रपोजल की तह में जायेंगे तो खुद ही इस को बिना कर लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. Your Whip has requested that ten minutes should be given to you. I have given you ten minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: I will speak on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a responsibility in regard to so many other Members whose names are here. That is why, I am raising the time. So, please conclude.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Then, will speak on Monday.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** you may have decided to speak on Monday. But, I have not decided. What is the use of my sitting here, if you decide yourself, without the permission of the Chair, that you will continue on Monday?

**SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Sir, kindly give me five minutes

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You conclude now.

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर तो कटिब टूट कर सोडावाटर कैक्टियों के बारे में बोलने का पक्ष ले रहा है। इस के बाद इस सारे बजट में जो सब से ज्यादा अफसोसनाक बात हमें लगती है वह यह है कि हमारी नेशनल इन्कम का 11.3 प्रतिशत अब तक पब्लिक सेक्टर की ब्यूट्स पर लगता रहा है यह पहला मोका है जब आप ने इस बजट में जो पब्लिक सेक्टर पर पैसा खर्च किया है उसको 8.3 किया है। वह मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि किस लाजिक से किया गया, क्या प्रेशर और पुल्स इसमें काम कर रहे हैं? पब्लिक सेक्टर ब्यूट्स के लिये नेशनल इन्कम का 11 प्रतिशत जहाँ लगता था उसको 8 परसेन्ट घटाने कर दिया।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now take up Private Members' Business.

15.33 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT**

**SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA** (Delhi Sadar): Sir I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th March 1974."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills

and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th March, 1974."

The motion was adopted

15.34 hrs

**RESOLUTION RE. FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS—contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We now resume discussion on the Resolution on Free and Fair Elections moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Originally, two hours were allotted for this. The House extended the time by one hour. Even then, we have a balance of only twenty-five minutes left. Shri Samar Guha was on his legs on the last occasion. He has already taken twelve minutes. He may continue his speech.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** Sir, I request that the time may be extended in view of the experience of UP and Orissa Elections.

**SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT** (Kozhikode): Sir, this is a very important Resolution. Time should be extended.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Time will be automatically extended because the Minister has to reply and the mover of the Resolution has also to reply. The only question is, by how much.

Now it is for you to suggest.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Gwalior): Let us see how the debate progresses.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH):** I suppose the Minister will take 20 minutes and the mover 30 minutes. So, I think one hour and thirty minutes will do.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** (Kendrapara): Let us make it two hours.

**SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH:** All right.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** So, we extend the time of the debate by two hours.

Now Shri Samar Guha will continue his speech.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion I raised the issue of the rigging of the Gaihatta elections and I told the House that I made a representation to the President and also to the Chief Election Commissioner.

15.26 hrs.

[Dr. Hsuey Atwyn in the Chair]

Interestingly, today I have got a note from the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretary of the Ministry of Law and Justice. They have sent a note in which for the first time they have admitted that there have been violent capturing of at least 11 booths. It says:

"The Chief Electoral Officer of the West Bengal Government informed the Election Commission that armed men entered 11 booths in Gaihatta and forcibly took possession of the ballot papers from the Presiding Officer, threatening the Presiding Officer with dagger and fire arms. They compelled the Presiding Officer to put the signature on the back of the ballot papers marked them with voting marks and inserted them into the ballot box. In view of this occurrence, the poll at these polling stations was adjourned."

It is not correct; it continued. It is further stated:

"The political affiliation of these armed men who attacked the polling station is not known."

It is not a fact. It was known as to who were these armed men and to which party they belonged.

I should give some credit to the Chief Election Commissioner. He has asked the State Election Commissioner to conduct an enquiry for which he has given five points. One of the points is the size of the police force posted at these 11 polling stations and why they have not taken action to prevent the miscreants from using threatening force and tampering with the ballot box and ballot papers before the commencement of the poll.

But, strangely, although the Election Commissioner has directed the State Election Commissioner to conduct an enquiry on the five points he has referred to and he has asked him to submit the report of that enquiry by the 15th of March, the election result has already been declared in the Gaihatta constituency.

Many friends of mine in this House raised the issue about rigging of elections in 1972. At the time the mood of the people of West Bengal was different because they had suffered a lot from various kinds of violent activities before. Therefore, the mood of the people in West Bengal then was not as reactive as it is now. The people have now come to realize what rigging means and what in future it will mean. Now the ruling party can rig the election and forcibly defeat the opposition parties even in bye-elections but I want to warn the Congress Party, which is the ruling party, that it will recoil on them disastrously in future.

Because West Bengal Congress is sharply divided into almost two hostile camps and, in each camp, there are elements which in general vocabulary are known as anti-social elements, hooligans, whatever you may call them. These anti-social elements are the product of our society. They are sharply divided into two factions of the Congress and

These groups are armed with all kind of weapons, even fire arms. At Jaighata where bye-election took place, Shri Chandra Mitra, an elected MLA, was a victim of a violent quarrel an armed quarrel between the two factions of the Congress.

Recently, at Shantipur, there was a meeting of the District Committee of West Bengal Congress and Section 144 was promulgated. Hundreds of Congress volunteers, you may call them anti-social elements or hooligans whatever names you may give, were divided into two groups of the Congress and the situation was so threatening that the District Magistrate had to promulgate Section 144. There was a serious clash between the two factions of the Congress. Now, the days are not far off, the way they are trying, the Congressmen in West Bengal particularly, to threaten the Opposition parties and trying to rig the elections there it will disastrously recoil on them and perhaps, like the history of 'Yadu Bansa Dhansh', the Congress dynasty will be destroyed. It may happen very soon in West Bengal the situation continues as it is.

Now, I want to make a few general observations on the resolution. I congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, for this timely Resolution that has been brought by him. An impression is being created in the country, a feeling is being created in the country, that the future of democratic elections is no longer free, fair and peaceful in our country. Not only so. It has become money-dominated, power-dominated and dominated by the administrative authority.

There is a calling on expenditure for the Lok Sabha elections as also for the Assembly elections. If the Government has the courage to reply I ask the Government as to what amounts of money have been spent by the Congress candidates to win the

general elections in U.P., Orissa, Manipur, Pondicherry and also in bye-elections.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili):** Why only Congress candidates? Every candidate.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA.** Yes every candidate.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** Tell me: Did you win the elections without money?

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** You spent the money and got the seat; we spent the money and lost the seat.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Today, the position is that the Government not only wields political power but economic power too. That is the reason why the Government party is in a position to spend much more, hundred times more, even thousand times more than what the Opposition party can spend even if they want to spend.

Just a word of caution to this Government. There is a feeling here that the Congress is ruling the country having a massive mandate from the people. It is a fallacy. During the last 25 years, if the vote of the electorate is an index as to whether the Congress is ruling the country having a massive mandate from the people or not, it is that till now neither in the States nor at the Centre the Congress has got even 50 per cent votes of the people. This is one of the very important contradictions between the elections results and the votes cast against the Congress Candidates. The mood of the people, the choice of the people, is not reflected in the elected representatives of the people. Recently in the elections in U.K. the Liberal party got 20 per cent of the votes but they got only 19 seats. This should call for heart-searching in our country. This is one of the reasons why tension and public agitations are there. This Government is under the illusion that they have the massive

[Shri Samar Guha]

mandate of the people; But actually they do not have the massive mandate of the people; they have only the minority mandate of the people. But they are behaving as if they have the massive mandate of the people as if they are reflecting the views of the majority of the electorate in the country. This minority government, I should say, has created a hiatus between the government and the public mood, and that is one of the basic reasons for the agitations for the violence and for the disorder in the country. The Governments at the Centre and in the States do not reflect the views of the majority of the electorate.

It is time that a high-powered commission is set up in our country to go into not only the principles of elections but also the mechanics of elections, as also the pattern of elections; it has also to be gone into whether there should be proportional representation although there is the danger of proportional representation leading to multiplicity of political parties. It has to be asked whether this mid-Victorian type of Parliamentary democracy suits the heritage, genius and requirements of the Indian people. In 1934 there was one leader who wrote in his book called 'The Indian Struggle', that this mid-victorian type of Parliamentary democracy would not suit India; we should devise a new means..

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Suggest one.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can you please give me one hour more. I can do this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Today the stability of the country is equated to the stability of the Congress the stability of the administration is equated to the stability of the Congress rule. The real democracy in India has not been tested. When the testing time will come it may lead to chaos and it

may even lead to civil war—if this basic pattern of elections and mechanics of elections are not changed. If the present system of elections is not changed, the future for our democracy would be bleak. I would conclude by mentioning the idea that was thrown by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose that the mid-Victorian type of Parliamentary democracy would not suit India; India would have to devise a new means on the basis of Panchayat Raj

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे (गोरखपुर) चैयरमैन साहब, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने जो सकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है मैं ममत्ता हू कि इस सकल्प के ऊपर जो विचार घाने चाहिए, दोनों तरफ से पार्टी को अलग रख कर और इस विश्वास के साथ घाने चाहिए कि हम जनतंत्र को इस देश में कैसे मजबूत करे। कौन सी प्रणाली और व्यवस्थाएँ इस देश में रिज-जेंटेशन आफ पीपुल्स एकट अ (नाने के बाद और उस को लागू करने के बाद पैदा हो गईं जिन के अन्तर्गत माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि इस सकल्प का सदन में लाना आवश्यक है, इस पर विवाद करना आवश्यक है ?

माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने अपने लम्बे भाषण में जनतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की सुरक्षा जनतंत्र की सुरक्षा, चुनाव निष्पक्ष होने की बात और लिस्ट प्रणाली आदि की अपने प्रस्ताव में बर्बादी की है। मैं ऐसा मानता हू कि आज इस देश में जैसा चुनाव चल रहा है यह बात सब को स्वीकार कर लेनी चाहिए कि एक ऐसा समय आ सकता है जब कि कोई पैसो वाला ही चुनाव लड़ सकेगा, और ऐसा व्यक्ति जो देश भक्ति की भावना से दौतप्रोव है, जो सही तरीके से देश के अन्ध जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को मजबूत करना चाहता है, व्यवस्थाओं को मजबूत करना चाहता है,

वैश्वे के प्रभाव में निकट भविष्य में चुनाव नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ पीपुल्स में "कंस्ट्रिक्टिड" की व्यवस्था रखी गई है और बहुत विस्तार से उसकी व्याख्या की गई है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने रखा है वह उन भावनाओं से प्रेरित ही कर रखा है, क्यों कि वह जिस जगह पर बैठे हैं और जहाँ से बोल रहे हैं उसके अन्दर से यह बात जरूर झलकती है कि वह चाहते हैं कि चुनाव में धन का जो प्रभाव है इस को कम किया जाय। लेकिन क्या मैं उन से पूछ सकता हूँ कि एन. पार्टी के नेता होने के नाते क्या यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने अचरय में, अपने कर्तव्यों से अपनी पार्टी को उन प्रष्ट तरीकों को अपनाने से दूर रखा है? हमारी भावनाएँ अगर शुद्ध हैं, विचार साफ हैं तो उन का इस देश में आदर होना चाहिए। लेकिन रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ बी पीपुल्स ऐक्ट की जो धारा 121 है उस के अनुसार क्या प्रस्तावक महोदय ने या उनके दल ने उस पर कोई आचरण किया है? और यदि किया है? तो भ्रष्टी बात है और उन परम्पराओं का स्वागत होना चाहिए। यदि नहीं हुआ तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि माननीय वाजपेयी जी आज अपने दल के अन्दर उन विचारों को बाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं।

यू. क. उत्तर प्रदेश चुनाव की यहाँ पर बहुत बातों की गई और उन बातों को करते समय माननीय वाजपेयी जी भूल गये कि उन की पार्टी ने रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ बी पीपुल्स ऐक्ट की धाराओं का उल्लंघन किया है, जो अष्ट तरीके इस्तेमाल किए हैं उन के बारे में वह निष्पक्ष होकर निर्णय लें। मैं उन को जज मानता हूँ, विरोधी दलों के लोगों को जज मानता हूँ और मैं उन की नेक नियती पर विश्वास करता हूँ अगर राजनैतिक पहलू को इनके विचारों से अलग कर दिया जाय। औरजपुर में जिलाधीश, जो एक जाति का था,

उस औरजपुर गहर में एक उम्मीदवार के लिए, वह उम्मीदवार माननीय वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी का उम्मीदवार था, उसके लिए जिलाधीश महोदय ने एक मिटिंग अपनी जाति की करी . . . .

श्री कृष्ण चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : हरद्वार और ऋषिकेश के अन्दर 40 रतीयन लड़कियाँ कांग्रेस का प्रचार कर रही थी और यह कहती थीं कि रूस अगर गेहूँ न देता तो भारत के लोग भूखे मर जाते। तो कांग्रेस ने सरकारी यंत्रोन्नी का ही नहीं अपितु विदेशी ताकतों का भी बहुत दुरुपयोग किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Are you yielding?

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDY: I am not yielding. This will be replied to by the Mover of the Resolution. Ask your leader who has moved the Resolution. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Hon. Members cannot go on interrupting like this. When you speak other Members are likely to interrupt. Your party will get a chance to present your point of view.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे : मैं ने तो मान्यवर पहले ही कह दिया कि मैं माननीय वाजपेयी जी के राजनैतिक विचारों को छोड़कर, उन को जज मानता हूँ। उन के जो स्वतंत्र विचार थे जिस से वे सोचते हैं और जिस से प्रेरित होकर वह संकल्प करते हैं, मैं उस के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

एक जाति के जिलाधीश ने मिटिंग की गहर में 24,000 उस जाति के वोट थे, आज उस जाति के लोग हमेशा से स्कूल भाइन्डेड समझे जाते थे, विचार भी सेमूलर थे और सब भी उसी तरह से देते थे जिस पार्टी को मुनासिब समझते थे। लेकिन मैंने टोटलिक गेसन के पहले मुख्य मंत्री को पल लिखा कि एक जाति को सजा हुई है और उस में जिलाधीश ने कहा कि

### [श्री नरसिंह नारायण शर्मा]

शुभ की बार विधान सभा के चुनाव में इस जाति के भादवी को भी इस पार्टी को सपोर्ट करना है। मैं माननीय वाजपेयी जी के ऊपर छोड़ता हूँ यह जांच करायें। अगर वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि मैंने बलत कहा है तो मैं उसकी सजा भुगतने के लिए तैयार हूँ, और अगर वह साबित हो जाय, वह इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचें कि जो मैंने कहा है वह सही है और रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ् द पीपल्स एक्ट का उल्लंघन विधान सभा के सदस्य ने किया तो उस को वहाँ से इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री को पत्र लिखा और उन से मिला भी। थह मेरी बात से आश्चर्य भी हुए। लेकिन कहा कि कल ही नोटिफिकेशन हो गया है अब मैं उस अप्पर को वहाँ से नहीं बदल सकता जिस तरह से यू०पी० में चुनाव हुए उसको देखते हुए क्या कोई भी दल आज कह सकता है और बास तीर से जनता पार्टी तथा उसके नेता की बज्रि साधनों का सहारा लिया गया है? जहाँ में सी सी और हजार हजार होडिंग लगाएंगे और एक एक पर भाठ सी और हजार के बीच मैं खर्च आता है। वहाँ पर जनता के नारे निखे हुए थे। बाबू कमेटी ने कहा था कि इस देश में बलक मनी का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी फोर्स हैं जो कि आज तापत, धर्म आदि के आधार पर देश की राजनीति को दूसरी तरफ ले जाना चाहती है, जो चुनाव हुए हैं इन से क्या नतीजे लायते आते हैं? क्या आज तापत और धर्म के आधार पर परदेश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं? सोसलिज्म और सेम्युलिज्म के एस्टे पर इसको ले चलना चाहते हैं। क्या आज धार्मिक नीतियों के आधार पर देश की समस्याओं का हल निकालना चाहते हैं या धर्म और जाति के आधार पर? मुझे खुशी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता ने इसका मुँह खोल दिया है। उसने स्वतंत्र उम्मीदवारों को जोकि हजारों की संख्या में बड़ा हुमा करके के बंधनारो किया है। कुछ लोगों ने जादू-टोच और धर्म के आधार पर सत्ता जीता किना,

गठबन्धन किया। क्या यह भी रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ् द पीपल्स एक्ट के अन्धर कुर्ट प्रेक्टिस में नहीं आता है? जो नेता बाहर आकर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं उन्हें आज इस चीज का सहारा नहीं लिया? यदि लिया है तो क्या जो ममीवाए है उतना हतन नहीं है और 1951 का भी रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ् द पीपल्स एक्ट है उसमें जो कुर्ट प्रोक्टिस है उनमें यह नहीं आता?

16.00 hrs.

क्या हमारा देश अनतांत्रिक पद्धति के अन्धर चलेगा या जातपात और धर्म के आधार पर? मैं नेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जातपात और धर्म का आश्रय लिया गया तो देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो आयेगे और देश को पीछे तो वे ले जायेंगे ही लेकिन साथ साथ उसी तरह से देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर देगे जिस तरह से अमेरिका ने किए थे और हम को सैंकड़ों साल तक गुलाम बनाए रखा। यह सवाल देश तथा ममी पार्टियों के सामने है।

स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों की बात कही जाती है। यह बात उनको ही करनी चाहिये जो स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव करने के लिए स्वयं आगे आते हों। लिस्ट सिस्टम की बात भी कही गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत जैसे देश में यह लागू नहीं हो पाएगा। क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था करना हमारी अनतांत्रिक कड़ियों को मजबूत करेगा, यह एक बड़ा भारी सवाल है। आपान और अर्जन्ती का सवाल उठाया गया है। वे छोटे छोटे देश हैं। दो तीन पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ बहाँ हैं। वहाँ पर आज अगर लिस्ट प्रणाली ईजाद नहीं हो सकती तो हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश के लिए जिस की जनसंख्या कई करोड़ों में है कैसे चल सकती है। हमारा देश अनतंत्र से शोचप्रोत है— हमने अइस्ट एकरेज के सिस्टम को कबूल किया है। हमारे देश में लिस्ट प्रणाली नहीं चल सकती है।

वह भी कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री हैलीफ़ाक्टर का इस्तेमाल करती हैं, वहाँ जहाँ का करती हैं। उन्हें इंसानों हो या अमरीका या कोई दूसरा जनताधिकार के सभी जगह नियमों और कानूनों के अन्तर्गत जहाँ प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा की बातें यह आवश्यक समझा गया है। प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करना सभी का कर्तव्य है... (श्यामल)

विधि, न्याय और कर्मों का मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मिस्त्रि राज सिंह चौबरी) : मैं बाजपेयी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इतने कमजोर हो गए हैं कि जो प्रस्ताव उन्होंने रखा है उस में श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा का बोलते जाना आवश्यक है? अगर ऐसी बात है तो हम लोग भी ऐसा ही कर सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member cannot go on interrupting like this. He will be given a chance to speak later and then he can reply. He has been continuously interrupting. I would like to advise him that he should not interrupt in this manner.

श्री नरसिंह न राधक पांडे . प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में मैं दो प्वाइंट रखना चाहता हूँ। दुनिया में किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री को प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत होती है, उसकी सिस्कोरिटी की जरूरत होती है। इसके बारे में हमारे देश में पहले व्यवस्थापन बनाई गई थी और आज भी बनाई गई है और उनका आदर होना चाहिये। सुरक्षा के नाते ही उनको हैलीफ़ाक्टर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कहा गया है। किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के नेता की हेल्थ से नहीं बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री की हेल्थ से जो सिस्कोरिटी उनको आज चाहिये, उसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। वह उनको निजती बनी चाहिए है। इसके

बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं होनी चाहिये।

रेडियो और टेलीविजन के उपयोग के बारे में भी कहा गया है। यह कहा गया है कि बिरोधी पार्टी के लोगों को भीका नहीं मिलता है। इलेक्शन कमिशन ने सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं की बुलाया था और कहा था कि इनके उपयोग के बारे में आप बैठ कर सब की लीडिए। हमारी सरकार की इसके बारे में कोई दो राय नहीं है। वह चाहती है कि आपको भीका मिले। लेकिन बाजपेयी जी की पार्टी अपना रेडियो और टेलीविजन बनाना चाहती है, सुबह से शाम तक प्रचार करना चाहती है अपनी रीति नीति का। इसके लिए वह साइस करने हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट से भी आ रही है। फडॉल टेलीविजन हमारे संविधान में सब को है। वहाँ जा कर आप अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। ऐसा आप लोग कर भी रहे हैं। क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, सामने आ जाएगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि दलगत राजनीतिक से ऊपर उठ कर आप सभी बानो पर विचार करें। स्वच्छ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने के लिए आपकी भी कुछ जिम्मेवारी है। उसको आप निभाए। कोई आप कब्बट बन सकें तो फिर बनाए और उद्देश्य पालन करें। चुनाव कम खर्चीता हो, इस में भी दो रायें नहीं हैं। इसकी भी व्यवस्था जो सकती है। लेकिन हारे हुए जुमारी की तरह से इस सभ में आ कर यह कहना कि चुकि हम हार गए हैं, राजा साहब श्री पी० के० देव जी हार गए हैं उड़ीसा में, चुनाव निष्पक्ष नहीं हुए हैं, ठीक नहीं है। यहाँ आ कर ऐसी बात न करें जो आप और राजा साहब बाहर करते हैं। ये दोनों मुख्य मंत्री पद के उम्मीदवार थे। आज हम उन की तस्वीर और उन की भावनाओं की समझ सकते हैं। जनता ने उन को बहुत करारा अबाध दिया है, और इस लिए आज इस संसद को ला कर इस सदन का समय धकें न करें। वह इस को वापिस लें। रिजोल्यूशन



[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

आफ़ रिपब्लिक एक्ट में उन की सारी भावनाओं का समावेश है और वह चुनावों के लिए बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है और इसके बाद भी कमियाँ हों तो व्यवस्थाओं तथा कानून को संशोधित करके ठीक किया जा सकता है।

**SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi):** The edifice of democracy stands on three pillars, free and fair elections, independence of the judiciary and freedom of thought and expression.

**SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali):** There should be a timelimit for speeches.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The time has been extended. I was thinking that the topic being important, members should have enough opportunities to express themselves. But if interruptions like we saw just now continue and members take more time, what is to be done.

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** There should be a time-limit for speeches.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Yes.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** You should have started with Shri Pandey.

श्री मधु लिमये अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए मझे एक मिनट दिया लीये।

**SHRI M. C. DAGA:** The same points should not be repeated.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** I was speaking about free and fair elections. It is the most important of the three pillars which I mentioned earlier and when it is destroyed, then automatically the other two pillars will be destroyed in a constitutional way through a packed legislature. So it is of prime importance that we must have free and fair elections if democracy is to function properly.

From our recent experience in Orissa and UP, I am under compulsion to make some startling revelations here in view of some sordid state

of affairs brought to our notice. Corrupt practices have been indulged in to such an extent that it is beyond anybody's imagination. Misuse of Air Force helicopter by the Prime Minister, not only by the Prime Minister but by the Chief Minister of UP and even the high dignitaries of the Congress Party on the plea of protection and security, even though that facility was completely denied to Shri Biju Patnaik in spite of his being prepared to pay for it—this is one. Then there has been misuse of the mass media of communication, that is, radio and television. Many a time in this house we have represented that these various media of communication should be managed by corporations in a corporate sector but nothing has been done. They function as a publicity wing of the government in power.

Then there is stupendous misuse of money power. Innumerable jeeps have been sent to Orissa from Haryana and Rajasthan. We verified from the drivers of those jeeps that the number plates were changed, though the jeeps belonged to the police department and various other departments of these two State Governments (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** This is a very serious allegation. Unless he can prove it, he should not make it.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** I will prove it.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** Before making this allegation, it is his duty as a member....

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** This is an irrelevant interruption.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** This is a very serious allegation.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** As far as possible, try to be objective.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** I am making this specific charge. I am prepared to prove it before any commission of inquiry instituted.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): He should not make vague allegations like this.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There has been large scale intimidation and violence by use of guns, lathis and bombs on Swatantra workers by the Congress-hired goondas.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: This is a wild allegation.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There has been destruction of jeeps, houses and property of the Swatantra workers and loot and arson by the hired goondas of the Congress Party. These specific instances have been brought to the notice of the Governor of Orissa particularly those in Loisinga, Bolangir, Nawapara, Kasinga and Baudh constituencies.

Shri R. P. Singh Deo, a sitting Member of the House is still hospitalised as he had been beaten by hired goondas. . . . (Interruptions). I am not yielding. There has been the threat of no Central aid to the State of Orissa if voted a non-Congress Government and that threat came from the lips of the Prime Minister; it has been tape recorded. . . . If you want I can play the tape here. Further there was the working up of the caste and class conflicts. The main culprits are those sitting in the benches there. The last minute introduction of chakra as free symbol by the Election Commission, it looks very much like the star, without taking into consideration the views of the opposition parties has confused the voters. Further the date of polling was advanced by two days.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): On a point of order. We are discussing a Resolution. If there are points which necessitate any amendment, action has to be taken by the Government. My friend is surveying a larger field and bringing in things which are not even remotely relevant to the Resolution. He can either argue for the Resolution or against it. He has not moved any amendment to the Resolution. He has got to make a speech within the ambit of the Resolution and

he could not bring in all sorts of allegations while speaking on this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope that he will follow at least the spirit of the point of order that has been raised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You allowed Mr. Pandey to make wild allegations against my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do agree that he has also brought in certain things which would not be strictly relevant to the matter under discussion. But let us have a healthy and fruitful discussion on a matter of topical interest.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I fully support the Resolution tabled by my friend Mr. Vajpayee for free and fair elections. I am making a few suggestions. There were some mistakes and I say those mistakes should not be repeated. The advancement of the date of polling by two days is not permissible under the Law. The date of polling was fixed for the 24th. There was absolutely no justification to have the date of polling as 22nd February thereby denying the candidates a chance to make a last minute appeal to the voters. The last minute change of presiding officers at the instance of the Congress candidate is a serious matter which should be taken cognizance of by the Election Commission. Sir, rigging of elections has been resorted to by the use of duplicate and spurious ballot papers.

Sir, I now come to counting. I come to the Dhenkanal constituency, from where Mrs. Nandini Satpathy contested. Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was trailing, behind by 800 votes. Suddenly, lights went off. In the meantime, Mrs. Chandrika Mohapatra, her sister appeared on the scene. When the lights came after some time, she was leading by 2000 votes. This has to be enquired into. Similarly in the case of Sundergarh constituency, according to a telegram received by us, bunches of ballot papers were found with a different marking.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Sir, on a point of order. This cannot be taken lightly. On this Resolution principles have not to be discussed. We should not go against the spirit of the Resolution. He is now bringing in, the name of Mrs. Nandini Satpathy, her sister and some other constituency. The House is being regaled with the whole history. Are we within the ambit of the Resolution, when making these allegations? Serious allegations are being made.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** These are some unpalatable truths.

**SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA (Manjeri):** Sir, the Resolution starts with these words:

“This House expresses concern over the growing influence of money-power and abuse of official machinery in elections....”

He is only quoting examples of abuse of official machinery.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Is this abuse of official machinery?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Deo there are normal judicial procedures, by which you can represent against these kinds of abuses. But, I presume, the intension of the Resolution was to highlight constructive suggestions pertaining to the subject matter of the Debate.

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** I am going to strengthen his hands.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Why don't you set up high standards by concentrating on constructive suggestions?

**SHRI P. K. DEO:** These are constructive suggestions. I am making these, so that such things may not be repeated in future. So far as counting in Sundergarh constituency is concerned, bunches of ballot papers were found with a different marking. We received a telegram to that effect. I

mentioned this to Mr. Swaminathan. *(Interruptions)*

I immediately telephoned the Chief Election Commissioner. He assured me that the announcement of the results will be withheld and further enquiries will be made. But, without any further enquiries, the announcement was made and I got a reply from him that in this country we have got a defective communication system that he could not contact the Presiding Officer. Another interesting factor is that of the presence of the IG (Vigilance) Bengal, who has perfected the art of rigging. Earlier, he had come to Cuttack during the Cuttack bye-election. He was also sent to Jammu and Kashmir and Bangladesh. He appeared at the Cuttack Circuit House on the 20th of February. Then, we all know what happened. All these things will be revealed in the election petition. Sir another thing is the 'Task Force Blast' a wing of Central Intelligence was kept at the disposal of the Orissa Governor to liquidate the Opposition. This partisan attitude of Orissa Governor has been testified by no less a body than the Orissa High Court. This partisan attitude of the Orissa Governor is well-known to everybody.

Now, there is a very big question mark. Is democracy going to survive in this country? If so, how? It cannot survive when there is rigging of elections. Free and fair elections is the safety valve to ventilate the grievances and the resentment of the people, and to effect a smooth change over in a constitutional way without any blood-shed. The other alternative is to follow the path of Gujarat, a mass upsurge in a peaceful and non-violent manner. Sir, otherwise, the volcano of violence is bound to erupt and you cannot stop it. I take this opportunity to suggest that such an amendment should be made to the election law. At the same time, provision should be made for proportional representation so that the actual representation of the people could be reflected in this House.

I also agree with the suggestion made by Shri Vajpayee to provide election grants. Then as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee, radio time should be given to all parties. The voting age should be reduced to 18. There should be prohibition on the use of aircraft, helicopters by Ministers. The counting of votes should be done boothwise and immediately after the polling has been done, as in UK.

Lastly I would submit that a high-powered commission should be appointed, consisting of Supreme Court Judges, to go into the conduct of elections in UP and Orissa recently.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):** Mr. Chairman, I extend my qualified support to some portion of the Resolution moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, irrespective of party considerations. The opening sentence of the Resolution says:

"This House expresses concern over the growing influence of money-power and abuse of official machinery in elections.."

I submit that there is no doubt that there is growing use of money power, but there is no corresponding influence over the electorate so as to cause concern in this House. In the 1971 elections to Parliament the money bags were spurned by the electorate. The relics of feudalism were defeated in their own dens. The captains of industry, the financial magnates and persons belonging to the princely order who participated in the elections were all routed. In the 1972 elections the business lobbies ganged up to defeat the socialist policies of the Congress but they were rejected by the people. So, it was not because of the money, or lack of money, that the results of elections were decided one way or the other. I bet that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is the best devotee of the cultural tradition of India. We say *Satyameva Jayate*. It is the truth that ultimately prevails and not the money.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Ultimately and not immediately.

**SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** He has been given three innings to play. He played first in 1971, then in 1972 and now he has played again in 1974. I do not know how many chances he wants to play.

So, the past events show that money has absolutely no effect or influence over the result of the elections. Therefore, he need not be worried about it.

As regards the misuse of official machinery, the very fact that Ministers in different parts of the country have been not only defeated but routed, irrespective of whether they belonged to the SVD Government, or the Congress Party Government, shows that there is no substance in the charge of misuse of official machinery.

Then he makes a suggestion that recognised political parties should be given election grants. I am afraid, I cannot support this part of the Resolution. Firstly, because there are some members who are not affiliated to any recognised political party. There are so many independents. It is a pity that independents are not getting fair representation. The political parties so manage to organise themselves in such undesirable and clandestine manner that the voice of truth, the voice of reason is relegated to the background. Take an independent like Shri H. N. Kunzru, who played a very effective role. Or, take the case of Shri Krishna Menon, who is an independent member. Do you think that his contribution to the cause of this country is in any way inferior in quality to that of any of the best members of any recognised political party? I think, every Independent person in this country has a right to fight elections. If this part of the Resolution is accepted by the House, it will be a discrimination, a very invidious type of discrimination, against those Independent persons whose quality we have to honour and we have to recognise.

Moreover, if there are grants to be given to recognised political parties, who knows that party bosses would

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

manage in a very dishonest manner? There will be some favourites of theirs to whom they would give more money and there will be some to whom they would not like to give money and they would sabotage their elections. Sabotage is the order of the day of so many parties. Let us frankly admit the position prevailing in the country. There are unrecognised parties also. So, in order to gain recognition, they have to wait for some time. Would not those parties be rather on an unequal footing?

Then, this will mean that there will be an unnecessary strain on our economy which is already in a very bad shape.

Further, the Resolution says that the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law regarding equal radio-time for recognised political parties, be implemented. I would say that this part of the Resolution may be accepted....

AN HON. MEMBER: Not equal, proportionate.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I think, only the Presidents of the recognised political parties or their nominees should be given an equal opportunity to speak out in support of their manifesto. To that limited extent, this part of the Resolution may be accepted.

As regards making of Election Commission a multi-member body, I have not been able to appreciate it. The Election Commission, by and large, has been very fair, free and impartial in this country. Whenever a team loses the game, it always ascribes blame to the umpire. Therefore, those parties which have not been very fortunate in the elections always question the methods adopted by the Election Commission. I would say, the Election Commission, the Supreme Court, the High Courts, the judiciary, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Members of the Public Service Commissions, by and large, have been very independent and effective. Therefore,

I do not accept this part of the Resolution.

As regards reducing voting age to 18 years, I am afraid, this is not desirable. They belong to a very explosive and inflammable material; they are very emotional type of people. I think, this point has been discussed a number of times in the House. Therefore, I will not go into the details of it.

So far as the List System is concerned, I am afraid, this will be giving unnecessary power of patronage in the hands of all parties. Because the moment they give the list, it is for them to select the candidates. They would be showing favouritism to their own stooges in the party. I oppose it.

I support that the counting of votes be conducted booth-wise. Because the parties should know their respective strength and weakness in a particular part of the constituency. Although this practice has been discontinued on account of vicitimisation of certain sections of people when they come to know that they have not fared well, I accept this part of the Resolution that the parties should know their strength and weakness in a particular part of the constituency.

With these words, I would appeal to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to withdraw the Resolution. The House should feel grateful to him. Though it cannot extend its support, at least it can appreciate his point of view that he has tried to give an opportunity to the House to go into certain fundamental matters which affect us all.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति जी, चुनाव प्रणाली सही होनी चाहिए कम खर्चीली होनी चाहिये—इस बात में कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती। मेरे से पूर्व बोलने वाले जो बक्ता थे, मैं उन की बात को नहीं मानता—वे 18 वर्ष के नौजवान को वोट देने से वंचित करना चाहते हैं—यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। आज लोकतन्त्र में जो हमारा युगधर्म बन चुका है उस में उन को भी

अधिकार होना चाहिये वे अपने मत का इस्तेमाल कर सकें। आप की ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी ने भी माना था कि 18 वर्ष का पढ़ा लिखा लड़का आज कानून की दृष्टि में बालिग है, अदालत में बयान दे सकता है, काम-धन्धा कर सकता है तो फिर उस को मत से वंचित न कीजिये। लोक तन्त्र को फैलाने में जो सहायक बन सकता है, उस को आप पीछे खीचना चाहते हैं। सरकार को इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये कि जो 18 वर्ष का बालिग है, चाहे स्त्री हो या पुरुष हो उस को अपना मत का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए। मान लीजिये एक परीक्षा होती है, उस परीक्षा में जो निश्चित समय होता है उस में एक को पूरे साधन और सुविधा ये उपलब्ध करें और दूसरे को वे साधन या सुविधायें उपलब्ध न हो तो वह तब ठीक नहीं है। जो तीन घण्टे परीक्षा में बैठता है उस को वे सुविधायें उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें जो दूसरों को उपलब्ध हैं।

उस समय बलवंत राय मेहता जी ने कहा था कि हमारे साधन और साध्य पवित्र होने चाहिये हमारी आज की चुनाव प्रणाली में हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी पूंजीपति धनीवर्ग चुनाव में आगे आ जाते हैं और जो गरीब आदमी है वह आगे नहीं आ पाता, उस को आगे लाने के लिये हम को उपाय ढूंढना होगा। चुनाव आज महंगा हो गया है—इस बात को हम किसी रूप में कहें या न कहे लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि ईमानदार आदमी नेक तबियत का आदमी अगर अपनी बात को रखने विधान सभा में जाना चाहता है तो जा नहीं सकता, क्योंकि उस के पास साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है, इन साधनों की सीमामुर्कार करनी होगी। एक आदमी के पास 50 जीपें हैं, लेकिन दूसरे के पास केवल 4 जीपें हैं एक आदमी के पास पूरी सुविधायें हैं, दूसरे के पास नहीं है तो बताइए वह कैसे चुनाव जीत सकता है। इस लिय में ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमें चुनाव को कम खर्चीला बनाना होगा, हम को ऐसी प्रणाली

ढूंढनी होगी जिस में एक साधारण व्यक्ति भी चुनाव लड़ सके।

इस का सब से बड़ा उपाय यह है कि हम को सब के साधन बराबर करने चाहिये, साधनों की सीमा एक सी होनी चाहिये। यह नहीं हो कि एक को धोड़ा दे दिया और दूसरों पैदल चल रहा है। प्रत्येक चुनाव क्षेत्र में मतदाताओं को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जो चुनाव लड़ते हैं उन के साधन स्वच्छ हैं, पवित्र हैं और सीमा के अन्दर हैं। ऐसे चुनाव से जाँ जीत कर आएगा, वह अपनी ईमानदारी से अपने सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर अपनी नीतियों के आधार पर चुन कर आएगा। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि चुनावों के दिनों ज्यादा शिलान्यासों से असर पड़ता है, चुनावों का इस बात से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है—मतदान इस से प्रभावित नहीं होता है।

कुछ लोग धर्म और जाति के आधार पर चुनाव जीतने की कोशिश करते हैं—यह एक गलत परम्परा है। हमें जाति और धर्म की दीवारों को तोड़ना चाहिए। अगर ये दीवार नहीं टूटती हैं तो हम हिन्दुस्तान में जो एकता कायम करना चाहते हैं वह कायम नहीं हो सकेगी। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जाति और धर्म के नाम पर जो शोषण की प्रवृत्ति चल पड़ी है हमें उस के खिलाफ कदम उठाना चाहिये। और यह कदम तो सही है। आज कल का मतदाता पार्टी की नीतियों को समझता है, यह बात नहीं कि नहीं समझता है। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि कई जगहों पर कई चुनावों में हम ने यह देखा है कि आप के सरकारी आदमी निष्पक्ष होते हुए भी कभी-कभी वह भी चक्कर में आ जाते हैं। और इस प्रणाली में हमें एक्शन लेना चाहिए इसलिए जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है उस में जोइंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी है इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास उन की रिकमन्डेशन को आ-इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहते हैं कि नहीं? उनमें सब पार्टियों के लोगों ने बैठ कर विचार किया

[ श्री मूलचंद्र डागा ]

था लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। कभी कभी यह होता है कि रिपोर्ट्स को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जाता है।

(श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : कोल्ड स्टोरेज में नहीं है।

श्री मूलचंद्र डागा : कोल्ड स्टोरेज में नहीं है तो उस पर एक्शन लीजिये। जब हम सरकार को कहते हैं कि हमारे निर्णय का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये तो उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। फिर क्या फायदा कर्मियों बनाने से इसलिये आप इस रिपोर्ट को कार्य रूप में परिणत कीजिये यही मेरा कहना है।

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): The time has come for us to ponder over the question whether any change is necessary in the election system of the country. The Parliament and the Assemblies are constituted on the British model and they do not truly represent the voters. Even though in the UP elections Congress came back with a thin majority, the percentage of votes they got was only 29 or 30 and so the Assembly is not truly representative of the people. Therefore, the time has come when we should think of some other system of democracy than the present one like proportional representation with cumulative voting or any other system where the people's will be truly reflected.

Another thing. Many irregularities have been pointed out as also in the influence of money in the elections. I was working in the UP elections. I found money was flowing like water. A lot of black money was spent. Whether it influenced the voters or not is a question on which I cannot sit in judgment, but if this money was not spent by the Parties, I do not know what would be the result. It is a bad practice. A lot of money was collected from big business by using official pressure.

What did happen in UP? The government was put in cold storage. There was no democratic Government at the that time and only on the eve of the

elections a government was imposed. I would suggest a system by which the government goes out of office on the eve of the elections, the ruling party will also contest and there should be President's rule in all the States on the eve of the elections.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Why President's rule? What happened in Kerala?

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: There were a lot of complaints about official interference in the elections. We will have to think of some other system.

Another thing, the Government officials are now put in charge of elections as presiding officers. They will have to be loyal to the Government. Cannot we think of some other system by which the Election Commission appoint officers to conduct the elections.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): For once, the Muslim League is supporting the Jana Sangh. That is a good point.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They have been supporting Congress till now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now there is a change.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: The Congress Member who just sat down said that he supports Mr. Vajpayee's resolution partially. Congress can support them partially and fully. I am not supporting Jan Sangh, I am supporting certain points of Mr. Vajpayee's resolution. What is democracy if I cannot support, if I think it is worth supporting?

There is official interference for example in the constituency of Moradabad West. The candidate told me that voters were intimidated. The opposition parties have complained that ladies were not allowed to vote in Moradabad rural area.

I will tell you another instance. The officers of the Government who were under UP Government were the counting officers. In Saharanpur, Dr. Tahir Hussain was leading by 400 votes when the lights suddenly went off. Power failure came to rescue of the ruling party. When the current was restored the Congress candidate was declared elected. An interesting aspect of the incident was that while AIR declared this person elected by 1700 votes, the election record showed him winning by 300 votes. All these things show that there is something wrong somewhere. All is not well in the State of Denmark. Mr. Pilo Mody produced yesterday a ballot paper in the House. We can also produce from Moradabad area where Ballot papers were torn off.

16.47 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

In Rae Bareilly, the Home constituency of the Prime Minister, votes were counted and recounted four times and each time the result was different. The first count gave BKD 24 votes more. The second count gave BKD 2 votes less than the Congress candidate. On the third count BKD was found winning by 26 votes. And on the fourth count ruling Congress as declared elected by 32 votes.

In Moradabad city when the candidate was defeated by 85 votes or so, he asked for recount. The rule says that it must be recounted. But it was not recounted. They say they have got the machinery of Election commission etc. and that they will look after. But what I am saying is that the Government officials are misusing the power. Whichever Government comes to power they have to serve under them. They are misusing their influence to do such kinds of things.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central South): Who won in Moradabad election?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You were defeated.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: I say that the officers. I don't say Congress. Don't think officers are always with the Congress. Don't pooh-pooh these things. You should take these things seriously. Always Congress will not remain in power; you will have to bear in mind that somebody else also will be in power. Voting should be foolproof. All these things which I mentioned should be avoided. Elections should be made free and fair.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं मुस्लिम लीग के माननीय सदस्य का भाषण सुन रहा था। उत्तर प्रदेश की बातें उन्होंने बताई हैं। लेकिन फीरोजाबाद में जहां चूड़िया और बैंगलज बनती है, इनका कैंडीडेट जीता है। जो प्रस्ताव वाजपेयी जी ने रखा है उस में कुछ अच्छी बातें हैं। चुनाव पर खर्चा कम होना चाहिये। सरकारी साधनों का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिये। इन चीजों को मैं मानता हूँ। 1971 के चुनाव में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जन संघ के भाई भी मेरे खिलाफ लड़ रहे थे। गलत चीज को भी वे सही समझने तक लगे गए। उन्होंने समझा कि हम जीत रहे हैं। जीत मनाने के लिए सवारी के लिए उन्होंने हाथी मंगा लिया। लेकिन जब मैं साठ हज़ार वोटों से लीड करने लग गया तो हाथी को वापस भेजने की उन्होंने कोशिश की। लेकिन हमारे लोग कहां चूकने वाले थे। उन्होंने हाथी खुद ले लिया और उसको सजाया। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां तक चुनावों का सम्बन्ध है हम सब को अपना दिल टटोलना चाहिये। मुस्लिम लीग के दोस्तों की मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो भाषण इस चुनाव में उत्तर प्रदेश में उनके हुए क्या वाकई मैं वे ऐसे थे कि मुक्त की इकतमानी हालत अच्छी हो सकती थी। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो 27 लाख वुनकर वेवसी की हालत में, बेकमी की हालत में उत्तर प्रदेश में जीवन गुजार रहे हैं और पैसे पैसों के लिए मुहताज हैं,



### [श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

कभी उन्होंने उनके लिए एक आंसू भी बहाया है ?

वे नौजवान मुसलमान जो 1947 के बाद पैदा हुए जिन्होंने देखा नहीं वहाँ का सुहाग लुटते हुए, देखा नहीं हिन्दू-मुसलमानों का कत्लेआम होते हुए, देखा नहीं फिरका परस्ती का नतीजा, वे आप की बातों में नहीं आ सकते हैं। कानपुर शहर में विक्टोरिया मिल बन्द पड़ी है और वहाँ चार हजार में से दो हजार मुसलमान काम करते हैं। वहाँ आप का हरा झंडा जाते हुए किसी ने नहीं देखा है। हा लोगों ने वहाँ लाल झंडा ले कर गिरफ्तारियां की है। कोपर एलन जो सब से बड़ा चमड़े का कारखाना है वहाँ कम से कम तीन हजार मुसलमान काम करते हैं। उन गरीबों के लिए भी आपने एक आंसू बहा लिया होता। लेकिन आप आंसू किस के लिए बहाते हैं, बशीर साहब के लिए जो ज० के० के पार्टनर है।

कानपुर की बात मैं कहता हूँ। वहाँ पांच सीटें शहर की हैं। मुस्लिम लीग लड़ी सीटों ले कर। हरा परचम ले कर वह गली गली में घूमि और प्रचार किया कि यह तुम्हारा झंडा है कहा कि रोजी रोटी की लड़ाई तो कुत्ते भी लड़ते हैं लेकिन हंस उड़ाई लड़ते हैं दीन के लिए, ईमान के लिए, कुरान के लिए। लेकिन क्या हुआ ? संजीदा मुसलमान समझ गए कि वह दाढ़ी और चोटी की लड़ाई नहीं है, रोजी और रोटी की है और वे हरे परचम के नीचे नहीं गए, मुसलिम लीग की सीटों पर चढ़ कर उन्होंने मुसलिम लीग को और जन संघ को झुकाया। (व्यवधान)।

मैं बेकारी की हालत में चुनाव लड़ा 1957 में। मुझ जैसी नाचीज को कोई जानता नहीं था। कानपुर के हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख ईसाइयों ने इस जर्न को आपत्ताव बनाया। चौथी मर्तबा मैं जीता हूँ। आफिशल मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल न हो यह ठीक बात

है और हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि उसका मिसयूज हो। लेकिन पी० के० देव साहब ने कहा है कि जब उनके जीतने की बारी आई, उनके वोटों की गिनती शुरू हुई तो बत्ती गुल हो गई इसको मैं नहीं मानता हूँ, यह लचर दलील है। यह तो वैसा ही मजाक है जैसा बलराज मधोक साहब का इनविजिबल इंक का था। वाजपेयी जी जब जीते तो इनविजिबल इंक विजिबल हो गई लेकिन उनके केस में इन-विजिबल रह गई।

रिगिंग होती है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। बी० के० डी० के चरण सिंह साहब लाठी के जोर से इस चुनाव में उतरे थे, लाठी के जोर से गरीब हरिजनों आदि को उन्होंने वोट नहीं देने दिया। वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में आप जाएं गीब हरिजन कहते हैं कि उन्होंने जब कहा कि हमें वोट देना है तो उनको कहा गया कि बस चौधरी तुम्हारे दरवाजे तक आ गया। तुम्हारा वोट हो गया। वे जो तरीके हैं क्या इनका कंडमनेशन नहीं होगा ?

यह भी कहा गया है कि रिजंक्ट बहुत इनके वोट हुए हैं। पच्चीस परसेंट हुए होंगे। लेकिन अगर वोट बक्सों में डाले ही नहीं तो निकलेंगे क्या ? (व्यवधान) 1957 का चुनाव मैं कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जीता। पांचों असेम्बली की सीटें कांग्रेस वालों ने जीतीं। जेल में होते हुए मुझे लोगों ने जितया। लोग आज काफी जागृक हैं, सचेत हैं। यह ठीक है कि प्रधान मंत्री हैलीकाप्टर में फाउंडेशन स्टोन ले कर घूमें। उत्तर प्रदेश में दहशत फैल गई थी कि कहीं किसी के सिर पर कहीं कोई पत्थर न आ गिरे और उसका सिर फूट न जाये। यह अच्छा है कि पता ही नहीं चलता था कि वह कहाँ जाती हैं, कहाँ रहती हैं।

जहाँ तक वोट के अधिकार का सवाल है 18 साल के नौजवानों को वोट का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। कंशस्टीट्यूशनल

मीज को छोड़ कर अपने हाथ में दूसरी चीज जो लेना चाहते हैं उसको वे तब नहीं लेंगे।

वांचू कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार मैं चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव लड़ने के साधन सब को मिलने चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी के पास जीप भी हो तमाम चीजें हों, ट्रक भी हो, ट्रेलर भी हो और दूसरे आदमी के पास कुछ भी नहीं और वह साइकल रिकशा में घूमता रहे और जहां तक उसको पहुंचना हो वहां तक वह पहुंच भी न सके। अटल जी ने इलैक्शन एक्सपेंसिस घटाने की जो बात कही है वह जरूर होना चाहिए। कुछ मुझाव भी उन्होंने दिये हैं। उन पर भी विचार होना चाहिए।

फिरकापरस्ती के आधार पर जो चुनाव जीतना चाहते हैं उन पर आज नहीं तो कल आपको बंदिश लगानी पड़ेगी। फिरका-परस्ती कमी भी मुल्क की इकतसादी हालत को अच्छा नहीं करेगी। मुल्क की एकता के लिए यह खतरनाक है। तहजीब और पमदुन कायम रहे हमें एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है कि हिन्दू और मुसलमान मजहब के आधार पर अपनी अपनी जमातें मुनज्जम करें। मैं वाजपेयी जी से आशा करता हूँ कि वह घोषणा करेंगे कि जातपात के नाम से जो वोट मांगे उसका वह विरोध करेंगे उसको नहीं होने देंगे।

यह ठीक है कि उम्मीदवारों की तरफ से पैसा खर्च होता है। लेकिन अब लोग काफी सयाने हो गये हैं। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि निशा की कालिमा में वोट खरीदे जाते हैं और उषा की लालिमा में वोट डाले जाते हैं। चुनावों में इतना पैसा खर्च करने का फल यह हुआ है कि कुछ लोग मनाते हैं कि हर साल इलैक्शन हो—कोई कंबल देगा कोई पैसा देगा।

मेरे मुअज्जिज दोस्त श्री इब्राहीम सेट भी बैठे हुये हैं और मेरे नौजवान साथी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भी बैठे हैं। मैं उन

को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में सिद्धात की लड़ाई ज्यादा हुई और पैसे की लड़ाई कम हुई। कानपुर गणेशशंकर विद्यार्थी का शहर है जिन्होंने हिन्दु-मुस्लिम एकता के लिए शहादत पाई थी। कानपुर मौलाना हसरत मोहानी का भी शहर है। हम लोगों ने साबित किया है कि यह शहर गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी और मौलाना हसरत मोहानी का शहर था, है और हमेशा रहेगा—वह न नाथूर म गोडसे का और न मुस्लिम लीग का शहर बनेगा।

श्री नरल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति महोदय श्री वाजपेयी द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प का मैं आंशिक रूप में समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ———(व्यवधान) क्योंकि मुझ में अपनी अकल हूँ किराये की नहीं। इस संकल्प में जो भावनार्थ व्यक्त की गई हैं मैं उनका स्वगत करता हूँ। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में चुनाव बहुत महंगे होते जा रहे हैं। भले ही विरोधी दल के लोग सत्ता-पक्ष पर यह आरोप लगायें कि वह बड़े सेठो बिड़ला और टाट से ब्लैक मनी ले लेता है और उस के कारण उस की अनगिनत जीतें होती हैं और इस तरह चुनावों में पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है, लेकिन तथ्य अगर कोई है—और तथ्य को हमने उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में हाल ही में देखा है और हमने स्वयं अपने चुनाव भी लड़े हैं—तो वह यह है कि जितना खर्चा रूलिग पार्टी करती है, जितनी जीपें रूलिग पार्टी के पास होती हैं उस से अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो ड्योढ़ी जरूर विरोधी दलों के पास होती है। मुझे इस बात का पता है भले ही माननीय सदस्य इस से इकार करें। (व्यवधान) अगर इस प्रस्ताव का मंशा यह है कि एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछालें तो इस को लाने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस प्रस्ताव के लाने का उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारे चुनाव की व्यवस्था वाकई उपयुक्त हो, देश की परिस्थिति के लायक हो और उससे प्रजातन्त्र मजबूत हो

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

तो हमें तथ्यों को मानने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि रूलिंग पार्टी के उम्मीदवारों ने भी निर्धारित सीमा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया है । इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इस सदन में शायद ही कोई ऐसा मेम्बर होगा जो निर्धारित सीमा के अर्ध पर रुपया खर्च करके इस सदन में आया हो । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि खर्च की कमी कैसे हो । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कमी किये बिना चुनाव में एक अच्छे और भले आदमी का आना सम्भव नहीं है । और अगर कोई आ भी जाता है तो कई दफा उस को उल्टे-सीधे काम करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है । मैं मानता हूँ कि चुनाव का खर्चा कम करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । और इस सम्बन्ध में वांचू कमीशन ने जो सिफारिश की है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ । चुनाव का खर्चा कम करने के लिए कुछ न कुछ अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए । यदि रेकनाइज्ड पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को चुनाव के खर्च के लिए कोई धनराशि दी जाये तो शायद वह एक सुन्दर उपाय हो सकेगा और सरकार को चुनाव को धन की बीमारी से दूर हटाने के लिए इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाने से पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिए ।

इस बारे में दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं कि चुनाव फेयर होना चाहिए, उस में हर आदमी को वोट देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और उस में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए यह बात बड़ी आसानी से कही जा सकती है कि रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग चूक सरकार में बैठे हुये हैं, इस लिए सरकारी मशीनरी का उपयोग उन के हित में होता है । लेकिन यह कहना बहुत सही नहीं है । अभी मुस्लिम लीग के मित्र मुरावाद के बारे में जिक्र कर रहे थे । वहाँ जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, लेकिन

वहाँ से कांग्रेस का उम्मीदवार नहीं जीता :

चुनाव की निष्पक्षता के लिए यह जरूरी है कि भले ही किसी दल की सरकार हो, सरकारी मशीनरी निष्पक्ष हो । लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि अधिकांश सरकारी मशीनरी निष्पक्ष होती है—उसमें कमजोरी हो सकती है, चुनाव की व्यवस्था करने में घबराहट हो सकती है और उसकी जजमेंट में गलती हो सकती है—, लेकिन यदा-कदा कुछ इन्स्टा-सिज देखने को मिलते हैं, जिन में सरकारी मशीनरी के लोग ट्रप या उस कैंडीडेट के पक्ष में काम करते हुये, या अनियमितता करते हुये देखे गये हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि उन केसिज में सरकार को सख्ती से काम लेना चाहिए और आडिनरी प्रोसीजर्ज को लागू कर के उन लोगों के खिलाफ एक्सपीडीशसली कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, ताकि चुनाव में किसी भी कैंडीडेट के पक्ष या विपक्ष में किसी भी तरह से सरकारी दखल न हो ।

आज चुनाव में सब से भयंकर बात यह हो रही है कि लोगों को वोटन हीं देना दिया जाता है, जिसे रिगिंग आफ पोज कह सकते हैं, जिस की चर्चा श्री समर गुह कर रहे थे । मैं नहीं जानता कि उन की वह बात कहां तक सही है : मैंने हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में— और अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में भी—देखा है कि कुछ गांवों में कुछ जातियों का बाहुल्य होता है, और यदि उन में से किसी जाति-विशेष का कोई उम्मीदवार होता है, चाहे वह विरोधी पक्ष का हो और चाहे शासक दल का हो, तो बहुसंख्या जातियों के लोग वहाँ के अल्पसंख्याक लोगों को, खास तौर से हरि-जनों को, वोट नहीं डालने देते हैं ! अभी एक मित्र ने कहा कि ये लोग उड़ीसा में हार गये, तो आज इल्जाम लगा रहें हैं : मैं उस दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूँ । मैं फफोले फोड़ने की

बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मेरे सामने वह सवाल ही नहीं है।

मेरा विश्वास है कि इस देश में इन चुनावों से जनतन्त्र मजबूत हुआ है, भले ही माननीय सदस्य कहे कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में 30 प्रतिशत मतों के आधार पर सरकार बना रहे हैं, या हम उड़ीसा में अल्पमत के आधार पर सरकार बना रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्यों को यह मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश का मत-दाता निश्चित रूप से बहुत जागरूक मत-दाता है, प्रजातन्त्र के प्रति उस की आस्था बहुत गहरी हो गई है, और इस का प्रमाण यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मतदाताओं ने कांग्रेस को जिताया। उन के सामने आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ थीं और रोजमर्रा की आवश्यक चीजें उनको नहीं मिलती थीं, लेकिन उन की समझ में आया कि उन को एक स्थायी सरकार चाहिए, उन को ऐसी सरकार चाहिए, जो उन की रक्षा कर सके, जो देश को प्रगति के रास्ते पर आगे ले जा सके। उन्होंने देखा कि विरोधी दल इस लायक नहीं हैं और इस लिए उन्होंने कांग्रेस को जिताया। यही उड़ीसा में हुआ, जहाँ के बारे में सब लोग यह समझते थे कि कांग्रेस कभी जीतने वाली नहीं है, जहाँ कांग्रेस को रिटन आफ समझा जाता था—वहाँ भी कांग्रेस जीती, क्योंकि जनता ने समझ लिया कि विरोधी इस लायक नहीं है कि वे सरकार बना सकें :

इस लिए विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य अपनी गलतियों को हमारे सिर न मढ़े गलती उन की है। वे संगठित नहीं हो पाते हैं और जनता के विश्वास के लायक नहीं बनते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि रिगिंग आफ पोलज हुआ रिगिंग आफ पोलज नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरी जानकारी है कि बहुसंख्याक जातियों के लोग अल्पसंख्यक लोगों को वोट नहीं डालने देते। यह प्रवृत्ति बहुत खतरनाक है। इसलिए इसके बारे में गम्भीर तरीके से सोचा जाना चाहिए। वोटर को वोट देने के अधिकार की स्वच्छन्दता होनी चाहिए और उसको वोट देने के बाद किसी तरह का हैरसमेंट बहुसंख्यक लोगों के

द्वारा न हो। इस की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है कि मथुरा जिले में अभी यू पी० में क्या हुआ? वहाँ का गण दृश्य था—वहाँ के बहुसंख्यक लोगों ने, एक दल के लोगों ने, एक जाति विशेष के लोगों ने, दूसरे लोगों को वोट नहीं देने दिया। एक माइनों रिटी के कन्डीडेट थे, शादाबाद में उन के चुनावक्षेत्र में चुनाव के दिन यह हालत थी कि कोई उन का झन्डा ले कर वहाँ जा नहीं सकता था। जब तक वी० के० डी० का झण्डा न हो, तब तक कोई उस गाँव के पोलिंग बूथ में नहीं घुस सकता था। यह हालत वहाँ रही है। इस लिए मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि चुनाव कानून में बहुत आमूल-भूल परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। यह व्यवस्था किस ढंग की हो, इस बारे में सोच विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे पता नहीं कि ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी क्या राय दी है। लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वोट की स्वच्छन्दता हो और धन का खर्चा कम से कम हो। मैं एक बात में और सहमत हूँ कि वोटों की काउन्टिंग बूथ व इज हो और इस राय से मैं सहमत हूँ कि वोटिंग की एज 18 साल की होनी चाहिए। नौजवानों को वोट देने का अधिकार मिले यह कोई गैरवाजिब बात नहीं है। अगर 18 साल का व्यक्ति बालिग माना जा सकता है और उसको सब अधिकार हैं तो यह कहना कि उस को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है यह अर्थ नहीं आपमें उसकी परिपक्वता और उस की समझदारी का मखौल है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का आंशिक समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं अटल बिहारी जी से निवेदन करत हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव पर जो चर्चा हुई है मैंने महोदय उसे सुन रहे हैं; व उसका समाधान करेंगे और अटल बिहारी जी इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लेंगे।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is beholden to Shri Atal Bihari

(Shri Surendra Mohanty)  
 Vayyaee, for having highlighted this issue and for having brought up this Resolution before this House. I believe this Resolution relates to the very basis, the very fundamentals and intrinsic purity of the mainstream of our political life, which is being polluted today by the party in power in collusion with some dishonest officials.

Sir, while it is true that the Election Commission, at the Central level, may consist of persons of un-impeachable integrity, the way in which the machinery functions at the State level makes us feel that this free and fair elections has been reduced to a more ritual a farce and even much less than that. The hon. Member who preceded me made, I should say, an uncharitable remark and I do not think it would be in good taste to attribute motives that since we have lost in Orissa, we are talking of rigging. In all humility I will say that it is true that our appeal for a mandate from the people of Orissa has been rejected. But I ask, has the appeal for a mandate by the Congress Party been granted by the people of Orissa? Has the Congress been returned with a absolute majority in Orissa? No. Therefore, it does not lie in his mouth to say that we have lost in Orissa and, therefore, we are today making charges of rigging to console our own hearts.

What has actually happened? There has already been reference to power failure. I find power failure is the ubiquitous pattern during crucial and critical moments of counting. What happened in the Chief Minister's constituency? While Shrimati Neelima Satpathy was trailing behind 867 votes, suddenly the light went out for a long spell of half an hour. What happened in the mean time? The sister of the Chief Minister walked in with a bag, and one does not know what that bag contained because she was surrounded by her supporters. When the light came Shrimati Satpathy was found leading and she ultimately was declared elected by a margin of 2,500

votes. I do not wish to go on multiplying such instances though I can give them.

I care very little about success and failure, because failure and success are both sides of the same coin. Therefore, personally speaking, I care very little for success or failure in such electoral contests. But I am speaking as a man who is wedded to honesty; as an honest man, I am speaking.

Rigging has gone on on a very large scale in Orissa in the last elections, and this rigging has taken place in the following manner. Polling booths, of course, have not been captured by armed hooligans, as has happened in Bengal. It has been manipulated by a handful of dishonest polling officers. The polling officials have motivated unsophisticated voters to mark in a particular area.

The second unfair practice is the counting process. I fully support the proposal that counting of votes should be conducted boothwise. That was the practice earlier but, suddenly one fine morning that practice was discontinued and the Election Commission started the practice of mingling of ballot papers. This mingling of ballot papers has led to all sort of scope for manipulation and so it should be discontinued.

The use of army helicopters by the Prime Minister in the election campaign is a matter to which I take very strong exception. I will take the House into confidence and say that I have written a letter to the Defence Minister, pointing out how the Indian army helicopters were being used of only the Prime Minister herself but also by the party functionaries in the State of Orissa in the election campaign. I regret to say that the Defence Minister, being a responsible man, being an honourable man, had not shown me the courtesy of replying to my letter. If the army helicopters are used, if Government vehicles are used by the ruling party then we stand as shameless in the election campaign. Thus, people

have come to lose all faith, in parliamentary democracy. So I have been advocating that it is high time that padlocks are hung at the gates of Parliament House and the State Legislatures because Parliament and the State Legislatures have been reduced to mere facades. They have no relevance in the life of our people today. So, the Gujarat type of thing has to come in greater abundance, in greater measure to meet his kind of Mechiavellianism which is being practised today in the polling booths in the name of free and fair elections for the preservation of democracy. This type of parliamentary democracy will never be able to solve any of the problems of our life. Rather, it is going no pervert and pollute the mainstream of our national life, from which we draw sustenance.

In conclusion, I support the Resolution of Mr. Vajpayee barring part (i) which says that the recognised political parties be given election grants as recommended by the Vanchoo Committee. I do not want good money to be spent for bad causes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I am not able to support the Resolution now being discussed in the House.

There are two parts in this Resolution. One is an assumption that the elections practised in India are not free and fair. Another is an assertion that if the remedial measures as indicated in the Resolution are taken, the elections will become free and fair. I submit both the contentions, according to me, are wrong.

What exactly do you mean by the phrase "free and fair election"? Freedom for whom? Fairness for whom? Freedom for the candidate, fairness for the candidate, or, freedom for the voter, fairness for the voter. My submission is that the essence of an election is, freedom and fairness for the voter. It may be that the two candidates cannot be on the same plane of

campaigning for so many reasons. The reasons are manifold. Whatever be the concoctions, the disparities cannot be rectified. But the essence of the matter is that the voter must have the freedom to vote for the person he chooses. Secrecy is the guarantee.

Now, we have seen constituencies where money has been flowing but the person who pumps out money gets defeated and the other person gets elected. Take the story of India after we became a Republic. It is not a case of the Congress being returned again and again. The Congress has been returned; the Congress has been defeated. Other parties have also been returned. Coming from Kerala I have seen the Congress coming to power, the Communist Party coming to power and, in the next elections, that party being defeated and another party coming to power. This is the picture you can find in so many States Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal and so many other State. It is not a case of the ruling party alone being returned to power.

As a Congressman, I am sorry that in certain bye-elections we were defeated. In certain constituencies of Maharashtra, we have lost. But in another sense, I am happy because it has vindicated another position, namely it has proved that the democracy in this country is dynamic and real. The voter has the freedom to choose his candidates and to demonstrate that he is not satisfied with certain measures which the Congress is pursuing. The test of the pudding is in the eating. Nobody with a sense of honesty can say that the elections in this country are not free or that the voter does not have the freedom.

Then, there is sub-clause (iv) which says that the counting of votes be conducted boothwise. Why should it be? Why is it that the boothwise counting has been discontinued? It is in order to ensure that the weaker sections of the people who choose to vote in a particular booth may not have to vote

[Shri C. M. Stephen,

with an apprehension that if the counting reveals that a person has not voted the way the powerful man wants him to vote, there will be any reprisal on him. That is the guarantee for the freedom of the vote for an individual. Mr. Vajpayee wants this to be revived so that in a booth which is dominated either by a capitalist or by a higher caste man, who just purchases or just wants the votes of the lower class people, they will have the freedom to do the mal-practice hereafter. The weaker classes may be denied the freedom to vote. To analyse the Resolution, it is going against the freedom of voting. That is one thing.

As I do not have much time at my disposal, I do not want to go into other aspects.

There is one point which I want to emphasize. Here it is suggested.

"recognised political parties be given election grants as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee."

I really do not understand how this can solve the problem. Here is a law which says that you shall spend only so much money. But all of us come here and start our Parliamentary career with a false affidavit that we have spent only so much. Every one knows that we have spent much more than that. Now what will happen? This measure will not forbid me from raising other funds and spending it. But this will make the Government also a donator to my election fund. That is all. There is no guarantee that other funds will not come. Added to that, I will get some government money also. That is not at all the solution to the problem. Let us not out the emphasis on the money aspect of it because in a mass election money will be spent, not necessarily by the candidates themselves. Peasants will be collecting money, committees will be collecting money, and it will be spent. No candidate can give a guarantee that money will not be spent beyond a particular measure. The source of the money is irrelevant. Money will be spent irrespective of

the candidate, independent of the candidate. Without consulting the candidate, money will be raised from umpteen sources and money will be spent because a campaign has to go on. Any restriction on the campaign will not serve the purpose, because the voters are entitled to be told what exactly is the election for. Freedom of election is hampered in another manner. If you go and appeal to them in the name of religion, if you go and appeal to them through the priest and mullah, if you bring in issues which are irrelevant, then the freedom of the voters is psychologically and emotionally trampled. It is there the freedom is curtailed. It is there that certain friends who have been speaking are really guilty. In spite of money, the voter has the freedom and he exercises his freedom. But he will not be able to exercise his freedom with relevant considerations if irrelevant motivations are brought into the picture. In our democracy the problem is not of money, but the problem is injection of irrelevant considerations and there I would hold the Muslim League a guilty party.

With these observations I oppose this Resolution. of

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) ।  
सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ। विरोध का कारण यह है कि इस प्रस्ताव को इस प्रकार से डापट किया गया है जिसमें तमाम चीजे मिश्रित हो गई हैं। मैं श्री वाजपेयी जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ लेकिन जिस पार्टी के नेता हैं, वह पार्टी पहले तो कभी गाय के नाम पर, कभी हिन्दू धर्म के नाम पर वोटों से वोट मांगती रही और इस दफा यू० पी० के इलेक्शन में उन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ गठबन्धन किया, मुस्लिम लीग को काफी पैसा दिया। ये सब चीजे करने के बाद भी वे जब इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं तो मुझे इस सन्दर्भ में कहावत याद आ रही है "सौ सौ चूहे खा के बिल्ली हज करने चली" (व्यवधान) .. इन्होंने यहां पर कहा कि इलेक्शनो

में गड़बड़ हुई है, यह हुआ है, वह हुआ है लेकिन मुझे एक कहावत याद आती है—  
 वाच न धावे, भांगन टेड़ा। चुनाव में हार गए तो 100 बहाने लगाते हैं... (व्यवधान)...  
 इन लोगों ने ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे कुछ विरोधी दलों ने भी धर्म और जातिवाद के नाम पर इलक्शन लड़ा है, उसके बाद यहां आकर आदर्श की बातें करते हैं यह चीज चलने वाली नहीं है। आप कोई भी कानून बना दीजिए यदि वर्तमान कानून धर्म और जातिवाद के इस्तेमाल को रोक नहीं सकता, तो नया कानून क्या रोकेगा ? इसके लिए कुछ सिद्धान्तों पर अमल करना पड़ता है, कुछ परम्परायें होती हैं उन पर चलना पड़ता है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है यदि हम सचमुच जनतन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो तमाम पार्टियों में परस्पर अण्डरस्टैंडिंग होनी चाहिए, हमें उन के लिए परम्परायें कायम करनी चाहिए। लोकतन्त्र परम्पराओं से चलता है। आप देखते हैं कि खेल होता है उसमें तमाम पार्टियों के खिलाड़ियों में एक अण्डरस्टैंडिंग होती है कि इन नियमों का पालन करेंगे। और जब नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं तो खेल बन्द हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार से राजनीति भी एक खेल है जिस के अन्दर तमाम दलों को इकट्ठे हो कर कन्वेंशन कायम करना चाहिए और उसमें जो निश्चय करे कि इस प्रकार व्यवहार होगा। तब हमारा राजनीति का खेल चलेगा, इन बातों पर सभी सहमत हों। उस नीति से आप चलें और ईमानदारी से उन परम्पराओं को स्थापित करें तब तो यह बात चलेगी, अन्यथा नहीं।

यह कहा गया कि मिनिस्टर यह करते हैं और वह करते हैं, सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। मेरा तजुर्बा यह है कि मिनिस्टर लोग घाटे में रहते हैं, इलक्शन में उनसे तरह तरह के सवाल लोग करते हैं, इसलिये मिनिस्टरों को ज्यादा दिक्कत आती है और उनके खिलाफ लोग ज्यादा जाते हैं। आप जो समझते हैं कि

उनको सरकारी मशीनरी का एडवान्टेज मिलता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

में इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि 18 साल के विद्यार्थियों को वोट का अधिकार दिया जाय। बाकी जो उन्होंने लिस्ट सिस्टम की बात कही, उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि यह प्रणाली जर्मनी में अपनायी गई और वह फेल हो गई और हमारे यहां भी नहीं चलेगी। आप ने इसकी चर्चा अपने प्रस्ताव द्वारा की यह अच्छी बात है, पर आप ने जितनी भी बातें कही हैं उनको पूरा करने का एक ही तरीका है कि हम तमाम दल इकट्ठे हों और स्वस्थ परम्परायें कायम करें जिससे तमाम चीजें ठीक हों। म्यूचुअल कन्वेंशन के साथ जो बातें होंगी वह ठीक होंगी।

पिछले चुनाव में जो बातें हुई, यह कहना कि कांग्रेस की तरफ से हुई, उचित नहीं है, सही नहीं है। अगर समय होता तो बतलाता कि विरोधी दलों ने क्या क्या किया, मुस्लिम लीग, जनसंघ, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले क्या कुछ करते रहे उस को मैंने खुद इस बार यू० पी० के चुनाव में देखा ; लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि विरोधी दल स्वयं इंट्रोस्पेक्शन कर के देखेंगे कि वह क्या करते रहे, और अगर ईमानदारी से माननीय वाजपेयी जी समझते हैं तो वह अपनी पार्टी के अन्दर इस बात को साफ कहेंगे कि चाहें कुछ भी हो जाय और कोई दल कुछ भी करे हमारा दल ऐसा नहीं करेगा। अगर इस प्रकार दलों के नेता आगे आ जायें तो बहुत चीजें ठीक हो सकती हैं। पहले तमाम विरोधी दल अपने को साफ कर के सामने आये तब रूनिंग पार्टी को कहने का उनको हक हो जाता है। लेकिन जब तक वह खुद गलत काम करते हैं तब तक आदर्श की बातों का कुछ भी अर्थ नहीं है।

मुझे याद है जब 1952 में चुनाव हुआ तो उस समय कांग्रेस के पास रुपया कहां था ? रुपए की परम्परा तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी ने और विशेष कर जनसंघ ने जारी की है। और आज यही उस परम्परा को रोकने का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ करें तो बहुत अच्छा हो।



[श्री अमरनाथ निद्यालकार]

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) मान्यवर, वैसे माननीय वाजपेयी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उस में मैं समझता हूँ कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिसको लेकर सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों को इतना उत्तेजित होना चाहिये था। अगर वह भी लोकतंत्र की गरिमा और रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो इस में जितने मुझाव दिये गये हैं उनको सरकार का तत्काल कबूल करना चाहिये। असल में दिक्कत आज यह हो गई है कि जनता का, मतदाताओं का, विधायकों पर नियंत्रण समाप्त हो गया है। विधायकों का मंत्रिमण्डल पर नियंत्रण समाप्त हो गया है और मंत्रिमण्डल का नियंत्रण मुख्य मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री पर समाप्त हो गया है, और यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि राजनीतियों का नियंत्रण नौकरशाही पर खत्म हो गया है। तो यह आज लोकतंत्र की बामार है, इसकी दूर करने लिए बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा। उस के लिए जरूरी है कि चुनाव निष्पक्ष हो और मतदाताओं को जो असली इच्छा है उसका प्रतिबिम्ब विधायिकाओं में पड़े।

आज मैं भाषण सुन रहा था और विरोधियों की हार पर तथा कांग्रेसियों की जीत पर कुछ सदस्य डींग हाक रहे थे। लेकिन अगर लोकतंत्र का यह मतलब है कि लोगों की इच्छा का आदर हो तो इस पद्धति के बारे में आप को क्या कहना है कि 32 प्रतिशत वोट प्राप्त करने के बाद भी आप विधायिकाओं में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बैठते हैं, यहां भी बैठते हैं, और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी बैठते हैं। तो अगर आप चाहते हैं कि जनता की इच्छा और आकांक्षा विधान मंडलों के जरिए अभिव्यक्त हो और सरकार भी उनकी अभिव्यक्ति करे तो किसी न किसी रूप में आपको प्रोपोर्शनल रिप्रजेंटेशन की प्रणाली को अमानना पड़ेगा।

इन्होंने लिस्ट सिस्टम की बात कही, वह कहां तक उचित होगा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है क्योंकि उस में पार्टियों की जो नौकरशाही होती है उस का भी मामला आयेगा। फिर पार्टियों का लोकतांत्रिकरण करना पड़ेगा और वह मामला और भी पेचोदा होगा। सबसे पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी की बात ले लीजिए उसके लोकतांत्रिकरण की कितनी गुंजाइश है, आप जानते हैं। तो इस सवाल को मैं छोड़ता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह प्रोपोर्शनल रिप्रजेंटेशन को तत्काल मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो क्या अगले चुनाव में मतदाताओं को अपना दूसरा प्रीफरेंस व्यक्त करने की वह छूट देंगे? एक वोट वह दें जिस को सबसे ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं और जिस तरह से अन्य चुनावों में होता है उन को सेकेंड प्रीफरेंस वोट भी दिया जाय। क्योंकि फ्रांस में जैसे दूसरा मतदान होता है, रन आफ इलेक्शन होता है उस में खर्चा बहुत होगा और उतना खर्चा हमारा देश नहीं कर पाएगा, तो आप सेकेंड प्रीफरेंस के बारे में सोचें ताकि अगर अपनी पसन्द का उम्मीदवार नहीं जीत सकता है तो कम से कम जो कम नापसन्द है उसके लिए तो लोग अपनी राय दे दें। फिर देखा जाय कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में कितने दिन तक सत्ता रहती है। तो सारा रंग ही बदल जाएगा। इस पर मंत्री महोदय गौर फरमाएँ।

यही मुझे कहना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): The Resolution moved by Shri Vajpayee reads as follows:

"This House expresses concern over the growing influence of moneypower and abuse of official machinery in elections and in order to ensure free and fair elections, directs the Government...."

and then he says—

“(1) recognised political parties be given election grants as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee, (2) equal radio-time for recognised political parties, (3) making Election Commission a multi-member body, (4) reducing voting age to 18 years, (5) implementing the List system, (6) Ministers be prohibited from using official machinery such as aircrafts, helicopters, vehicles and other facilities except on terms of parity with other recognised political parties, and (7) counting of votes be conducted boothwise”

While speaking Vajpayee did not say word about the reducing of the voting age and counting boothwise, possibly because some intuition in him made him feel that today after the half-an hour discussion

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE**  
Because the time was short

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** Today there is half-an-hour discussion about the voting age. And I will say about this at that stage

His first point was that recognised political parties may be given election grants as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee. The Wanchoo Committee in its recommendation said that as in West Germany and Japan the political parties should be given election grants. Sir, the analogy of Japan and West Germany, where political parties are financed by Government on the basis of votes polled by them at the preceding election, is inapplicable to Indian conditions. These countries are highly affluent as compared to our country. They are, both in size and in population very small and their electorate is very limited. And, the number of political parties that contest in West

Germany and Japan is also limited. In India, there are 7 recognised national parties, about 19 recognised State parties and about 63 registered but unrecognised political parties. Sir, to finance so many political parties out of the revenues of the Union and of the States will be a colossal task.

I would also refer to the state of affairs in West Germany about this financing. In West Germany the political parties are partly financed by the Government. In 1959, the Federal and the State Governments voted overt subvention to various political parties for their political education work, this amounted to 5 million DM. In 1962, the sum to be distributed among political parties was raised to 20 million DM.

In the year 1966, the federal constitutional court gave some ruling and, as a result, there was an amendment made in the Statute. Thereafter, the State's subvention to political parties has grown enormously. From a total of 3,48,000 DM in 1950, it has gone up to 3,12,32,000 DM in the year 1965.

While speaking, Shri Vajpayee said that the election expense in this country for Lok Sabha was Rs 35,000 and for legislators in the Assemblies, the expense was Rs 12,000. While quoting the figures for the Fourth General Elections, he mentioned the figure of 2,364 candidates as having contested the Lok Sabha seats who, if given Rs 35,000 each the expenses at this rate would come to about Rs 5 crores. This is according to his speech.

I fear he did not do the mathematical calculation correctly. If he does that even now, he will find that at the rate of Rs 35,000 per candidate, it would come to Rs 8,27,40,000—not Rs 5 crores. For the Vidhan Sabhas, he said that the expenses for 15,472 candidates at Rs 12,000 per candidate comes to about Rs 10 crores. If he calculates it now he will find that it would come to Rs 18,56,64,000. The

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary] moment Government begins to finance, as I have said, the number of parties being so many, the number of candidates would go up and therefore, the amount would also get increased. As it happened in Germany from about D.M. 3 lakhs to about D.M. 3 crores, similarly, the same thing might happen here also.

समाप्ति सहोदय : आप कितना समय लेगे? जितना समय आप लेगे उतना ही वाजपेयी जी को भी देना पड़ेगा। जिसमें जी का प्रस्ताव भी आप के बाद देना है। 6 बजकर 5 मिनट तक इसको खत्म हो जाना चाहिए। उसके बाद हाफ इन आबर है।

श्री नितिरज सिंह चौधरी : जितना समय मैं लू उससे जो मिनट ज्यादा वाजपेयी जी को दे। समय की पावबन्दी आप अब लगा रहे हैं इसका धुंरू से लड़ाया जाता तो भाव्य मुझे और वाजपेयी जी को कठिनाई नहीं होती। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं अभी यह कहूँ कि वाजपेयी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उसको मानने की स्थिति में हम नहीं हैं। इतना कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ और इस में सतंत्र माननीय सदस्यों को हो जाता है। लेकिन अगर जो प्वाइंट उठाए गए हैं उन का जवाब देना है तो कुछ तो समय आप दीजिए।

सदस्य से सहोदय . कुछ तें कहिये

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, the House is aware that the Joint Committee which was constituted by both Houses of Parliament for considering the amendment to the Election Laws has made certain recommendations as to how the election expense can be reduced. To implement the recommendation a Bill has already been moved and it is pending in this House.

While speaking in this House Shri Krishnap said that the Joint Committee had recommended that the Election Laws should be amended and that the Government has done nothing at all. Unfortunately he is not here. I want him to know that the Government has already introduced

the Bill which is before the House. It is to come up for discussion any time when the time is allotted.

The second point that Shri Vajpayee urged was for equal radio time for recognised political parties. In this connection, I request your permission to give previous history. In the year 1957, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting tried to evolve some formula, but they did not succeed. In 1962, the Chief Election Commissioner worked out a formula for allotment of time for election broadcasts to six recognised parties. But, this formula as well as the modified one subsequently evolved had to be abandoned because of the lack of agreement among the political parties.

In 1967, the Chief Election Commissioner again proposed a fresh formula for allotment of time but this too had to be abandoned in the absence of consensus among the political parties.

Prior to the mid-term elections of 1971, the Chief Election Commissioner wrote to All India Radio on 7th October, 1970 suggesting that each of the eight national political parties might be allotted four ten-minute talks on all-India hookup. At the State level, the Commission proposed that each of the national parties and the State parties recognised in a particular State be allotted three broadcasts each of ten minutes' duration through the AIR station in the State. The timings and mechanics of the talks were discussed with the Election Commission on 2nd December, 1970 and as a result the Chief Election Commissioner addressed a detailed letter to the general secretaries of the eight national parties on 7th December, 1970 detailing his proposals regarding the broadcasting facilities to them. The Election Commission gave up the idea of broadcast by the political parties because of lack of agreement amongst them.

Then, the suggestion made was the total broadcasting time of 300 minutes would be divided among the parties in proportion to the sum of the number of seats at present held by each

party in the Lok Sabha and the number of seats therein actually contested by it in the forth-coming general elections.

One hon. Member referred to the system obtaining in Great Britain. I have tried to collect some information and the information that I have obtained is that the arrangements in Great Britain for broadcasting during a general election are settled in consultation with the BBC and independent TV authority and the political parties, and the agreed series of party election broadcasts based on the number of candidates the party is putting up is transmitted on both the sound and the TV service of the BBC and the independent TV. The agreed allocation of broadcasts during the general election in Great Britain gave the Conservatives and the Labour Parties five TV broadcasts, two of 15 minutes' duration and three of ten minutes' duration, and seven sound broadcasts, four of ten minutes' duration and three of five minutes' duration, while the Liberal Party had three TV broadcasts, one of 15 minutes' duration and two of ten minutes' duration, and 4 sound broadcasts, two of ten minutes' duration and two of five minutes' duration. So, this goes to show that there also the time allotted is in proportion to the number of seats they held and the number of candidates they have put up. This was the suggestion here also, but since there was no agreement it could not be pushed through.

The third point made was that there should be a multi-member election commission. It was said that in the Election Commission only Law Secretaries were appointed and so on. It is the fifth Chief Election Commissioner whom we are having now. The first was Mr. Sukumar Sen. Everybody in this House and in this country would agree that the way he organised the first general elections of this country was appreciated throughout the length and breadth not only in this country but outside also. As a result of which he was called by other countries for organising their elections.

The same thing happened when Mr. Sundaram came, and he was also called by other countries to organise their elections. The fourth Chief Election Commissioner that we had, is now a judge of the International Court. So, to say that the persons who were appointed as Chief Election Commissioners were not proper persons, is, I submit, most improper, and that should not have been said. This has been said by some—not you Mr. Vajpayee.

Then on this point it is asked: why has Government not acted up to the recommendations of the Joint Committee. The Committee recommended that Regional Election Commissioners might also be appointed. It did not say that they should be appointed. It was recommendatory and it was for consideration. We considered the matter and felt that if there is a multi-member Election Commission, they will have to be located in various regions and when asked by the Governors and others to give advice, there may be a conflict in their advice and therefore, a very difficult situation would arise when two Election Commissioners give two conflicting opinions.

Therefore, when all the work has been conducted by one Chief Election Commissioner, the Government do not feel any necessity of having more than one Election Commissioner. Moreover, if the recommendation of the Joint Committee is perused, it will be seen that the reasons are not given. It is only an abstract suggestion. It is not stated how the functioning of the Election Commission with the Chief Election Commissioner and a number of other Election Commissioners would be more advantageous. As I have already said, instead of being advantageous, it would be of great disadvantage and many difficulties will arise.

The next thing is about the voting age to which I have already given reply.

Then about the list system. Before I reply to this point I would like.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary]

with your permission, to quote what a German author, Dr. Finer has said in his book *The Theory and Practice of Modern Government*. He observes:

"The human tendency may be either promoted or counteracted by an institution and the separatist mentality is promoted by the automatic list system and counteracted by the single member majority system".

The list system is followed only in three or four countries which are small in size, where the electorate is very limited, and where every elector is educated. Here suppose we adopt the list system. If there are 16 candidates of one party and 14 of another making a total of 30 and if there is some error, some nominations are found not valid. What about the voters who are illiterate, who just come and put seal on a symbol to put mark for 10 candidates of one and 4 of the other parties? What is to be done then?

Taking into consideration all these difficulties, it would not be possible for Government, at least in the present state of affairs, to accept that system.

While speaking on this, certain friends observed that the Government does not represent the majority view. They said that under this system, one who gets the majority of votes is elected. This is true, but I thought that those who objected to the present system on this ground would set some example before us. But it appears preaching is one thing, practice another.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** What example?

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** I will give instances. Some members who spoke got just one third of the votes. So according to their own argument, when they have got

elected on a minority of votes, why should they not say: 'I have got a minority of votes. So I get out?'

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह बेमतलब बात है । यहां चुनाव-प्रणति को बदलने की बात चल रही है ।

**श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :** मैंने उस का उत्तर दे दिया है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह कोई जवाब नहीं है । अगर चुनाव-प्रणति बदलेगी, तो वे छट ही जायेंगे ।

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** The next point is about abuse of official machinery. In this connection, I would refer to sections 7-11, 123-126, 76-78 and 1000(1) (b) of the Representation of the People Act wherein all these things are prohibited except where permitted by law or by certain other reasons. The Committee while considering this said that this is a matter which should be decided by convention rather than by amendment of law. The political parties should evolve a code of conduct to be followed by members of the government. There was nothing for the Government to do. No law is to be enacted. It is for the political parties to decide.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** What about the Ruling party?

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** I am not excluding any party; I am not excluding yourself or myself. It was said that the Defence aircrafts and helicopters were being used. Helicopters appeared in elections quite a few years ago and I would not name any one. Shri Bibhuti Mishra named one gentleman.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** They were not Government helicopters.

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** I was saying that helicopters appeared. The other person was from the

State from which I and Shri Vajpayee come. The use of the VIP flights of the IAF by the Prime Minister is regulated by standing instructions issued by the Ministry of Defence which also provided for payment being made for credit to the Government account when the aircraft is used for non-official purposes. This facility is available to the Prime Minister as an incumbent of the office and not as the leader of the Ruling party... (Interruptions). This matter was also taken up before the High Court of Delhi and then at the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in one other decision says:

"The position of a Minister is difficult. It is obvious that he cannot cease to function when his election is due. He must of necessity attend to the grievances; otherwise he must fail. He must improve the image of his administration before the public. If every one of his official acts done *bona fide* is to be construed against him and ulterior motive is spelt out of them, the administration must necessarily come to a standstill."

So, to say that the Government machinery is used is absolutely wrong. If any reference is made to U.P. I would inform the hon. Member that those of us, who went there, did not use any Government machinery. I was there. I hired a private vehicle and used it. If instances are pointed out instead of making vague allegations something could be said about them.

About the counting of votes, the Joint Committee has gone into the matter in great detail and they have given reasons. I do not think that the recommendations of the Joint Committee should be reversed.

There are four amendments. Two of the amendments are by Shri Ramavtar Shastri. He wants regionalism, communalism, casteism and other disruptive activities to be debarred. It

is being done. I would request him to refer to sections 153A and 153B of I.P.C. Now Section 153B is also being incorporated in the Representation of the people (Amendment) Bill, pending before the House. Shri Bibhuti Mishra has also moved an amendment, the first part of which says that an impartial commission should be appointed to suggest the population for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha constituencies it is the Delimitation Commission which does the delimitation work and it is already doing that.

Shri Dagaji has moved an amendment which was also in line with the amendments of Shri Ramavtar Shastri and my remarks, therefore, apply to that also. With these words I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: With your permission, I want to ask him a question.

MR CHAIRMAN: There is no question of asking him a question. The mover is Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Why this unkindest cut?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow you I will have to allow others and there will be no end to it. There is no necessity.

We should have taken up half-an-hour discussion at 6 P.M. But, I think, Mr. Vajpayee will take at least 20 minutes for his reply. Is it the pleasure of the House that time should be extended for this and we take half an-hour discussion after he concludes and we dispose of this Bill?

HON MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ध्यालियर) : सभापति जी, मुझे मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर सुन कर थोड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है। संयुक्त प्रवर समिति की जो रिपोर्टें उन के लिये सर्चिपार्षनक थी उनका हवाला दे कर उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव के कुछ मुद्दों को रद्द कर दिया, लेकिन जो सिफारिशें उन्हें पसन्द नहीं हैं उनको उन्होंने अस्वीकृत कर दिया। संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि लिस्ट सिस्टम की सभापना के बारे में विचार करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनेगी। वह समिति अभी तक नहीं बनाई गई। उस का निर्माण सरकार को करना है वहाँ मंत्री महोदय आ कर सर्चिपार्षनक देश के लिए उपयोगी नहीं है, इस तरह का मत व्यक्त करते हैं। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि जिस संयुक्त प्रवर समिति में स्वयं महोदय उपस्थित थे और सत्तारूढ दल का बहुमत था और जिस समिति ने यह सिफारिश की लिस्ट सिस्टम के बारे में, एक समिति बनाने की उस के बारे में सरकार ने अपना दिमाग बना लिया और संयुक्त प्रवर समिति की सिफारिशों का रद्दों की टोकरी में फेंक दिया।

दूसरी बात है रेडियो के बारे में—मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस बारे में राजनीतिक दलों से समझौता नहीं हो सका। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समझौते में कौन बाधक बना ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि सत्तारूढ दल ने इलैक्शन कमिश्नर द्वारा प्रस्तुत सुझाव को रद्द कर दिया, वीडियो का उपयोग किया ? कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कहा कि हम ऐसे किसी भी फार्मूले से सहमत नहीं हैं जिस में अन्य दलों को हमारे बराबर रेडियो पर टाइम दिया जाय। इस बार सुझाव कमिश्नर को यह काम था कि राजनीतिक दलों को इस बारे में विचार विनिमय के लिये बुलाता, मगर चुनाव कमिश्नर ने कोई पहल नहीं की। चुनाव के पहले राजनीतिक दलों से सलाह नहीं ली। सत्तारूढ दल रेडियो का उपयोग करने लिये करता रहा।

तीसरी बात—बाबू कमेटी को सिफारिश को यह कह कर रद्द कर दिया कि पैसा बहुत खर्च होगा....

योजना मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० बर) : आप तो अपना रेडियो चलाने वाले थे—उस का क्या हुआ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस की तैयारी जारी है। अगर आप रेडियो पर सब को बराबर समय नहीं देंगे तो हमारा अपना रेडियो मैदान में आयेगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : लेकिन आज कल तो लोग भाषण से ऊब गये हैं। जहाँ भाषण शुरू होता है, रेडियो बन्द कर देते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लता मंगेशकर का गाना भी सुनायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : लास्ट-टाइम तो उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था कि हम बी०बी०सी० शुरू कर रहे हैं—वाजपेयी ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने नहीं कहा, आप ने कहा था।

सभापति जी, क्या राजनीतिक दलों को सरकारी कोष से धन देने का सुझाव जो बाबू कमेटी ने दिया है, क्या केवल इस लिये रद्द कर दिया जायेगा कि अधिक धन देना पड़ेगा। क्या लोकतन्त्र एक सस्ती प्रक्रिया है ? क्या लोक तन्त्र को शुद्ध और स्वस्थ रखने के लिये हम कुछ धन खर्च करने में झानाकानी करेंगे ? अगर मंत्री महोदय के आंकड़े भी मान लिये जाय, मैंने जो आंकड़े दिये थे, वे उन उम्मीदवारों के बारे में थे जो अपनी जयानतें बचाने में समर्थ होंगे, लेकिन अगर उन्हीं के आंकड़े मान लें तो 8 करोड़ लोक सभा के लिये और 10 करोड़ विधान सभा के लिये खर्च होंगे। यह कोई बड़ी खर्चराशि नहीं है। अभी भी कुछ चुनाव में 22 करोड़ से अधिक पका खर्च कर रहे हैं, लोक सभा और विधान सभा के चुनावों

को मिला कर। अगर पूंजीपतियों के बंगुल से राजनीति को बनाना है और चुनाव मुद्ध करने हैं तो 18 करोड रुपये का खर्चा कोई बडा खर्चा नहीं है। देश को यह खर्च करने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। इस के अलावा अगर कोई और आपत्ति हो सकती है तो मैं समझ सकता हू। लेकिन चुनाव को ठीक रखने के लिये 18 करोड का खर्चा को अधिक खर्चा नहीं है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की भत्सीकार नहीं किया।

मुझे यह सुनकर ताज्जुब हुआ कि चुनाव आयाग को बहुसदस्यीय बनाने के सुझाव से मन्त्री महोदय सहमत नहीं है। वह यह जानते हैं कि चुनाव कमीशन का जिम्मेदारिया बढ़ो है, उसे सब सी-जुडिशियल कॅम्पेन्स भी भदा करने पडते हैं, लेकिन सदस्य एक है मैंने उसकी नियुक्ति के बारे में एक बुनियादी प्रश्न खडा किया थाकि आखिर नियुक्ति का तरीका ऐसा क्यों न होना चाहिये जिस में किसी आपत्ति को गुञ्जाइश न रहे। ऐसा हो सकता है। आखिर हम ने लोकयुक्त और लोकपाल के विधेयक में इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की सलाह से राष्ट्रपति महोदय नियुक्ति करेंगे और नियुक्ति के पहले विरोधी दल के नेता की भी राय ली जाएगी। क्या चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति के बारे में हम प्रश्न तरीका नहीं अपना सकते? हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी रिटायर्ज जज को जीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बनाने का फैसला कर सकते हैं और यह भी फैसला कर सकते हैं कि रिटायरमेंट के साथ उस को कहीं और नौकरी पर नहीं लिया जायेगा मैंने उदाहरण दिया था कि पहले जो चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर थे, वह लार्ड-सेन्ट्रली थे, फिर इलेक्शन कमीशन में आये, वहां से हटने के बाद सां-कमीशन के मेम्बर बन गये। मैं किसी व्यक्ति पर आरोप नहीं कर रहा हूँ—

मेरा नियुक्ति करने की प्रक्रिया पर मतमेंब है। अगर बहुसदस्यीय कमीशन होगा तो अपने दायित्व का ठीक तरह से पालन कर सकता है, उस के निर्णय अधिक न्यायपूर्ण हो सकते हैं और अपने बारे में भी वह जनता में अधिक विश्वास सम्पादन कर सकता है।

मुझे खेद है कि जिस भावना से वह प्रस्ताव रखा गया था, उस भावना से हमारे कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने इस पर खर्चा नहीं की। मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि यह प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के चुनाव के फले रखा गया था। हमारा सम्बन्ध पडति बदलने से है, कोई भी दल उस से लाभान्वित हो सकता है। वर्तमान पडति किसी भी दल के लिये अनुकूल साबित हो सकती है। लेकिन जब पडति वा प्रश्न आता है तो आप उदाहरण रखिये, आप आदर्श रखिये—यह बात कम से कम बारिष्ठ सदस्यों के मुह से शोधा नहीं बेती। मेरी पार्टी दूध की धुली है यह मैं दावा नहीं करता, लेकिन आज की प्रक्रिया ऐसी है कि जिस में हर पार्टी को ऐसे कर्म करने पडते हैं जो आपत्तिजनक हैं, जो लोकतन्त्र की गवा को दूषित करते हैं। उस में मैं आदर्श रखू, आप आदर्श रखे, यह प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न है प्रणाली का—अगर प्रणाली बदल दी जायगी तो सभी राजनीतिक दलों के लिये उस में से अच्छे ढंग से आचरण करने के रास्ते खुलेंगे।

अभी मैं सुन रहा था एक माननीय सदस्य यहां बंटे हुए हैं, सुजुग हैं, वह पत्राच से जुन कर आये हैं, वह निराधार और भारतसपूर्ण आरोप भारतीय जन सच पर लगा रहे है— भारतीय जनसच ने उत्तर प्रदेश में मुस्लिम लीग को पैसा दिया। मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुनीती दी थी कि आप अपना आरोप साबित कीजिये, अगर आप साबित कर दे तो मैं लोक सभा से इस्तीफा देने को तैयार हूँ। क्या आप यह आरोप साबित कर सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हू कि एक कनेटी बनाई जाये—इस



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हाउस की—जो इस आरोप की जांच कर। चुनाव में बाहर बातें करना मैं समझ सकता हूँ, मगर चुनाव समाप्त हो गये, चुनाव के परिणाम आ गये, आप विजय के मद में भ्रत ड़िये, मंदन में खड़े हो कर इस तरह के आरोप लगाना अनैतिकता है और अगर आप में शक है, आप के पास प्रमाण है तो आप साबित करिये जिन्होंने केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिल कर सरकार बनाई व हम पर आरोप लगाते हैं—मुस्लिम लीग के साथ गठबंधन करने का। किसी के साथ सरकार बनाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, मगर यह आरोप के रूप में कहा जाता है और वे आरोप लगाने हैं जो यह पाप कर चुके हैं। वह इस लिये नहीं कि आरोप सही है बल्कि अपने पाप को धोने के लिये उम पर पर्दा डालने के लिये दूसरी पर आरोप लगाते हैं।

मैंने अपने भाषण में इस प्रस्ताव को दलगत राजनीति का रंग देने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया। चुनाव में अनियमितताये होती है, वे किसी भी दल के भाग में बाधक बन सकती है। हम चाहते हैं कि अनियमितताये न हों, चुनाव का प्रबन्ध ऐसा होना चाहिये कि किसी को अगुनी उठाने का अवसर नहीं मिलना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ सहारनपुर चुनाव क्षेत्र में गिनती हो रही है, ता, यह बात सच है कि मुस्लिम लीग का उम्मीदवार 400 वोटों से आगे था, बिजनी चनी गई और जब बाद में बिजनी आई . . .

श्री डॉ० पी० बर : तो बिजनी गिरी होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वह बिजनी गिरी मुस्लिम लीग पर। आप बिजनी से भी जाते हैं और गिरा भी देते हैं। परिणाम यह हुआ कि मुस्लिम लीग का उम्मीदवार हारा हुआ घोषित कर दिया गया।

श्री हमारे उडीसा के मेम्बर बतला रहे थे—वह मुख्य मंत्री के क्षेत्र में क्या हुआ,

वहाँ भी बिजनी गिरी। यह बिजनी विरोधी दलों पर गिरती है—यह रहस्य समझ में नहीं आता है

सभापति महोदय बिजनी पहचानती होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर इस तरहकी शिकायतें आती हैं तो उन्हें यह कह कर रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता कि चुनाव में हाजिर इम लिये शिकायत कर रहे हैं। सबमें पहले मुस्लिम लीग के नेता ने सदन में कहा, उन के बाद माहनी साहब ने कहा, जब इम माननीय सदन के दो माननीय सदस्य इम तरह की बातें कहते हैं तो मैं उम का अनुमान नहीं कर सकता, मुझे उस का नोटिस लेना पड़ता है और मैं चहूँगा कि सताब्द दल के सदस्य उसका नोटिस लें। अगर इत तरह की अनियमितताये हानी हैं तो उन की जांच होनी चाहिये। लोकतन्त्र में जीविन रखना है, उम तो सब बनाना है तन्त्री बनाना है, लोक तन्त्र तब तब नहीं चलेगा जब तक चुनाव सभ्य स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष नहीं होंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रस्ताव को विधि मंत्री स्वीकार कर लें, यदि नहीं करते हैं, तो मैं सदन से कहूँगा कि मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें। धन्यवाद।

MR CHAIRMAN: First, I will have to put the amendments to the vote of the House. There are amendments by Shri Ramavtar Shastri. He is not here. Even then, the amendments will have to be put to vote.

I now put Amendment Nos 1 and 3 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is also an amendment moved by Shri Bibbuti Mishra, No 4.

श्री विभूति बिष (बोलीहार) : मेरे सभोवन कऱ रिप्ट कऱ मान लीजिए । मै हसे बापस लेता हू ।

MR CHAIRMAN He is withdrawing the amendment

*Amendment No 4, was, by leave withdrawn*

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I take the Resolution of Mr Vajpayee

Mr Vajpayee are you withdrawing the Resolution after the spirit in which it has been considered?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE After the unsatisfactory reply of the hon Minister there is no question of withdrawing the Resolution

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"This House expresses concern over the growing influence of money-power and abuse of official machinery in elections and in order to ensure free and fair elections directs the Government that—

- (i) recognised political parties be given election grants as recommended by the Wanchoo Committee;
- (ii) recommendations of the Joint Committee on Amendments to Election Law regarding equal radio-time for recognised political parties, making of Election Commission a multi-member body reducing voting age to 18 years, and examination by high-power Committee of feasibility of adopting List System, be implemented;
- (iii) Ministers be prohibited from using official machinery such as aircrafts, helicopters, vehicles and other facilities except on terms of parity with other recognised political parties; and

(iv) counting of votes be conducted booth-wise"

*The motion was negatived*

18.15 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

MR CHAIRMAN We now take up the next Resolution

Shri Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये (बक) : मै प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ

This House is of opinion that the Government should recast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production in such a way that—

- (a) essential articles of consumption sell at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits,
- (b) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;
- (c) fluctuations in foodgrain prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;
- (d) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugar-cane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;
- (e) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise, and
- (f) fertilisers shall be made available to the Kisans with land holdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates and the irrigation rates shall be reduced by 25 per cent"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue next time.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION IN ORDER  
TO LOWER THE VOTING AGE

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Half-an-hour Discussion.

Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

The spirit of what you are going to say was discussed earlier. So, you be brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). Our contention is that they might accept it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior). An ally of the ruling party!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Teltcheri). Before going into the details of the matter, I would make a request to the hon. Minister not to give another evasive reply to this question because in August 1972 I myself had raised this question in the House by way of Half-An-Hour Discussion. As it is known to you, half-an-hour discussions are raised when Ministers give evasive answers. To a question whether there was any proposal before the Government to reduce the voting age, the Minister had answered that such proposals were under consideration, and when an half-an-hour discussion was raised, again the hon. Minister gave the same reply, a very brief but the same reply. But I would like to tell him that, in 1971, when his party faced the electorate in this country, they had made a promise that they would reduce the voting age to 18. You may remember, in 1967 when his party had been reduced to a minority in nine States in the country, analysing the election results the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, said that one of the several reasons

for the defeat of the Congress was the disenchantment of young people and they would try to do something to rectify this. In 1971 they got, as they always put it, the massive support of the young people. And those young people who supported them naturally expected that they would be given a right to have a say in the future of the country. But that has been denied.

To reject one of the arguments put forward by Mr. Vajpayee, the hon. Minister had quoted the recommendation of a Joint Committee on amendments to Election Commission. He had quoted the recommendation to reject Mr. Vajpayee's proposal. But the same Committee has recommended

‘Having considered both the above viewpoints, the Committee decided that the voting age should be reduced from 21 to 18 years’

The Committee, therefore, recommended that article 326 of the Constitution might be amended accordingly. I would just ask him whether he is ready to accept that proposal of the Committee, because that Committee's recommendation was cited as something holy to reject Mr. Vajpayee's proposal.

Then the petitions Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha also had recommended that voting right should be given at the age of 18.

I had been hearing the discussion which was taking place in the House on Mr. Vajpayee's Resolution when this point was also raised. Several members said that something very dangerous would happen if people were allowed to vote at the age of 18. It has been said that they are students at that age, they will not be able to study and all that. My hon. friend, Mr. Daga, has pointed out that at the age of 18, they are students and their studies would be affected.

What is the percentage of such students in the country? It is very small. Even after 25 years of independence, most of the people do not have the fortune of being in the schools upto the age of 18. So, don't worry about the students. The question today is whether you are going to accept certain realities which have been accepted more or less the world over. That is, the young people today want a greater say. They want to have a greater say on all matters, they want to have a direct participation and they do not want any more to be treated in a patronising manner. And when the Government say that young people are behaving in an irresponsible manner this is one of the ways by which you can share your responsibility with the young people. You can take them into confidence and you can give them certain right and you have also to accept the fact that in the present age, due to technological developments, due to spread of mass media, communications, etc., the young people today are not like the young people of the olden days; they are more enlightened, more educated, more conscious of their right and they want that their right should be accepted.

I will not make a long speech. We often cite the example of Britain, the Mother of Parliaments. In Britain two elections were held, that is, the recent election and the election before, on the basis of 18-year voting right. In the United States 18-year voting right has been granted. Our two neighbours, Bangladesh (where conditions are more or less similar to ours), and Ceylon have granted 18-year voting right.

I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. He was whispering to me that more or less the same answer I will get. I want to tell you of one thing. If you are today denying it, it is not like the denial of 1972. 'There is a different' context and meaning. Now the Election

Commission is in the midst of delimitation. They have appointed Committees and work is going on. If your intention is not to bluff young people, if your intention is that you will consider and do something, this is the time for you to grant voting rights. If you want it after a year or so, it is not practical for you to implement it in 1976. So, I will take it, if he denies now or if he says, it is under consideration, or many things are to be discussed, I would beg to submit to him, that it is not as an academic matter that I am raising this thing. If you say like that, you should remember, by that statement you are completing the betrayal of the young people which you have been doing for the last few years. I think it will not be pardoned and I would like to strike a note of warning, that there is going to be a very powerful united movement of the young people in this country which will be massive, which will be militant, they will adopt whichever course they may like for achieving this right before the 1976 elections.

So, taking all these into account, I would request the hon. Minister to say 'yes' or 'no'; let us be quite clear about it.

श्री मन्मथ चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, युवक स्वभाव से आदर्शवादी होता है और वह न्याय का हिमायती होता है। जो बातें आप की जोइंट कमेटी ने तय कर ली हैं और इलेक्शन कमीशन ने उस को बारबर टालने की कोशिश की है, तो जो युवक का हौसला उभरा है, उन के दिमाग में नई बात आयी है, आप दे दें तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो ले लेंगे। अच्छा हो आप कह दीजिए, नहीं तो अधिकार वह मांग लेंगे। तो शोभा इस में होगी कि हां कह दें या कुछ टाइम दे दें। अगर मना कर देंगे तो दुनिया के तमाम लोग कहेंगे कि हमारे जवानों की जो इच्छायें उभरी हैं और विद्यार्थी लोकतन्त्र में हिस्सा लेना चाहते हैं और न्याय की हिमायती करना

चाहते हैं, उस बात को आप क्यों रोकना चाहते हैं। यह देश में बडती हुई बात है, और आप ने रोक दिया तो वह भागे भा जायगे। अच्छा होगा आप वह द कि हम कर देने जल्दी से जल्दी। मना मत करना।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी, आप मेरी भी एक शका का जवाब दे दे अपने जवाब में और वह यह कि यदि एक युवक सेना में भर्ती होकर 18 साल की उम्र में देश के लिये कुर्बान हो सकता है, यदि वह शादी कर के 18 साल की उम्र में पिन भी हो सकता है कानून को दृष्टि से, तो क्या वह मतदाता ही हो सकता ? आप को इस के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

विधि म्याग और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) . सभापति महोदय सब से पहले प्रस्तावक महोदय न जो बात कही उन्हें एक गलतफहमी है उस को में दूर करना चाहता हूँ। उन्हो ने कहा है कि डी-लिमिटेशन कमीशन अभी काम कर रहा है और यह ऐसा अवसर है जब शासन का अपना निर्णय कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि कास्टीट्यूट्रीय का डी-लिमिटेशन हो गया व. हो जाने के बाद अगर फंसस हुआ तो 1976 के चुनाव में गड़बड़ी होगी हो नहीं सकेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डीलिमिटेशन बोटस की सख्या पर डिपेंड नहीं करता, बल्कि वह जनसख्या पर मन्हसर है। आज जो डीलिमिटेशन कमीशन कर रहा जो क नू. दोनो सदनों ने बनाया है उस में जो डीलिमिटेशन होगा वह पोपुलेशन जनसख्या के आधार पर होगा। उस में युवक भी रहेगे बच्चे भी रहेगे बूढ़े भी रहेगे फिर सब ल आयगा बोटर्स लिस्ट का कि बोटर कौन है। इस के लिए जौइंट कमेटी ने एक व्यवस्था की है। अभी यह होता था साल में पहली जनवरी एसी तारीख था, जिसके आधार पर सारी बोटर्स लिस्ट बनाई जाती थी। अब जो बिल है उसमें सुझाव है साल में पहली जनवरी पहली अप्रैल पहली जुलाई और पहली सितम्बर सब लिफाइन डेट होगी जिस के आधार पर मेसा बोटर्स लिस्ट बदली जायगी। तो अगर

शासन ने आज यह फैसला लिया था आज नहीं कुछ समय बाद लिया तो जिस समय लेगा उस के बाद में जो भी पहली तारीख इन चार में से आयगी उस के आधार पर मतदाता सूचियों में परिवर्तन हो जायगा और उस के बाद जो चुनाव होंगे वह उसी आधार पर होंगे इसलिये इस बिना के ऊपर कोई मन में शुबहा रखना ठीक नहीं है कि डीलिमिटेशन होने के बाद अगर शासन ने निर्णय लिया तो यह बान नहीं हो सकेगी।

अब रही बात यह कि शासन इस के बारे में क्या फैसला कर रहा है ? यह बात जैसा मैं ने पहले भी जवाब में कहा था और पहले 1972 में आधे घंटे की चर्चा में जो कहा था वही परिस्थिति आज है। बान सही है आप ने जो बात कही उस को मैं बिल्कुल मानता हूँ स्वीकार करता हूँ जो ड गा जी ने कहा और माननीय चन्द्रपन ने कहा उन सब को मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ और व्यक्तिगत रूप से एक कदम आगे जाता हूँ। पर जब करना होता तो कुछ कठिनाइया होती है उनको हल करना पड़ता है। बिना उन को हल किये कोई फैसला कर लेना कोई अकलमन्दी की बात नहीं है।

यह बात मही हूँ जैसा अभी कहा गया कि कुछ देशों ने ब गला दश और सीलोन ने 18 साल की उम्र के लोगों को वोट देने का अधिकार दे दिया है। यह भी ठीक है कि यू० के० और यू० एस० २० में भी दिय गया है। पर यह बात न भले कि यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० में 100 साल बाद यह अधिकार आया। अगर इस आधार पर हम यह ही कह सकते कि हम भी 100 साल बाद देंगे बल्कि हम को तीज चलन पड़ेगा। यू० के० में लैडी कमेटी को बनाई गई थी 1965 में उसने अपनी सिफारिश दी उस के बाद स्पीकर्स कानफरेंस ने 1968 में रिफरेंडम दिये उस के बाद यू० के० ने 18 साल से ऊपर बालो को वोट देने का अधिकार दिया था। यही प्रक्रिया यू० एस० ए० की भी है। हमारे

यहाँ मैं सन इस पर विचार कर रहा हूँ उसमें क्या क्या बातें आयेंगी जिन को इम्प्लीमेंट करना है उनसे राय ली है उन्होंने अपनी राय दी है। जो करना है उन सब पर विचार कर के उस के ऊपर फैसला किया जायगा।

मैंने जो कहा मैं आप से एक कदम आगे हूँ मैं इस भावना को मानता हूँ और व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस से सहमत हूँ कि ऐसा होना चाहिये। पर मैंने जैसा कहा कि कठिनाइयाँ हैं और जब तक उन को हल न कर लिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय . कठिनाइयाँ किस स्वरूप में हैं ? कानूनी या व्यावहारिक ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जी नहीं। कानूनी तो इतनी है कि सिर्फ़, आर्टिकल 326 को अमल करना पड़ेगा। और बाकी उन को अमल में लाने के लिये क्या क्या करना होगा यह देखना है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN We can understand that if the hon. Minister will tell us that the difficulties which the Government is facing now will be overcome before 1976.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: As I have already said, the hon Member had expressed a doubt that if a decision were taken later after the delimitation ..

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: I am convinced of that point So, let him not repeat it Will he take a decision before 1976? That is my simple question

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY It would not be proper for me to make that commitment, but I say that Government are actively considering this matter and a decision would be taken as soon as the difficulties are solved.

MR CHAIRMAN: So, he says that it is capable of being taken before?  
18.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 18, 1974/Phalguna 27, 1895 (Saka)*