

Fifth Series, Vol. XLIII, No. 10

Friday, August 2, 1974
Sravana 11, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



पार्लियामेंट बिल्डिंग

4(7) 3
612 8

(Vol. XLIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2. 00

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 10—Friday, August 2, 1974/Sravana 11, 1896 (Saka).

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 181, 182, 184, 185 and 188 to 190 1—30

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 183, 186, 187 and 191 to 200 30—41

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1373 to 1381, 1383 to 1404, 1406 to 1440,
1442 to 1456, 1458 to 1461,
1463 to 1471 and 1473 to 1482. 41—140

Question of Privilege—

Affidavit filed by Shri C.R. Das Gupta of I. O. C. before the Pipe-
lines Inquiry Commission. 141—42

Papers Laid on the Table— 142—45

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance
Reported Sale of granulated mud as fertiliser in Punjab. 145—64

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit—

Tenth Report—*presented*. 164

Business of the House—

Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah 164—84

Re. Atrocities on Harijans 185

Companies (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider, as reported by the Joint Committee

Shri H.R. Gokhale 185—92

Shri D.K. Panda 192—95

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-third Report—*presented* 196

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

1375 LS—1.

Resolution *Re.* Fresh Elections to Lok Sabha—

COLUMNS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Shri Samar Guha | 199—208 |
| Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad | 208—17 |
| Shri K.M. Madhukar | 217—23 |
| Shri H.K.L. Bhagat | 223—26 |
| Shri Jagannathrao Joshi | 226—32 |
| Shri N.K.P. Salve | 232—36 |
| Shri J. Matha Gowder | 237—39 |
| Shri D. N. Tiwary | 239—43 |
| Shri Madhu Limaye | 243—45 |
| Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah | 246—47 |
| Shri Ranabahadur Singh | 248—49 |
| Shri Narsingh Narain Pandey | 249—52 |
| Shri Janeshwar Misra | 253—58 |
| Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra | 259—61 |
| Shri P.G. Mavalankar | 261—64 |
| Shri R. S. Pandey | 264—65 |
| Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi | 266—68 |
| Shri Shankar Dev | 268—70 |
| Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit | 270—81 |

Statement *Re.* Reported Refusal by Banks to accept Hundred Rupee .
Currency Notes—

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan | 282 |
|-------------------------|-----|

Resolution *Re.* Agricultural Labour—

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Shri Gadadhar Saha | 288 |
|--------------------|-----|

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday August 2, 1974/Sravana 11,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन भावर में व्यवस्था नहीं होती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : और कोई प्रक्रिया नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि मैं इसी समय इसको उठाऊँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एलाउ नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किस रूल के तहत आप अस्वीकार कर रहे हैं । मेरे पास आपके सचिवालय से पांच चिट्ठियाँ आई हुई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं इसको एलाउ नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस रूल के तहत मेरे इस प्रश्न को आपने डिसएलाउ किया है । मुझे यह पत्र आया है :

"Starred Question Diary No. 2697 for 9th August, 1974, regarding threat by Coca Cola Export Corporation not to comply with Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

I am directed to state that it has not been found possible to admit your question noted above."

कोई कारण नहीं दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एलाउ नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किस नियम के तहत मेरे प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को आप स्वीकार नहीं कर रहे हैं । मनमाने ढंग से नहीं चल सकता है । नियम 41 के तहत अगर आप नहीं स्वीकार करना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप की बात मान सकता हूँ । यह चीज मैं मानने वाला नहीं हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे इस के बारे में लिखिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस नियम के तहत आप मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को अस्वीकार कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक कन्वेंशन और प्रेक्टिस बनी हुई है जिस को हम फालो करते आए हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : किस समय मैं इस सवाल को उठाऊँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरे सेक्रेटेरिएट से सम्बन्धित है । इसके बारे में मुझे चिट्ठी लिखिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे अधिकारों का यह सवाल है। सदन की कार्रवाई से इसका सम्बन्ध है। आप कोई समय निर्धारित करें। मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख कर बताऊंगा मुझे आप लिख कर भेजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज सवेरे दस बजे से पहले लिख कर दिया है। आप देखते नहीं तो मैं क्या करूँ। दस दस दिन होने के बाद आप नोटिसिस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं। बिना कारण पांच मेरे क्वेश्चन डिसएलाऊ किए हैं। आप समय बताए जब मैं इसको उठा सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख कर बताऊंगा। आप मुझे लिखिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बिल्कुल अनुचित कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। नियमों के अनुसार आप चलिए। मुझे आप समय बता दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाद में इजाजत दोगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। जो लिखा है उसको पढ़ कर और देख कर बताऊंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : वाकायदा नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बताऊंगा तो फिर देखोगे।

Lock-out in Indian Airlines

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

(a) whether Lock-out order on Indian Airlines is still operative;

(b) whether improvements in matters of administration, earnings and flight services of Indian Airlines have been achieved during the period of lock-out; and

(c) the conditions visualised by Government for withdrawal of the lock-out in Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHL-SHI): (a) The lock-out has been lifted in respect of all employees except 15 employees including some office bearers of the Air Corporations' Employees' Union.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a noticeable improvement in the standard of discipline and attendance. The expenditure on over-time for 1973-74 has been brought down from the budget amount of Rs. 382 lakhs to Rs. 264 lakhs and in 1974-75 it is expected that the expenditure will be further reduced to approximately Rs. 30 lakhs. The on-time performance of the Airlines has improved from 45.16 per cent for the calendar year 1973 to 64.77 per cent for the first five months of 1974. The number of night stops in the case of flying crew has been reduced from 35 per day before the lock-out to 12 per day after the 18th March, 1974 and this is expected to result in a saving of approximately Rs. 1 crore during the current financial year.

The management has of its own accord set up an Organisation System Group to study in depth current practices and procedures and recommend improvements to achieve optimum utilisation of resources.

All employees are cooperating in these measures to improve the functioning of the Airlines.

The financial position of the Corporation would have shown considerable improvement but for the steep rise in the price of aviation fuel over which the Airline has no control.

(c) The lock-out in respect of the remaining 15 employees will be lifted as soon as they give individual undertakings as other employees have done, or when the Air Corporations Union reaches a settlement with the Management.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Before I ask my supplementary I want to state that this question would have been answered in the normal course by Shri Raj Bahadur. As we all know he met with an accident. I wish him very quick recovery and I hope this House will join me in my good wishes to Shri Raj Bahadur.

It is stated in the reply that the lock-out has been lifted in respect of all employees except 15 employees including some office bearers of the Air Corporations Employees Union. This is an unprecedented reply of an unprecedented action of having lock-out only for 15 individuals. This is as unprecedented as the national emergency continuing when the war has ended only for being utilized to invoke the DIR. Similarly, they say there is no lock-out. But the term that has been used by Shri Lal, Chairman-cum-Managing Director in a recent IATA Conference at Geneva was "technical lock-out. But the term that has been is no lock-out. I want to know from the hon. Minister, under which provision of the Industrial Disputes Act lock-out has been declared for individual employees. One can understand lock-out for the whole industrial concern or for a certain department. But this lock-out for individual employees is an innovation, a travesty of truth. There has been no record anywhere in the whole industrial disputes of our country of lock-outs for indi-

viduals. Therefore, I want to know according to which rule and provisions of the statute, namely, the Industrial Disputes Act, individual lock-out is permissible. Secondly, I want to know whether certain rules have been made, changing the service conditions and service rules, so far as IAC employees are concerned, without having any notification in the Gazette, and also without the permission of the Central Government. Thirdly, I want to know whether it is a fact that when Shri Lal attended the IATA Conference in Geneva he was told by other organisations that because of the lock-out in IAC they are not able to encourage tourists to come to India.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Because the agreement with ACEU has not been concluded, technically the lock-out is still there...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I hope, the hon. Members will have a little patience to listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: They do not spare anybody. At least, they should have some patience when she is replying.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Technically, the lock-out is there. There were six unions and two associations and agreement had been concluded by 18th March, 1973, with almost all of them except 15 persons of ACEU. Out of these 15 persons, some are sick, some have left the country and some of them have agreed to except 3 office-bearers who have not agreed to. To bring back normalcy in the operations, it was thought whether an undertaking should be taken from individual workers because many of them were willing to give the undertaking and the unions also by themselves were willing to give the undertaking. As it was convenient, the undertaking was taken to bring back normalcy in the operations.

As the hon. Members know, the Industrial Disputes Act has got to be amended. It is a very old Act. There

are no provisions in many cases where actually the whole thing comes to a standstill... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down and listen to her. Why do you lose patience? Mr. Samar Guha, you have got second supplementary and you can get further information by way of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She says, the Act is going to be amended. It has not yet been amended... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very bad habit. You do not have any patience. You are mature people. Please listen to her reply.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The whole procedure started right from 10th December, and the agreements were concluded with different unions except with this union as a result of which, technically, the lock-out has not been lifted.

As the hon. Members know, the performance of the Indian Airlines has improved; the punctuality has improved; the service conditions have improved—a lot of things have improved.

The second question that he raised was that service conditions have changed. In the I.C.S., the service conditions and rules are oftentimes formed or based on the basis of an agreement. Now, the service conditions have been changed without any prejudice to the service of workers.

Thirdly, he said that the Chairman of I.A.C., Mr. Lal, attended the Geneva Conference. It is not a correct information. He never attended the Geneva Conference.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order during Question Hour. You ask your supplementary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of information. Whether the Government can act on supposition that an Act will be amended and, till it is not amended, whether any act done by the Government is illegal or not. The hon. Minister said, on supposition that the Act may be amended and she tried to justify the lock-out technically.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to give my legal opinion on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: She said it. Now, I draw your attention to another statement made by her.

According to the statute, if a service rule is changed, prior permission of the Central Government has to be taken and the notification has to be gazetted. But, here, neither the prior permission has been taken nor the notification notifying the change in the service rule has yet been gazetted. Yet, all those who joined have been compelled to sign an undertaking to abide by the new service conditions rules.

I want to know a clarification as to under what rule this is done and whether it does not tantamount to a violation of the service rule as has been outlined in the statute, i.e., the Indian Airlines Act.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I must make it clear and I never said it that this undertaking has been taken from the individual workers on the supposition or on the presumption that the law is going to be amended. The hon. Member is mistaken if he has tried to interpret it that way. There are a few lacunae or loopholes in the Act. Some conventions, some usages and customs were there....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In India there is no precedent.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Therefore, on the basis of this, an agreement was arrived at between the individual and also with the Union.

The second thing he mentioned is about prejudice to the service conditions. As I said earlier and I also say it again emphatically, there is no prejudice to the existing service condition.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please allow me one supplementary. It is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You asked a supplementary. What else were you doing?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It was not a supplementary. It was only a clarification that I asked.

MR. SPEAKER: You have a right to ask another question. Why this clarification, this and that and dodging the rule? When you have got a second chance, you avail of it. But I allow you with a promise from you not to do this in future.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister...

श्री टी० सोहनलाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के मना करने पर भी माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। अगर उन्होंने अपनी आदत न सुधारी, तो उन को नहीं बोलने दिया जायेगा। हम उन को नहीं बोलने देंगे। आखिर यह सभा कायदे-कानून से चलती है। क्या उन के लिए कोई कायदा-कानून नहीं है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should finish in half a minute.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: He has already taken 20 minutes. Still he has another supplementary... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I have made it very clear that no chance will be given under the guise of clarification, opinion, this and that. When a member has already asked one question, he has a chance for a supplementary. Why should he then dodge the rule under this and that? I am really very much surprised. As he says that this is his last question and has given a promise for the future that he will not do it, I have allowed him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Thank you, Sir.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that under the pretext of a technical lock-out, services of many employees have been terminated, many have been suspended and disciplinary action has been taken against many. If so, I want to know the number of persons suspended and the number of persons whose services have been terminated.

Also I want to know whether it is a fact that under the pretext of lock-out, catering, transport and some other services have been diverted to private agencies including stores, all having a revenue aspect for the Indian Airlines. If it is so what are the facts in this regard?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Certain systems were changed. Shift system has been introduced. The number of hours they were required to work and also the overtime system was changed in pursuance of certain action taken by the management. That was also in pursuance of the agreement entered into by the Union with the management. The management has got the right of making maximum

utilisation of the manpower available and regulating the service conditions of these people so that it may bring about maximum production. When certain people are not amenable to this discipline, disciplinary action is taken. It is only keeping in view the overall production and maximum utilisation of manpower and to bring about efficiency of the whole operation that these things have been done. I will give the number shortly of the cases where disciplinary action has been taken.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि अभी लाक आउट है और अभी आप के वक़्त बाहर हैं और फिर एक स्लिप मिस्टम चलाया जा रहा है जिस की वजह से आज ऐसी स्थिति पैदा है कि विलायत जाने वाले या जापान जाने वाले जितने पायलट्स हैं वे और उनका एसोसिएशन ने हड़ताल करने की धमकी दे रहे हैं, माननीय मंत्री जो इस के लिए क्या कर्तव्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

डॉ० सरोजिनी महिषी : यह टेक्निकल लाक आउट इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में है और उस में भी सिर्फ टेक्निकल में है। 15 आदमी बाहर हैं इस में। उन 15 आदमियों में से दो चार बीमार हैं दो चार देश छोड़ कर गए हैं, एक एयर होस्टेस शादी कर के चली गई है। ऐसे ही लोग हैं। तीन आफिम बेयरर्स हैं जो प्रीमियंट पर तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं लेकिन जिन्होंने अगले साल के लिए चार्टर्ड डिमांड दे भी दी है यूनियन की तरफ से। इसलिए आप समझ सकते हैं कि काम तो कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह जो स्लिप मिस्टम की उन्होंने कही वह इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में

नहीं है वह एयर इंडिया में है। वहां कल से स्लिप सिस्टम जारी हो गया है। उस के नतीजे पर अभी डोटेल्स में नहीं पहुंचे हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है ये दोनों प्रलग चीजें हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the course of her long reply, the hon. Minister did admit that there were certain loopholes and so on. I have not taken advantage of the loopholes nor am I trying to plug them. But the question is so simple. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, lock-out is declared or other action is taken. In this particular case, lock-out was declared, I am not concerned with the question whether it was with regard to the technical people or the non-technical people. How could it be declared on individuals? Even after the agreement was reached and so on, three office-bearers have not been taken as yet. I would like to know under what particular law of the land, this lock-out was declared and in what circumstances, those three people have been kept out of employment. Will the entire matter be referred to an impartial commission to justify whether this lock-out was right or wrong?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: As I explained earlier, the lock-out was declared when the unions did not accept a certain change in the shift-system and other things introduced by the management in order to bring about optimum efficiency in the operations. Later on, of course, some workers in the unions were willing to come back. They thought that it was a punishment on them, and, therefore, they were willing to come back, and most of them did come back. Even though technically the lock-out was supposed to be there, they did come back.

The hon. Member knows that there are certain usages and conventions also that creep in in every law.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that she has a doctorate in law.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Customs and usages are more powerful than the scriptures. Therefore, certain things have crept into this also. The hon. Member should know that usages and customs are more powerful than the law itself.

Occupancy of Government Hotels by Foreign Tourists

*182. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who stayed in Government owned hotels during the last year and the total amount of foreign exchange earned from them; and

(b) how does it compare with the total number of persons who stayed in these hotels during the same period and the total income of these hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION): DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: (a and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking— information about number of foreign tourists who stayed there, total income, foreign exchange earnings during 1973-74

| Total No. of persons who stayed in India Tourism Development Corporation hotels | No. of foreign tourists | Total income | Total amount of foreign exchanged earned directly |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|---|
| 224660. | 109382 | 779.86* | 124.63** |

(Rupees in lakhs)

* The figure is provisional and subject to Audit.

** This figure does not include the business given by Travel Agents and payments received in Indian Rupees from exempted categories of foreigners.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: According to the statement, the Indian occupants are more than the foreign tourists in these hotels. It is very clear therefore that the Indians are spending the black money and staying there at the companies, expenditure thus evading tax. Will the Government, therefore, see that these hotels are occupied only by foreigners?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The total number of guests is about 2.25 lakhs, and the number of foreign tourists was 109382. As the hon. Member knows, no distinction can be made between the Indians and the foreigners as such, when payment is made by both of them. The only restriction that has been introduced now is that in the hotels, the foreigners or foreign tour-

ists are required to make their payment compulsorily in foreign exchange except the exempted categories who are not required to make their payment in foreign exchange.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: In view of the low occupancy by foreign tourists, will Government stop the further construction of five star hotels?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Government have already stopped the construction of the five star hotels. During this Plan, no five star hotel is going to be constructed except the expansion of the two hotels which are already under construction, namely the Akbar Hotel in Delhi and the Hotel Ashoka in Bangalore.

श्री सरजू पांडे : कह जो सरकार ने टरिस्ट्स को फैसिलिटी प्रोवाइड की है इस में आठवे नम्बर पर यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany, Yugoslavia, Nordic countries and Bulgaria for the abolition of visas for stay up to 90 days".

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती कि दूसरे सभी देशों को यही सुविधा प्रदान की जाय जो इन देशों के लिए है ? 90 दिनों का विजा एम्प्लमन्ट इन देशों के लिए है तो यह और देशों के लिए क्यों नहीं करते ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is more or less on the basis of a bilateral agreement between the two countries.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is evident from the statement that more Indians than foreigners are occupying these hotels. Recently there was a report that Government has given sanction for the construction of about 106 private hotels to parties including some foreign firms in the country on the pretext of pressure of foreign tourists. It is very clear from the statement that there is no pressure of foreign tourists coming to India. In the light of this fact that more Indians are occupying these five star hotels, will Government withdraw the permission given to private parties to construct five star hotels?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Those hotels which are already under construction will continue to be there. More or less the policy adopted by Government during this Plan is not to construct or encourage the construction of five star hotels. I have made that very clear.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Only recently a report has appeared that licences for 106 hotels have been given to parties including Indian Tobacco and other big firms. It is stated that this is because of the pressure of foreign tourists.....

MR. SPEAKER: He goes on repeating the same thing.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are no foreign tourists coming. The Minister should not think that she is too clever. She is evading answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. She has already replied to that question about five star hotels.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I can produce the report.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The hon. Member is asking about five star hotels. Government are not, as I said; encouraging the construction of such hotels in the private sector or the public sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Suddenly you get up and make an allegation without listening to the answer. Some common courtesies should be observed.

SHRI N. K. P. Salve: Have Government made any study and projected the increase in the tourist traffic in the next five years tourist traffic which would seek the conveniences and facilities in five star hotels? If they have projected such increased tourist traffic and Government are not going to construct five star hotels is it Government's policy to allow five star hotel construction only in the private sector so that the entire foreign exchange transaction which goes on surreptitiously goes into the hands of the private sector?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Those hotels which are already approved or which are under construction will continue to be in that category. Secondly unless the Classification

Committee goes into all these hotels and checks, the categorisation cannot be done. Therefore you cannot exactly say whether it will be a five star or four star hotel. Sometimes it comes down to the four star level when it is being maintained by certain companies or parties; when it is managed by Government also it sometimes comes down to four star, and sometimes to three star also.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I seek your protection from the gracious lady.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give protection only to the gracious lady.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If you do not, I do not have the ghost of a chance. Have they projected....

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: The hon. Member should know that Government have stated that they are not going to construct or encourage the construction of five star hotels. 'Encourage' means in the private sector. Government are not going to do that except those which are already approved or which are under construction.

The hon. member should know that tourists who come from the western and American countries prefer to stay in three star hotels. The number of those who want stay in five star hotels is coming down. They expect clean accommodation and good food. Sometimes they do not even want food in the hotels. Therefore one has to go in for the lower categories of hotels.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में काफ़ी स्पर्धा है और दूसरे देश यह प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में विमान यात्रा बन्द हो चुकी है, लाक-आउट की वजह से । क्या इस का असर विदेशी पर्यटकों के यहां आने पर हुआ है ?

डा० सरोजिनी माहिषी : माननीय सदस्य श्री समरमुह जी ने भी यही सवाल पूछा था और अब श्री मधु लिमये जी ने भी पूछा है । आप की यह सूचना गलत है । हम ने आने से पहले भी कई ट्रेवल एजेंट्स से इस के बारे में पूछताछ की है, लेकिन कोई ऐसा नहीं समझते हैं कि इधर लाक-आउट है और एअर-लाइन्स का आपरेशन बन्द हुआ है ।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: In view of the fact that South Indian hotels are providing good food at a reasonable price has the Government any proposal to encourage them?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: There is no such thing as South Indian or North Indian; there is only vegetarian and non-vegetarian food. Both are being encouraged.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्तव्य में भारतीय तथा विदेशी कितने रहते हैं, इसकी संख्या दी गई है, किन्तु इन भारतीयों में सरकारी अधिकारी तथा मंत्रियों का प्रतिशत कितना रहता है ? यदि आप यह प्रतिशत बता सकते हैं तब इस प्रश्न का असली लाभ हो सकता है ?

डा० सरोजिनी माहिषी : इसका हिसाब अभी तक नहीं हुआ है ।

Construction of Terminal Building at Civil Aerodrome Ahmedabad.

*184. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for constructing a terminal building and providing other facilities and equipment at the civil aerodrome, Ahmedabad has already been prepared; and

(b) whether the said project will be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The terminal building at Ahmedabad has recently been renovated and expanded. A wapon has been constructed and work on strengthening a portion of the secondary runway and the link taxi track will be completed shortly. Essential terminal facilities and navigational approach and landing aids already exist.

During the Fifth Plan period to meet the expanding traffic requirements, it is proposed to construct a new terminal building and associated apron and taxi track. It is also proposed to further strengthen other facilities and equipment at the airport.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While I am glad that the hon. Minister has promised that during the Fifth Plan Ahmedabad will get a new terminal building, in view of the fact that the present terminal building is more than 20 years old, I want to know how soon will this new building come up? Although the Minister said that there were some alterations and renovations it is a kind of makeshift arrangement. It is not equipped to meet up-to-date requirements and Dr. Karan Singh when he was Minister of Tourism referred to the pitiable condition of the Ahmedabad airport. In view of the long delay in this matter, will the hon. Minister assure us that this building will be constructed not during the later part but in the earlier part of the Fifth Plan so that improved facilities would be available to the heavily increasing passenger and tourists traffic at Ahmedabad?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I appreciate the observations made by the hon. Member. It is an old building and it is only in order to give better facilities to the travelling public the airport lounge had been built. The capacity in the restaurant had been doubled and the capacity in the arrival-departure lounge had been made three times what it was earlier. The taxi track, the

additional one has also been strengthened. We are going to spend nearly Rs. 35 lakhs over the new terminal complex and I can assure the hon. Member that efforts are being made to expedite the whole thing.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Ahmedabad is at present an alternate international airport and only caravelles and 707s in emergencies, can land there 747s can not land there because the runway is not strengthened nor is it lengthened. A large number of people begin their air travel from Ahmedabad and go abroad for studies, business and trade. A number of Gujaratis live in Africa and other parts of the world. There is heavy international traffic originating from Ahmedabad. In view of all this, would the Minister assure us that it will be converted into a regular international airport so that 747 jumbos could also land there?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Facilities for the landing of jumbos exist only in four international airports and nowhere else. It is an alternative airport. It has been called international in the sense that some flights unscheduled services from western countries are landing there and facilities for such landing had been created and provision for customs etc. are also there temporarily. The first thing is to strengthen it for domestic service, widen and lengthen it and provide facilities such as instrument landing, visual aids and then only think of doing other things for making it an international airport.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Out of 35 lakhs, how much has been earmarked for the current year and what is the reason for the slow progress?

DR. SAROJINI MAISHI: The reasons for the slow progress if it can be so called, is paucity of funds. The hon. Member knows that the airport lounge has been newly constructed and it has got double the capacity of what is used to be. The hon. Member wants to know the amount earmarked, Rs. 20

lakhs had been earmarked for this purpose and that shall be utilised if there is no financial stringency or shortage of funds.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS RUN BY I.T.D.C.

*185. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many hotels and restaurants are at present being run by India Tourism Development Corporation and what has been their financial performance during 1973-74; and

(b) the Fifth Five Year Plan allocation for I.T.D.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SARAJINI MAHSHI):

(a) India Tourism Development Corporation is at present running 12 hotels and 8 restaurants. During 1972-73, these hotels and restaurants earned an overall profit of Rs. 28.96 lakhs. The accounts for the year 1973-74 of these hotels and restaurants have not yet been finalised. According to the tentative figures, however, the overall profit for 1973-74 is expected to be about Rs. 29 lakhs.

(b) The Fifth Plan allocation for the India Tourism Development Corporation is Rs. 34 crores.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : During 1972-73 the overall profit was Rs. 28.96 lakhs. In view of the fact that over four lakhs of tourists have come to India and this represents an increase of about 19.5 per cent over the tourist arrivals in 1972, why is the profit again estimated to be about Rs. 29 lakhs? What are the reasons for the stagnation in profit?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: The hon. Member knows that tourist traffic to

our country as the destination country has increased. It has gone up to 4,60,000. The number of hotels run by the ITDC is 12. But tourists go and stay not only in these but also in the private sector hotels approved by the department and their number comes up to about 200. The total rooms available are 12,678 or so out of which the ITDC has 1816 rooms. This is the profit earned by the restaurants and hotels of the ITDC and the tourists lodges. The Asoka Hotel in Delhi has been able to earn a profit of Rs. 30 lakhs during this year but because it is to be taken as a whole including lodges, motels, hotels and restaurants, it may come to Rs. 29 lakhs during this year.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : My question has not been answered. Has tourist arrival increased in respect of public sector undertaking hotels in which case how can the profit remain at Rs. 29 lakhs? Unnecessarily, the private hotels are being dragged in.

My question is very simple. Whether tourist arrivals have increased so far as public sector hotels are concerned and, if so, why should the profits be at the same point? What are the causes? That is my simple question.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: There is no such thing as tourist arrivals, as far as I.T.D.C. is concerned. The tourists come to our country; some stay in the hotels, some do not stay in the hotels. The tourists arrive by land, by sea and by air. The total figure of tourists includes all these things. Moreover, the I.T.D.C. has got a very limited number of hotels and restaurants. It is with reference to this that I am saying. How the two things are connected I am unable to understand.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In regard to the India Tourist Development Corporation and one of its principle units, namely, the Ashoka Hotel at New Delhi, in regard to its financial performance, may I know whether there

are serious charges, in spite of its profit of Rs. 38 lakhs, in the matter of giving contracts, without calling for tenders, etc., particularly for the construction of the Ashoka Hotel Annexe and, if so what are the charges and what steps the Government has taken to see, if the charges are true that they are rectified?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I do not think any such thing has taken place. The construction of the Annexe was long back. About the renovations also, in the past three years, the number of contracts were there. But everything, as far as my knowledge goes, has been according to procedure. If the hon. Member makes out any specific case, certainly, I shall inquire into that.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: The hon. Minister has said that the tourist traffic in this country has increased and also the hotels of the I.T.D.C. are making profit. I would like to know what rationale is there behind the Government's decision not to construct any hotels in the public sector when they have given permission to private sector to build 106 hotels.

Secondly, in view of the fact that the boarding and lodging charges in these hotels are much less as compared to those of the hotels in countries from where the foreign tourists come to this country, has the Government any proposal to levy different rates for the foreign tourists and different rates for the home tourists?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I never said that the Government has decided not to construct any hotels at all. I said about the construction of 5-star hotels. That does not mean other category hotels will not be constructed.

Secondly, as far as the tariff rates are concerned, the tariff rates depend upon the cost of construction and the cost of so many other things, including land, etc. It depends upon so many factors. As compared to many other countries from where the tour-

ists come our tariff rates may be low. But the Government does not wish to make any distinction between an Indian and a foreigner, as far as the accommodation part of it is concerned. As I have already told the House, the foreigners are required to make payment in foreign exchange.

श्री राम कंवर : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 29 लाख ६० का लाभ हुआ है और पर्यटक भी ज्यादा संख्या में आ रहे हैं, क्या आप को कोई ऐसी शिकायत भी मिली है जैसे रेल के कर्मचारी सीटें बेच लेते हैं और रिजर्वेशन के समय कहते हैं कि कोई जगह खाली नहीं है और बाद में प्राइवेटली दे देते हैं, ऐसे ही कहीं होटल के कर्मचारी भी तो नहीं करते कि कमरे खाली हों और चुपचाप उन को उठा देते हों तथा जो पैसा उन को मिलता हो वह सरकारी हिसाब किताब में न दिखा कर अपनी जेब में रख लेते हों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आप कहाँ से बीच में ले आये। कर्मों बीच में इसको ले आए ? यह जनरल फाइनेंशियल परफॉर्मंस का है।

SHRI S. A. KADER: I would like to know from the Minister how far the performance of the public sector hotels compares with that of the private sector hotels in the matter of giving facilities, bookings, reservation and other services to foreign as well as local tourists.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: As far as this comparison of a five-star hotel in the public sector with a five-star hotel in the private sector is concerned, of course, unless they fulfil certain conditions, rules and regulations and give certain facilities to the tourists, they will not be classified under this particular five-star hotel category. Therefore, continuous vigilance so far

as proper maintenance is concerned, is very very necessary. I do not know whether the member has got any particular hotel in view, but, so far as these things are concerned, continuous efforts are being made both by the private sector and the public sector because the business itself depends upon the goodwill of the tourists who come to our country.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Ranen Sen—
not here.

Shri Chandra Gowda—also not here.
Shri Chandrapan—also absent.

Shri Madhukar.

वित्त मंत्री की इस और चैकोस्लोवाकिया की यात्रा

* 188 श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल में रूस और चैकोस्लोवाकिया का दौरा किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वित्तीय सहयोग के लिए उन देशों के साथ क्या करार हुए हैं?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The visit to USSR and Czechoslovakia was essentially in the nature of a goodwill, visit. Opportunity was, however taken of holding discussions with these countries with a view to having a closer co-operation in the economic and financial field. The discussions were of an exploratory nature; further discussions are expected.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: इस यात्रा के फलस्वरूप क्या विदेशी पूंजी बाजार पर भारत की निर्भरता कम होने जा रही है या

वहीं? यदि हां तो किस हद तक कम होने वाली है? इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो आपकी पूंजी सवैनी उस में इन देशों से आपको कितनी सहायता मिलेगी?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: जैसे मैंने कहा, कुछ बातें उनके सामने रखी हैं लेकिन कुछ फैसला नहीं हुआ है। एक्स-प्लोरेटरी नेचर की ये डिसकलस थी। लेकिन कुछ फैसला नहीं निकला है।

श्री नारसायण राव: जो बार्ता वित्त वी मंत्री से सोवियत सभ और चेको-स्लोवाकिया की हुई है उसको आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा, यह आपने बताया है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि यह बातचीत दिल्ली में होगी या फिर हम को बाहर जाना होगा?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: उनका कोई एक आध डेलीगेशन यहां आ सकता है। हमारा और उनका जो ज्वायंट कमिशन है उसमें बातचीत हो सकती है और यह चीज आगे बढ़ सकती है।

Introduction of "Discover India air tickets for tourists"

* 189. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce "Discover India Air Tickets for tourists";

(b) to what extent it will have impact on tourist traffic to India; and

(c) what are the other steps being taken by Government to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. These new promotional fares payable in foreign exchange will come into operation from 1st September, 1974. They are U.S. \$200/- for 15 days and U.S. \$275/- for 21 days unrestricted travel on the domestic sector of Indian Airlines.

(b) It is yet too early to assess the extent of impact which this measure will have on tourist traffic to India, but it is hoped that this measure would stimulate the growth of tourist traffic.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8113/74]

श्री राम शेर प्रसद सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस व्यवस्था से सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि संसार के दूसरे देशों में लंडिंग परमिट कितने दिनों के लिए मिलता है और उस आधार पर हमारे देश में वहाँ कितने दिन के लिए मिलता है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी लंडिंग परमिट तो वाइज़ेटेल एपीमेंट पर अवश्रित होता है। जमा दां देग कान करा हें वीना हो जाता है।

जहाँ तक विदेशी मुद्रा मिलने का सवाल है, अभी इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। प्रोमोशनल एयर फ्रेट हमारे देश भी इंडियस कर चुके हैं और हमने भी इसके बारे में प्रयाग करने का विचार किया है।

Selling up of a Holding Company for taking over of sick tea gardens in West Bengal

*190. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from West Bengal Government to start a holding company to facilities take-over of the sick tea gardens in the State; and

(b) if so the number of tea gardens involved in this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government had sent a proposal in February 1973 for conferring on them powers to take over the management of closed and sick tea gardens in order to secure their proper management. The number of tea gardens involved was not indicated therein.

श्री टुना उरांव : वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने जो प्रोपोजल भेजे हैं उन में कौन कौन सी बातें निहित हैं और बीमार और बन्द चाय बागान कब तक चालू किए जाएंगे ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: As I said earlier the West Bengal Government's proposal is to tackle a situation of quite a few sick and closed tea gardens in that area. As per their suggestion the re-examination of the Tea Act had to be done. We have appointed a Task Force to go into it and the Report of the Task Force is on hand and Government is studying that report. Recently the West Bengal Government suggested that a few tea gardens as an experimental measure may be taken over under DIR and this matter is under examination.

श्री टुना उरांव : ये बागान कब तक चालू किए जाएंगे ?

Member will appreciate that it will not be possible for me to give a precise date in this regard. There are various problems. It is an agricultural item and a study in depth has not to be made covering various aspects of the problem. We have to see whether it is really feasible or not. This has to be examined from the angle of economic feasibility. All these aspects are being looked into.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the proposal sent by the Government of West Bengal for a holding company or the like for the taking over of the sick and closed tea gardens I would like to know specifically from the Minister as to what is the mind of the Government regarding this aspect and further I want to know whether it is a fact that Government will concede the handing over of these sick and closed tea gardens for the private management and private tea plantation industrialists and those who have recently formed a company for the purpose.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Let me make it quite clear that the West Bengal Government has not suggested any holding company. The thinking of the Ministry of Commerce and the Government of India in the matter of examining the Task Force's recommendations is whether the Tea Act or appropriate legislation should be there incorporating provisions empowering Government to take over management of sick tea gardens. These powers should be analogous to those which are at present contained in the Industries Development and Regulation Act, that is to say, acquiring legal powers to order investigation into the working of tea gardens having factory of their own which is considered sick in terms of the criteria laid down etc. As I said the feasibility and the economic viability, all these aspects, have to be studied.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I seek your protection. I asked whether they will hand over to private management. He has not answered.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: No such decision is made.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Regarding the number suspended, I would like to say that prior to lock out 3 were under suspension and thereafter services of four are terminated and this has no connection with the lock out.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं प्रश्नों की स्वीकृति के बारे में अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप के सामने रखूँ। आप ने कहा कि बाद में देखेंगे। मैंने आप के आदेश का पालन किया और बैठ गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह "बाद" कब आयेगा, मैं आप को बताऊँगा। कल आप ने कहा कि आप ने नोटिस दिया हुआ है। मैंने देखा कि वह कल 11-45 बजे आया था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा नोटिस पुराना था। अगर मैं स्मरणपत्र भेजता हूँ, तो आप उसी को पकड़ लेते हैं। यह अच्छा तरीका है। मैं रिमाइंडर देना बन्द कर दूँगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Submission of a Memorandum by Coffee Board Employees regarding certain anomalies in Pay Scales

*183. **SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees' Association of Coffee Board have submitted a memorandum to Government requesting for removal of certain anomalies in the pay scales in implementing the recommendations of Third Pay Commission; and

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

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

(b) Suitable revised scales of pay have already been fixed in the light of the Government's decision on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, correcting, to the extent feasible, the anomalies in the pre-revised pay scales of the Coffee Board employees. A representation since received by the Coffee Board Employees Association for higher pay scales for certain categories of posts is receiving attention.

Decision on setting up of an Independent Accident Investigation Commission on Civil Aviation Mishaps

*186. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the setting up of an independent Accident Investigation Commission to probe into and study all civil aviation mishaps; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b): The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

Denial of Permission to Indian Trade Unions to Receive Donation Sent by International Confederation of Trade Unions

*187. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had not permitted the Indian Trade Unions to receive a donation sent by the International Confederation of Trade Unions which was a solidarity fund for relief to the railwaymen who were victimised in connection with the recent Railway strike; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusing permission to the Indian Trade Unions to accept the donation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Popularisation of Small Savings Schemes

*191. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make Small Savings Schemes more attractive in the face of erosion of the value of the rupee; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The various Small Savings Schemes are kept under constant review, and necessary changes are made therein from time to time. With a view to making the Small Savings Schemes more attractive, the rates of interest on these securities have been revised upwards with effect from the 26rd July, 1974

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to Invoice Manipulation by Jute Exporters

*192. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of his observation in the meeting of the jute interests at Calcutta in June, 1974 that invoice manipulation is denying Government full benefit of foreign exchange earnings from the export of jute goods;

(b) the extent of total foreign exchange loss to Government each year from 1972-73 due to such cases of invoice manipulation by exporters; and

(c) the steps taken to detect the losses and punish the defaulting parties?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (P. OF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYA- YA):

(a) Since Jute exports are amenable to speculation, the intention was to impress upon the industry to follow sound business practices.

(b) No exact assessment of losses in foreign exchange is available.

(c) Test checks are undertaken by the Customs authorities. To prevent such losses Government have introduced a system of registration of export contracts.

Providing of Financial Assistance by Banks to Big Business Houses

*193. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have again started providing financial assistance to big business houses at a comparatively low rate of interest; and

(b) if so, whether any prior permission of Government had been

sought for their preferential treatment to big business houses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The rates of interest charged by all scheduled commercial banks on their advances to their borrowers are governed by the Reserve Bank directives on interest rates issued from time to time, for the various categories of advances. No preference is shown by any bank to any borrower looking only to his group affiliation. The rates of interest charged by banks for individual borrowers are fixed by banks after taking into account the nature and quantum of finance, the benefit accruing to the economy, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign tours by Ministers and officials of Finance Ministry

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

(a) the number of countries visited by Union Finance Minister and the Officials of Finance Ministry during the last three months; and

(b) a gist of agreements reached as a result thereof with those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Union Finance Minister visited 3 countries during the last 3 months. He was accompanied by certain officials to these countries. During the same period 15 other countries have also been visited by the Officials of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) A statement containing the gist of the agreements reached is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of the Agreements Reached.

1. Agreed minutes regarding economic assistance for 1974-75 and draft of inter-governmental agreement finalised with Sweden.
2. Agreed minutes regarding economic assistance for 1974-75 finalised with Holland.
3. Deal for imported currency paper finalised and Letters of Intent issued to French and German firms. Survey reports on plan lay-out and machine specifications for the New Security Paper Mill obtained.
4. Inter-Governmental agreement with Federal Republic of Germany regarding Capital Aid and Technical Assistance for 1974-75 finalised.
5. Negotiations for a credit of \$50 million for Trombay Fertilizer Project from IDA since been made available to India.
6. Negotiations for a \$30 million Credit from IDA for the Karnataka Dairy Project completed. The credit has since been made available to India.
7. Negotiations for 52 million loan from the World Bank and \$83 million Credit from IDA for the Chambal and Rajasthan Canal Command Area projects respectively completed. The loan of \$52 million for the Chambal Project has since been made available. IDA has agreed to make available the credit of \$83 million for the Rajasthan Canal Project shortly.
8. Governing Council of UNDP agreed to a five year programme of assistance to India in the Family Planning sector for a total sum of \$40 million.

9. Meeting of C-20 agreed on certain interim measures—valuation of SDR, rules for floating; setting up a permanent Advisory Committee of Board of Governors of IMF having a bearing on the functioning of the international monetary system.

NOTE: The statement does not include agreements reached by the delegations sponsored by other Ministries in which officers of the Finance Ministry were also included.

Evasion of Income-tax by American concern.

*195. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax authorities are making a thorough probe into alleged evasion of Income-tax worth crores of rupees by Westinghouse and American concern, dealing with electrical appliances; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On the basis of searches conducted by the officials of the Income-tax Department and the Enforcement Directorate certain enquiries are in progress regarding tax evasion in the cases of the Westinghouse Trading Corporation (Asia) Limited, its Vice President and Area Director Shri Jan Drobot and its principals M/s. Westinghouse Electrical Corporation of U.S.A.

The Westinghouse Trading Corporation (Asia) Limited is a subsidiary of M/s. Westinghouse Electric International (S.A.) which in turn is a subsidiary of M/s. Westinghouse Electric Corporation of U.S.A.

The searches have resulted in the seizure of many incriminating documents which *prima facie* reveal Foreign Exchange violations and evasion of income-tax by the companies and Shri Jan Drobot.

Export of Consultancy Services

*196. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of consultancy services, especially to the oil producing countries, is facing varied impediments particularly in regard to foreign exchange permits;

(b) if so, the broad features of the factors which are impeding the exports of consultancy services;

(c) the extent of exports of consultancy services during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove such impediments and to boost up exports of consultancy services?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the present arrangement of recording statistics, data regarding exports of consultancy services is not recorded. However, on the basis of available information the exports of a few Consultancy Units during the last 3 years are set out below:—

Exports of 13 Consultancy Units during 1971-72.—Rs. 136,45,000 (Approximate)

Exports of 13 Consultancy Units during 1972-73.—Rs. 73,31,000 (Approximate)

Exports of 7 Consultancy Units during 1973-74 (Anticipated). Rs. 95,39,000 (Approximate).

(d) The question does not arise in regard to the first part. With a view to promote exports of consultancy services, it has been recently decided to give financial assistance from the Marketing Development Fund to the Consultancy Services, registered with the Federation of Indian Export Organizations, as indicated below:

(a) For undertaking market study abroad at 60 per cent.

(b) For opening foreign offices at 25 per cent of the expenditure on accommodation and staff for the first year and 20 per cent for the second year.

(c) Publicity Campaign:

(i) 50 per cent of the net expenditure, after taking into account the revenue from sales and advertisement for bringing out publications, for use abroad, including journals, directories, brochures, pamphlets, folders etc. and

(ii) 25 per cent of the expenditure on Brand Publicity.

Deficit Financing

*197. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the various steps taken by Government have been successful in controlling deficit financing and the nature of further steps Government propose to take in that direction; and

(b) the total amount of deficit financing resorted to by Government in the first four months of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) It is too early to quantify in financial terms the results of the various measures contemplated by Government to control deficit financing. Some measures have already been taken besides those announced on 31st July. The position is under constant review.

(b) There is no month to month synchronisation of receipts and expenditures and the budgetary deficit at any point of time will not be proportionate to the year end deficit envisaged in the Budget. The figure of budgetary deficit upto the end of July is not yet available.

Proposed Change in the system of Financial Administration of various Ministries

*198. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring about a major change in the system of financial administration of the various Ministries; and

(b) if so the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The changes aim at—

- (i) development of increased capabilities in financial management on the part of different Departments of Government and ensuring that the authority for taking decisions matches with the responsibility for producing results; and
- (ii) simplification and modernisation of procedures governing the internal working of Government Departments and agencies and their transactions with the citizens and employees.

Restrictions on the frequency of Issue of Bonus shares by Companies

*199. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed further restrictions on the frequency of issue of bonus shares by companies; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) The salient features are:—

- (i) Between two successive announcements of bonus issues by a company there should be a time lag of at least forty months.
- (ii) The company may make a further application for issue of bonus shares thirty-six months after the scrip in respect of last bonus issue is listed (if the company's shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange) or after the completion of despatch of the share certificates.

Agreement between General Motors U.S. and J.K. Group, India for supply of Machinery

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a collaboration agreements besides placing order for the supply of some machinery, had been signed between General Motors of U.S. and J.K. Group recently;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the agreement, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) From the information received from the Ministry of Heavy Industry and the Ministry of Industrial Development it is seen that there is no collaboration agreement between M/s. General Motors of U.S. and J.K. Group.

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

Availability of Assistance from UN Fund for Oil Import

1373. **SHRI S. D. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance available to India from the newly constituted UN fund to help developing countries to meet their oil import till this year; and

(b) the terms and conditions under which this assistance will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). According to the information available on the subject, consultations are still under way among the industrialised countries and other potential contributors regarding the size of their contributions for providing, as recommended in the recent U.N. General Assembly Resolution, timely relief to the countries most seriously affected by the recent economic crisis so as to enable these countries to maintain unimpaired essential imports for the duration of the coming 12 months. No decision has yet been taken regarding the terms and conditions under which such assistance would be made available. It is thus not possible to indicate at this stage either the extent of

such assistance or the terms and conditions under which the assistance would be made available to India.

अखबारी कागज के मूल्यों में और वृद्धि

1374. **श्री कृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी कुछ वर्षों में अखबारी कागज के मूल्य विश्व बाजार में और अधिक बढ़ने की आशंका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है; और

(ग) सरकार देश में इसके मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न करने की सोच रही ? ।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने उपमंत्री (श्री एस० सी० जार्ज : (क) से (ग). एक और तो अखबारी कागज की खपत में तेजी से वृद्धि होने और दूसरी और उत्पादन स्थिर रहने के कारण अखबारी कागज की विश्वव्यापी भारी कमी है, जिसके फलस्वरूप विश्व बाजार में अखबारी कागज की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है । अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन करने वाले देशों द्वारा अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं लेकिन विश्व उत्पादन बढ़ने तथा अखबारी कागज की कीमतें स्थिर होने में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Auditors' Firms getting Business from Government, Reserve Bank and other Government Organisations

1375. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms of auditors are getting business from Government, Reserve Bank and different other Government owned organisations like Government companies, autonomous and statutory bodies;

(b) total amount paid as audit fees during the last three years with amounts annually paid to each such audit firm to be shown against each;

(c) number of audit firms who are registered in Government panel;

(d) how many of them have not been given any business at all and reasons for the same;

(e) whether Government propose to give business by rotation to each audit firm who is registered in the panel; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Auditors are appointed by different authorities—e.g., the Department of Company Affairs in respect of Government Companies, the Reserve Bank in respect of State Bank, the respective Banks with the Reserve Bank's approval in the case of Nationalised Banks, the

Department of Banking in respect of Reserve Bank, different Ministries of the Government of India in respect of various autonomous bodies and so on. The information has to be collected from these authorities. This is being done and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House when the information becomes available.

(c) A list is maintained by the Comptroller and Auditor General and all firms who apply are considered for enlistment. This enlistment is a continuing process and the number is a varying one. At present 1981 firms (Partnership as well as sole proprietors) who have applied to the C&AG are on the list.

(d) As the appointment is made by different authorities, as stated in part (a) above, this information has to be collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

(e) and (f). While tendering advice for appointment of Auditors for Government companies etc., the C&AG keeps in view the principle of rotation.

Rate of Subsidy for Replanting Rubber

1376. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the existing rate of subsidy for replanting rubber; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the measures being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Revision of the existing rate of subsidy for replanting rubber would be considered on the basis of a cost study which is under examination.

Raising of Capital by Companies

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

1377. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted some companies to raise capital amounting to Rs. 1596 crores; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). According to the Press Release issued by the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues on 18th May, 1974, the following 10 companies were given permission to raise capital amounting to Rs. 1596.65 lakhs (and not Rs. 1596 crores as mentioned in the question) under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947:—

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Amount approved (Rs. in lacs)</i> |
|--|--|
| 1. M[S. Industrial Credit & Investment Corpn. of India Lt.l. | 900.00 |
| 2. " Cropton Greaves Ltd. | 240.00 |
| 3. " Chloride India Ltd. | 188.80 |
| 4. " Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd. | 100.00 |
| 5. " Prakash Tubes Ltd. | 75.00 |
| 6. " Consolidated Pneumatic Tools Co. India Ltd. | 58.95 |
| 7. " Shah Malleable Castings Ltd. | 15.00 |
| 8. " Shervani Sugar Syndicate Pvt. Ltd. | 7.99 |
| 9. " Sri Balasubramania Mills Ltd. | 6.41 |
| 10. " Malankara Rubber & Produce Co. Ltd. | 4.50 |
| TOTAL | 1596.65 |

Payment of D.A. to State Government Employees

1378. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported increase in the dearness allowance paid to the State Government employees in Uttar Pradesh bringing it at par with D.A. payable to Central Government employees;

(b) whether Government are aware that in many States, there is still a gap between the D.A. paid to the State Government employees and DA paid to the Central Government employees;

(c) whether the Home Ministry, in consultation with his Ministry, propose to issue instructions to all the

State Governments to follow suit in the matter of raising State Government employees D.A. to the Central level; and

(d) whether any subvention or grant will be paid by the Centre to the States for the purpose of enhancing the D.A.?

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

(b) The position varies from State to State. Complete information regarding the rates of dearness allowance paid by all the State Governments is not available.

(c) This is a matter concerning the State Governments and it is for them to take the necessary decisions.

(d) No, Sir.

Report of National Council of Applied Economic Research on Tourism

1379. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research which has been set up to evaluate the impact of Tourism has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the study conducted by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has entrusted the Cost-benefit Study on the impact of Tourism to the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The report on the study is awaited.

Grants sanctioned to Engineering Export Promotion Council

1380. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are sanctioned by Government to the Engineering Export Promotion Council for market development;

(b) if so, the quantum of grant sanctioned during the year 1973-74; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that the grants are being properly utilised for the purpose for which they are sanctioned?

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

(b) 'On Account' grant of Rs. 34.58.500 has been released during 1973-74. This is subject to finalisation on receipt of audited accounts for the year.

(c) Yes. Sir. Grants released during the year are finalised on the basis of audited accounts furnished by the Council, and it is seen that the grants have been utilised only for the projects and schemes approved by the Government.

Termination of Services of Qualified Personnel of Regional Design Centre

1381. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of qualified designers, draftsmen and craftsmen working at the Regional Design Centre, Okhla Industrial Estate under the All India Handicrafts Board have been terminated or whether they have been dismissed in recent months

(b) whether they have also not been given relieving slips to enable them to obtain their Provident Fund from the authorities concerned;

(c) whether these workers are being reinstated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Type of work at the Regional Design Centre of the All India Handicrafts Board at Delhi, necessitates employment of some of the workers on daily wages. Their employment depends upon the requirement of work from time to time relating to the development of designs. Recently some of such workers had to be dispensed with.

(b) In the case of daily wage workers' payment of Provident Fund, they are required to bring withdrawal form for Provident Fund from the Office of the Commissioner of Provident Fund which is subsequently endorsed by the Director Regional Design Centre, Okhla, New Delhi. In case of those who got the form, payment of provident fund has been recommended.

(c) and (d). Re-employment of workers would depend upon the job-requirement again.

(d) whether any decision has been taken on it; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

Pilots who could not be absorbed due to Fuel crisis

1383. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communications about the case of 27 pilots who could not be absorbed because of the current fuel crisis; and

(b) the reasons for not keeping the panel alive for some time so that the vacancies if and when they arose could be filled on the basis of this panel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A number of representations have been received in respect of the 27 pilot candidates. The life of the panel of 27 drawn up in January, 1973, for appointment as apprentice pilots expired on 31st January, 1974. Indian Airlines have, however, decided to extend the life of the panel till 31st December, 1975.

Exports of blended Yarn and Fabrics

1384. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our exports of blended yarn and fabrics are not competitive in world markets at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any suggestions have been received by Government for the export of man-made fibre yarns;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Our blended yarn and fabrics are at present unable to meet international competition mainly on account of high prices of indigenously produced polyester fibre and dyes and chemicals.

(c) to (e). Export of man-made fibre yarns is under ban from 5th March, 1974 onwards on account of short-supply vis-a-vis domestic demand and preference accorded to export of the higher unit-value woven and nitted fabrics and made ups using such yarns. No proposal is at present under consideration of Government for allowing exports of man-made fibre yarn.

Uniform pattern of investment for recognised superannuation and gratuity funds

1385. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up an uniform pattern of investment for all recognised superannuation and gratuity funds;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether this pattern will allow for optimum return for the investments; and

(d) whether public organisations were consulted before drawing up the new investment pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The pattern of investment of moneys of approved superannuation funds and approved gratuity funds is regulated under rules 85 and 101, respectively, of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Amendment of the aforesaid rules is currently under consideration.

Expansion of Airports

1386. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government propose to close down any airports or to delay the expansion of several airports in view of fuel crisis;

(b) if so, the number of airports which are to be taken out of the air map; and

(c) the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). While it is not intended to close down any airports, the staff at some may have to be reduced consequent on the suspension of Indian Airlines services to some stations following the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and the tight fleet position. The development of some airports may also have to be deferred due to financial constraints and revised operational pattern of services.

गंगानगर म भिलावट वाली चाय का पकड़ा जाना

1387. श्री हुस्म चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री बहू यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1974 के प्रथम पक्ष में गंगानगर में कुछ व्यापारियों से काफ़ी मात्रा में ऐसी चाय बरामद की गई थी जिसमें बहुत अधिक भिलावट होने का सन्देह है; और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी चाय बरामद की गई, उसका भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है और सम्बद्ध व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Negotiated Settlements between Labour and Management in Public Sector Undertakings

1388. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings which sought approval from Government for a negotiated settlement with their respective organised labour during the years 1973 and 1974;

(b) the time Government have taken to give their approval in each case; and

(c) whether Government have evolved any norms for according approval to a negotiated settlement between Labour and the Management in Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) There is a continuous process of consultation between the concerned Governmental agencies and the enterprises, before the latter make any offers to their organised labour. In between these negotiations the Boards also consider the matter. At any of these stages the proposals undergo changes. Therefore, as the matters stand, it is difficult to determine the date of reference of negotiated settlement to Government and to compute the time taken by Government to give their approval. However, it has been Government's endeavour to process such proposals as expeditiously as possible.

(c) Government examine the proposals on the basis of well considered norms and principles with a view to avoiding distortions in wage levels in comparable industries and areas. Government have also already issued guidelines for regulating the quantum of dearness and other allowances in the public enterprises.

Major Public Enterprises that approached Government for wage settlements during 1973 and 1974

1. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
2. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
3. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
4. Bharat Gold Mines (P) Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.
7. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation
8. Coal Mines Authority Ltd.
9. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
10. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
11. Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
12. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
13. Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd.
14. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
15. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.
16. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
17. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
18. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
19. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.
20. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
21. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
22. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
23. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.
24. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
25. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
26. India Tourism Development Corporation.
27. Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
28. Indian Airlines.
29. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
30. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
31. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
32. Machine Tools Corporation of India Ltd.
33. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
34. Minerals and Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
35. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.
36. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.
37. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

38. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
39. Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.
40. Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
41. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
42. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
43. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

Delegations Gone Abroad

1389. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations, including cultural, educational which went abroad since January, 1974 and the countries they visited and the expenditure incurred on each delegation;

(b) whether in view of the present economic stringency, Government propose to further restrict sending of delegations abroad;

(c) if so, whether any guidelines for the purpose have been laid down by Government; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) to (d).—The need for achieving maximum possible economy in expenditure on deputations abroad has been continuously engaging the attention of Government. In view of the present economic stringency, instructions have recently been issued

to all Ministries again that visits to foreign countries should be severely curtailed and there should be drastic reduction in the number, frequency and size of delegations going abroad. A rigorous procedure has been laid down for clearance of proposals received from Ministries. These are scrutinised by a Committee of senior Secretaries in the case of Government officials and at the level of Finance Minister/Prime Minister in the case of Ministers. Strictest parameters are applied in judging the necessity for a deputation abroad and the estimates of expenditure are closely scrutinised and kept to the minimum.

Foreign Exchange Earned as a Result of India's Exports

1390. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned as a result of India's exports to foreign countries during the year 1972, 1973 and 1974 (till July); and

(b) what is the balance of trade position as on 1st July, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Data regarding foreign exchange earnings from exports is compiled and published by Reserve Bank of India on the basis of exchange control records. The latest data on foreign exchange earnings from exports is for the first-half of 1972. Exports statistics are also compiled and published by the D.G.C. I&S, Calcutta on the basis of Customs records. The latest figures on this latter basis are for the month of May 1974. Exports (including re-exports) during 1972, 1973, and January-May 1974 were Rs. 1859 crores, Rs. 2262 crores and Rs. 1153 crores respectively.

(b) India's balance of trade was adverse to the extent of Rs. 90.3 crores during January-May, 1974.

Loan Demanded by Bihar to Cover Overdraft from R.B.I.

1391. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government has sought a loan of Rs. 50 crores from the Centre to cover the overdraft taken from the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) It has been indicated to the State Government that it would not be possible to give them such a loan. Discussions with the State Government regarding their financial position in the current year are under way.

Proposal to Open Ladakh for Tourists

1392. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open Ladakh for tourists;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

MAHISHI): (a) and (b). At the instance of the Department of Tourism, certain parts of Ladakh were declared open to tourists under a notification issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 4th June 1974.

(c) Does not arise.

Increased Cash Subsidies for Cotton Textile Exporters

1393. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving increased cash subsidies for cotton textile exporters with effect from this year;

(b) if so, how much has been given as subsidy to the cotton textiles exporters upto July, 1974 and the names of the firms to whom it has been given; and

(c) the figures of export earnings from the export of cotton textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government do not provide any cash subsidy to cotton textile exporters. However, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation give cash assistance on certain categories of cotton textile exports. There has not been any recent increase in the rates of this assistance. In fact, the rates of assistance were reduced sharply with effect from 1st October 1973.

(c) Earnings from the export of cotton textiles from 1972 onwards were as under:

| Year | Rs. Crores. |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1972 | 150.09 |
| 1973 | 219.53 |
| 1974 (Jan—June) | 118.98 |

Rise in Trade with East Europe

1394. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big rise in trade with East Europe;

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

(c) the particulars of items exported to each of the east European countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). India's trade with East European countries has registered steady expansion over the last 10 years. The total trade turnover between India and these countries has increased from a level of about Rs. 302 crores in 1963 to about Rs. 700 crores in 1973. Trade with each of these countries is conducted on the basis of annual trade plans which are prepared within the framework of long-term Trade and Payments Agreements with them. All payments are made in non-convertible Indian rupees and trade is bilateral and balanced. The pattern of trade is, more or less, the same with each of these countries. Principal items of our import are: fertilizers, steel and steel products, non-ferrous metals, industrial raw materials like sulphur, asbestos, etc., petroleum products, chemicals machinery and equipments, etc. Principal items of our export to these countries are: oil cakes, jute, leather,

cotton textiles, tobacco, cashew kernels, tea, coffee, spices, various machinery items, machine tools, footwear, drugs and pharmaceuticals, processed mica, etc.

New Air Services between India and Malaysia

1395. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Malaysia have agreed to operate new air services between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). An Air Services Agreement was signed with Malaysia on 22nd May, 1974, which provides that the designated airlines of India and Malaysia may each operate up to two services a week with aircraft of their choice on the routes specified in the Annex to the Agreement. Presently, Air India operates one service through Kuala Lumpur and the Malaysian Airlines System operates one service a week to Madras.

Non-Availability of Raw Materials for Leather Industry

1396. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-availability of raw materials is a hindrance to the finished leather industry;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the performance in the matter of export of leather; and

(c) if not, the efforts Government have made in this regard to improve this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. As the Government have banned the export of raw hides and skins and also brought the export of semi-processed hides and skins under quota restriction with effect from 1st August, 1973, availability of raw materials to the finished leather industry will not be any constraint.

(b) While the volume of export of semi-processed hides and skins is satisfactory, export of finished leather has not increased adequately.

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to improve the industry. The holders of licence for producing semi-processed hides and skins have been permitted to switch over to the production of finished leather automatically without amendment or a fresh licence. A list of machines has been notified after clearance by the D.G.T.D., so that producers can easily obtain import licences. An intensive programme exclusively for the leather industry has been conducted by the National Small Industries Corporation. Government are also actively considering other steps.

केरल कर्नाटक सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले चूकों के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बंगलौर स्थित अपने कार्यालय को दिये गए निदेश

1397. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने बंगलौर स्थित अपने कार्यालय को केरल और कर्नाटक सरकारों द्वारा जारी किये गये बैंकों को स्वीकार न करने का निदेश दिया है;

(ख) क्या 3 मई, 1974 के बाद बैंक में प्रस्तुत किये गये उक्त राज्य सरकारों के अनेक चूकों को भुनाया नहीं जा सका;

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

(घ) इस संबंध में स्थिति को सामान्य करने में समय पर क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० झार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). इन राज्यों द्वारा लगातार ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए जाने के कारण भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को 4 और 8 मई 1974 के बीच केरल के मामले में तीन कार्य दिवसों के लिए और कर्नाटक के मामले में एक कार्य दिवस के लिए तब तक भुगतान करना स्थगित करना पड़ा जब तक कि इन राज्यों ने केन्द्र से सहायता लेकर अपने ओवरड्राफ्ट की रकम साफ नहीं कर दी ।

(ग) और (घ). इस विषय में, पहली मई 1972 से सभी राज्य सरकारों के लिए बनाये गये और बताये गये तरीके के मुताबिक राज्य सरकारों को रिजर्व बैंक से लिये जाने वाले ओवरड्राफ्टों को बजट के साधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत नहीं है और अगर राज्य सरकारें 7 दिन से अधिक लगातार ओवरड्राफ्ट लेती रहती हैं तो राज्य सरकारों के भुगतान रोक दिये जाते हैं। केरल और कर्नाटक की सरकारें बहुत लम्बे अर्से से रिजर्व बैंक से ओवरड्राफ्ट ले रही थी। इन राज्यों को अपने अपने ओवरड्राफ्ट को साफ करने के लिए उपाय करने के लिए कहा गया था, किन्तु इसके बावजूद, इन राज्यों ने ऐसा नहीं किया। अतः 4 मई, 1974 से उन्हें भुगतान करना बन्द करना पड़ा। परन्तु राज्य सरकारों के साथ बातचीत करने पर जब उन्होंने अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाने का जिम्मा उठाया तब चालू वर्ष में उन्हें केन्द्र से मिलने वाली रकम की पेशगी अदायगी कर दी गयी ताकि वे राज्य अपने ओवरड्राफ्टों को साफ कर सकें। बाद में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कर्नाटक के मामले में 6 मई से और केरल के मामले में 8 मई से भुगतान करना शुरू कर दिया।

कर्नाटक के बैलारी तथा काकीनाड़ा स्थानों में जाली नोटों की बरामदगी

1398. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई-जून 1974 में कर्नाटक के बैलारी तथा काकीनाड़ा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश

के विभिन्न स्थानों पर भारी मात्रा में 100-100 रुपये के जाली नोट बरामद किये गये; और

(ख) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका ब्योरा क्या है तथा जाली नोटों का प्रचलन रोकने के लिए सरकार की भावी योजनाएँ और नीति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

राज्यों पर बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋण

1399. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री एच. एम. पटेल

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये ऋणों की इस समय राज्य सरकारों पर कुल कितनी राशि राजस्व-वार बकाया है; और

(ख) इन ऋणों को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें 1972-73 के अंत में प्रत्येक राज्य के नाम केन्द्रीय सरकार के बकाया ऋण दिखाये गये हैं। यह सब से बाद का वर्ष है जब तक कि अंतिम आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) धकाया ऋणों की वसूली
प्रत्येक ऋण के लिये निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार
की जा रही है

विवरण

(लाख रुपयों में)

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 689,99 |
| 2. असम | 369,15 |
| 3. बिहार | 688,35 |
| 4. गुजरात | 296,97 |
| 5. हरियाणा | 231,53 |
| 6. हिमाचल प्रदेश | 117,57 |
| 7. जम्मू और कश्मीर | 285,98 |
| 8. कर्नाटक | 423,60 |
| 9. केरल | 344,21 |
| 10. मध्य प्रदेश | 414,83 |
| 11. महाराष्ट्र | 628,14 |
| 12. मणिपुर | 34,25 |
| 13. मेघालय | 3,92 |
| 14. नागालैंड | 23,35 |
| 15. उड़ीसा | 468,21 |
| 16. पंजाब | 247,83 |
| 17. तमिलनाडु | 415,23 |
| 18. राजस्थान | 703,19 |
| 19. त्रिपुरा | 33,61 |
| 20. उत्तर प्रदेश | 821,53 |
| 21. पश्चिम बंगाल | 752,74 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 79,76,18 |
| | <hr/> |

Discouraging Imports of Cotton

1400. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
taken any steps to discourage the

1375 L.S.—4

imports of cotton by adopting some
strict measures; and

(b) if so, whether some steps are
being taken including import of more
fertilizers to see that the production
of cotton increases in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government
have allowed limited imports of cotton
after taking into account the extent
of domestic availability of cotton.

(b) Import of fertilizer is arrang-
ed taking into account the require-
ments of all crops including cotton and
availability of fertilizers from do-
mestic sources.

Stepping up Exports to West Asian Countries

1401. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope for stepping
up exports to West Asian Countries
is not as wide as was stipulated ear-
lier when a crash plan for exports
was made; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Govern-
ment thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): (a) The scope for
stepping up exports to West Asian
Countries continues to be large.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Committee to Examine Pattern of Crop Insurance

1402. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee consisting
of members of the governing body

of the General Insurance Corporation has been set up to examine in depth a most feasible pattern of crop insurance;

(b) if so, when the report of this committee is to come;

(c) whether the General Insurance Corporation has already undertaken selective crop insurance in certain states; and

(d) if so, on what basis the selection is made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Board of the General Insurance Corporation has constituted a group to examine and report on the implementation of pilot crop insurance schemes.

(b) The Group is expected to submit its report to the General Insurance Corporation Board some time in September.

(c) Yes, Sir. During the current Kharif season, the following pilot crop insurance schemes are being implemented:

(1) Three schemes on Cotton, one each in Baroda District (Gujarat), Jalgaon District (Maharashtra) and Coimbatore District (Tamil Nadu);

(2) Two schemes on Groundnut— one each in Prakasham District (Andhra Pradesh) and Rajkot and Amreli District (Gujarat).

(d) Cotton and groundnut are among the principal commercial crops of the country. The required infrastructure to operate the pilot schemes was also available in the above selected areas.

Offer for Credit from Iran

1403. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been offered Iranian credit worth \$ one billion for various projects;

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

(c) salient features of the programme according to which this money will be utilised and the mode of its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Iran has indicated willingness to provide credit for a few projects. The extent and terms of the assistance are still under negotiation.

Cloth Price in India

1404. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cloth price in India today is higher than the world price?

(b) whether the new textile policy of India has improved the lot of the textile industries; and

(c) the steps taken to check price hike on cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is no comparable data available to make such an assessment.

(b) The new integrated textile policy is yet to be announced. Government are, however, continually taking steps to increase the productive capacity of the industry and the availability of cloth to the consumer.

(c) From 1st April, 1974, Government have increased the quantum of controlled cloth, which is sold at statutorily regulated prices, from 400 million metres of 800 million square metres per annum. The prices of non-controlled varieties, of cloth are determined by the cost of major raw material, viz., cotton, and other in-

puts as well as wages. These costs have been continually rising, but Government have been taking measures to arrest these increases to the extent feasible.

Relaxation in landing permits for foreign visitors

**1406. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**

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

(a) whether Government have relaxed the duration of landing permits from 21 days to 28 days for foreign visitors; and

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

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

(b) This facility has been granted at the instance on the Department of Tourism to enable tourists to visit India without a visa for a period of 28 days once in six months. The landing permit facility was originally introduced in November, 1967, to cover a visit to 7 days in November, 1969 as a result of efforts made by the Department of Tourism. The recent extension to 28 days was made on the ground that the average stay of visitors has now gone up from 21 days to 28 days. The Landing Permit facility has been a great help in promoting tourism to India.

इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले सामान का निर्यात

1407. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज

द्वारा बनाये गये सामान के निर्यात में वर्ष 1973-74 में काफी लाभ हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सामान का निर्यात देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के पश्चात् ही किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1973-74 में कुल कितने मूल्य का सामान तैयार किया गया तथा देश की खपत से कितना अधिक था ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं । निर्यात नाममात्र हैं ।

(घ) भारतीय टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा 1973-74 में 47 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का सामान तैयार किया गया । 1973-74 में निर्यात 43.7 लाख रु० मूल्य का था । घरेलू आवश्यकताओं से फालतू सामान निर्यात करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन द्वारा राइफलों का आयात

1408. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन ने राइफल का आयात करने के लिये प्रार्थनापत्र दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कुल कितनी अनराफि. खंच होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री

(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं । 1974-75 लाइसेंस अवधि के दौरान नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन द्वारा राइफलों का आयात करने के लिए आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय को अब तक कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Encashment of Travellers Cheques issued by Nationalised Banks

1409. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the travellers cheques issued by a nationalised bank are not encashed at another bank and travellers cheques of Indian banks are not accepted by foreign banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce a new system to avoid these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The travellers cheques issued by a nationalised bank are encashed by other banks with which it has entered into reciprocal arrangements for encashment. Even where there are no reciprocal arrangements, banks encash travellers cheques of other banks if the holder is known to them or is properly intro-

duced. Nationalised banks may not find it necessary to enter into arrangements with foreign banks for encashment of their travellers cheques as the branches of foreign banks in India are mostly at places where the issuing bank or its agency banks have branches.

Soviet Experts in Public and Private Undertakings

1410. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of public and private sector industrial and non-industrial projects where Soviet experts are at present employed as consultants/advisers;

(b) what is the number of such experts, project-wise; and

(c) what is the nature of assistance being rendered by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Smuggling of Silver out of India

1411. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several international gangs are operating in various parts of the country to drain out silver, as this metal fetched a higher price abroad;

(b) whether bullion dealers are smuggling silver out of the country and in return are getting gold which bears higher price here; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the cases brought to light and the measures proposed to be taken to end this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) According to the reports received by the Government, some international gangs are engaged in smuggling silver out of the country.

(b) Involvement of some bullion dealers has also been reported in some cases.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible. However, particulars of All India seizures of silver are as follows:—

| Year | Value in lakhs |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1973 | 38 |
| 1974 (upto May) | 165 |

The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling including silver smuggling out of India:—

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collector of Customs. Additional Collector of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended providing for regulatory measures within the specified areas extending inland

upto 50 kilometers from the West Coast of India and that part of the East Coast which falls within Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The regulations provide for declaration of promises to Customs, transport of silver under cover of vouchers, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons. The position is kept under constant review.

To build up an anti-smuggling fleet an Order for purchase of 20 fast launches have been placed in the first instance. A large complement of anti-smuggling staff has been sanctioned to check smuggling at major ports and airports and for combating smuggling on the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast. A Wireless communication network is also being established.

Additional Arrangements made in the distribution Machinery of Controlled Cloth

1412. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether flow of cloth is regular from mills to the retailing agencies without accumulation of stocks for any length of time at any point;

(b) how does the stock position compare with that of the last year for the same period; and

(c) whether the Federation of All India Cloth Merchants' Association has put up proposals for its participation in handling the distribution of controlled cloth and if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the stock
position of cloth for the months of

April, May and June in 1973 and 1974
is attached.

(c) A statement showing the propo-
sals put up by the Federation of All
India Merchants' Association is attach-
ed.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No.
1412 for answer in the Lok Sabha on 2nd August, 1974.

Figures in 1000 bales

| Month | 1974 | | 1973 | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Unsold stock | Sold stock (Unlifted) | Unsold stock | Sold stock (Unlifted) |
| April | 66.3 | 83.9 | 86.4 | 101.2 |
| May | 82.0 | 99.1 | 87.1 | 102.1 |
| June | 75.8 | 99.7 | 76.1 | 94.8 |

Statement

The following suggestions were made
by the Federation of All India Cloth
Merchants' Association with regard to
the distribution of controlled cloth:—

(1) Standard varieties of cloth in
each category, with suitable variations
width in construction and piece
lengths will be produced to suit re-
quirements of various regions.

(2) Unnecessary processing would be
discouraged and a distinguishing
thread of a suitable colour will be
inserted on any of the selvedge of the
cloth to distinguish it from non-con-
trolled cloth.

(3) The Federation will work as an
apex body of various textile trade
associations for distribution of control-
led cloth to semi-wholesale level.
Thereafter, cloth will be distributed
through approved retailers who may
be approved by the local textile trade
association with the help of Civil Sup-
plies Department and social service
organisations.

(4) Mills should stamp 3 per cent
higher prices and deliver goods F.O.R.
destination. Until this is agreed, to,
the Federation would keep 3 per cent
ofr freight equalisation fund and ex-
penses of the Apex body.

(5) The retailer will be allowed a
maximum margin of 9 per cent. The
balance margin between ex-mill and
retail prices will be distributed
amongst other channels.

Exports to and Imports from Hungary

1413. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of exports to and
imports from Hungary during the last
year under the bilateral agreements
between India and that country;

(b) whether the possibility of in-
creasing our exports to Hungary has
been explored; and

(c) if so, the specific items in which
they are interested?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of exports to Hungary during 1973 was approximately Rs. 208 million. Main items of our exports were de-oiled groundnut cakes, tea, coffee, jute manufactures, textiles, spices, various engineering goods etc. Imports from Hungary during the same period were of the order of about Rs. 112 million. The main items of imports were steel and steel products, chemicals and machinery items.

(b) and (c). Discussions have been held with the Hungarian authorities for increasing India's exports to that country. Hungary has shown interest in import of various non-traditional items from India like finished leather, textiles and various engineering goods etc.

Cases of Defaults on Repayment of Term Loans from Banks

1414. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of defaults on repayment of term loans from banks and their diversion to working capital have come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether there has been any misuse of such loans for speculative deals and for stocking goods in short supply; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop this unauthorised use of term loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The present procedures for bank finance provide for scrutiny and supervision by the banks over the end-use of the credit extended so as to guard against misuse of the credit facilities, by way of diversion of funds or unjustifiable defaults. Wherever

specific instances of misuse of funds are either detected or brought to their notice, suitable remedial measures are taken by the banks. Further, bank credit for sensitive commodities is subject to rigorous credit control measures administered by the Reserve Bank, with a view to guard against use of bank funds for hoarding or speculation in these commodities.

Delay in Handling with Air Cargo by Indian Airlines

1415. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the delay in handling of the air cargo particularly such items as life-saving drugs and press-matter to which priority is given according to the specific policy of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). High priority is given by Indian Airlines to the carriage of life-saving drugs and press matter. Unfortunately, there were inadvertently three cases of delay in the recent past.

Indian Airlines have issued suitable instructions for the avoidance of any delays in future.

India's Balance of Payment

1416. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of India's Balance of Payments; and

(b) the steps proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) According to the latest bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India for the month of May, 1974, the balance of payments data are available upto April-June, 1972 only.

Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank (excluding gold, SDRs and drawings on IMF) declined by Rs. 61.33 crores during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, reflecting an excess of payments over receipts.

(b) To meet the immediate short term needs, Government has made drawings on the IMF. Over the long run, efforts to strengthen the country's balance of payments position have to be continued. Export promotion and import substitution play a major role in these efforts.

Bilateral Economic Co-operation between India and Japan

1417. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian officials visited Tokyo to discuss various proposals for bilateral economic co-operation between India and Japan during the year 1974-75;

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held during the visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs visited Tokyo in May, 1974.

(b) and (c). The discussions with the Government of Japan related to matters pertaining to the development assistance to be extended by Japan to India under the aegis of the Aid-India Consortium for the current financial year 1974-75.

Subsequently at the Aid-India Consortium Meeting held in Paris in June, 1974 the Government of Japan pledged a sum of Yen 12 billion (Rs. 32.52 crores) as Debit Relief, a sum of Yen 11 billion (Rs. 29.81 crores) as Project Aid for a Fertilizer Project and a sum of Yen 7 billion (Rs. 18.97 crores) as Commodity Aid for the current year 1974-75.

N.B.—The rupee equivalents of the Yen amounts have been arrived at at the current exchange rate of Yen 1 = Rs. 0.0271.

Import of Medium Staple Cotton

1418. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import medium staple cotton; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The possibilities of importing medium staple cotton to supplement domestic availability are being explored.

Non-Release of Adequate Quantity of Coffee for Sale

1419. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board is not releasing adequate quantity of coffee for internal sales through India Coffee Depots and Co-operative Societies;

(b) whether this is leading to malpractices by private traders; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the steps proposed to be taken to check the malpractices?

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

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

Canalising Exports through Coffee Board

1420. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for canalising exports of coffee through Coffee Board instead of leaving that to private traders; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A recommendation to this effect has been made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 130th Report. The Coffee Board has already made a beginning by direct Sales for exports and through State Trading Corporation of India from 1972. Further steps are also being considered by the Coffee Board.

Proposal to Develop 'Ahilyasthan', 'Gautam Kund' etc. in Bihar as Tourist Centres

1421. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop 'Ahilyasthan' and 'Gautam Kund' in Jogiara Block of Darbhanga District in Bihar, Visaul (the place of pilgrimage where Vishwamitra halted along with Rama and Lakshmana) and Bisfi the birth place of poet Vidyapati and Rajbaligarh the famous site of archaeological excavations in the District

Madhubani in Bihar as Tourist Centres; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Due to constraint in resources there is no proposal to develop these places in the Central sector.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in North Bihar

1422. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of existing branches of banks and of those to be opened during the current financial year in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, Saharsa, Begusarai and other districts of North Bihar and what are the deposits made and credits advanced by the existing branches during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The names of the centres in the districts of North Bihar having bank branches as on May 31, 1974 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8113/74]. As on that date commercial banks had 20 licences/allotments on hand for opening branches in the North districts of Bihar. The names of these centres are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8113/74].

The data regarding deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks in the districts of North Bihar as at the end of December, 1971, December 1972 and June, 1973 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8113/74].

**Arrears of Income Tax against
Companies in Bihar**

1423. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 on the 26th April, 1974 regarding arrears of Income tax against companies in Bihar and state;

(a) what steps have been taken for collecting the arrears during the present financial year and to what extent the arrears have been realised and whether any special inquiry and action is proposed to be taken against the officers concerned; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) (i) In the case of the two foreign companies mentioned in Statement 'A' of the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 on 26.4.1974 the following steps have been taken to collect/reduce the arrears:—

Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. (Great Britain)

(a) Effect has been given to the appellate orders.

(b) Refund arising out of appellate order has been adjusted against arrears.

As a result of these steps, the arrears have been collected/reduced to the extent of Rs. 5,28,837/- during the period 1.4.1974 to 30.6.1974.

M/s. John Miles & Partners (London) Ltd.:

Income-tax Appellate Tribunal has been requested to take the appeal out-of-turn. There was no collection/reduction out of arrears as the demand is disputed.

(ii) Statement 'B' of the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 dated 26.4.1974 included the names of 14 domestic companies against whom arrears exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each

case were outstanding as on 31.12.1973. During the period 1.1.1974 to 30.6.1974 various steps, including the following, were taken against these 14 domestic companies for collection/ reduction of arrears:—

(a) Appellate orders were given effect to expeditiously

(b) Notice to show cause why penalty should not be levied was issued.

(c) Appellate Assistant Commissioners/Income-tax Appellate Tribunal were requested to take up appeals out of turn.

(d) Facility to pay the arrears in instalments was given in suitable cases.

(e) Claim has been lodged with the Official Liquidator for the payment of arrears.

During the period 1-1-1974 to 30-6-1974, the arrears outstanding against these 14 companies were collected/reduced to the extent of Rs. 15,36,753.

(iii) No special inquiry or/and action is proposed to be taken against any officer.

(b) The reason for not making any special inquiry and/or taking action against any officer is that there was no negligence on the part of any officer in the recovery of tax arrears in these cases. However, the Commissioner of Income-tax has issued special instructions to the Income-tax Officers/Tax Recovery Officers to take prompt action for recovery and for giving effect to appellate orders.

Loan from I.M.F.

1424. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken a loan of Rs. 226 crores from the International Monetary Fund, representing its entire first credit transaction; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the average rate of interest on the new loan of Rs. 226 crores and the duration of its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) India has drawn in May 1974 amounts in various currencies equivalent to 235 million SDRs (Rs. 221.40 crores) from the International Monetary Fund.

(b) This drawing carries a one-time service charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and carries no charges for the first three months, a charge of 2 per cent for the subsequent 15 months and an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the charges thereafter for every six months. This drawing is normally repayable in a period of 3 to 5 years. If repaid within 3 years, the average interest rate, including service charges, would work out to 2.5 per cent.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural and Tribal Areas of Kerala

1425. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new branches of the nationalised banks in the rural and tribal areas of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b): The Reserve Bank has reported that as at the end of May, 1974, public sector banks had 20 licences/allotments on hand for opening branches at the

following rural centres in Kerala State:—

| District | Name of the Centre |
|------------|---|
| Cannore | Pannamaram Chockli Cheyankodi |
| Ernakulam | Odakally Mallayattur |
| Idiki | Rajakkadu Rajakumari |
| Kozhikode | Pullapalli Thamaraserry |
| Malappuram | Edakkara |
| Palghat | Agali |
| Quilon | Chavara (Thekkumbhagam) Rani-Pazhavanagadi |
| Trivandrum | Vartiyurkavu Vembayam Madavoor |
| Alleppy | Muhamna Aroor Thamrakulam |
| Trichur | Ollukara |

Development of Tourism in Kerala

1426. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any representation has been received by Government for paying special attention for the development of tourism in Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A request

was received from the Government of Kerala for Central assistance for the development of Sabarimala. Due, however, to constraint on resources this proposal is not being taken up in the Central sector. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made in the 5th Plan of the Kerala Tourist Development Corporation for the provision of accommodation and other facilities at Sabarimala.

Functioning of Branches of State Bank of India in Rural Areas of Kerala

1427. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank of India functioning in rural areas in Kerala and the number of new branches proposed to be opened in future; and

(b) the factors which are taken into consideration for opening new branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As on June 30, 1974, the State Bank of India had 13 branches and its subsidiary, the State Bank of Travancore had 108 branches functioning at rural centres in Kerala State. The Reserve Bank has reported that on that date the State Bank of Travancore had 8 licences/allotments on hand for opening branches at rural centres in Kerala.

(b) The criteria adopted by the State Bank of India for opening new branches in rural areas cover such aspects as scope for stimulating economic growth and employment opportunities by lending to priority sectors, scope for canalising monetary savings and inculcating banking habits in the local people and potential viability of the offices over an extended period of time.

Joint Ventures with Countries in South East Asia

1428. SHRI K. MALLANAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high level delegation was sent by India in the recent past to visit South East Asia for exploring possibilities of starting joint ventures in those countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited and the industries which Government have decided to set up in those countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During 1974, a Delegation from the Ministry of Heavy Industry led by its Secretary visited Malaysia and Singapore and reported good prospects for setting up joint ventures in these countries. To pursue further the possibilities identified by the delegation, a team of experts was sponsored by the Ministry of Heavy Industry to Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. A statement showing the projects identified for joint ventures is annexed. These recommendations will be kept in view while considering applications for joint ventures in these countries.

Statement

Industries Identified for Joint Ventures:

MALAYSIA

1. Machine tools.
 2. Molasses Based Industry.
 3. Calcium Carbonate.
 4. Hand Tools.
 5. Automobile Spares.
 6. Rubber Products.
 7. HT/LT Insulators.
 8. Palm Oil Processing.
 9. High Value Timber Products.
 10. Integrated Steel Plant
 11. Port Development
- } Projects for long range Investigations.

SINGAPORE

1. High Precision Machine Tools Accessories.
2. Electrical Stampings.
3. Sanitary fittings.
4. Contract Engineering Organisations.

THAILAND

1. Molasses Based Industries.
2. Flouride Based Industries.
3. Rubber Insulated Cables.
4. Granulated Fertilizer Plant.
5. Agricultural Implements.
6. Lead Pencils.
7. Talcum Powder.
8. Fruit and vegetable canning.
9. Rock Salt Based Industries.
10. Integrated Steel Plant
11. Establishment of Vocational Training Centres.
12. Public Health Schemes in Urban locations

Projects for Long Range Investigations.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :
(क) पर्यटक विभाग आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों का रिकार्ड अखिल भारतीय आधारा पर रखता है न कि राज्य-वार; परन्तु देशी पर्यटकों के यातायात सम्बन्धी आंकड़े पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा एकत्रित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :

| | भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या |
|------|---|
| 1971 | 300,995 |
| 1972 | 342,950 |
| 1973 | 409,895 |

बिहार की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या

: 429. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने पर्यटकों ने बिहार की यात्रा की;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये पर्यटक गये तथा क्या इन पर्यटकों द्वारा अतिरिक्त धन का कुछ भाग उन पर्यटन स्थलों पर खर्च किया गया; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितना ?

(ख) बिहार में पर्यटक रुचि के स्थान, जहाँ कि विदेशी पर्यटक जाते हैं, महत्वपूर्ण पटना, बोधगया, राजगीर तथा नालन्दा हैं।

उपरोक्त स्थानों पर प्रदान की गयी सुविधाओं से पर्यटकों से होने वाली आय इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने वाले अभिकरणों को ही जाती है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार इन सुविधाओं से कोई प्रत्यक्ष राजस्व अर्जित नहीं करती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

Shortfall in Revenue from Central Taxes1430. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA****REDDY:****SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall of nearly Rs. 110 crores in the tax revenues of the Central Government in 1973-74;

(b) if so, what was the total collection of tax revenues in 1973-74;

(c) whether the figures revealed by the Finance Minister while presenting the Budget are different from those which are now being stated; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The budget estimates, and the revised estimates for 1973-74, relating to Income-tax including Corporation tax, Wealth tax, Gift tax, Estate duty, Customs duty and Central Excise duty excluding cesses on coal, rubber, salt and iron ore, given at the time of presenting the budget for 1974-75 are furnished in the following table. The provisional unverified figures of net receipts of these taxes and duties, during 1973-74 are also shown therein.

In Crores of Rupees

| Budget estimates 1973-74 | Revised estimates 1973-74 | Revenue collections (provisional) 1973-74 | Difference between Columns (1) & (2) | Difference between Columns (1) & (3) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 5005.92 | 4937.45 | 4994.77 | -68.47 | -11.15 |

On the basis of the revised estimates for 1973-74, the estimated shortfall at the time of presenting the budget for 1974-75 was of the order of Rs. 68.47 crores. However, on the basis of revenue collections during 1973-74 (provisional figures) the net shortfall is of the order of Rs. 11.15 crores.

to pay duty at rates lower than the prescribed rates, are the main factors responsible for this shortfall.

Indo-Sri Lanka Trade Talks1431. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:****SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Sri Lanka Trade talks were held in June, 1974; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

(d) The shortfall in collection is on account of fall in receipts of Central Excise duties. Decline in production and clearances of certain excisable goods, such as aluminium, iron and steel products cement synthetic yarn and fabrics and soap, mainly due to shortages of power and of critical raw materials and inadequate supply of coal, changes in the pattern of product-mix of refineries which affected production of kerosene, and High Court's injunction orders permitting tea estates

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir. The Fifth Meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka sub-Committee for Economic Coopera-

tion was held in Colombo from 3rd to 7th June, 1974.

(b) The trade between India and Sri Lanka was reviewed during the above meeting. The discussions inter-alia covered matters relating to strengthening of economic relations, industrial collaboration expansion of tourism, etc. The discussions also covered matters relating to expansion of mutual trade, particularly, in regard to import of specific commodities from Ceylon by India.

Production of Cloth by Cotton Textile Mills

1432 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cloth by cotton textile mills in the country during the year 1973-74; and

(b) how does it compare with the production during the year 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Total production of cloth by cotton textile mills in the country during the year 1973-74 was 4,083 million metres as against the production of 4,055 million metres in 1970-71.

Commissioning of Motor Launches in Gobind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh)

1433. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the latest position regarding the commissioning of the two motor launches for tourist purposes in the Gobind Sagar Lake in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): The launches are under construction.

Proposal to Air Link State Capitals with New Delhi

1434. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

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

(a) the names of the capitals of the States/Union Territories which are still not linked with the New Delhi by air;

(b) whether it is proposed to link all such capitals with New Delhi in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, whether any priority list has been drawn in this regard with a view to provide the air link in a phased manner; and

(d) If so the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). The capitals of the following States and Union Territories are not connected by air:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | (Simla) |
| Meghalaya | (Shillong) |
| Nagaland | (Kohima) |
| Arunachal Pradesh | (Itanagar) |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | (Siivasa) |
| Lakshadweep | (Kavaratte) |
| Mizoram | (Aizawl) |
| Pondicherry | (Pondicherry) |

(b) to (d). While it is not possible to air-link all these capitals in the near future, an aerodrome is being constructed at Barapani near Shillong. A survey has also been made for a suitable site near Simla in Himachal Pradesh. The expansion of civil aviation facilities is a continuing process and a variety of factors have to be taken into consideration including traffic potential fleet position and availability of resources.

Setting up of an Aerodrome near Simla

1435. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for the setting up of an aerodrome near Simla has been completed;

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

(c) the likely time by which the project would be sanctioned; and

(d) the time by which it would be possible to link Simla by air with New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Survey of the site at Jabbar-Hatti near Simla has just been completed and the report is under examination in the Civil Aviation Department.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to give any indication at this stage..

Export of Buffalo Meat

1436. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether buffalo meat is being exported to foreign countries and if so, the quantity exported and revenue earned during the last three years: and

(b) whether Government are proposing to set up a factory to process such meat and if so, where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The quantity and value of buffalo meat exported during last three years are given below:—

| 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | | 1973-74 | |
|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| Q | V | Q | V | Q | V |
| 148 | 3.81 | 1065 | 31.67 | 1573 | 81.45 |

(Q in tonnes)
(V in Rs. lakhs)

(b) No, Sir. State Agro Industries Corporations of some States like Kerala and Maharashtra are setting up such production units.

Indo-Bangladesh summit on Joint Jute Export Strategy

1437. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Indo-Bangladesh summit meet held recently in New Delhi, the joint export strategy was considered; and

(b) if so, the various decisions taken as a result of the joint discussion and how these will be implemented?

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

(b) A proposal to constitute a Joint Commission on Jute is under consideration.

Arrears of Income Tax and Wealth Tax against Volga Restaurant

1438. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income Tax and Wealth Tax outstanding against Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the group running it as on the 31st March, 1974; and

(b) how many appeals or pending against them in Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and how much amount is involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The amount of Income Tax and Wealth Tax outstanding as on 31st March, 1974 against Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the partners running it is as under:—

Amount outstanding
as on 31-3-1974
(Rupees in lakhs)

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Income-tax | 10.09 |
| Wealth-tax | 0.17 |

(b) The number of appeals pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal in the cases of Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and its partners out of the appeals filed by the department/assesseees and the amount of tax involved therein is as under:—

| | No. of appeals pending | Tax involved (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Appeals filed by the assesseees | 2 | 1.01 (Income-tax) |
| Appeals filed by the department | 4 | 0.35 (Income-tax) |

Demand of yarn by Andhra weavers

1439. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weavers from Andhra had placed before Government their demands of yarn for the current year;

(b) whether they had been supplied yarn according to their demands; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Director of Handlooms and Textiles of Andhra Pradesh had communicated to the

Textile Commissioner on 21st June, 1974 requirements of yarn for weavers belonging to certain associations and cooperative societies in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). These requirements have been forwarded to Indian Cotton Mills Federation for making arrangements for supply of yarn directly from the mills. The Federation is making necessary arrangements.

Converting of All India Handloom Board into a statutory organisation

1440. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to convert All India Handloom Board into a statutory organisation; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This is, however, one of the recommendations of the Highpowered Study Team on Handloom Industry, set up in December, 1973. The recommendations of the Team are being examined by Government.

Loan advanced by Allahabad Bank to U.P. Electricity Board

1442. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advances were made to U.P. Electricity Board through Allahabad Bank for energising nine tube-wells in the district of Bahraich (U.P.); and

(b) if so, whether nothing has been done so far by way of follow-up action in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The U.P. State Electricity Board is a constituent of Allahabad Bank. Having regard to the practices and usages customary among bankers, as also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, detailed information regarding the accounts of the constituents of a bank, cannot be divulged.

Allocation of Funds by Nationalised Banks for Tube-wells

1443. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five hundred tube-wells were sanctioned on consortium basis to be financed by Allahabad Bank in the district of Bahraich;

(b) whether the allocations were sanctioned to different branches of nationalised banks at Bahraich, for pushing up the scheme of constructing masonry wells, tube-wells and installation of persian wheels; and

(c) whether the progress thereof is extremely slow due to lack of interest

and enthusiasm on the part of the lead Bank i.e. the Allahabad Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Under the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project, the minor irrigation programme for Bahraich District has been allocated, under an agreed banking plan, to three commercial banks, viz., Allahabad Bank, Central Bank of India and Punjab National Bank and to the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Land Development Bank. The details of the programme in Behraich District, allocated to these banks under the banking plan and sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, are shown in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The delay is partly due to the Non-availability of power and shortage of diesel-oil which resulted in holding up of disbursement of loans for minor irrigation work. It is also true that the banks are new in the field and, as a consequence progress has been somewhat slow in the initial stages. Banks are, however, taking all possible steps to fulfil the targets set for them, in cooperation with the Lead Bank.

Statement

| Names of Banks | No of Branches in the District | Physical target | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | Boring and installation of persian wheels on existing wells | Masonry wells | Masonry well boring and installation of Persian wheels | Pump sets | Tube wells diesel or electric |
| Allahabad Bank | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 195 | 305 |
| Punjab National Bank | 1 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 100 | 100 |
| Central Bank of India | 4 | 25 | 100 | 25 | 300 | 500 |
| State Cooperative Land Development Bank | 3 | 70 | 190 | 70 | 655 | 1295 |

Conference of Indian Tourism Officials in New York

1444. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

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

(a) whether a Conference of Indian Tourism Officials was held recently in New York; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed there and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) The important points discussed were:

(1) The impact of tourism promotion policies during the past year.

(2) Our promotional strategy abroad; identification and solution of the problems that hinder the growth of tourism in India.

The important recommendations were:

(1) Opening of a tourist office in the newly affluent market like West Asia; production and availability of adequate tourist literature in foreign languages i.e. English, German, French, Spanish, Japanese and Arabic to meet the increasing requirements of tourist offices; introduction of special promotional fares to India on some international routes; simplification of charter regulations; concessional fares on Indian Airlines and Railways; increase in hotel capacity in India; provision of wayside amenities for overland tourists on high density road routes, promotion of youth traffic; development of beach resorts and simplification of visa and customs formalities.

The Department of Tourism has taken up the recommendations with the concerned authorities. Action has already been taken on some of the recommendations. Indian Airlines have announced concessional fares to foreign tourists and youth travellers on their domestic routes. Certain restricted areas have been opened to foreign tourists. Multi-entry landing permit facility for 28-days has been allowed to visitors coming to India without visa.

बिहार में उद्योगपतियों के नाम धायकर की बकाया राशि

1445. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बहुत से उद्योगपतियों ने धायकर की बहुत बड़ी राशि सरकार को देनी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे बकाया राशि बसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) और (ख). धायकर लगाने के प्रयोजन के लिये कर-निर्धारितियों का वर्गीकरण उनकी धाय के अंत, व्यवसाय अथवा धन्य के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिये, बिहार के उद्योगपतियों के सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु, यदि माननीय सख्त किसी विशेष कर-निर्धारितियों के बारे में सूचना चाहेंगे तो वह एकत्रित करने के प्रयत्न कर दी जाएगी।

बिहार कार्य क्षेत्र के उन कर-निर्धारितियों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनकी धोर 30 जून, 1974 को एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया है, तत्काल उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है:—

| एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया | कर-निर्धारितियों की कुल संख्या |
|---|--------------------------------|
| एक लाख रुपये और 5 लाख रुपये के बीच बकाया | 68 |
| पांच लाख रुपये और 10 लाख रुपये के बीच बकाया | 1 |
| 10 लाख रुपये और उससे अधिक की बकाया | 11 |

Impact of monetary expansion on the inflationary trends of economy

1446. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money supply has grown considerably during the last three years;

(b) if so, the figures thereof, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact of this monetary expansion on the inflationary trends of our economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the variations in money supply during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the factors affecting money supply is enclosed. The increase in net bank credit to government was the major factor affecting money supply in 1971-72 and 1972-73; in 1973-74 the expansion in money supply was largely due to the increase in bank credit to commercial sector.

(c) The basic reason for the inflationary trends is the imbalance between effective demand created by increases in money supply, on the one hand, and the inadequate supplies of goods, on the other.

STATEMENT

| Analysis of Money Supply Increases | (Rs. crores) | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 |
| A. Money supply with the public | +998 (+14.0%) | +1274 (+15.7%) | +1346 (+14.3%) |
| B. Factors affecting money supply variations (1+2+3+4-5) | | | |
| 1. Net Bank credit to Government | +1181 | +1324 | +956 |
| 2. Bank credit to Commercial Sector | +848 | +1117 | +1453 |
| 3. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector | +61 | -37 | +107 |
| 4. Government's net currency liabilities to Public | +27 | +45 | +39 |
| 5. Non-monetary liabilities of Banking Sector | +1120 | +1175 | +1209 |

NOTE :—Figures in brackets show percentage increase over the preceding year.

Cut in Non-Plan Expenditure of States

1447. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States in the country have agreed to cut their non-plan expenditure;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the effects of such a cut on non-plan expenditure in those States on the projects/schemes which are already half way completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Government of India are having discussions with the State Governments to emphasise the need for reducing non-Plan expenditures and to raise resources for the Plan. Discussions have been completed with Assam, Karnatak, Madhya Pradesh, Panjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The States have generally reacted favourably to these suggestions. Since the States are being asked to curtail non-essential and unproductive expenditures, this will naturally not have any adverse impact on their developmental projects and schemes.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा रतलाम जिले

मध्य प्रदेश में ऋण देना

1448. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विद्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने व्यवसायियों तथा प्रैक्टिस कर रहे डाक्टरों को ऋण देना बन्द कर दिया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक द्वारा ऐसा करने का क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) जहाँ तक संभव है सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Introduction of new monetary policy for squeezing credit

1449. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a new monetary policy for squeezing credits;

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

(c) whether the credit squeeze applied in the last busy season was not effective and if so, the reasons therefor and the precautions proposed to be taken in introducing the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). In the present phase of acute inflationary conditions in the economy, the main objective of the credit policy measures announced by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time has been to ensure that while on the one hand the overall credit expansion does not lead to accentuation of inflationary pressures, on the other, all legitimate requirements of funds for supporting production including priority sectors movement of goods and exports are adequately met.

While announcing the slack season policy measures in April, 1974, the Reserve Bank had advised the commercial banks that they should regulate the flow of credit in the slack season in such a manner that the net expansion in bank credit during the season as a whole would constitute approximately one-third of the additional deposit accretion during the period. Banks were also advised that during the year ending April, 1975, credit expansion should be contained within 65 per cent of the deposit accretion for the year as a whole, after allowing for statutory preemptions. Banks have been further advised that by the end of October, 1974, they should bring down the total of sanctioned bill re-discount limits to 40 per cent of the level as at the end of April, 1974. With a view to ensuring that the flow of credit in the slack season is kept within the broad parameters indicated by the Reserve Bank, certain changes in respect of statutory ratio and cash reserve ratio and interest rates for certain items were also announced.

With a view to reinforcing the measures announced in April, on July 22, 1974, the Reserve Bank announced the following additional measures effective from the close of business on 22nd July, 1974:—

- (i) Increase in the bank rate by 2 percentage points from 7 per cent to 9 per cent.
- (ii) A hike in the interest rates payable on term deposits.
- (iii) Increase in the minimum lending rate from 11 per cent to 12.5 per cent except in the case of specifically exempted categories.

- (iv) Increase in the minimum rate of discount on bill finance from 9.5 per cent to 11 per cent for drawers' bills, and from 11 per cent to 12.5 per cent for drawees' bills.
- (v) Increase in the minimum interest rates on advances against commodities covered under selective credit control measures from 12 per cent to 14 per cent and from 13 per cent to 15 per cent as specified for individual commodities and parties.
- (vi) Increase in the maximum rate of interest chargeable on export credit other than on export credit other than from 9 per cent to 10.5 per cent.
- (vii) Increase in the interest rates on advances to public food procurement agencies from 9 per cent to 11 per cent in the case of Food Corporation of India and 9 per cent to 12 per cent in the case of State Governments and their agencies.
- (viii) Increase in the maximum rate chargeable on borrowings of commercial banks from Reserve Bank from 15 per cent to 18 per cent.
- (ix) A suggestion to the banks that they should keep a close watch on the end-use of the advances drawn by their clients, particularly clients enjoying large credit limits.
- (c) The credit restraint measures being pursued by the Reserve Bank since May, 1973, have helped to bring about a certain measure of restraint and assisted in selective dispensation of credit broadly in line with the priorities laid down.

Discrimination suffered by senior cadres of Central Secretariat Service as a result of implementation of Third Pay Commission Report

1450. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior cadres of the Central Secretariat Service have suffered discrimination as a result of the implementation of recommendations of the Third Pay Commission:

(b) whether those among them who have stagnated at the maximum of their pay scale for over a year before 1st January, 1973 and promoted to the next higher scale of pay any time before that date stand to lose in the terms of basic pay fixed under the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973 when compared to those junior counterparts who have remained at maximum of their scale for as long on the same date and promoted since then; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to avoid such situations?

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

(b) and (c). Orders have issued on 18th July, 1974 that in cases where a senior Government servant promoted to a higher post before 1.1.1973 draws less pay in the revised scales recommended by the Pay Commission than his junior who is promoted to the higher post after that date, the pay of the senior officer in the revised scale in the higher post should be stepped up to the level of the pay fixed for the junior officer in the higher post with effect from the date of the promotion of the junior officer subject mainly to the following conditions:—

(a) Both the junior and senior officers should belong to the same cadre and the posts in which they have been promoted should be identical in the same cadre;

(b) The unrevised and revised scales of pay of the lower and higher posts in which they are entitled to draw pay should be identical; and

(c) The anomaly should be directly as a result of the application of the provisions of FR 22-C in the revised scale.

Credit squeeze policy of R.B.I.

1451. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank's Policy of credit squeeze imposed during the last busy season (from October 26, 1973 to March 29, 1974) has failed in its primary aim of curbing expansion of commercial bank credits; and

(b) if so, how does the expansion of bank credit during the above period compare with the corresponding period last year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The impact of the credit restraint measures pursued by the Reserve Bank during the 1973-74 busy season has to be judged in the light of the abnormal conditions which the economy had to face during this period. The main objective of the measures was to ensure that while on the one hand the overall credit expansion did not lead to accentuation of inflationary pressures in the economy, on the other all legitimate requirements of funds for supporting production including priority sectors, movement of goods and exports was adequately met. The credit policy measures did help to bring about a certain measure of restraint and assisted in selective dispensation of credit broadly in line with the priorities laid down.

(b) The sectoral break-down of the 1972-73 busy season are set out in credit expansion during the 1973-74 Statement-I. busy season and its comparison with

STATEMENT
SECTORAL DEPLOYMENT OF CREDIT EXPANSION

(in Crores of Rupees)

| | Credit expansion during busy season 1973-74 (end Oct '73 to end April '74)* | | Credit expansion during busy season 1972-73 (end Oct '72 to end April '73) | |
|--|---|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Amount | Percentage increase | Amount | Percentage increase |
| I Total Bank credit (excluding bills rediscounted) | 931 | 14.4 | 897 | 17.1 |
| II Bills rediscounted | 244 | | 19 | |
| III Gross Credit including bills rediscounted | 1175 | 18.1 | 916 | 17.4 |
| 1 Food Credit | 190 | 80.9 | 6 | 2.1 |
| 2 Export Credit | 214 | 34.7 | 114 | 26.3 |
| 3 Credit to public sector undertakings | 125 | 19.7 | 86 | 21.3 |
| 4 Credit to priority sector e.g. agriculture, small scale industries, small trade, road, transport, etc. | 219 | 14.0 | 122 | 9.5 |
| 5 Residential sector mainly of medium and large industries, wholesale trade in the private sector) | 427 | 12.4 | 588 | 20.6 |
| 6 Gross credit (including bills rediscounted) | 1175 | 18.1 | 916 | 17.4 |

*Date for April, 1974 relate to Banks which account for about 99% of total credit

Decision on Dhawan Committee Report

1452. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the future of the Avro aircraft after examining the Dhawan Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The one-man

Avro Evaluation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Dhawan has not yet submitted its report.

India's Aid to Foreign Countries Under Colombo Plan

1453. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars regarding the financial assistance extended to various countries by India during the last three years along with the

services of its experts as India's contribution under Colombo Plan Programme; and

(b) the amount of aid received by India under Colombo Plan by way of bilateral aid and technical assistance since 1972?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). India extends mainly technical assistance under the Colombo Plan, except in the case of Nepal and Bhutan to which financial assistance is also extended.

The financial assistance committed in respect of these two countries during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is as follows:

| Country | (Rs. Crores) | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
| Nepal | 9.36 | 9.12 | 7.50 |
| Bhutan | 6.60 | 8.00 | 9.90 |

India has given technical assistance to various countries under the Colombo Plan in the shape of services of experts and training facilities. The number of experts sent and the number of training places given during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below:

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Experts | 20 | 12 | 9 |
| Training places | 261 | 323 | 414 |

The assistance received by India under the Colombo Plan is technical assistance mainly in the form of experts, training places and marginal amounts of equipment. The value of such assistance received by India during 1972 was of the order of \$9.40 million. The finalised figure for 1973 is not yet available.

Steps to Check Smuggling in Coastal and Border Areas

1454. **SHRI KAMALLANNA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched any vigorous drive against smuggling in the coastal and border areas of the country;

(b) whether some cases have been brought to the knowledge of Government regarding smuggling in the coastal areas;

(c) if so, a brief account thereof; and

(d) the measures Government have proposed to take in this regard?

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

(c) As a result of anti-smuggling measures taken, the value of all India seizures has progressively increased as shown by the following figures:

| Year | (Value in Rs. Crores) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1971 | 20.8 |
| 1972 | 25.4 |
| 1973 | 33.5 |
| 1974 (up to May) | 24.8 |

Synthetic fabrics and yarns, watches, gold, whisky, blades, tape recorders, electronic calculators, cosmetics, cigarettes and other luxuries are smuggled into the country. Silver narcotic drugs, antiques, spices and films are smuggled out of the country.

(d) Systematic collection and follow up of information keeping a watchful eye on suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs. Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant

Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes.

To build up an anti-smuggling fleet an order for purchase of 20 fast launches has been placed in the first instance. A large complement of anti-smuggling staff has been sanctioned to check smuggling at major ports and airports and for combating smuggling on the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast. A wireless communication network is also being established.

पटसन के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव

1455. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद साहूयादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विकार पटसन का उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पटसन के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को देखते हुए सरकार पटसन का कितना मूल्य निर्धारित करना चाहतग है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाखं) : (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा 1974-75 मौसम के लिए कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर परिवर्धित न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा पहले ही की जा चुकी है। यह कीमत देहात के बाजार में आसाम बाटम किस्म के लिए 125 रु० प्रति क्विंटल

है जो पिछले वर्षों की कीमतों की तुलना में काफी ऊंची है।

धाने की अनुपलब्धता के कारण नौगछिया और बिहपुर के बुनकरों में भूखमरी

1456. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में भागलपुर जिले के नौगछिया एव बिहपुर प्रखण्ड के दो हजार बुनकरों के सामने सूत न मिलने के कारण भूखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार भीरजाफरी, मिल की एव बिहपुर के बुनकरों को आसानी से सूत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाखं) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Unclaimed steel billets and ingots found in Motia Khan, New Delhi

1458. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly Rs. 10 lakhs worth of steel billets and ingots obtained unauthorisedly were found lying unclaimed in Motia Khan New Delhi in the first week of June, 1974;

(b) if so whether any steps have been taken to find out how this large quantity found its way into motia Khan, New Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken to dispose of the steel so found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the course of searches by the Income Tax Department in June, 1974, steel worth Rs. 2,60,000/- approximately was originally found on the public road at Motia Khan on the 6th June, 1974 and no party claimed it as belonging to it on that day. Out of this stock roughly Rs. 2,50,000/- worth of steel was subsequently claimed by one of the parties whose premises were being searched. Steel worth Rs. 10,000/- approximately has still not been claimed by any party.

(b) Investigations as to the source of acquisition of the steel are in progress.

(c) Pending investigations, the steel so found has been attached by the Income-tax Department by a prohibitory order u/s 132(3) of the Income-tax Act 1961. The Regional Controller of Iron and Steel is also taking necessary action regarding the unclaimed stock. Further action will be taken as called for under the law.

बम्बई के ताज महल होटल में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर प्रतिबन्ध

1459. श्री भूषणचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के ताज महल होटल में घोती और कुर्ता पहन कर जाना कानून मना है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या ताज महल होटल द्वारा घोती और कुर्ता पहन कर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर लगाये गये प्रतिबन्धों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहती है और यदि हां,

तो क्या तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजनी महिषी) :

(क) और (ख) जीय नहीं ।

होटल के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा लगाया गया एक मात्र प्रतिबन्ध "रेडेवू रेस्टोरेंट" के सम्बन्ध में है जहां रात के खाने (डिनर) के समय ग्राहकों के लिए या तो सूट में या राष्ट्रीय वेशभूषा में आना आवश्यक होता है ।

Items of Products Exported through the Trade Development Authority

1460. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the products exported through the Trade Development Authority since its inception;

(b) the value of the products exported and the names of countries to which exported; and

(c) whether any new markets have been explored by the Trade Development Authority and the items proposed to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Since Trade Development Authority is only a service organisation, the question of Exports being made through it does not arise.

(b) Does not arise. However, TDA's clients exported goods worth Rs. 23.28 crores and Rs. 45.33 crores in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively to the target markets of West Europe, USA, Canada and Japan.

(c) Australia and New Zealand have recently been added to the target markets of the Trade Development Authority and the items selected for export promotion to these markets are the same as for other target markets, statement showing the list is attached.

Statement

List of products taken up for Export Development by Trade Development Authority.

Electronic Equipment and Components

Sewing machines and Components

Bicycles and Components

Automobile Ancillaries

Canned/Dehydrated Vegetables products
 Christmas and other Decorative light sets, Wooden decorative articles including carved ones, Art metalware.
 Instruments for Industrial, Laboratory, Hospital and Educational use

} Taken up during 1971-72.

Home furnishings, Locks, Padlocks, Metallic Bathroom Fittings, Agarbattis

} Taken up during 1972-73.

Flash lights
 Saddlery items

} Taken up during 1973-74.

Enamelled kitchenware.

} Taken up during 1974-75.

Foreign Aid in 1974-75

1461. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures about the prospect of availability of international loans, to India;

(b) break up of the quantum of such aid expected to be (i) utilised for development purposes and (ii) payment of interests on international loans; and

(c) the latest figures about the total amounts of (i) international loans received by India (ii) expected to be received and (iii) interest on international loans paid or to be paid by Government this year?

Industrial Fasteners
 Ferrous Castings and Forgings for Industrial Application
 Stainless Steel Cutlery
 Thermo-Plastic and Thermo-setting Plastic Goods
 Canned Fruits and Juices
 Wooden Furniture including dimension stocks for CKD (completely knocked-down) Furniture
 Leather Goods and Garments
 Selected Consumer Goods
 Selected Handicrafts
 Sports Goods
 Small Tools and Hand Tools

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
 (a) and (c). During the year ended June, 1974 India signed Agreements with the International Development Association (IDA) for an amount of \$390 million and an Agreement with World Bank for a loan of \$52 million. If arrangements for the Fourth Replenishment of resources for IDA are completed satisfactorily, India may get a larger amount of assistance from the IDA than in the past year for the next three-years covered in the Fourth replenishment period. Similarly, India can hope to get somewhat larger amount of loans from the World Bank.

(b) All this assistance is given for development purposes.

Grievances voiced against concentration of Head Offices of Financial Institutions in One City

1463. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grievances have been voiced against concentration of the head offices of Government financial institutions in one city in the western part of the country only;

(b) if so, the nature of the grievances voiced in this regard;

(c) other facts about the locations of the financial institutions of Government and the names of such institutions;

(d) whether such concentration of the head offices of the financial institutions has led to disparity in availing of financial benefits by different States;

(e) whether Government propose to reconsider the issue of dispersal of the Head offices of such institutions; and

(f) if not, the mechanism envisaged by Government for equitable distribution of financial opportunities likely to be available to different States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (f). On occasions, suggestions have been received for locating the headquarters of new financial institutions at places other than Bombay. Most of the financial institutions have their own Statutes and the headquarters of these institutions are located at places indicated in the respective Statutes. In a few cases, administrative convenience has been the guiding factors.

The names of institutions with their respective headquarters located at Bombay are as follows:--

(i) The Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) The State Bank of India.

(iii) Central Bank of India.

(iv) Bank of India.

(v) Bank of Baroda.

(vi) Dena Bank.

(vii) Union Bank of India.

(viii) Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(ix) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(x) The Industrial Development Bank of India.

(xi) Units Trust of India.

(xii) Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(xiii) General Insurance Corporation of India.

Certain suggestions were received at the time of locating the headquarters of General Insurance Corporation of India. This is a holding company having four subsidiaries and undertaking functions set out in section 8 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. This Corporation concentrates more on re-insurance business besides aiding, assisting and advising its four subsidiaries. As it started from scratch, no large funds were available for investments. The major part of funds available for investment will be in the hands of its four subsidiary companies and hence the regions where their headquarters are located will be well served and will also be provided with employment potential.

The mere fact of head offices of these financial institutions being located at Bombay has not led to any disparity in the grant of financial assistance to different States. These institutions open regional/branch offices wherever necessary:

All India institutions are aware of the Government policy of having

more equitable disbursal of their investments among the various States. Certain concessions have been granted specifically by the Central and State Governments and the term lending institutions to borrowers in the backward regions and areas. Various promotional activities, such as, detailed surveys of the industrial potential and provision of technical consultancy services in these areas have been or are being taken by the Industrial Development Bank of India in consultation with other institutions concerned, with a view to increasing the shares of backward States and regions in the total assistance provided by the financial institutions.

Setting Up of a Textile Mill in North Bihar

1464. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for dispersal of textile industry; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up a textile mill in North Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Under the Fourth Plan licensing policy for cotton textile industry expansion was not restricted to any particular region. However, while permitting expansion of the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan period, creation of spinning capacity in areas where there is an unsatisfied demand for yarn for handloom and powerloom weavers and also in areas where cotton is grown in sufficient quantity but there is little, if any, local demand by spinning units, will be especially kept in view, to achieve a better dispersal and balancing of demand and supply of yarn.

Directives issued by R.B.I. regarding probe into accounts of 50 top borrowers

1465. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued directives for a probe into accounts of 50 top borrowers in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features; and

(c) the amounts advanced by the banks to these borrowers and the purpose for which the amounts were given?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In accordance with the existing arrangements effective from June, 1970 all proposals for grant of limits of Rs. 1 crore or more from the banking system to any single borrower are required to be submitted by commercial banks to Reserve Bank of India for credit authorisation, in terms of a detailed proforma, for facilitating scrutiny of such proposals by the Reserve Bank. Banks were also advised by the Reserve Bank to adopt the same proforma with a view to ensuring similar scrutiny in respect of proposals of Rs. 25 lakhs and above which are not required to be submitted to the Reserve Bank of India. Recently, on 4th July, 1974 in view of the present difficult credit situation, Reserve Bank has advised banks having deposits exceeding Rs. 25 crores, that they should exercise utmost caution to ensure that the amounts drawn by borrowers are the minimum required for their immediate legitimate needs and has suggested that, to begin with, in respect of 50 largest borrowal accounts of each bank, the bank should, in addition to the existing procedure being followed by it, look specifically into certain important aspects of the operation of these accounts, such as large debits in the account, the

maximum and minimum outstanding balances in the account in each of the last three years, credit turnover during each quarter over the last two years, relationship of inventory levels to production and sales, major items of debtors and creditors, intercorporate loans and investments, extent of dependence on bank finance in relation to other sources and such other items as are considered necessary by the bank for the objective in view.

(c) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, it is not possible for the banks to divulge information relating to the affairs of their constituents.

Working of Powerlooms to the Disadvantage of Textile Mills and Handloom Workers

1466. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of power looms in the Cottage Industries Sector in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat enjoy massive benefit to the gross disadvantage of the textile mills and handloom weavers;

(b) whether Government have received complaints to this effect; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Powerlooms in the decentralised sector enjoy certain benefits *vis-a-vis* the mill sector and the handloom sector.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The High-powered Study Team on Handloom Industry which submitted its report on the 20th July, 1974, has

gone into the matter and has made certain recommendations which are under consideration of Government.

Problems Faced by Handloom Industry in Kerala

1467. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main problems faced by the Handloom Industry in Kerala which is earning a large amount of foreign exchange for the country every year; and

(b) a brief outline of the steps taken by Government to help this industry to come out of its difficulties and the broad outlines of further steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Problems faced by the handloom industry in Kerala are generally the same as those faced by handloom weavers in other states. These relate to supply of raw materials, availability of finance, competition with the powerloom sector and difficulties of marketing, etc. Recently, it has been represented that powerlooms in Kerala have taken to the manufacture of crepe cloth resulting in difficulties to the handloom weavers. Government have not received any report regarding any other specific and/or peculiar problems faced by the handloom industry in Kerala.

(b) A High-Powered Study Team has recently gone into the problems of the handloom industry and submitted its report on the 20th July, 1974. This is still to be examined by Government and further steps will be taken on the basis of Government's decisions on the report. The question regarding reservation of crepe cloth for production by the handloom sector was gone into in consultation with the Textile Commissioner, and such reservation was not considered necessary.

Development of Varkala as a Tourist Centre

1468. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people on the southern part of Kerala are very much agitated over the delay in the development of Varkala as a tourist centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No representation in this regard appears to have been received in the Department of Tourism.

Assault on Income Tax Officials during Inspection of Bank Lockers of Steel Dealers, Delhi

1469. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Officials were assaulted by the owners of three lockers of steel dealers while inspecting Bank Lockers in Patel Nagar, Delhi;

(b) if so, what protection and special powers Government propose to give to the officers to avoid such incidents in future; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against the dealers, apart from taking the matter to Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On 20th June, 1974 the Income tax officials, who had gone to the Central Bank of India, Patel Nagar, Delhi to search three lockers

belonging to the family members of a dealer in steel, were assaulted.

(b) The present Income-tax Act provides that an authorised officer may seek the help of any Police Officer for the purposes of carrying out a search. This provision is considered to be sufficient. Normally the officers of the Department seek the assistance of police authorities when search is being carried out at a residential or business premises and where obstruction to the search or even violence is anticipated. In case of the search of a bank locker, it is normally expected that there would not be any violence. Under the circumstances, in the present case, the officers had not summoned police help. As soon as the assault took place, the Police Control Room was informed and necessary help was obtained.

(c) A complaint has been filed with the police in this connection. The police arrested five persons and released them on bail. Further action as may be called for under the law will be taken against the persons concerned.

The materials seized in these searches are under scrutiny. Necessary proceedings under section 132(5) of the Incometax Act, 1961 for passing orders for estimating the undisclosed incomes in a summary manner have been initiated wherever necessary. Further investigations are in progress both from tax evasion and prosecution angles.

Export of Cement

1470. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity and value of cement exported during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 till the end of June, 1974;

(b) the reasons for exporting cement when India itself is in its short supply; and

(c) which were the countries to which cement was exported during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity and value of cement exported during 1972-73, 1973-74 and till the end of January, 1974 is as under:

| Year | Quantity (Tonnes) | Value (in '000') (Rs.) |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1972-73 | 316871 | 50,332 |
| 1973-74 | 132569 | 189 |

Export figures are only available upto January, 1974.

(b) To fulfil mutual friendly and bilateral trade obligations especially of neighbouring countries.

(c) Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldive islands and Gulf countries namely Muscat, Dubai, Abu-Dhabi, Kuwait, Doha and Iran, U.A.R. and Kenya.

Share of States in confiscated goods seized in their respective territories

1471. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the method of disposal of smuggled goods confiscated by the Central Excise or any other Central Agency and by the State police or other State agency;

(b) whether some State Governments are claiming a share in the smuggled goods confiscated in their territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The method of disposal of confiscated goods is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) Central Government has received a proposal from one of the State

Government for sharing the sale proceeds of the confiscated goods when the goods in question have been seized by the enforcement agencies of the State Governments.

(c) The proposal is under examination of the Central Government.

STATEMENT

PROCEDURE REGARDING THE SALE AND DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED GOODS.

The procedure regarding the sale and disposal of confiscated goods is as under:—

- (i) Consumer and luxury goods are sold through National Consumers' Co-operative Federation Ltd., New Delhi and also to certain Canteens and Cooperatives controlled by Government, such as Canteen Stores Department and the Central Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd. (run by the Ministry of Home Affairs).
- (ii) Cloves and spices are sold to M/s. National Consumers' Co-operative Federation Limited, New Delhi, Government controlled Cooperatives and Canteens and also by public auctions restricted to import quota holders and industrial actual users and Cooperatives.
- (iii) Nylon and other synthetic yarns are sold by the Department directly to the Weavers' Associations/Cooperatives on the basis of market price less 10 per cent discount and also to certified actual users in action.
- (iv) Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones and conveyances are sold departmentally.
- (v) Gold and silver are despatched to the Mint.

- (vi) Currencies are deposited with the Reserve Bank of India.
- (vii) Launches and arms and ammunition are kept for departmental use for anti-smuggling work.
- (viii) Trade goods are sold through departmental auctions or tenders.

more wild life tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Recognising the importance of wild life tourism in India, it has been decided to set up a Wild Life Cell in the Department of Tourism. The functions of the Cell are to promote Wild Life Tourism in India and would particularly include:—

1. Development of the touristic aspects of the sanctuaries viz. laying out of roads, watch towers, water holes etc.;

2. Provision of accommodation for tourists of different income groups, likely to visit the sanctuaries, priority being given to the needs of foreign tourists;

3. Provision of convenient access and transportation arrangements from the nearest rail head/airport to the Wild Life Lodges/Sanctuaries;

4. To develop adequate transportation system within sanctuaries to facilitate viewing of wild life by providing mini buses, elephants, launches etc.;

5. Production of tourist publicity literature for promotion of wild life tourism to India through films, brochures, slides, advertisements and other allied publicity media;

6. To develop and organise marketing of special interest and Safari Tours, in collaboration with travel agents in India and abroad and with specialised tour operators in this field;

7. To launch suitable promotional campaigns periodically to attract tourists to the wild life sanctuaries;

S.T.C.'s Scheme for export of indigenous oil

1473. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided in principle to import edible oils if their prices in world markets decline;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation is also understood to be finalising a scheme whereby indigenous oil will be exported to world markets and cheaper palm oil would be imported from Malaysia out of the revenues so earned; and

(c) if so, the estimated amount of foreign exchange Government propose to earn under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Import of edible oils will depend on the need for augmenting domestic supplies.

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

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to promote wild life tourism

1474. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM, AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to pro-

8. To coordinate activities with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest Departments of the State Governments in their programmes for conservation of wild life, tiger project scheme and in the breeding and multiplication of other rare species etc.

Proposal to create separate cell to inspect tourist facilities

1475. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create a separate cell to inspect tourist facilities all over India and to ensure their maintenance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Inspection Cell in the Department of Tourism is being activated with a view to ensure that various segments of Tourist Industry keep functioning at accepted standards of efficiency. The principal functions of the Cell are:

1. To ensure a continuing and sustained inspection activity covering all segments of tourist industry particularly in the areas of accommodation, catering and transportation.

2. To tone up various segments of the tourist industry through inspections by experienced and knowledgeable personnel with exposure to conditions of the tourist industry in other advanced centres.

The basic objective of the inspection is to render constructive help to the Industry in improving facilities, systems, methods, procedures etc.

बन्दरों का निर्वाह

1476. श्री बन्धुलाल बन्नाकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत का विचार इस वर्ष विदेशों को बन्दरों के निर्यात में कमी करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है; और

(ग) क्या बन्दरों का प्रयोग कई प्रकार की औषधियों के बनाने के लिए किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) जी नहीं । पिछले वर्ष की तरह निर्यात के लिए कोटा 30,000 रीसस बन्दर है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बन्दर मेडिकल अनुसंधान प्रयोजनों तथा पोलियो व पीतज्वर के वैकसीन तैयार करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं ।

प्रावश्यक वस्तुओं की चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए भारतीय उपभोक्ता दरिबर् से सुझाव

1477. श्री बन्धुलाल बन्नाकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रावश्यक वस्तुओं की, चोर-बाजारी रोकने के बारे में भारतीय

उपभोक्ता परिषद् द्वारा दिये गये मुझावों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है और उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ग) क्या निश्चित आय, बर्तने वगैरे को इससे कुछ राहत मिली है ;

Imported Newsprint Damaged at Bombay Docks

1478. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1300 rolls of imported newsprint out of a total of 4,000 rolls, weighing over 1,350 tonnes and unloaded at Bombay docks during the month of July, 1974 were found soiled and damaged; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). 1300 rolls of newsprint out of a total of 3355 rolls sold by the STC to Newspapers on the high seas and unloaded at Bombay got damaged due to unprecedented heavy rains in Bombay early in July, 1974. A survey of the damaged rolls is being arranged by the newspapers and claims will be preferred by them on the Insurance Companies in terms of the insurance policies. It is difficult to give an estimate of the exact loss.

औद्योगिक विकास के लिए विदेशों से ऋण

1479. श्री. धनशाह प्रधान : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए किन-किन देशों से ऋण लिया गया है और उसका ब्याज क्या है; और

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास के लिए किन-किन देशों से ऋण लेने के लिए समझौता किया गया है अथवा चालू वर्ष के दौरान करने का विचार है ।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) . भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् के मुझावों के बावजूद भी चोरबाजारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 में पहले ही समुचित व्यवस्था विद्यमान है और अधिनियम के अधीन राज्य सरकारों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भी अधिकार प्रदान किये गए हैं । और भी अधिक अधिकार भारत रक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध हैं । भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न नियंत्रण आदेशों को कड़ाई से लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है । राज्य सरकारों ने चोरबाजारियों के साथ प्रभावकारी रूप में निपटने और नियंत्रण आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए अपनी प्रवर्तन व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ कर दिया है । अधिनियम की दंड व्यवस्थाओं को अधिक कठोर बनाने के लिए, आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1974, 22 जून को प्रख्यापित किया गया और उसे वर्तमान सत्र में संसद् के अधिनियम के रूप में परिवर्तन किया जाने की प्रस्तावना है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
 (क) और (ख). विदेशों से सहायता परियोजना-भिन्न ऋणों एवं ऋण-राहत और परियोजनागत-ऋणों के रूप में मिलती है। परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता से भारत विदेश से मंगये जाने वाले कच्चे माल, मशीनों हिस्सों और फालतू पुर्जों की अपनी जरूरतें पूरी कर सकता है और इस तरह पहले से स्थापित क्षमता का और ज्यादा पूरी तौर से इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। परियोजना-ऋणों से सहायता-प्राप्त उद्योगों की क्षमता बनाने में मदद मिलेगी।

पिछले तीन महीनों में स्वीडन के साथ 1974-75 के लिए 29 करोड़ रुपये (2 करोड़ डीडिस क्रोनर) और पश्चिमी जर्मनी के साथ 73.8 करोड़ रुपये (36 करोड़ ड्यूश मार्क) के लिए समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये। इसमें से परियोजना-सहायता की रकम लगभग 27.8 करोड़ रुपये की होगी जिसका अधिकांश हिस्सा औद्योगिक विकास पर खर्च किया जायेगा, अनुमान है कि चालू साल की बाकी अवधि में ब्रिटेन, जापान, नीदरलैंड, बेल्जियम और आस्ट्रिया के साथ करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये जायेंगे।

भारत में विदेशी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

1480. श्री बनसहाह प्रश्न : क्या निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या भारतीयों द्वारा जमा कराई गई राशि से विदेशी बैंक लाभ कमा

रहे हैं- जब कि विदेशों में भारतीय बैंक लाभ नहीं कमा सकते हैं तथा उन्हें भारी व्यय करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या इस संदर्भ में कोई सर्वेक्षण ग्रथवा जांच की गई है और यदि हां. तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं तथा प्रकाश में आये तथ्यों की मुख्य विशेषतायें क्या हैं; और

(ग) विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
 (क) और (ख). हालांकि यह ठीक है कि विदेशी बैंक भारत में लाभ कमा रहे हैं परन्तु यह कहना सही नहीं है कि विदेशों में भारतीय बैंक लाभ नहीं कमा रहे हैं। रिजर्व बैंक की सूचना के अनुसार विदेशों में भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाओं ने 1970-, 1971 तथा 1972 के वर्षों में लाभ की निम्नलिखित रकमें भेजी थीं :—

| वर्ष | भेजी गई रकमें (करोड़ रुपयों में) |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1970 | 1.09 |
| 1971 | 1.08 |
| 1972 | 1.20 |

(ग) विदेशी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति कई बार संसद में पेश की जा चुकी है। इस संबंध में सरकार के दृष्टिकोण में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

C.B.I. report on purchase of ground handling equipment for Indian Airlines

1481. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation in regard to the irregularities in the purchase of Caravelle ground handling equipment for Indian Airlines from France;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Central Bureau of Investigation has not so far given a report on the investigations carried out in the matter.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) 1972-73 . | Rs 5,01,966 |
| 1973-74 . | Rs. 4,61,670 |
| 1974-75 . | Rs. 3,82,000 |

(b) Expenditure incurred on various items is as detailed below:—

| | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 (upto 24-7-74) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Furniture | 37,378 | 30,332 | Nil |
| Hot weather establishment | 6,352 | 5,933 | 6,318 |
| Electricity | * | * | * |
| Telephones | 57,474 | 53,968 | 17,579 |
| Other items | 3,75,612 | 3,26,076 | 1,23,060 |
| TOTAL : | 4,76,816 | 4,16,309 | 1,46,857 |

*No expenditure was incurred on payment of electricity bills out of the allotment for office expenses made to C.D.A., Patna.

(c) Patna.

Funds allotted on contingency in the office of CDA, Patna

1482. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted on contingency in the office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna since the year 1972 to date;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred on the purchase of furniture, hot weather establishment, electricity, telephones and other items, separately since the year 1972 to date; and

(c) name of the places where maximum expenditures have been incurred on trunk calls up till now?

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

12.00 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

AFFIDAVIT FILED BY SHRI C. R. DAS
GUPTA OF I. O. C. BEFORE THE
PIPELINES INQUIRY COMMISSION

MR. SPEAKER: On the 30th April, 1974, Shri Madhu Limaye sought to raise a question of privilege against Shri C. R. Das Gupta of I.O.C. in respect of the affidavit filed by him before the Pipelines Inquiry Commission (Takru Commission) on the 8th February, 1971. Subsequently on the 10th May, 1974, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri D. K. Borooah), laid on the Table of the House a statement giving the background regarding the appointment of Shri C. R. Das Gupta as Chairman of I.O.C. I had then said that I had not come to any conclusion till then about question of privilege sought to be raised by Shri Madhu Limaye against Shri C. R. Das Gupta.

During the discussion on this matter in the House on the 30th April, 1974, Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Madhu Limaye had suggested that the relevant papers on the subject might be circulated to the members. I now find that printed copies of the Lok Sabha Debates dated the 30th April and 10th May, 1974, have since been circulated to the members. Copies of the relevant Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings and Committee of Privileges were also earlier circulated to the members.

I have examined the matter carefully. I find that Shri C. R. Das Gupta, in his affidavit filed before the Pipelines Inquiry Commission (Takru Commission) on the 8th February 1971, had not made any reference, direct or indirect, to the Committee on Public Undertakings. Further, that affidavit was filed by Shri C. R. Das Gupta before the Pipelines Inquiry Commission (Takru Commission) about two years prior to the apologies and

corrections made by Sarvashri P. R. Nayak and S. S. Khera.

I am, therefore, of the view that on the facts of this case, no question of privilege is involved in the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, may I submit that your remark that Shri C. R. Das Gupta had not made any reference to the Public Undertakings Committee which seems to form the basis largely of your judgment does not seem to be quite in order. My submission would be that a reference to any Committee would not *ipso facto* involve any official in any breach of privilege because it is a matter of privilege, therefore, I would like that, in these things, the Chair must take a strictly technical view of the matter also. Even on the last occasion I had made a submission and I have my difference of opinion with the Chair.

अप्यक्ष नहीं दिये : वह शुभ घड़ी कब होगी, जब आपका डिफरेंस ग्राफ ऑनियन नही होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Whenever there would be a real point of difference, the difference of opinion on the part of Mr. Mishra would arise.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GUJARAT CANAL (AMDT.) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Gujarat Canal (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.H./J/34-74/BIA-1074/4/P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 14th June, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 70 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8108/74.]

RUBBER BOARD (RUBBER PRODUCTION COMMISSIONER AND SECRETARY) RECRUITMENT RULES, 1974 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Rubber Board (Rubber Production Commissioner and Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 695 in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8109/74.]
- (2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—
 - (i) The Export of Dried Fish (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1164 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.
 - (ii) The Export of Jute Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1165 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974.
 - (iii) The Export of Steel Tubes and Tubulars (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1166 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May 1974.
 - (iv) The Export of Pesticides and their Formulations (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 1167

in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.

- (v) The Export of Ceramic Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 1168 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.
- (vi) The Export of Vinyl Film and Sheetings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S. O. 1169 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.
- (vii) The Export of Rubber Gloves for Electrical Purposes (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 1170 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.
- (viii) The Export of Bright Steel Bars (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 1171 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1974.
- (ix) The Export of Minerals and Ores—Group I (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S. O. 1391 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June 1974.
- (x) The Export of Minerals and Ores—Group II (Inspection) Amendment Rules 1974, published in Notification No. S. O. 1392 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974.
- (xi) The Export of Mica (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. S. O. 1393 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1974. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8110/74.]

MINERAL CONCESSION (AMDT.) RULES, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 509 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1974 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8110/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Paper (Control of Production) Order 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 465 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1974.
- (ii) The Paper (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 466(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8114/74.]

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SALE OF GRANULATED MUD AS FERTILISER IN PUNJAB

SHRI HARI SINGH (Khurja): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and

request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported racket in which granulated mud was sold as fertilisers in Punjab".

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): In July 1973, information was received from the Government of Punjab that a large number of bags supposed to contain imported Di-Ammonium Phosphate had been sold to some farmers in Punjab who complained that these bags did not contain fertiliser but granulated mud. Preliminary enquiries made by the officials of the State Government and the Government of India showed, that *prima facie* it was a case in which some anti-social elements had got mud granulated in Bombay and sold it as imported Di-Ammonium Phosphate to some private dealers in Punjab after despatching it under fraudulent bookings as from the "Food Corporation of India". Action was taken by the State Government authorities to confiscate the relevant records available with the dealers in the State, and by the Union Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the Ministry of Railways, to confiscate the relevant records at the Bandra Marshalling Yard Railway Station, from where the bookings had been done. The case was thereafter handed over to the Central Bureau of Investigations in August 1973, for investigation and report.

The final report from the Central Bureau of Investigations has not yet been received, but according to the two Progress Reports received the accused have already been identified and four persons have been arrested.

In the reports received so far from the Central Bureau of Investigations, there is no indication to show that the Fertilizer Corporation of India as an Organization or any official of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, is involved in this case.

Because of the shortage of chemical fertilizers in the country, some anti-social elements are exploiting the position and indulging in mal-practices like adulteration: black-marketing etc. To meet this situation, Government of India have vested adequate powers—including powers of summary trial—under the Fertilizer (Control) Order in the State Governments to deal with offenders. State Governments have also been asked to step up their Quality Control Checks.

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी बदकिस्मती है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो सच्चा कर्मयोगी किसान है वह आए दिन प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से, सूखे से, बाढ़ से और न जाने कितने तरह की मुर्साबतों से टक्कर और मुकाबिला लेता है मगर उस के साथ साथ हमारे जो अधिकारी गण हैं उन कर्मकरामतों का भी वैशिकार होता है। आप जानते हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अनाज की कितनी कमी है और अनाज का किसान इस प्रयत्न में है कि पैदावा बढ़ाई जाय। लेकिन हमारे जो फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के अधिकारीगण हैं ये किसानों की जिन्दगी और हिन्दुस्तान की माली हालत के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। फर्टिलाइजर में मिलावट के और कम तौलने व ब्लैंक किये जाने के न जाने कितने मामले सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जानकारी में आए हैं। लेकिन ताज्जुब होता है कि सारे देश की नजर हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज ज्यादा पैदा करने की तरफ लगी हुई है किन्तु फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया और फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के कुछ अधिकारीगण अपनी मांसें बच किए हुए रुपया कमाने में

लगे हुए हैं। इस तरह के मामले सारे हिन्दुस्तान में न जाने कितने हुए होंगे, यह तो इत्फाक से पंजाब का एक प्रोग्रेसिव किसान था जिसने यह सारी जानकारी दी सरकार को और सी०बी०आई०को। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इतना बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार हुआ और इतनी बड़ी बंभलग हुई इस में एफ सी आई के लोगों ने क्यों अपनी आंखें इतने दिनों तक बन्द कर के रखीं? यह घोटाला कितने दिनों से चल रहा था और इस घोटाले का फर्टिलाइजर हिन्दुस्तान के किस किस हिस्से में पहुंचा? किस-किस स्टेट में कितनी मिट्टी मिली खाद पहुंची? वह फर्म कौन सी थी और किन किन अधिकारियों को सरकार ने निलम्बित किया है? क्या इस घोटाले में एफ सी आई फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का भी हाथ था या नहीं और इस की जांच कराने के लिए ससद् कुछ सदस्यों की भी कोई कमेटी क्या मुकर्रर की जायगी? मेरा साथ साथ यह भी आग्रह है कि जितना फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है उस में कहीं न कहीं बेईमानी जरूर होती है। तो मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इम्पोर्टेड फर्टिलाइजर को नियमित ढंग से वितरित करने के लिए कोई ऐसा कमीशन सरकार बनाएगी जिस के अन्दर न केवल सरकारी कर्मचारी नुमाइन्दों के रूप में हों बल्कि उस के अन्दर किसान भी हों जिससे कि सही तरीके से किसानों की हालत और फर्टिलाइजर के बंटवारे का पता लग सके। यह लेबोरेटिंग कहां पर हुई थी और ये बैग कहां से प्राप्त किए गए थे? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में

सरकार ने पता लगाया है क्यों कि इस में युगोस्लाविया का नाम प्रयाया है कि यह खाद वहां से प्राप्त की गई थी; तो क्या सरकार ने युगोस्लाविया की सरकार से इस बात की जानकारी हासिल की है कि इस में उन की सरकार का कोई हाथ तो नहीं है ?

समाचारपत्रों में जो समाचार छपा है उस में भ्रमन किया गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गेहूँ की फसल को खराब करने के लिए बाहरी मुल्कों के जो ऐसे एजेंट्स है क्या उन का भी इस घोटाले में हाथ है तो क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच कराएगी कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो सी आई ए के एजेंट्स खेती की पैदावार को खराब करने के लिए षडयंत्र चला रहे हैं क्या सरकार इस पहलु की भी कोई जांच करायेगी ?

जैसा मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह फर्म कौन सी है और वह हिन्दुस्तान में कितने दिनों से इस काम को चला रही है ? उसके अधिकारी-गण कौन से हैं । उन्होंने सारे फटिलाइजर में कितने रुपये का डील किया है । और क्या सरकार जिन लोगों ने यह खाद खरीदी थी उनको कोई कम्पेन्सेशन देगी क्योंकि उन को इस खाद के प्रयोग से नुकसान हुआ है ? क्या सरकार उन किसानों पर लगे टैक्स माफ करेगी जिन्होंने इस मिलावटी खाद को खरीदा और इस्तेमाल किया है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I agree with the hon. Member that anti-social elements are a greater menace than even the natural calamities and we have to take care of them not only in regard to fertiliser distribution but in regard to various other anti-

social activities as well. That is a matter with which we are all concerned, and not only Government but even the members of the public also will have to be careful and see that the anti-social elements do not exploit a particular situation.

As far as this incident is concerned, I have already stated that the Fertiliser Corporation of India has absolutely nothing to do with this. Unfortunately, there are three FCI's in this incident. The Fertiliser Corporation of India is one FCI; the Food Corporation of India is another FCI; and this firm itself which has adopted the name of Fertiliser Chemicals India, Ltd. is the third FCI. Therefore, there is a good deal of confusion with regard to this FCI. I want to make it quite clear that the Fertiliser Corporation of India has nothing to do with this and this has been passed on as imported fertiliser from Czechoslovakia. All imported fertilisers are handled by the Food Corporation of India. Therefore, the label was also put as 'Food Corporation of India' and the source given as 'Czechoslovakia'. We have verified it. There has been absolutely no import of any fertiliser from Czechoslovakia. Therefore, that question does not arise at all, of some foreign hand playing some trick on us. There is absolutely no basis for that. This is simply a case of a few persons trying to take advantage of the shortage in fertilisers and passing on this mud as fertiliser. They have been caught and arrested. Unfortunately, there is one official also involved in it. He was working not in the Food Corporation of India, but in the Department of Agriculture. He was an officer on deputation from the Railways who was functioning as a liaison officer. His term expired on 31-7-73. This incident was brought to our notice in early July. On 31-7-73, he had been reverted to the Railways. Therefore, when we were taking action on this, he had already gone back to the Railways. I want to make it quite clear that as far as the

investigation goes, no official belonging to the Food Corporation of India or the Fertiliser Corporation of India was involved in this incident.

Therefore, it is a case where this official in collusion with these persons who styled themselves Fertilisers Chemicals of India have tried to cheat the people. They have been caught and I am sure sufficient punishment would be given to them.

I am afraid this is not a case where a Commission is called for. The CBI is quite competent to deal with the investigation. I am told the investigation is almost complete and very soon we will be charge-sheeting them also.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: (Bhagalpur) The railway official also should be brought to book.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I hope he will also be brought to book, that he will also be one of the accused.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The reply has disabused our minds of the suspicion that a foreign power is involved. That is a point of satisfaction.

This is a very simple case in which something which looked like diammonium phosphate was sold in Punjab. It was done through the process of granulation and sold as granulated fertilisers.

The first point that emerges is that Rs. 15 lakhs worth of such 'fertilisers' have been sold to farmers in Punjab. Does it not stand in law and morality that these poor farmers who with the intention of fertilising their fields have been cheated to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs have got to be compensated by someone or the other? It is a question of hard cash. Who is going to compensate them? It is not a small quantity. It is about 500 tonnes valued at that figure; at that time, it would have been more. Who is

going to compensate them? I think wherever the innocence and ignorance of our masses is exploited by whomsoever it may be, it should be the responsibility of the Government concerned, either at the Centre or in the State, to compensate them.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to build up confidence in the agriculturists who are cheated. Many cases of cheating take place. But a few of them are caught. Out of the few, very few are really put behind the bars. There are umpteen cases and this one has come to light and got publicity. Under the circumstances I think they ought to be compensated. Will the Central Government do so?

Secondly, we have been given to understand that this case is pending investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation and involves an official of the Ministry of Railways; it is pending since July 1973. How much time does it take to chargesheet, prosecute and put them behind bars? I am afraid the Ministry or the Central Bureau of Investigation has not given this case of Bandra, Bombay, the priority that it deserves. Why is it so? Thirdly, the hon. Minister says that the officer mentioned was on deputation. Those who come on deputation do not do things without the collusion of the officials as well as other agencies. Otherwise this sort of cheating is not possible and therefore some action has to be taken in this regard also. We have to give serious thought to the whole process of licensing. The prices of fertilisers have shot up. There are mixture makers who sell fertiliser classified as substandard by the Fertiliser Corporation of India and I want to bring to his notice that substantial quantity of fertilisers had been given to Navalakhi firm of Bombay, fertiliser which was classified as sub-standard. Malpractices in fertilisers by the mixture-makers, sellers and distributors increase because of the rise in the price of fertilisers. Is the question of open market or free-trade in fertilisers going to be review-

ed in the context of the high price of fertilisers so that it will ultimately benefit the farmer?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Taking the first point first, with regard to the case of the firm which the hon. Member mentioned, I have absolutely no idea about it and if the hon. Member writes to me giving details, I shall look into it. It is true that this is not the only case of fraud. There are cases of supply of sub-standard fertilisers by some of these mixtures. This has been brought to my notice when I met the farming community in various States. It is a serious matter and we are looking into it and are trying to find out how to check the malpractices. Apart from fertilisers, I am afraid that even sub-standard seeds are also passed on as certified seeds, as also pesticides. Perhaps these are the main reasons for the stagnation in our agricultural production. When we have sub-standard seed, adulterated fertiliser and pesticides, naturally production is bound to suffer. We are looking into this matter.

I am told that the amount of loss involved is estimated to be about Rs. 9 lakhs because 34 wagons amounting to 800 tonnes were involved in it and at the rate of 1120 per tonne, the price at the time, that is the amount. It is not as if all the quantity was sold away to the farmer. A large part of it was seized even as unsold stocks. Therefore, it did not reach the farmers. But I am not able to subscribe to the principle which the hon. Member was laying down that in all cases when people are defrauded the Government should come forward to compensate them. Then, I am afraid, we should have crores and crores of rupees collected from the tax-payers for the purpose of providing compensation for all those who have been defrauded by various cheats in the country.

With regard to delay in CBI investigation, may be there is some delay. But what is more important is that the investigation should be com-

plete and thorough so that when it goes to the court there is no loophole. We can make a hurried investigation and take it to court. But, in that case, perhaps the accused may get away. That is why a thorough investigation is necessary. In this case, it was a fictitious corporation. In spite of that, they have been able to identify the persons and they have been arrested. Therefore, I do not think this charge that the CBI is lax in its investigation or it is not giving importance to this work is justified.

As far as the official on deputation is concerned, after the full investigation report is available, departmental and if necessary even criminal proceedings will be taken for the part he has played.

श्री मान सिंह भौरा (मंडिडा) :

स्पीकर साहब, ये जो स्टेटमेंट दिये गये हैं, सब से पहले मैं इन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस मामले को बहुत ही लाइटली लिया है, उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि कुछ एन्टी सोशल एलिमेंट्स ऐसा करते हैं, हम क्या करें। यह जितना बड़ा स्कैंडल है—मैं समझता हूँ एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री इस को सीरियसली नहीं ले रही है। आप को पता ही है कि पंजाब के जो किसान हैं, उन को मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, उन्होंने इतना बड़ा स्कैंडल पकड़ना दिया, इस के बावजूद कि आप की एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और एफ० सी० आई० ने पूरा जोर लगाय कि वहां पर जो मिट्टी का खाद बना है वह बेच दिया जाये और लोग हमारा कमा ले जायें।

स्पीकर साहब, सिर्फ यही नहीं, पंजाब से और भी रिपोर्टें आती हैं कि वहां पर स्कल्टेड खाद बेची जाती है। मैं आप का ध्यान हम रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

हू—एयी इण्डस्ट्रीज के चेयरमैन (पंजाब) ने 23 दिसम्बर, 1973 को एक स्टेटेमेंट दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था —

“He told that 30 per cent of the imported fertilizer distributed through the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation in the State is reported to be adulterated. Further, Mr. Mittal showed all the adulterated fertilizers which contained coal, sand, earth, plastered iron pieces...”

ऐसी खाद वहां पर बेची जा रही है। इस को सुन कर आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि जो एन्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स थे उन्होंने ही ऐसा किया है। इस बारे में फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया की पालिसी ही गलत है। ये जो एन्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स यानी व्यापारी संरक्षण है, उन को डीपीज कारपोरेशन देती है जो आपके आफिसर्स के बगैर मिने कुठ नहीं कर सकते। इकानामिक टाइम्स में भी यह खरा है —

“The Fertilizer Corporation of India, the largest producer of fertilizer in the country, has been instructed to sell 50 per cent of its output to the State Governments for distribution through the co-operative and other societies. But the stocks with the private dealers seems to be expanding and the co-operative godowns are usually without any stocks.”

यह आप को मान्य है कि पंजाब के किसान सब से ज्यादा खाद इस्तेमाल करते हैं। पंजाब में जो खाद इस्तेमाल की जाती है उसका रेजिग्रो 43 किलोग्राम पर हेक्टर है जबकि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में 13-14 किलोग्राम पर हेक्टर खाद इस्तेमाल होती है। अगर आप पंजाब के साथ जो व्यवहार करते हैं वह यहां तक है कि आपने एक कमेटी बना दी जो यह बता करेगी कि कितना

खाद किसको चाहिए लेकिन उसमें पंजाब नहीं रखा गया यह जानते हुए भी कि पंजाब एक ऐसा सूबा है जो हिन्दुस्तान को खाने को देता है। पंजाब को ग्रैनरी आफ इंडिया कहा जाता है लेकिन वहां जो खाद की कमी है वह आज तक कभी पूरी नहीं हुई। पंजाब जो मांग करता है वह भी आप नहीं देते हैं। बी० डी० शाह फामूले में कहा गया था कि पंजाब को 17 परसेंट इन्कीज फटिलाइजर में होनी चाहिए लेकिन आपने क्या किया है? 5 परसेंट इन्कीज की है पंजाब के लिए जबकि यू० पी० को 6 परसेंट से 11 परसेंट, राजस्थान को 20 परसेंट और हरयाणा को 11-12 परसेंट इन्कीज की है। यह इसलिए किया गया क्योंकि आप पंजाब में फटिलाइजर की कमी रखना चाहते हैं ताकि जो प्राइवेट डीलर्स हैं वे रुपया कमा सकें और जो आपके आफिसर्स हैं उनका खाना-पीना भी चलता रहे। पिछली फसल में पंजाब ने साढ़े 3 लाख टन की मांग की थी। लेकिन आपने 3 लाख टन ही दिया और साथ ही प्राइस भी 56 से 90 परसेंट इन्कीज कर दी। आज भी पंजाब का फार्मर चाहता है कि उस को फटिलाइजर मिले बावजूद इसके कि आपने फटिलाइजर इतनी भंडगी कर दी है लेकिन फिर भी उसको फटिलाइजर अच्छा नहीं मिल रहा है मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो वहां पर पालिसी रखी है उसको ग्रसेस करें क्योंकि वहां पर 25-30 परसेंट फटिलाइजर की कमी हो गई है। मैं आपसे यह भी चाहूंगा कि इतना बड़ा कैडल वहां पर हुआ उसको देखते हुए इस मामले को ऐसे ही न छोड़ें कि इसमें एन्टी सोशल एलिमेन्ट थे। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया है उसको अच्छी तरह से चेकअप करें और प्राइवेट एजेंसी वाले जो खाद की हेरा-फेरी करते हैं उनके डिपो का कैसिल करें और इसका इन्ट्रिब्यूशन वहां पर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से होना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने आपसे कहा है कि वहां

पर लोगों ने जो पर्व किया जोकि आपकी खाद थी। उसके लिए उनको हेल्य करना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने आपसे कहा है कि उन किसानों को आप सक्सिडाइज करें? इसके अलावा म यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो बम्बई की फर्म है उसको आज तक आपने क्या सजा दी है? एक साल हो गया है अब तक आपने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है वह भी बतायें।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास जो पिछला स्टॉक खाद का था उसके लिए भी आपने एलाऊ कर दिया। क नयी कीमतों पर उसको आपने बेच दें जिसमें करोंड़ों रुपया कमाया गया। चाहिए तो यह था कि एफ० सी० आई० या और जगह जो भी पुराना स्टॉक था वह पुरानी कीमत पर ही किसानों को दिया जाता लेकिन जिसके पास भी पुराना स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ था उसको अपने करोंड़ों रुपया कमाने की इजाजत दे दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी जो स्टॉक पड़ा है क्या उसको पुरानी कीमत में बेचा जायेगा और सारा मामला जो आपने एन्टी सांशुल एलिमेंट पर छोड़ दिया है उसमें जो लॉग जिम्मेदार है उनपर पूरी तरह ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: While the call attention is with reference to a particular incident, the hon. Member has raised the entire fertiliser policy, with regard to pricing, distribution and various other things. As Hon Members are aware, I am just new to this job and that too, I have taken over only recently. Therefore, I am not in a position to deal with these irrelevancies because I have come here to answer the questions arising out of the incident.

The hon. Member, I am sure, raised very many important points. I shall certainly try to look into them, but, certainly those do not arise out of the matter which has been raised in the call attention notice.

The hon. Member made a charge that this has been taken in a light-hearted manner. I can assure that hon. Member that I have taken it very seriously, more seriously than the hon Member and there is no question of treating it in a light-hearted manner, and whatever action is necessary, will certainly be taken.

The hon. Member also made a mention that perhaps some Food Corporation or Fertiliser Corporation officials were involved in the distribution of these things. So far, nothing, has come out in the investigation that these officials are involved. But, certainly if the investigation shows that some officials are involved, we will not hesitate to take action. But, certainly, the hon. Member will not expect us that on mere suspicion or conjecture we could get at anybody and everybody who is connected with the Food Corporation or Fertiliser Corporation.

I used the word 'anti-social' in the sense that anybody, whether he belongs to the Food Corporation or belongs to the Government at the highest level, when he indulges in these things, he is an anti-social element. Therefore, there is no such thing as an anti-social element separate from the general category. Whoever indulges in these malpractices belongs to the anti-social category. This is my definition. If he has any other definition, he may stick to that.

Therefore, as far as this incident is concerned I have answered it fully and I want to assure the hon. Members that full investigation will be made and whoever is involved in it, would be properly dealt with.

श्री. एच. सिन्हा : (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि वे इस विभाग के लिए नये हैं लेकिन इस मदन के जो पुराने सदस्य हैं उनको मालूम है कि कृषि विभाग सुब्रामण्यम साहब के लिए कोई

नया विभाग नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा खयाल है कि इस प्रश्न की जानकारी वे जरूर रखते हैं। उन्होंने अभी कहा कि बहुत सारे सबाल चोर-बाजारी के वार्मों के उठाये गए। उन्होंने खुद अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है:

"Because of the shortage of chemical fertilisers in the country, some anti-social elements are exploiting the position and indulging in mal-practices like adulteration, black-marketing etc."

अगर फटिलाइजर की कमी नहीं होती तो इस तरह का गोल-माल करहे का मौका विक्रेताओं को शायद नहीं मिलता। इसलिए यह प्रश्न इस ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस में जुड़े हुए हैं। आप जानते हैं यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है विगत साल भी पंजाब में यह हुआ था जिस पर आपने ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस स्वीकारा था और उस समय सभी पहलुओं के उपर यहां चर्चा हुई थी। तो मन्त्री महोदय में मैं कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात यह है कि विगत साल चोर-बाजारी में जो फटिलाइजर का दाम था वह अब सरकारी दाम हो गया है और चॉर्बोजारी का दाम दो डार्ड गुने से भी ज्यादा हो गया है तो मैं सबसे पहले जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन की जो शक्ति हमारे फटिलाइजर के कारखाने में है, जिसका पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, क्या चालू वर्ष में उत्पादन की शक्ति जो इस्तेमाल में नहीं है, जो अनयूज्ड कंपैमिटी है उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सरकार प्रयास करेगी?

दूसरे मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार सभी फटिलाइजर के जो विक्रेता हैं उनको लाइसेंस करने का काम करेगी? उन्होंने स्वयं अपने बयान के अंत में कहा है:

"State Governments have also been asked to step up their Quality Control Checks."

जब तक उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उनके ऊपर आप नियन्त्रण कैसे करेंगे?

तो मेरी तो यह राय है कि सरकार को जो फटिलाइजर के व्यापार में विक्रेता के रूप में काम करते हैं, उनको लाइसेंस करना चाहिए और उन पर निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। और जैसा मेरे मित्रों ने कहा जहां तक सम्भव हो इन का बितरण सहकारी समितियों के जरिये करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में भी गोलमाल चलता है, मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन जो निजी बिक्रेता हैं उन से कम से कम उपयोगी संस्थाओं में कम गोलमाल चलता है क्योंकि दूसरे मदम्यों को थोड़ा बहुत नियंत्रण तो रहता है।

माय ही माय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार हर एक किसान को कर्षण देने की व्यवस्था करेगी, जिस पर उनको समय पर नियंत्रित दाम में न्यूनतम फटिलाइजर मिले। बांच में आपने अनाज के बारे में तरह-तरह के प्रयोग किए, विगत साल एप्रिल पर खरीदने की नीति चलाने वह फलित हो गई, इस साल हालसेलर्स पर निबंध किया गया वह नीति भी सफल नहीं हुई। इसलिए मेरी तो निश्चित राय है कि ग्रैंड लॉबी के अलावा थोड़ा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। छोटे किसानों को आप बिल्कुल छोड़ दें, और बाई अर्थर किसानों को दिया जायेगा-ना आप को पता चलना कि इनको बिना खद और पैन्टासाइड दिया है, और उसी अनुपात में ठाक दाम दे कर, बाद में किसानों से कुछ हिस्सा उन का जो सरप्लस है, आप से ले सकते हैं। लेकिन आप उनको इनपुट्स नहीं देंगे, कम दाम देंगे और उन से उम्मीद करें कि लंबी दें, यह होने वाला नहीं है।

इसके अलावा इन के मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित कई मामले हैं, बीज के बारे में जिक्र किया गया, पिछले साल तराई के बीज के बारे में भी घोटाला हुआ है, और अमी अमी आज मैंने एक पत्र मंत्री जी को लिखा है जो उन को मिलेगा कि पुरलिया जिले से पश्चिम बंगाल को 2800 टन अनाज फ़ूड कोरपोरेशन का कलकत्ता के नाम पर भेजा गया था लेकिन वह पहुंचता है झंझारपुर और वहां एफ० सी० आई० और दूसरे लोगों ने गोलमाल कर के उस में से काफ़ी गेहूं गायब कर दिया है। हालांकि इस से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन एफ० सी० आई० का सवाल उठाया गया है इसलिए जिक्र कर दिया। तो आप की वितरण और जांच व्यवस्था में जो गड़बड़ी है उस को जब तक ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप की कृषि नीति सफल नहीं हो पायेगी। इसलिए वितरण व्यवस्था और जांच व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए आप कौन से इलाज करने जा रहे हैं, और राज्य सरकारों को क्वालिटी कंट्रोल सुधारने के लिए आपने कौन सी सलाह दी है, और राज्य सरकारें क्या करने जा रही हैं, इस की भी मंत्री जी सफ़ाई करें।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He has raised more general questions than what the previous speaker has done. Of course, they are quite important. About shortage, as hon. Members are aware, the main reason is non-utilisation of capacity within the country. In this regard, we are taking whatever steps are possible. My colleague, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is personally looking into it with regard to fertiliser factories to see that various constraints in the matter of reaching full capacity are removed as quickly as possible. He has assured that better utilisation would be made and at least 1.5 million tonnes of fertilizers would be indigenously available from our own factories. The licensing provisions have been tightened up. Regarding those persons against whom there are

complaints, the licences are withdrawn. We are encouraging cooperative sector to a large extent but the private sector also is there dealing with the distribution of fertilizers.

They are mainly the agents of the private sectors. This matter will also be looked into whether we can completely take over the fertilizers produced by the various companies to be distributed either through the state agencies or through the cooperatives. I shall certainly look into the suggestion made.

Another useful suggestion was made by the hon. Member regarding the provision of a car for the supply of fertilisers. This is the idea which I mooted when I was once before the Minister for Food and Agriculture that this car should be with reference to the credit availability for the farmers and also the various material inputs required for agricultural purposes. Certainly, this is a good idea. I am told that in Tamil Nadu as also in Karnataka this system has already come into existence. We shall try to explain it to other states also.

The question of small farmers was raised but we did not attach more importance to the provision of the material inputs to the small farmers. If I recollect it correctly, quota for small farmers is given separately and through the various organisation, priorities are given to the supply of these inputs to the small farmers also. Therefore I do agree with the general approach that ultimately unless we have adequate fertilisers available for the supply, these malpractices are likely to increase. We shall keep this in mind and try to improve the availability as much as possible. But, even if it is available in adequate quantities, I am not sure whether we can completely eliminate the cheats. Cheats will always be there even in scarcity conditions. The only thing that we should do is that we have to be very careful about them.

I would like to assure the hon. House that we are aware of the shortcomings in the various distribution systems and it would be our endeavour to rectify the difficulties in future.

12.48 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up the next item, I think I should explain something. When I gave my ruling on Mr. Madhu Limaye and Shri Vajpayee's privilege motion, some observations were made by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra about the references to the Committee on Public Undertakings. I think he was correct in this. What I meant when I said that he had not made any reference, direct or indirect, to the Committee on Public Undertakings, was I meant 'no derogatory reference'. Actually I have had it corrected already but, somehow, it missed my observations. That is why he invited my attention.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Even if there is 'derogatory reference', earlier I mentioned that the official who gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee is free to give another type of evidence elsewhere. That was the contention of Shri Mishra.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मैं आप के निर्णय के विरुद्ध कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। एक बात की मैं सफ़ाई देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा यह कहने का मतलब नहीं है कि कोई सरकारी अधिकारी या निजी नागरिक पार्लियामेंट से या पार्लियामेंट की कमेटियों से अपना मतभेद नहीं रख सकता है। मैंने तथ्यों के बारे में कहा था। मैं ओपीनियन के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ आप बड़े से बड़े सत्रों में जब तक आप डेरोगेटरी बातें नहीं कहते, आप को अपना

मतभेद व्यक्त करने का पूरा अधिकार है। मगर श्री दास ने तथ्यों को काटना चाहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: When I said 'no reference', I meant 'no derogatory reference'. I quite appreciate the view expressed. They may make a reference and they can have comments on that. But, what I mean is 'derogatory reference'. That I made clear. If you like, I can add the words when I said 'reference', I meant only 'derogatory reference' to make it more clear.

12.50 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

TENTH REPORT

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (RAJAMUNDRY): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.50 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Now, my difficulty is this. I evolved a procedure and I thought that when the Minister announces the next week's business there should be nothing under Rule 377 and the Members could relate it to his observations at the time when the statement by the Minister comes up.

When the Calling Attention was introduced, the rule was clear. They can only ask questions. Now speeches have started. The Rules Committee decided to allow five minutes to each Member, but the Members go on for more than five minutes. Now, I have a long list of sixteen before me. If I had not made a relaxation, it is much more convenient for me to allow under Rule

377 rather than to allow sixteen Members and then keep sitting. I am not going to continue it in future. I will allow under Rule 377 and then see .

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : यह बहुत प्राचीन परिपाटी है। इसको.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is only less than one year old.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसको बन्द न करें आप ।

MR. SPEAKER: It was never like that. They could make observations regarding the specific items on the business. Now, sixteen Members have given notices and virtually there will be sixteen Rule—377 matters.

Government have approached me a number of times. They say the whole of the time is taken for non-official purpose and you are usurping their time. They had approached me a number of times, and this is another new jurisdiction. You must try to sit together and try to allocate time. By and by inroads are growing. I will allow only one Rule—377 matter, and then, only subjects which may be sent to me in writing.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (KANARA): You may call two Members on this side and one on the other side.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to think about the procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR): On Saturdays and Sundays we cannot raise any issue and that is why on Fridays we should be allowed to take some time.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to sit even on Sundays if that can satisfy the hon. Member.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Before I begin my statement, I would like to thank you for the very kind observations made by you. I submitted to you, and I would like to submit to the House also one thing. It is a general question now. What happens on Fridays is that most of the time is taken on non-official work. Next Thursday, we are going to have a discussion for three hours on nuclear explosions. On Mondays and Wednesdays, there is half-an-hour discussion starting from 5.30 p.m. I do not want to use the expression as it is generally said that it is *hulla-gulla* .

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have to use a strong expression.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Zero-hour, I think, is a well-accepted expression.

MR. SPEAKER: Zero-hour is too weak an expression for this.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Something like that goes on till two o'clock, and then we adjourn and meet at three o'clock. Between 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. and or only three days in a week, how can Government work go on?

MR. SPEAKER: Government should not work at all!

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I shall place it before the leaders at the appropriate time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): Let there be no lunch-hour on Fridays. But our rights cannot be curtailed.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week com-

mencing 5th August, 1974, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of:—
 - (a) The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
 - (b) The University of Hyderabad Bill, 1974.
 - (c) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): I must admit that I am the latest convert to the utility of using this hour on Fridays. I had used it only last Friday, and I am using it today also. I would request you not to do away with this practice. Once in a week we must be given a chance to make our submissions. If you like you may fix a time-limit of two minutes. But I would request you and I would request the hon. Minister also not to press this point any further.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important matter, and I would request that what I am saying should be taken note of by him and the reply must be properly given to us about that matter. It should not be merely taken on record and sent to the Ministry concerned, but proper reply should be given to us.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the sad plight of the weavers in Bhagalpur due to the discouraging attitude and the poor supply of controlled staple yarn to the State of Bihar. I cannot do better than quote the figures. Out of 8,585 bales allotted, only 1,611 bales have been given and 6,900 are still due. In the town of Bhagalpur where we have 25,000 handlooms, nearly 2.50 lakh workers are engaged

in the weaving industry and they are not getting staple yarn at all with the result that they are facing starvation. What better and more important issue can be where than this to raise in the House and draw the attention of Parliament to?

In just one particular town, namely Bhagalpur 2,50,000 people are in this weaving industry and they are not getting the staple yarn where as the quotas are there and the mills in Bombay and the big moneyed-wal-lans are exploiting the situation and they are selling the bales at higher prices in the city; whereas the price for the supply has been paid by Viscoman we are not getting it. I would request you to use your good offices to kindly ask the hon. Minister to look into this question and provide the small weavers of Bhagalpur who number about 2½ lakhs with staple yarn which not being given to them by these fellows.

13.00 hrs.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हर्म.रपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को पता होगा कि एक स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी, ब्रह्मचारी केशवराम, दो दिन से अनशन कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने कहा था कि वह बृद्ध स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को रहने के लिए मकान देगी। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि चार मकान एलाट कर दिए गये हैं। परन्तु जैसा कि सरकार का तरीका है, हुकम हो गया है, लेकिन अब तक कब्जा नहीं दिया गया है। इसी प्रश्न पर वह बेचारे अनशन कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग नाजायज तरीके से मकानों में रहते हैं, उन को हटा कर, एक निश्चित अवधि के भीतर, पंद्रह बीस दिन तक, उन चारों मकानों का किसी मंत्री के द्वारा उद्घाटन कर दिया जाये। गृह मंत्रालय से यह आश्वासन मिलने पर मैं ब्रह्मचारी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह अपने अनशन को खत्म कर दें।

श्री रामकंचर (टोक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना

चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान सरकार के द्वारा इस बरस राजस्थान में जो गेहूँ लेबी में ली गई है, वह विशेष कर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों से ली गई है। उन को डराया-धमकाया गया है और उन को जेल भेजने की धमकियाँ दी गई हैं। जिन गरीब लोगों के पास केवल एक या दो एकड़ जमीन थी, उन लोगों से लेबी ली गई है और बड़े बड़े किसानों को छोड़ दिया गया है। चार छः महीने पहले राजस्थान में ऐसा स्टेटमेंट आया था कि लेबी का मामला गिदावर और पटवारी पर निर्भर है। गिदावरों और पटवारियों ने बड़े बड़े किसानों और धनी लोगों से पैसा खा कर उन लोगों को अछूता छोड़ दिया और गरीब अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों से जबर्दस्ती लेबी वसूल की। पिछले साल राजस्थान में फसल बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गई थी। उन लोगों के घरों में जो एक दो किबटल गेहूँ था, सरकार ने वह सब ले लिया है। अब उन लोगों के भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गई है। मैंने स्वयं कई जगह जा कर यह स्थिति देखी है। बड़े बड़े किसानों से कुछ लेबी नहीं ली गई है, या उन को मामूली देनी पड़ी है।

राजस्थान में गाँवों में रहने वाले गरीब अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों को सरकार की ओर से न तो कोई ऋण मिले हैं और न मिट्टी का तेल, खाद, लोहे की चादर, सीमेंट, मोटा कपड़ा और चीनी आदि वस्तुयें देने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। सरकार को वक्तव्य देना चाहिए कि उन लोगों के साथ ऐसा अन्याय क्यों हुआ है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर बिहार की सभी नदियों—कोसी, महानन्दा, मंची, डोंक, कंकणी, गंगा, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक, बागमती, कमला बलान, भूतही बलान तथा अघवारा—

में भयंकर बाढ़ आई है, जिससे करीब 35 लाख व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए हैं। इस बाढ़ में दर्जनों आदमी मर गये हैं और असंख्य पशु भी उस की चपेट में आ गये हैं। सड़क और रेल यातायात ठप्प हो गया है और हजारों एकड़ में लगी फसल पानी में डूब गई है। इस बाढ़ के कारण कमला बांध तटबंध टूट गया है, मिट्टी से बने घर धराशायी हो गये हैं और लोग मचानों पर रहने के लिए विवश हो गये हैं। बड़े-बड़े शहरों—दरभंगा, किशनगंज, मधुवनी, झारपुर, लोकहा, लोकही, मधेपुर और फुलपरास—में पानी घुस गया है। उस क्षेत्र में प्रलयकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रदेश सरकार से मिलने वाली सहायता नगण्य है।

इस लिए मैं संसद्-कार्य मंत्री से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आगामी सप्ताह के लिए विचारणीय विषयों की जो सूची पेश की है, उस में इस विषय को भी शामिल किया जाये, ताकि उत्तर बिहार की सच्ची जानकारी सरकार और सदन के सामने आ जाये और सरकार उत्तर बिहार के लिए विशेष आर्बंटन की व्यवस्था कर सके, नहीं तो मंत्री महोदय साफ़ सुन ल कि यह बाढ़ दुर्भिक्ष ला कर रहेगी।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों के बारे में स्वामीजी ने जो कहा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं गन्दी बस्तियों की सफ़ाई की योजना के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पटना नगर बिहार की राजधानी है। वहाँ की आबादी पाँच लाख से अधिक हो चुकी है। राजधानी होने के बावजूद पटना नगर दुनिया में सब से गंदा शहर है। विश्व में सब से अधिक टैक्स देने पर भी उस की ऐसी दुर्गति है। वहाँ न सड़कें ठीक हैं और न

[श्री राम.वतार शास्त्र:]

गलियां। ग्रण्डरगाउड (भूमिगत) नाले-नालियों की व्यवस्था भी समुचित नहीं है। फलतः गन्दगी का साम्राज्य होना स्वाभाविक है; बरसात के दिनों में तो वहाँ के नागरिकों का जीवन नारकीय हो जाता है। अधिक वर्षा होने से गंदा पानी घरों में घुस जाता है और सड़कों पर चलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि अधिक-कम पानी में डूब जाते हैं। बिहार सरकार वहाँ की स्थिति सुधारने में अब तक सर्वथा असम साबित हुई है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जानते हैं।

भारत सरकार ने गंदी बस्तियों के सुधार की एक योजना चला रखी है, जिस में पटना नगर भी शामिल है। बिहार सरकार ने पटना की गंदी बस्तियों के सुधार के नाम पर 70 लाख रुपये की एक योजना भारत सरकार के पास भेजी है। सरकार ने 42 लाख रुपये की योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है। परन्तु दुख है कि अभी तक राज्य सरकार को केवल बीस लाख रुपये ही मिल सके हैं। धन के अभाव में योजना की कार्यान्वित ठप्प है। अतः मंत्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य सदन में पेश करना चाहिए, ताकि पटना नगर के निवासियों को विश्वास हो सके कि सरकार पटना की नारकीय स्थिति में सुधार लाना चाहती है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): While supporting what Swamiji had said about the fast undertaken by Brahmachari Keshav Ram for setting up shelters for the old and infirm revolutionaries, I should say that this is a matter which should receive the attention of the Government.

There is another serious matter pending before the House since the last session. Government's decision about the statute to be installed at India Gate had not yet been made known to the House. It was almost the unanimous opinion of the House

that Gandhiji's statue, the Father of the Nation, his statue should be set up at India Gate. For the last five or six years that was being considered. I do not know what happened and why they have not informed the House. There was a Committee of the Leaders of the Opposition and the matter was discussed. Therefore, I should ask the hon. Minister to communicate to the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Ministry of Housing that this decision must be made known to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आडिटर-जेनेरल का कार्यालय किसी भी मंत्रालय के तहत नहीं होता है। ग्वालियर, राजकोट और जयपुर आदि शहरों में सँकड़ों कर्मचारियों को या तो निलम्बित किया गया है, या उन को चाजशीट दिया गया है, या उन की सेवाओं को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री या गृह मंत्री इस बारे में अगले सप्ताह के दौरान एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य दें।

हम लोगों के पास शिमला से तार आ रहे हैं। अखबारों में खबरें आ रही हैं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के राष्ट्रपति पद के लिए जो उम्मीदवार हैं—श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद, उन के खिलाफ कई रिट पेटिशनज हैं। (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव निष्पक्ष ढंग से हो, उस के लिए इस का खुलासा होना जरूरी है।

MR. SPEAKER: Why take advantage of this opportunity for that purpose?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने वोटों पर जाइए। यह क्या कर रहे हैं? इस मौके पर हाउस का बिजनेस एनाउंस होना है

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं सरकार से एक वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ। यह रिजनेस में नहीं आता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एलेक्शन होने वाला है, उस पर असर डालने की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि क्या उन के द्वारा पेट्रीशनर्स पर कोई दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि वह अपनी याचिकाओं को वापस लें, इसके बारे में मैं एक वक्तव्य चाहता हूँ।

श्री संदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): केवल दबाव नहीं डाला जा रहा है, उन की पिटाई की जा रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing it.

आप लोग थोड़ा सा तो सोचा करें। अगर कोई ऐसी बात है तो बाद में उस के लिए

many other ways are open to them. I do not approve of this. This is not an opportunity for such observations.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खत्म तो कर दूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह खत्म ही हो गया। अगर उस में कोई गड़बड़ी है तो बाद में उस के लिए कोर्स ओपेन है। मैं एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं अन्तिम बात कह रहा हूँ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह मेरा या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का मारुति के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव है वह चर्चा के लिए लिया जाय

क्योंकि आज के अखबारों में खबर आई है कि उन्हें 50 हजार गाड़ियों का लाइसेंस दिया है। देश में स्टील की कमी है। ऐसी हालत में 50 हजार प्राइवेट आटोमोबाइल बनाने के लिए देश में इस्पात का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है इस के चलते अब इस बात की आवश्यकता हो गई है कि अगले सप्ताह में प्रस्ताव या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिए लिया जाय।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR): Sir, I want a statement from the Minister concerned on three issues. (1) Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhari has already made an appeal to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that since there are only two candidates for the Presidential election, both the candidates should be permitted to put forward their electoral perspective before the country through the television and All India Radio. I would like to know whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting will be prepared to make a statement on the subject. (2) Some time back the Business Advisory Committee had decided that there should be a discussion in this House on the Sugar Commission Report. But that discussion has not yet come up. I suggest that discussion should come up. (3) There is a very alarming report in today's papers with the caption "Top officials in Rs. 20 lakh excise racket". There is a reference to a political leader and senior officials in this connection. Since such reports destroy the confidence of the public in the administration, it is all the more necessary that on these issues some statements should come forward.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (CHIRAYINKIL): I want to refer to the newsprint project in Kerala of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Unfortunately, there has been a lot of delay in the commissioning of this

project because, from time to time different objections have come either from the Central Government or from H. S. Simon, the collaborators of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Now there is a furore in the State because there is a fear that it may be shifted from Kerala on the ground of non-availability of raw materials.

I am not denying the fact that in 1958, the then Kerala Government, when Mr. Namboodripad was the Chief Minister Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's leader—had given a 60 year lease of 33,000 acres of forest to Birlas. Because of that, taking advantage of the Namboodripad award to Birlas, they are making litigation and trying to delay the project. The Birlas are creating a scare in the mind of the Central Government that the raw material will not be available. The Kerala Government has now come out with a categorical assurance that 10,000 acres Eucalyptus will be available, that the raw material will be available and that the project should not be delayed.

I want the Minister of Industrial Development to make a statement as to what is the position at present, whether there is any thinking over this matter. I want a categorical assurance from the Minister.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (TELLICHERRY): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the serious flood and food situation in Kerala. There is a rapidly worsening food situation in the State. Several crores of rupees have been lost by way of crop destruction and all that. In this situation, several millions of people are being given relief by way of free food and all that. I would request the Government to rush food supplies to Kerala and to that effect I want the Minister to make a statement in the House.

Here, I would like to say one word more. The hon. Food Minister, the new Minister, had made a

statement that he had sent a communication to Kerala Government that he will not send additional food supplies to that State unless a strike in that State is withdrawn or the Government there intervenes and settles the strike. That is a very strange condition. In the F.A.C.T., there is a strike and that strike is no reason for the Central Government to say that they will not send food to the people of Kerala. The Food Minister made a condition that he will send food to Kerala only when the strike is withdrawn. I would like the Government to come to the House and make a statement in regard to the serious flood and food situation in Kerala and state what they will do in that situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): With your permission, Sir, I would like to raise certain issues. I would request that the Ministers concerned should be asked to make statements in regard to the issues raised.

Sir, you will remember, when the Business Advisory Committee met, we decided and you promised to consider a Call Attention Notice regarding non-payment of two instalments of D.A. which have become due in April and June, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether I said it or not. But you are saying it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This has nothing to do with the Ordinances.

The Ordinances were brought in the month of July. It is most unfortunate that two instalments of D.A. have not yet been paid to Government employees in spite of the promises made by the Finance Minister. There is a growing discontent in the country.

Secondly, the Railway Minister and the other Minister were asked to make a statement regarding the re-

instatement of thousands of Railway employees and about 2,000 Central Government employees of P&T and others whose services have been terminated or are likely to be terminated because of their participation in the 10th May strike. That has not been done. They are dilly-dallying and the matter is hanging. If they are not going to decide it, the day is fast approaching when we have to tell the Government that if they are not reinstated by the 15th of August, Members of this House with the help of others will create a situation wherein the House will not be able to function.

My last point concerns you also. You know we have been signing these applications for an ordinary passport. I have been told now that MPs are not supposed to sign it unless it is signed by a Deputy Secretary. This has been rejected because it has been signed by me and I have been told that after all a Member of Parliament is a Gazetted officer but is a temporary one. The Passport Officer told this to the person who went with my signature...

MR. SPEAKER: He does not consider you as a Gazetted Officer?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No, Sir. I am a Gazetted Officer but a temporary one, including you. This can well be raised as a question of privilege and I have informed Shri Surender Pal Singh also. I was informed that according to the protocol-rank is just like a Secretary. But I am now told that I am less than a Deputy Secretary. It may be factually correct but I take an exception to this and protest against it. Our signature should be allowed and the Minister should be asked to issue necessary instructions...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस आफिसर के बारे में कहना चाहिए जिस ने इतना डिस्टिक्शन निकाला है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : : हर एक के साथ ऐसा हो रहा है, आप पूछ लीजिए ।

It is surprising. I am above the Deputy Secretary or not? Otherwise we are all Under Secretaries.

MR. SPEAKER: You are neither a Deputy Secretary nor an Under-Secretary. You are a Member of Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I request you to kindly take note of it and ask either the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry whichever is concerned with it, to issue necessary instructions. I take exception to this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I do appreciate the observations made by you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may I say with great respect that I do not know why you use the word 'usurpation' because once a week only we get an opportunity to raise such matters. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will lay before the House the history of the last 14-15 years which will show how it has gone upward.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Any way, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise the point I wanted to make, which I am glad to find was well made by my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate also.

The Presidential election is to take place on the 17th August. There is a straight contest between the ruling Congress candidate and the Opposition-sponsored candidate. Even though the Electoral College for this poll is restricted to elected M. Ps. M. L. As. and M. L. Cs., the election has an obvious and vital national significance. The nation, at large, must, therefore, be able to watch hear and view the two contestants and know their res-

pective opinions, views and attitudes on various public issues and problems facing the country. The Government must, therefore, make proper and adequate arrangements on the All India Radio and at the various television stations for the two candidates to explain their stands. And they must also get equal time, and they should also be enabled to appear together on television for a question and answer programme. Therefore, I hope the Government will make a statement and give an assurance about this important point.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो खुद पर्सनली स्टेट-टु-स्टेट जा रहे हैं, बल्कि दोनों ही जा रहे हैं, स्पष्ट तौर पर अपने प्राय को दिखा रहे हैं ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The ruling party candidate should not have a certain advantageous position. That is the point. It should be a fair election.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक कैंडिडेट तो मेरे पास भी आया था, लेकिन बाद में उस का नाम नहीं आया । वैसे ही चले गये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): जो चले गये हम उन के लिए रेडियो से समय नहीं मांग रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो नामिनेशन वेलिड करार होने से पहले ही समय मांगता था ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The country must know who are these candidates and what are their views and attitudes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तीन बातें उठानी हैं, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहूँगा । लखनऊ से समाचार आया है कि वहाँ के कुछ बैंकों ने 100 रुपये

का नोट लेने से इंकार कर दिया है । उन बैंकों का यह भी कहना है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने कोई नोटिफिकेशन भेजा है जिस के अन्तर्गत कुछ सीरीज के नोट लेने से रोक दिया गया है । अब अगर बैंक 100 रुपये का नोट लेने से इंकार कर देंगे तो वित्त मंत्री न जो घोषणा की थी कि सरकार की मुद्रा के बारे में जनता का विश्वास नहीं घटना चाहिए—उन की घोषणा का क्या अब है ? . . .

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे (गोरखपुर): सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा हो रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पाण्डे जी भी कह रहे हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में है तब तो यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डे : सारे बैंकों में ऐसा हो रहा है । वहाँ 100 रुपये का नोट 75 रु० में बेचा जा रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बैंक से 75 रुपये कैसे लिए जा सकते हैं? बैंक से 100 रुपये ही मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन लखनऊ के बैंकों ने तो नोट लेने से ही इन्कार कर दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minister should make a statement.

जैसा आप कह रहे हैं अगर यह ठीक है कि लखनऊ में ऐसा हुआ है तो स्टेटमेंट जल्द आना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लखनऊ के पर्स में छपा है । मैंने आज टेलीफोन से भी बात की थी । हम बैंकों के नाम भी देने को तैयार हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: If he knew of that the Minister should come forward with a statement.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (DHANDHUKA): I request that if there is any truth in this fact then the Finance Minister should make a statement, today itself, as to what the position is, because a thing like that can be very unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Finance Minister will take it up.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, कम्पट्रोलर तथा आडिटर जनरल के कार्यालय का मामला मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये ने उठाया है। मैं भी उस मामले को उठाने वाला था। सैकड़ों कमचारियों के खिलाफ वहां कार्यवाही की गई है—10 मई की हड़ताल में, जो सिम्बोलिक थी, लाक्षणिक थी भाग लेने के लिए। रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए तो हम रेल मंत्री जी से बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन कम्पट्रोलर तथा आडिटर जनरल से बात करना किसी के बुने की बात नहीं है, वे सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। इस लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को यहां आ कर बतलाना चाहिए कि उन कमचारियों के प्रति यह कैसा दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत कम्पट्रोलर तथा आडिटर जनरल की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन उन को तानाशाह नहीं बनने दिया जा सकता। हम चाहते हैं कि वित्त मंत्री इस केबारे में सदन को विश्वास में लें और वहां पर जो विकटिमाइजेशन चल रहा है, वह बन्द होना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात—खाद्य स्थिति पर बहस के लिए अगले हफ्ते में कोई समय नहीं रखा गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आप ने रखना है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी टाइम एलाट करती है, यह कोई नई बात तो नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हम कहाँ तय करते हैं, हम तो उस में नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को बुलाते हैं अगर आप नहीं आते हैं तो आप के डिप्टी आते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मंहगाई भत्ते की बात भी होनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह तो देना ही चाहिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को दो तार मिले हैं— एक तार इलाहाबाद के एकाउन्टेन्ट जनरल के आफिस के वदरहुड के सेक्रेटरी का है—उन्होंने लिखा है —

“Accountant General Allahabad called police inside office to force employees. Resentment caused by arbitrary suspension of an active trade union worker. This has stirred all trade unions at Allahabad.”

अभी मधु लिमये जी और अटल बिहारी जी ने जिस तरह से इस सवाल को उठाया है— हम को समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि रघुरमैया जी से क्या प्रार्थना करू कि किस मंत्रालय से इस पर बयान दिलवायें। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर चाहता हू कि वित्त मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी इस पर बयान दें, क्योंकि उन की पुलिस उस दफ्तर में गई थी। मेरे पास यह तार हीनहीं आया बल्कि मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। वहां हमने ए०जी० से कहा कि पुलिस को हटाओ वह कहता है कि हम जब चाहेंगे पुलिस को बुलावेंगे—इस लिये इस पर गृह मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी बयान दें।

दूसरा तार श्रीअब्दुल रज्जाक का है। उन्होंने लिखा है —

“Impression for withdrawal of writ against Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Help me for safety of my life and family.”

यह इस तरह की हरेकत क्यों ही रही है। यह तार शिम्ला से आया है।
(अध्यक्ष महोदय)

MR. SPEAKER: These are election matters. You should go to the Election Commission. I have given a definite ruling. I have given a definite ruling that if there is anything concerning the election, that should go to the Election Commission.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इस में इलैक्शन का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब बक्क के मिनिस्टर थे क्या बक्क के बारे में कोई बात नहीं उठा सकते? बक्क के मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से जो उन्होंने आचरण किया क्या उस पर टिप्पणी नहीं हो सकती? (व्यवधान) पंजाब में हरियाणा में जो मुसलमान भाई अपनी जायदाद छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये वह जायदाद बक्क कोसौंप दी गई थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह प्रेजिडेन्टशिप के लिए लड़े हुए उससे पहले आप को कहना चाहिए था जबकि वे यहां बैठते रहे हों लेकिन उस वक्त तो आपने कहा नहीं।

I cannot approve of it. Do not use this forum for that purpose. If there is anything concerning the election, you should go to the Election commission.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I want to bring an important matter to the notice of the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Gandak project is one of the most important river valley projects in this country which has already cost the exchequer over Rs. 150 crores. God alone knows how much more it would cost. The present position is that the Gandak authority in Bihar have released enormous quantity of water through the escape channels without consulting or informing the kisans which has inundated a very large tract

of land in the regions of Bihar resulting in destruction of lakhs of acres of standing maize and paddy drops. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless. It is not only because of the technical defect in preparation of the project report but also due to carelessness, callousness and complete disregard on the part of the executing authority of this project for national loss. This long-drawn programme of this project is still incomplete. That has also contributed to this depredation which has multiplied manifold due to heavy rains from year to year.

I would therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that he should give us at least two hours' time to discuss this project.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I raised the question of floods in Orissa, you were good enough to direct the Minister to make a statement. According to your direction yesterday, the Minister made the statement. You also directed the same thing so far as drought in Orissa State is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's statement was already fixed. I only allowed that. I said that when the discussion on floods takes place—some members brought to my notice about the drought situation—drought situation too can be discussed along with that I did not ask the Minister to make a statement on drought situation. Because a statement was pending on floods already I think when the discussion comes, everything will come up.

So, we adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 14-30 hours.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Gokhale.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I have a very serious information to give to the House. One Harijan young man of 35 years age and by name Dahyabhai mithabhai Parmar was almost beaten to death in his village Mithaghoda in Surendranagar district of Gujarat, in the same district where the Ranmalpur tragedy had earlier taken place. This young man was brought in an unconscious state to the VS Hospital, Ahmedabad where he succumbed to the injuries and died. More than 2000 Harijans joined the funeral procession and went into the cremation ground. The matter is so serious. I would like the Home Minister, since Gujarat is under President's rule, to come before the House and give us a statement. This is a very important matter, all the more so because one of the Harijans has issued a statement that all the Harijans must join Islam, since they are being given such bad treatment! It is a very serious thing. I do not want this thing to be repeated in the Surendranagar district or elsewhere in Gujarat. I would therefore request the Home Minister to make a statement on this.

14.36 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—
 contd.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I began my speech yesterday. I shall resume it with your permission.

Under clause 2, the provisions of section 2 of the principal Act relating to definitions are being amended in certain respects.

The most important in this regard, is sub-clause (i) of clause 2 of the Bill by which a new clause (18A) is being

inserted defining the meaning of the expression "Group". The Committee felt that in order to achieve the objective of the proposed provision, the definition should be more comprehensive so that the cases where two or more individuals, associations, firms or bodies corporate, or any combination thereof are in a position to exercise control could also be covered so that: not merely the initial object of controlling but the resultant control may be duly kept in view. The definition has, therefore, been modified accordingly.

Further in view of the insertion of the definition of 'Group' the Committee felt that it is advisable to provide a forum for the decisions of any doubt or dispute as to whether two or more individuals, associations, firms or bodies corporate or any combination thereof do or do not constitute a 'Group'. The Committee has decided that the Company Law Board should determine whether a group exists or not and incidentally whether control necessary to constitute a group exists or not whenever the question may arise. Accordingly, an explanation to the definition of 'Group' has been added by the Committee. As Hon'ble members are aware the Company Law Board is a body to which functions and powers of the Central Government under the Act may be delegated. The decision on questions relating to the applicability of the definition in individual cases, will, however be made by the Company Law Board in terms of the recommendation of the Joint Committee and this will not be a jurisdiction derived by it from the Central Government by delegation but will be a jurisdiction directly conferred upon the Company Law Board by this Act. This will provide the Company Law Board in letter as well as in spirit, with the quality of an independent judgment, that is expected of an impartial quasi-judicial tribunal.

(ii) Clause 3: Section 4A and 4B were proposed to be inserted by this clause. Section 4B contained an enlarged definition of the expression

"same management" and it was the intention of the Bill as originally introduced to make the definition applicable to inter-corporate loans and investments no less than to the determination of inter-connection of undertakings under the M.R.T.P. Act.

The Committee felt that the new definition of "same management" is so wide that it is likely to restrict the operations of small and medium sized companies and is also likely to retard formation of capital and impede inter-corporate investments which are needed for the sturdy growth of the corporate sector. The Committee, therefore left that the existing definition of 'same management' in the principal Act should continue to apply to the companies governed by the Act. But in so far as the Companies governed by the M.R.T.P. Act 1969 are concerned, the wider definition of 'same management' as proposed in the Bill should be applicable to them. Accordingly, the proposed section 4B has been transferred to M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 under clause 43 of the Bill as reported by the Committee.

(iii) Hon'ble Members will notice that in view of the proposal to transfer to the Company Law Board some of the powers which were so long exercised by the High Courts, the Committee felt that the Central Government should be empowered to increase the strength of the Company Law Board to nine, if need be so that the matters in relation to which the powers of the High Court are proposed to be transferred to the Company Law Board could be disposed of expeditiously by one or more benches formed by the Board. Further in order to enable the Company Law Board to discharge properly the functions and the powers of a Civil court to enforce the attendance of witnesses and production of documents and so on and also powers of punishment for its contempt have been provided for so that this Board's quasi judicial functions may be efficiently discharged.

(iv) Clause 6: Hon'ble Members are aware that the existing Section 43A(1) of the Companies Act provides that where one or more bodies corporate hold not less than 25 per cent of the paid-up share capital of a private Company, such private companies shall become a public company. The Bill as introduced sought to reduce the said percentage from 25 to 10. The Joint Committee, however felt that the reduction of percentage of shareholdings to ten is likely to hamper the formation and growth of private limited companies in the small scale sector especially in the rural areas, and therefore, the provision of the existing section 43A(1) in this regard need not be disturbed. Further the Committee thought that private companies which are less capital-intensive but have a considerable consumer and employee and public interest because of its high turn-over should be brought within the scope of the deemed public companies irrespective of the paid-up share capital. Accordingly it has been provided in the Bill under consideration that a private company irrespective of its paid-up share capital, shall become a public company if it has an average annual turn-over of 1 crore of rupees or more calculated during a period of three consecutive financial years.

The Bill as originally introduced sought to provide that a private company holding ten per cent or more of the paid-up share capital of a public company will be deemed to be a public company. The Joint Committee, however felt that this limit of ten per cent is likely to hamper growth of and formation of capital of public companies. As such the Committee raised this percentage to 25. The proposal contained in the original clause to delete the existing exemption under section 43A(6) has been omitted as the Committee was of the opinion that where the entire share capital is held by another private company it need not be treated as a public company.

(v) Another important provision in the Bill is concerning acceptance or invitations of deposits by companies in general. Hon'ble Members are well aware that the Reserve Bank of India has been controlling such deposits by issuing directions under the provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It has, however, been the experience that despite the enforcement of the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the companies have been accepting deposits and trying to circumvent the law. Hence, the proposals have been included in the Bill so as to make it obligatory that the financial position, capital structure and credit-worthiness of the companies accepting deposits should be disclosed to the depositors in advance so that the unwary public are protected. The rules which prescribe the particulars to be disclosed etc. will be framed in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, so that as and when deposits are invited or accepted it would be only on healthy lines.

(vi) I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the Statement of Objects and Reasons set out in the Bill as originally introduced in the House. It would be seen there from that of all the provisions contained in the Bill, a great significance has been attached to the provisions of the Bill seeking to regulate the transfer of shares by every body-corporate or bodies corporate under the same management whether holding singly or in aggregate ten per cent or more equity share capital of a company. I am referring to clause 12 of the Bill as reported by the Committee which relates to new Sections 108A to 108H. The Committee has inserted a new section 108H under this clause, as it was of the opinion that the regulation of transfer of shares which would result in takeover of companies should be made applicable only to the companies having undertakings within the ambit of part A of Chapter III of the M. R. T. P. Act, 1969 which deals with the concentration of economic power

to the common detriment. In this context, I would also like to refer to clause 15 of the Bill as reported under which the menace of Benami transactions is sought to be eliminated.

(vii) Now I would like to say a word about the problems being faced by the Members of the Accountancy profession. The provision of the Bill as originally introduced, in this respect, was based upon the principle of rotation of audit work amongst the auditors with a view to bringing about a dissociation of auditors from the management of companies so that they can discharge their obligations in a more detached spirit and at the same time there would be a gradual deconcentration of company audit to the benefit of the members of profession in general. At the Joint Committee stage it was felt that a ceiling on the number of audits would achieve the objective which the Government had in view in a more effective manner. Accordingly, the Joint Committee has proposed to put an overall ceiling of 20 companies for one Chartered Accountant to audit at a time, and within this ceiling of 20 he can have only 10 companies of Rs. 25 lakhs paid-up capital or more.

Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of this House by dealing in detail with all the provisions of the Bill. I would like to emphasise that the provisions, on the whole, are designed not only to streamline the administration of the Act but also to promote greater efficiency and social justice in the working of the corporate sector. There is a greater and greater anxiety among the public to have as far as possible the fullest information about the activities of the companies, foreign as well as Indian, and it is our endeavour to satisfy the general desire for such information consistently with standards of reasonableness. If the public are well-informed through disclosure of information there can be little or no scope for misunderstandings. If the share-holders the creditors and the general public interested

in corporate affairs thus know that a company is using its capital to the best advantage and is being run efficiently and with an all round sense of social responsibility expected of it, that by itself would be sufficient to achieve the objectives.

Before I resume my seat, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Government has given notice of some amendments to some of the clauses in the Bill to improve upon the provisions in drafting so as to achieve the objectives. In this context, I would specifically mention the changes proposed in clause 8 relating to amendment of section 73 of the principal Act. Hon'ble Members are aware that questions were raised in Parliament about the failure to refund large amounts of money obtained by companies in respect of shares offered to the public through prospectus to which listing on the recognised Stock Exchanges had not been granted or in cases where the issues were over-subscribed. This failure has resulted in some cases in misappropriation of the concerned applicants' money. This fraudulent practice is sought to be removed by including suitable provisions in clause 8 of the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee.

I am confident that there is a general consensus of opinion in favour of the provisions in the Bill and I commend it for acceptance by the House subject to the amendments given notice of by the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He did not read the last sentence that he would concede all the amendments.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I shall concede some of the amendments those which appeal to me as reasonable and good... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am here to regulate the proceedings, otherwise you should have a robot here. Kindly sit down. I was going to say that this is a complicated and wide ranging Bill;

even so I would draw the attention of the hon. Members that only three hours had been allotted... (Interruptions) This is why I said that you should have a robot here and not a human being. I am quite aware of this and that is why I say that only three hours had been allotted by the House. I know the difficulties of Members but I should like them to keep this in mind.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Panda.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I will not be here on Monday and since we will be taking up other business, may I make a request to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Could Mr. Panda yield to him?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I would be going away tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case I am helpless. You have only ten minutes.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The stated objective of the Bill is to deal with the problems of concentration of economic power and monopolies which they achieved through the take-over bid and other means. It has been said on an earlier occasion by the then Company Law Minister that this would be a step towards achieving socialism but I disagree with that statement made by him. The objective is laudable but the present amendments are not going to take us so far. It will not touch

even the fringe of the problem of concentration of wealth in the hands of monopolists.

There are certain amendments and the whole objective is only to curb and restrict their activities which are antisocial. A great economist, Karl Marx, has said:

“Crime must be not punished in the individual, but the antisocial source of crime must be totally destroyed and each man must be given the social scope for the manifestation of his being.”

From the long experience of the advanced capitalist countries and even from our own experience in this country, we know that for the last several decades we failed to control and restrict the antisocial activities of these monopoly houses. In the note circulated by the Company Law Ministry it has been said:

“It has been the experience that not a single case of take-over bids could be regulated or undesirable one prevented by the Government.”

That is our experience of the last 25 years. We are still clinging to the root lies somewhere else i.e. the same mixed economic policy. The existing legislation has all along conceded the position that the growth of private monopoly in industry and finance is intrinsically conducive to the development of industrial efficiency and economy of scale, and as such, to the development of national production. This assumption is totally wrong. If there is backwardness in any State, price rise, wage-cut, value of wages going down—at the root of these things, it is the monopoly hand that is playing havoc. Therefore, the amendments being made are quite insufficient. I do not oppose the amendments which are already there to the original Act. At the same

time, I have also given some amendment to restrict these monopoly activities and their antisocial performances.

Considering particularly the abnormal price rise in prices, I would like to say that the real cost of production can be detected only by cost audit. In the case of all companies having a paid-up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and more, their accounts must be audited by a cost accountant. That will help us in so many other ways. If there is under-utilisation of capacity, the cost audit can point out how there can be a proper and full utilisation of capacity. Improved inventory policies can be there if there is cost audit. It is felt that there is further scope for improvement by introducing continuous stock-taking on a day to day basis instead of having it annually. It is further suggested that return of used tools by shops to stores should be made for gross quantity originally issued through Inspector which could examine the condition of each and stores could take on charge serviceable tools only. The rejected ones can be defaced to prevent the possibility of their preservation for further replacement. Therefore, cost audit has to be included.

Before coming to my amendment, I would like to point out that under the Company Law Ministry, there was a case against Bird and Company for under-invoicing and the Customs Additional Collector imposed a fine of Rs. 2 crores. On appeal, it was reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs, but there was a stricture passed against the conduct of Shri S. K. Ghose, the present Chairman of the company. There was also a CHI probe. In spite of all those things, I do not know how his name could be approved by the same Ministry. I want to know whether under the law such a man against whom such a stricture has been passed can be approved. The

Union has represented this matter to the minister. I want a categorical answer.

About Hindustan Lever, the top-most leaders of the union have been dismissed for asking for more production of Dalda and they have not been taken back. During the half-hour discussion on shortage of Dalda on 25th March 1974, the Agriculture Minister admitted that the fall in production of vanaspathi was more in Hindustan Lever as compared to other vanaspathi units in the country. With regard to this, the workers have pointed out that the same raw materials are being used for manufacturing other things. Why should there be a diversion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have referred to it. You can give the details to the minister and he will look into it, I am sure.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The hon. member can write to me about it.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The camouflage for production of Golden Seal Margarine is that it is meant for bakeries. It contains 10 to 20 per cent moisture and the ratio of profit of Margarine as compared to Dalda is about Rs. 5,000 per tonne extra. If this ratio is multiplied on the basis of the total production of Margarine by Hindustan Lever at Bombay, Calcutta, Ghaziabad and Trioby the total extra earning would be to the tune of about Rs. 2 lakhs per day. I am bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister that they are not producing vanaspathi, they are diverting it to some other items and so we are suffering. So, my amendment is to the effect that where the amount involved is above Rs. 25 lakhs there should be audit by the cost accountants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Private Members' Business.

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1974."

The motion was adopted

15.02 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FRESH ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion of the Resolution of Shri Samar Guha. Shri Samar Guha may continue his speech.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 30(1) and 30(2). As you will recall, this discussion started on the last day of the last session, when it was adjourned because the House was adjourned and we are starting it this time on the resumption of the adjourned debate on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Rule 30(1) says:

"When on a motion being carried the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot."

(2) When the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned *sine die*, the member in charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot."

In my respectful submission, this debate was adjourned *sine die* because the House was adjourned *sine die*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Kindly read rule 336.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I will read it. It says:

"A motion, resolution or an amendment, which has been moved and is pending in the House, shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House."

The whole question is what is the procedure to be followed. The procedure is specifically laid down here. When a specific provision is made, it always overrides the general provisions. When the discussion of the resolution is adjourned *sine die* after all, we cannot say that the House was adjourned but the discussion was not adjourned. When the House is adjourned, the discussion is also adjourned. In that view of the matter, when the resolution was adjourned *sine die*, this provision will apply because 30(1) deals with a specific contingency of adjournment of a motion; rule 32 does not say about it; it says that in any case if a resolution is ad-

journed, then if it is to be taken up on the next available day, it can be done only when you give notice for the resumption of the adjourned debate, and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, I will take up your objection under Rule 30. It says:

"When on a motion being carried the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned..."

There was no motion to adjourned the debate and, therefore, that question does not arise.

Then, it says:

"When the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned *sine die*..."

I do not think that this debate was ever adjourned *sine die*. On the last occasion, when it was not completed, it was clearly understood that the discussion will be resumed.

May I now request him to upto date his information about the Rules? We have even gone a little further in relaxing these Rules. Previously, whenever there was a Resolution or a Bill coming next in order and, because of delay in the completion of a Resolution under discussion or a Bill under discussion, a Resolution or a Bill coming next in order was not taken up, it lapsed and it had to go through the ballot again. We have relaxed the Rule to this extent that in case, for any reason, a Resolution under discussion cannot be completed in time and the next Resolution cannot be taken up, it will not lapse but it will be given first priority at the next sitting.

Mr. Limaye referred to Rule 336 where even because of the prorogation of the House, it does not lapse. I hope, we understand the difference between adjournment and prorogation of the House. Even when the House has been prorogued, the Resolution does not lapse. Therefore, this objection also does not arise at all.

Shri Samar Guha to continue his speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Resolution mainly concerns the Prime Minister and, I remember, the Prime Minister was also present when I started speaking on this Resolution on the last occasion. I do not know why the Prime Minister is absent today. This is a matter which directly concerns her....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information, the Prime Minister feels that your Resolution is quite important. She has written that she has to go somewhere and she will not be here. We all have some work to attend to. She is the Prime Minister and she has many things to attend to. She has shown the courtesy of requesting the Chair to inform the House that the Home Minister, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, has been deputed to be present here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am conscious that this Resolution demanding dissolution of Lok Sabha is not an ordinary one. It is an extraordinary Resolution and an extraordinary demand apparently contrary to the concept of parliamentary democracy. Although it is an extraordinary Resolution contrary to the concept of parliamentary democracy, it is an answer to the present situation in the country. To quote the words of Lenin, the situation is ripe for revolution, the situation is explosive and there is no answer but to have a shock treatment of the administration of the whole political system in our country. And this shock treatment is possible only through a mess up-

surge, a mess revolution of a non-violent type as has been taught by Mahatma Gandhi. I want to remind the House that Mahatma Gandhi, when he was asked as to what was the real security for the freedom of our country, promptly he replied that it is not the strength of the army but the capacity of the people to offer satyagraha against the existing Government if they do injustice to the people, which is the real security for our freedom. As I have said, a situation is developing in the country which may degenerate into chaos, violence and all kinds of agitations. The situation, as I have said, is ripe for a revolution. No other method can really stop this rot, this national crisis in the midst of which we are today: no kind of development measure, no kind of planning, no kind of anti-inflationary measures, no kind of measure to control the price rise can stop the rot because the root cause of the national crisis is not more economic crisis, is not more political crisis, but it is a crisis of lack of confidence of the people in the present political set-up, lack of confidence of the people in the present administrative set-up, lack of confidence of the people even in the present political system, lack of confidence of the people in the politicians as a whole; maybe, more against the ruling Party but not insignificantly against all kinds of political parties. Frankly speaking, today, for the people politics and also politicians have become irrelevant; coming of these politicians or political parties makes no real meaning for the people; they have seen them, they have the experience of their behaviour and conduct. Today, really speaking, the political community in India has become a despicable community for the common people. As I have said, it is a crisis of lack of confidence of the people. Somebody was trying to say whether this was an attempt to have a national Government. No, Sir. Six lame legs put together cannot make the seventh leg stronger. Even if all the traditional opposition parties join together, there is no possibility, whatsoever, of really changing the condi-

tions of the country because, as I have said, the root cause is the crisis of lack of confidence of the people in the present political system; they have lost faith in the present political apparatus, in the political community as a whole. Today you have lost the heritage of our freedom struggle when politics was equated with patriotism, patriotism was equated with national service, national service was equated with the spirit of a mission; it was a heritage unknown to any country; no other country had a national revolution like ours; and that heritage has been completely lost. That is why I say that this requires a shock treatment. Only through the mass upsurge of the people, only through a people's revolution, there is a possibility of obtaining—I would use the word 'distillation'; or you may use the word 'purification'—distillation of the character of the present politicians; otherwise, there is no possibility, whatsoever, of really meeting the national crisis in the country. As I have said, this national crisis requires a national revolution to give shock treatment to the present political system, as also to the conscience of all kinds of politicians, either of the ruling party or of the opposition, because to the people today the politicians are symbols of nothing but professionalism nothing but of careerism to fulfil their own personal ambitions—trying to have the votes of the people by this means or that means. To the people the elections have become nothing but a ritual. To the people the Assembly or Parliament has become nothing but a means for the politicians to fulfil their self-gratification. This is the image that we have succeeded to put before the people of the country!

Fortunately for the country there is one man who has understood the seriousness of the situation, who has understood where the country has been going, and that is Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. He has given the call for

a national revolution, he has given the call for the people's revolution, he has given the call for a total revolution, he has given the call for a mass upsurge because according to him—and he is perfectly correct—unless the present chaotic condition, unless the present crisis, is given an objective direction, is given a really patriotic direction, is given a revolutionary direction, the country will degenerate—I do not know, to what. He has given this call and the country has given a tremendous response to it. What is he fighting for in Bihar? He is not fighting for Bihar only. He is fighting in Bihar for the cause of the whole of India, he is fighting in Bihar a national revolution, he is fighting for the resurrection of the people's power which has been subverted by the power of the ruling party and also to a certain extent by, I should say, the dereliction of the opposition parties also.

Instead of meeting the basic point, the basic issue, that has been raised by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the other people who do not match him, particularly those belonging to the ruling party are trying to spread all kinds of slander and calumny and are offering chicken-hearted criticism against the people's revolution started by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. And what are the charges? Let me enumerate the charges that are being levelled against him by the ruling party. Number one is that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is venturing re-intrusion into politics after two decades. The second charge is that, by demanding the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly, he is insulting the people because it is the people who elected their representatives. The third charge is that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's movement is a movement born out of the conspiracy of....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I know whether Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has ever asked for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is a different thing, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Resolution is about dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You will get the answer, Sir, at the proper time.

The third charge is that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's movement is a movement born out of the conspiracy of big business; publicity they have said that the big business has been financing his movement; they have even gone to the extent of saying that foreign money is pouring into Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's movement. They have also said that he is spoiling the career of the students, that he is preaching the Utopian philosophy of partyless democracy. It has been said by the Prime Minister herself that it is not a revolution, it is an anti-revolution. Last of all, many high dignitaries of the Congress and many members of the AICC have levelled the charge against him that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is creating conditions for the growth of totalitarian fascism in the country.

I will answer all these questions. JP stands not as an individual only. He is the symbol of the national aspirations. He is the symbol of the people today. He is the symbol of the hope for the future and survival of Indian democracy and the concept of socialism that we all want to fulfil.

JP has made a re-entry and re-intrusion to politics—somebody said—like Rip Van Winkle, sleeping for the last two decades. It is not so. JP was very much in politics, much more than any of us. He had not spent a single day for himself. He was always in politics, but that was a different type of politics. It was people's politics, not party politics, to which he devoted himself, because he believed that socialism in

a democratic set-up can be possible only if we develop the people's power and only on the basis of people's power can the concept of real socialism be established in India. Therefore, by joining the Sarvodaya movement he was trying to build up a base for peoples power. But till 1957 at least I had some faith in the Sarvodaya movement, when the Bhukrant—land revolution call was given and then there was the Gramdan movement which then became a reformist movement.

But today as I said, J. P. was in Sarvodaya for developing people's power. When he found that the situation has been so developed by the ruling party, particularly the people, who are the custodians of the sovereignty of the nation, the people who really should wield the will of the nation, have been completely subjected by the power, the power of the ruling party and the power politics. The people are nowhere, although you talk of people. People are nowhere in the present set up of politics and that is the reason why JP has come again. It is only to vindicate the right of the people, it is only to vindicate the will of the people to show that if you really want to have a democracy, if you really want to have socialism based on a decentralised society, based on the concept of decentralisation, not an authoritarian type of socialism or the one that is equated with the party and the State, then, it is necessary that the people's power must be aroused and he, by giving a call for a people's revolution, by giving a call for a total revolution, is trying to build up that people's power. He is trying to arouse the consciousness of the people. He is trying to vindicate the right of the people as against the right of the political parties, particularly, the ruling party.... (*Inter-ruptions*).

Then, again, it has been said that JP's demand for the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly is an insult to

the people. Why? They say it is the people who have elected their representatives. There is no provision for a recall. That means they should resign. Therefore, they are insulting not those elected representatives but those electors who have elected and the people....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to the rules, in a resolution no Member should take more than 15 minutes and the mover may be allowed 30 minutes. Now, you took 18 minutes last time and now you have taken more than 12 minutes. So half an hour is over: Will you kindly conclude now?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I may be allowed 10 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just pointing out the Rule.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): If it is a mono-dialogue, let him have all the time. It is very interesting to hear him. Otherwise, he should abide by your ruling.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): At least his chapter on national revolution, we must all listen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you would also like to hear the other side. It is not?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, please try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to draw your attention to one fact. The Congress is ruling for the last 27 years. By what percentage of votes? By what authority—either the Central government or the State governments? Nowhere they got more than 50 per cent votes of the people. Nowhere it is the verdict of

the majority of the people who were against the ruling set-up. Then, recently, only 30 per cent voted the Congress to power in UP. It is the system of the ruling party...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): What percentage of votes did your Party get?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is the result where the people who have been elected completely forget the people. They have no right of recall. And if such right is demanded, how can you say that this is insult to the people? Sir, they have ruled the country for over twenty-five long years. They rule by minority vote of the people, ignoring majority vote. Is this not insult, may I ask? You have seen big business conspiracy there. Where do their funds come from? It is very easy for the Ruling Party to get the party collection. Those who talk about J.P. must remember what happened in the years 1930, 1942 and earlier in the year 1921. There were mass movements. There was the national upsurge. There was no need for going on asking for funds; the people themselves offered the funds. Those who have seen the massive demonstration by Mr. Jayaprakash Narain in Patna on 5th May will clearly see the truth of my statement. No buses were there; no trains were there; there were no usual communications. Lakhs of people were there. They are abusing J.P. of bringing in an utopian philosophy, when he wants partyless democracy. He says unless there is classless society there is no scope for partyless democracy. You have the Bakunin concept of anarchist society. Marx adopted this concept and set the ultimate goal of communism as a propertyless, classless and stateless anarchist society. Such kind of utopia is a motive force for all revolutions. So, nobody has any right to say that his idea is utopian. 'Ram Rajya' is a utopian concept.

You talk that JP is spoiling the career of students. Before examination and after examination in every State, what do we find? At least a year is lost. All their education is a waste because you find 20 lakhs of youths who are educated are unemployed. They spend their lives in wilderness. Do you not know about that?

So, his call is a call for regeneration of the country, for building anew the base for the people's power, to use that power for the people. This is the type of revolution for which JP has given the call to the youth.

The slogan *garibi hatao* is there; they call it a revolution. How can this be a revolution? Don't you know that two-thirds of our people are living below poverty line? Still they call a people's upsurge as anti-revolution.

They say, JP is trying to bring fascism into the country. What are the lessons of fascism?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given another Resolution, not this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Fascism connotes personality cult—concentration of power in a single hand. Take the question of the subversion of the judiciary by the executive. What happens? There is complete subservience of the administrative machinery by the party machinery, control over the mass media of publicity, and therefore this cap of fascism fits into whose head? You know it yourself. In the ruling party the personality cult is developing. All power is concentrated in one person. Judiciary is subservient to the executive. The Administration is under the thumb of one person. (Interruptions). They will be thrown out. The day is not far off. They have no other type of socialism

than this *garibi-hatao* type of socialism. But what is the outcome of this? Everybody knows about that.

I am sorry to say, this is nothing but a police raj. Compared to what was during the British days prior to 1947 what do you have now? You have twenty times the security forces. You have twenty times the police force. There were not so many arrests under British days, so many killings, so many firings, so many detentions without trial, as we see today under the congress rule. This is what is happening under the congress rule. The country is under the shadow of fascism, such a spectre is there in front of us. We are already under a non-formal type of fascism and slowly this will become a formal type of fascism.

JP has given the clarion call. Soon after the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly there will be catalytic reaction all over the country and this revolution will spread from one corner to another, such chain reaction will develop, all Assemblies will be dissolved and in the end-process Lok Sabha will be dissolved and after that there is the possibility of the emergence of a new type of polity, a new concept of polity which we cherish, and the people are behind the call given by JP to the nation and they are determined to make this revolution a success.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्ताव में दो बातें हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
जो संशोधन का नोटिस मैं ने दिया था उस के बारे में मुझे कहने दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen the amendment; your amendment is inadmissible under the rules.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप गलत प्रमोडमेंट पढ़ रहे हैं । मेरी बात जरा सुन लें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you trying to submit?

श्री मधु लिमाये : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कैसे नियम अनुसार है, उसके तहत आता है। उसके बाद आप निर्णय दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत सत्र में मैंने जो संशोधन दिया था उस के बारे में मुझे कहा गया कि यह नियम के अनुसार नहीं है।

An amendment shall be relevant to and within the scope of the motion to which it is proposed. इसलिये मैंने उसमें परिवर्तन कर के नया संशोधन दिया। नया संशोधन बिल्कुल इस प्रस्ताव के दायरे में आता है। इस प्रस्ताव में तीन मुख्य बातें हैं। एक माननीय समर गुह ने कहा कि लोक सभा को राष्ट्रपति बर्खास्त करे। दूसरा इसमें विचार है कि अंतरिमकाल के लिये सर्वदलीय सरकार बने और तीसरा यह कि दो महीने के अन्दर नया चुनाव हो। तो नये चुनाव की बात तो इसमें है, मैं कोई नई नहीं जोड़ रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि नया चुनाव किस आधार पर हो। अर. मैंने यह कहा है कि नया चुनाव :

"on the basis of constitutional and legislative amendments providing for extension of franchise to all those who are more than eighteen years of age, introduction of a practicable method of proportional representation at elections to Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas, provision of financial assistance from the Government treasury to parties and candidates at these elections and the discontinuance of private collection for election purposes."

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल चुनाव किस आधार पर हो इसका वर्णन किया है। अतः आप उसको मान लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now, you will kindly sit down.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, this is within the scope of the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will kindly sit down. Well, I still hold that they are inadmissible because, in the Resolution of Shri Samar Guha, he mentions, among many things, the dissolution of the Lok Sabha and formation of an all-parties' caretaker Government and elections within two months. All these things can be done within the framework of the present Constitution and within the framework of the present law under which we are already working. But, if your Resolution should be accepted, it will mean the amendment of the Constitution. You cannot do that by a Resolution. It cannot be done. You have just enlarged the scope. Therefore, I cannot admit it.

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय समर गुह जब बोल रहे थे तो मैं सोच रहा था इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव लाने के बाद वह इस के पक्ष में कुछ आंकड़े देंगे, अच्छी भाषा बतायेंगे, अच्छी अंग्रेजी सिखायेंगे। लेकिन अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वह अंग्रेजी के नहीं बल्कि केमिस्ट्री के प्रोफेसर हैं और उस में एक खास प्रकार की स्थिति होती है जिसे एफरबेपन्स कहते हैं जिस में बुलबुले निकलते हैं। उसी बात में उन्होंने स्पेशलाइज किया है कि किस प्रकार बुलबुला आये। वह बुलबुला छोड़ कर चले गये।

मुझे याद आती है वह कहानी चार सवार दिल्ली आ रहे थे तो किसी ने पूछा यह चार सवार कहां जा रहे हैं? तो साथ साथ एक आदमी आर पीछे पीछे घबे पर आ रहा था, उस ने कहा पांचों सवार दिल्ली जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज विषम कठिनाई और कठिन आर्थिक परिस्थिति है तो उस का मुकाबल कांग्रेस के चार सवार नहीं बल्कि घबे

पर सवार पांचों करेंगे। गणतन्त्र का अर्थ वह नहीं होता है कि जनता द्वारा बहुमत प्राप्त सरकार अगर नहीं चला सके, तो उस को तोड़ कर मिली जुली सरकार बनाई जाये। इन के प्रस्ताव में दो मांग की गई हैं—एक तो लोक सभा भंग की जाये और दूसरी बात यह कि सर्वदलीय सरकार बनाई जाये। इस का एक आधार यह है कि देश में अभूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय संकट है दूसरे जन-विद्रोह है इसलिये लोकतन्त्र और देशभक्ति प्रस्थापित करने के लिये सत्तावादी सरकार लाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि लोक सभा भंग कर दी जाये। इन्होंने इस के समर्थन में न कोई आंकड़े दिये, न तथ्य दिये। हां हम लोगों को एक मोनोलाग दिया। मैं स्वयं सोचता हूँ कि अगर ऐसे प्रस्ताव लोक सभा में आये तो इस से जनता का विश्वास जनतन्त्र में नहीं रहेगा। ऐसे व्यक्ति जो निराशावादी हैं, जो इस देश के उस वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं जिन में निराशावाद है जो हर कठिनाई का मुकाबला हिम्मत से नहीं बल्कि यह कह कर कि लोक सभा भंग कर दी जाये, इस तरह कहना चाहते हैं इसलिये आवश्यक है कि आज देश की जनता को यह बताया जाये कि ऐसे व्यक्ति जो बुलबुल वाले प्रोफेसर हैं अगर वह चाहते हैं कि लोक सभा भंग कर दी जाये तो उन को एक बात कहना है कि प्रोफेसर साहब इस प्रस्ताव को मूव करने से पहले अपनी सीट से इस्तीफा दे दें और जा करके चुनाव लड़ लें। अगर जनता पुनः कुन कर भोज देता प्रस्ताव पेश करने आये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You just understand the world that when a critical situation arises, I shall certainly be the first man to do that. सबक देने से पहले खुद सबक सीख लेना चाहिए।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अगर प्रोफेसर साहब वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि लोक सभा तथा हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम विधान सभायें भंग कर दी जाये तो एक टैट केस के तौर पर ये अपनी सीट से इस्तीफा दे दें और दुबारा इलैक्शन लड़

लें और अगर वह उस में जीत जाते हैं तो फिर वापिस यहाँ आकर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव रखें लेकिन ये तो पहले ही लोक सभा को भंग करवाना चाहते हैं। क्या कहते हैं ऐसा करने के लिए ? कहते हैं कि अभूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय संकट है। मैं इसको नहीं मानता हूँ। देश में आर्थिक संकट जरूर है, आर्थिक स्थिति खराब जरूर है और इसको सरकार ने और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार भले किया है। देश में कीमते बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन अभूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय संकट का अर्थ बहुत अधिक व्यापक होता है। गणतंत्रिय देशों में इसका सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण है। ब्रिटेन पर जब फासिस्ट हिटलर ने चढ़ाई की तो वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय संकट उपस्थित हुआ और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय सरकार के नाम पर सरकार बनी थी। लेकिन हमारे देश में वैसी बात नहीं है। यहाँ आर्थिक स्थिति कठिन है, कीमते बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि चार बरस पहले यहाँ एक भयंकर सूखा पड़ा था, अकाल पड़ा था। तब लगता था कि इस देश में बंगाल में जो अकाल पड़ा था उस अकाल की भांति हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों लोग मर जायेंगे। लेकिन इस गम्भीर संकट में भी हमारे गणतन्त्र ने इतनी मजबूती दिखाई, इतनी ताकत से काम लिया कि एक भी व्यक्ति को भूखों मरने नहीं दिया और उस संकट से पार पाया। हमारे माननीय प्रोफेसर कहते हैं कि चुनाव बड़ा खर्चीला है। ऐसी सूरत में जल्दी जल्दी चुनाव कराना क्या देश के हित में होगा ?

कई जगह आज भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है बाढ़ें भी आ रही हैं। ब्रज में बाढ़ हुई है, कोसी में आई है, और कई नदियों में आई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार को उस ओर ध्यान देना है। इस खतरे का मुकाबला करना है। लेकिन क्या इसके लिए सर्वदलीय सरकार बनाई जाय ?

इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे दल को उत्तर प्रदेश में 32 प्रतिशत वोट मिले हैं और हमारी सरकार अल्पमत की सरकार है। लेकिन इनकी पार्टी को कितने प्रतिशत वोट मिले

हैं ? .0001, 2 या 3 । इस पर भी ये कहते हैं कि इनको मौका दिया जाये राष्ट्रीय सरकार में आने का । मैं एक उदाहरण पेश करता हूँ । जो टिटहरो होती है वह पैर आकाश की ओर करके सोती है ता कि अगर आकाश कहीं गिर जाए तो उसको वह अपने पैरो के ऊपर सम्भाल ले । उसी तरह से ये समझते हैं कि जिस पार्टी का विशाल बहुमत है, जिस के तीन सौ से ऊपर सदस्य हैं वे सरकार नहीं चला सकते हैं लेकिन ये टिटहरो की तरह से सरकार चला लेंगे । क्या नियम है क्या कानून है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रस्ताव को माना जाए तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय संकट लाया जाए । हम आर्थिक संकट में फँक कर रहे हैं । राष्ट्रीय संकट अलग है, आर्थिक संकट अलग है, सूखे का संकट अलग है, बाढ़ों का संकट अलग है । अगर इन महानुभाव का कहना मान लिया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को जनता का विश्वास जो उसने बहुमत में व्यक्त किया है वह हिल जायगा, इस देश में कोई मजबूत सरकार नहीं बन पायेगी ।

संविद सरकारों का उदाहरण लीजिये जब वहाँ संकट उपस्थित हो गया था । ये पश्चिमी बंगाल में बनी, बिहार में बनी, उत्तर प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश आदि में बनी । संविद सरकारों का प्रयोग हमारे सामने हैं, नमूना हमारे सामने है । अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार गवर्नमेंट नहीं वहाँ चला पाई तो संविद सरकार भी नहीं चला पाई और इन सरकारों ने तो गणतन्त्र का मजाक और मखील ही उड़ा दिया । संविद सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री कहीं और मंत्रीगण कहीं और ही भागते फिरते हैं, अपने बंगले छोड़ छोड़ कर कोई गैस्ट हाउस में तो कोई सर्किट हाउस में रहने लग गया और कोई पहाड़ पर जा बैठ गया । कहीं यह सरकारें चल नहीं पाई । और सच बात तो यह है कि जहाँ जहाँ संविद सरकारें बनी वहाँ पर शासन नाम की कोई

चीज नहीं रह गई थी । आज यह महानुभाव तमाम दोष कांग्रेस पार्टी और उसकी सरकार पर थोप रहे हैं । ये अपने दोषों को नहीं देखते हैं । सरदार पटेल ने एक बार कहा था कि एक बैल गाड़ी जा रही थी । दो बैल उसको खींच रहे थे । नीचे एक कुत्ता जा रहा था । अब कुत्ता यही समझ रहा था कि वही इस बैल गाड़ी को खींच रहा है, ये बैल नहीं खींच रहे हैं । अपोजीशन पार्टी वाले श्रीमान ये समझते हैं अगर बैल नहीं खींचेगा तो कुत्ता ही खींचेगा । अगर कुत्ते की बात को आप छोड़ दें और बकरी बैल गाड़ी को खींच सकती तो बैल कौन रखता इस को खींचने के लिए । सरकार एक संविधान, एक नियम एक कानून के मातहत बनती है और जिन का बहुमत होता है उन्हीं को सरकार बनाने का मौका मिलता है । बार बार ये कहते हैं कि ये अल्पमत की सरकार...

प्री० मधु वण्डवते (राजापुर) : जिनके बारे में आप कह रहे हैं उन में से काफी लोग उस तरफ बैठे हैं ।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : वैसे लोग उधर ही हैं । हम लोग आप लोगों की तरह दल बदलू नहीं हैं । जो मोटे ताबड़े खींचने वाले हैं वे इस तरफ हैं । कुत्ते उधर, बैल उधर— (व्यवधान) मिश्र जी आप ज्यादा न बोलें । आम चुनाव में आप आ नहीं सकते हैं और बाई इलैक्शन में ही आप आ पाते हैं । दो बार ऐसा हो चुका है । अगर जनरल इलैक्शन हो गया तो फिर बैसा ही होगा । फिर बाई—इलैक्शन लड़ने के लिए आप को स्थान खोजना पड़ेगा । कम से कम आप तो इन का समर्थन न करें ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सरदार पटेल का उदाहरण पेश करते करते इन्होंने कहा है कि ये विरोधी दल के लोग बैल गाड़ो के नीचे कुत्ते की तरह चल रहे हैं। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ कि बैल गाड़ो के नीचे विरोधी दल के लोग कुत्ते को तरह चल रहे हैं या नहीं या सरकारी दल के लोग कुत्ते या कुतिया को तरह चल रहे हैं इसको—भी मैं कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन सरदार पटेल ने जो विरोधी दलों के ऊपर आरोप लगाया था उस जमाने के बहुत से कुत्ते आजकल बैल गाड़ी को कंधा लगाकर चल रहे हैं, यह तय बात है।

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : इनकी अकल की दाद देनी चाहिए। क्या इस में कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of Order. Order, Order, please. What I want to say is it is not only the bullock that pulls the cart but there is a place called Alaska where dogs also pull the carts.

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : मैं तो इनके हक की बात कह रहा था। बेचारे कुत्ते को तो कुछ बुद्धि भी होती है, वह मालिक को तो मानता है, लेकिन इनको तो बुद्धि भी नहीं है।

हम नहीं चाहते कि यह देश अलास्का बने। यह नौबत हिन्दुस्तान में न आए। मैं अपने मित्र की भलाई के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि अगर कहीं चुनाव हो गया तो फिर हमारे जनेश्वर मिश्र जी को बाई इलैक्शन लड़ने के लिए स्थान खोजना पड़ेगा। कम से कम ये जनरल इलैक्शन में तो आ नहीं सकते हैं। तब इनकी इच्छा होगी कि कहीं कोई स्थान रिक्त हो जाए, कोई मर जाए

ताकि बाई इलैक्शन में लड़ कर आने में इनको सफलता मिल जाये। इसलिए यह उनके पक्ष में नहीं है।

मैं कह रहा था कि भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय संकट नहीं है। हां कीमतें जरूर बढ़ी हैं। आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस नाते लोक सभा को भंग कर दिया गया तो इस देश का पूंजीपति वर्ग, जैसे वाले तमाम लोग जो आर्थिक संकट लाने के लिए आज जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके—मनोनुकूल सरकार नहीं बनने पर देश में आर्थिक संकट पैदा कर लोक सभा को भंग करवा देंगे।

जन विद्रोह की बात इन्होंने की है। अगर जन विद्रोह इनके कहने के अनुसार इतना व्यापक है तो लोक सभा को भंग नहीं किया जाएगा; विधान सभाओं को भंग नहीं किया जाएगा बल्कि जन विद्रोह लोक सभा तथा विधान सभाओं को उठा कर फेंक देगा। इन्होंने इस संदर्भ में लेनिन का नाम लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चार के वक्त में वहां कोई लोक सभा थी, कोई जनता की सरकार थी। नाता जुड़ता हो या और न जुड़ता हो इन्होंने तो अपनी बात कह देनी है। मुझे एक कहावत याद आ गई है। एक आदमी ने कहा तुम कौन जात। उसने कहा ग्वाला। दूसरे ने कहा कि "तुम्हारे माथे पर लारा"। इस पर दूसरे ने—पूछा तुम कौन जात। उसने कहा तेली। उसने कहा तुम्हारे माथे पर 'जांता'। उसने कहा कि यह बैठा नहीं। उसने कहा इस पर की बैठा नहीं तो भारी तो लगा। ये माननीय सदस्य केवल हल्ला ही करते हैं। अगर चार का यहां राज नहीं है, यहां प्रतिनिधि सरकार है और वोट के आधार पर वह बनी है, इसलिए लेनिन को लागू कर देना संगत नहीं है।

जन आक्रोश की बात नहीं है। अगर जन आक्रोश आया तो लोक सभा या विधान सभाएं भंग नहीं होंगी। ये फेंक दी जायेगी। दो ही कारणों से लोक सभा भंग हो सकती है। एक तो प्रधान मंत्री के अधिकार में इसको भंग करवाना है और दूसरे अपने कार्यकाल को समाप्त करने के बाद यह भंग होती है। मुझे याद है पिछली बार उधर बैठे डा० राम मुभगसिंह जी मांग किया करते थे कि लोक सभा को भंग करो और उनका विचार था कि उन समय कांग्रेस के जो 180 सदस्य हैं वे दुबारा चुनाव अगर हो गए तो इतने भी नहीं आ पाएंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने उनकी बात सुन ली और मान ली। उन्होंने लोक सभा को भंग करवा दिया। लेकिन नतीजा यह हुआ कि 180 के बजाय 350 चुन कर आ गए। लोक सभा भंग होने के बाद कांग्रेस के 350 सदस्य इन सदन में आ गये। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य लोक सभा को भंग करने और फिर से चुनाव कराने की बात बार-बार न कहें ! पता नहीं, उन कहने पर फिर लोक सभा भंग कर दी जाये, और तब वे यहां नहीं आ पायेंगे। वे प्रधान मंत्री को बार-बार चुनौती न दें। उन को एक बार चुनौती देने का फल उन्होंने भोग ही लिया है।

इस देश में न राष्ट्रीय संकट है और न कोई जन-विद्रोह है। जो लोग देशभक्ति और लोकतंत्र में आस्था की बात करते हैं, वे पहले अपने में आस्था लायें।

इस लिए यह प्रस्ताव किसी भी आधार पर स्वीकार करने योग्य नहीं है। यह गणतन्त्र के खिलाफ है, यह देशभक्ति के खिलाफ है, यह जनता के विश्वास के खिलाफ है—यह प्रस्ताव उन तमाम मान्यताओं के खिलाफ है, जिन के आधार पर गणतंत्रीय सरकारें चला करती हैं। इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव को फेंक देना चाहिए।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत ध्यान से माननीय सदस्य का भाषण सुना है, जिन्होंने

इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने इस प्रसंग में लेनिन और गांधी का नाम लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य न लेनिन को जानते हैं और न गांधी को जानते हैं—न लेनिन में उन का विश्वास है और न गांधी में उनका विश्वास है। उन्होंने लेनिन और गांधी का नाम ले कर उन पवित्र नामों का अपमान किया है।

यह ठीक है कि आज देश में महंगाई है; भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, भयंकर बेकारी है, देश एक आर्थिक संकट में से गुजर रहा है। यह भी ठीक है कि आज देश में शिक्षा ऐसी है, जिस के कारण विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष है। यह भी ठीक है कि देश में मजदूरों का दमन हो रहा है। यह बात भी ठीक है कि किसानों और मजदूरों की समस्याओं, औद्योगिक विकास की समस्याओं और अन्य तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। इस सब का कारण क्या है। आज हमारा देश एक चौराहे पर खड़ा हो गया है। आज दो रास्तों की लड़ाई है—या तो देश को आगे बढ़ना है और या पोछे हटना है। आज दो दिशाओं की लड़ाई है—हमारे देश ने समाजवाद के अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तरफ बढ़ना है या पूंजीवाद के रास्ते पर चलना है। अल में पूंजीवादी राह पर चलने से ही सरकार ने इन सब समस्याओं को उत्पन्न किया है। यह संकट वास्तव में पूंजीवाद का संकट है, न कि वह संकट है, जो माननीय सदस्य, श्री समर गुह, बता रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य पूंजीवाद के इस संकट को नहीं बता रहे हैं, बल्कि वह पूंजीवाद की — हिफाजत करने के लिए बुनियादी समस्याओं को छिपा रहे हैं और ऐसी समस्याओं को सामने ला रहे हैं, जिन का सम्बन्ध देश के विकास और गति के साथ नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार की चर्चा की है। आज बिहार में क्या आन्दोलन हो रहा है? श्री, जयप्रकाश नारायण का कहना है कि किसानों और मजदूरों

की समस्याओं को न उठाओ, राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं को न उठाओ, डिएगो गार्सिया में अमरीका के सैनिक अट्टे के बारे में न बोलो, देश के दुश्मन, चीन, के प्रति प्रेम दिखाओ और देश के मित्र, सोवियत रूस, के प्रति घृणा पैदा करो। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो क्रान्ति होगी, वह मजदूर नहीं लायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूरों का अपमान है। क्रान्ति लाने की इतिहासिक जिम्मेदारी दुनिया के मजदूर-वर्ग पर है, और ऐसा कह कर भी जयप्रकाश नारायण ने मजदूर-वर्ग की अवहेलना और अपमान किया है और उन के प्रति अविश्वास पैदा करने का प्रयास किया है।

आज जो नौजवान बिहार के आन्दोलन में भाग ले रहे हैं, वे मुख्यतः सेठों, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स और बड़े अफसरों के बेटे हैं, और वे देश में क्रान्ति ला रहे हैं! जागरण ला रहे हैं! आज बिहार में कहा जाता कि है छात्र इम्ताहान देने न जायें, और छात्र इम्ताहान देने जाता है, उस का अंगूठा तोड़ दिया जाता है, उस को पीटा जाता है, उस को गोली मार दी जाती है। ऐसे लोगों से देश में क्रान्ति लाने की अपेक्षा की जा रही है!

जिस जन-प्रतिनिधि को लाखों लोगों ने वोट दिये हैं, पांच नौजवान आ कर उसको इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहते हैं। यह कहाँ का जनतन्त्र है? वास्तव में उन लोगों का जनतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं है, बल्कि जनतंत्र को खूट करने में विश्वास है। देश में समस्याएँ हैं, लेकिन उन को हल करने का यह तरीका नहीं है।

हम बिहार में चम्पारन के रहने वाले हैं। पांच नौजवान हमारे यहाँ आये, यह कहने के लिए कि आप इस्तीफा

दे दीजिए। जहाँ मैं ठहरा हुआ था वहाँ रात को यह बात कहने के लिए वे लोग आये। देहात में जहाँ मैं घूमता रहता हूँ, वहाँ उन्होंने यह बात कहने की की हिम्मत न की। मैं ने उन से कहा कि वे गुमराह नौजवान हैं। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि मुझ से इस्तीफा मांगने का अधिकार उन को किस ने दिया। मैं ने उन को समझाया कि मेरी पार्टी राइट टु रिकाल में विश्वास करती है। समाजवादी देशों में राइट टु रिकाल है, लेकिन उस की प्रक्रिया यह नहीं है कि पांच आदमियों को यह अधिकार दे दिया जाये—पांच व्यक्ति पांच लाख जनता के बदले यह कहें कि फलां मेम्बर विधान सभा से इस्तीफा दे दें। मैं ने उन से कहा कि मेरी लोक सभा की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में छः विधान सभा क्षेत्र हैं, अगर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के छठे हिस्से के बीस प्रतिशत लोग भी मुझे लिख कर दे दें, तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बिहार में जन-आन्दोलन हो रहा है। मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से 3 जून को पटना में प्रदर्शन हुआ। उस में जिन पांच लाख लोगों ने भाग लिया, वे लोग कौन थे? उन में वे लो थे, जिन के पैरों में जूता नहीं था और देह पर कपड़ा नहीं था। गरीब किसानों, औद्योगिक मजदूरों और असंख्या छात्रों ने उस प्रदर्शन में भाग लिया। 5 जून को श्री जय-प्रकाश नारायण के प्रदर्शन को मैं ने अपनी आँखों से देखा। उस में कितने लोग थे, यह बिहार की सारी जनता जानती है, और श्री समर गुह भी जानते होंगे।

बिहार में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वह एक फाशिस्ट आन्दोलन है, वह जनवाद आन्दोलन नहीं है, वह देश की

समस्याओं को हल करने वाला आन्दोलन नहीं है। देश की समस्या है गरीबी को दूर करना। आज हमारे देश में 25 करोड़ से अधिक आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रही है। यह समस्या कैसे हल होगी? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण कोई ठोस मुझाव या कार्यक्रम नहीं देते हैं। वह तो कहते हैं कि बिहार विधान सभा भंग कर दो, समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायेगा! गुजरात में क्या हुआ है? क्या वहाँ विधान सभा के भंग होने के बाद अष्टाचार मिटा है, क्या महंगाई खत्म हुई है, क्या शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन हुआ है? वहाँ किन्हीं समस्याओं का हल नहीं हुआ है।

इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन का जो समर्थन करता है, देश और समाज के प्रति, गरीबों के प्रति और देश की समस्याओं के प्रति उस का कोई जिम्मेदार रुख नहीं है, इस से अधिक मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि छात्रों की जायज मांगों को हल किया जाना चाहिए। मेरी पार्टी ने कहा है कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए, जाब ओरियंटल शिक्षा लागू करनी चाहिये, बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करना चाहिए और छात्रों की सब जायज मांगों का पूरा करना चाहिए। लेकिन विधान सभा और लोक सभा को भंग करने और राष्ट्रीय सरकार कायम करने से इन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। हम जानते हैं कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी, जनसंघ, सी पी० आई०, सोशियलिस्ट पार्टी और सी० पी० आई० (एम०) के भिन्न भिन्न रुख हैं। अगर उन सब दलों की एक सरकार बना ली जाये, तो भानमती का पिटारा बन जायेगा।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस नारे का जनता की वास्तविक समस्याओं और देश के विकास के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

अगर सरकार देश की समस्याओं को हल करना चाहती है, अगर वह आर्थिक संकट को दूर करना चाहती है, तो मेरा मुझाव यह है कि देश में जो बड़े बड़े इजारेदार और पूंजीपति हैं, उन के मुनाफे पर रोक लगाई जाये, उन के प्रति सरकार का जो अगाध प्रेम बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस को बन्द किया जाये। काला घन इस देश में 30 अरब से अधिक हो चुका है। उस काले घन को रोकथाम के लिये आप की ओर से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। पूरे देश में और आप की पार्टी के अंदर भी यह मांग हो ही है कि 100 रुपये के नोट का डीमोनेटाइजेशन किया जाये। लेकिन आप कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं।

व्यवधान) कैसे यह राष्ट्रीय संकट दूर होगा उस के लिए जो मुझाव दिया गया है उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ और उस के लिए अपने मुझाव दे रहा हूँ। जो टैक्स एरियर्स हैं बड़े-बड़े मोनोपली हाउसेज के ऊपर उस को वसूल किया जाये। देश में तेजी से औद्योगीकरण किया जाये और जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ देश की लूट रहीं हैं उन को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। जो एसेशियल कम्पिडिटीज हैं जैसे चीनी, डालडा इत्यादि अगर सरकार उन का उत्पादन अपने हाथ न ले तो प्रोडक्शन प्वाइंट पर सरकार उस को मुड़ियाँ कर ले और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के जरिए जनवादी सहयोग से वितरण करवे। भूमि सुधारा कानून को लागू कराया जाये जिससे किसानों की समस्या हल हो सके। किसानों के लिए विद्वली

पानी और खाद की व्यवस्था की जाये। साथ ही उन की उपज के दाम और जो सामान वे खरीदते हैं उन के बीच कैसे संतुलन हो इसके ऊपर भी विचार किया जाये। मजदूरों के प्रति दमन का रुख बन्द किया जाए और वेज फ्रीज की बात जो आप ने शुरू की है उस को खत्म करे। ऐसे कामों को करके इस संकट का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं और ऐसे जो नारे हैं उन को इस हाउस को टोटली रिजैक्ट कर देना चाहिए। वे देशद्रोही नारे हैं।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I believed that Prof. Samar Guha was a well meaning person and I also thought that he believed in what he said. But it now appears that he does not mean what he has said. I am totally convinced that he does not want the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Probably he thinks that he should use this Resolution as an opportunity to put a defence against criticism of Shri Jaiprakash Narain. I would not want him to go out of the Lok Sabha. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad asked him to resign. I am sure he would not be provoked by it. This word is beautiful because it is full of varieties. Prof. Samar Guha is a 'variety' of his own and I should like him to remain in the Lok Sabha.

He said that people were disillusioned. He himself said in the beginning that it was an extraordinary resolution and was against the concept of normal democratic functioning; he confessed himself that it was so. He said that people were disillusioned with the political system and so it must go and therefore the Lok Sabha should be dissolved and within two months there should be general elections under a caretaker Government. In his Resolution there is no emphasis on the political system as such.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: See the amendment.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have seen the amendment. I do not say that the political system which we have been having for the last 25 years or so is without deficiencies or cannot be improved, especially in regard to elections which are tending to become increasingly expensive. But it is a political system suited to this country and stood the test of trials and tribulations. We have through this system succeeded in meeting the challenges which have arisen from various quarters. There is criticism of this system by some persons who go on saying many things. Politicians today are the subject matter of contempt and ridicule by a section of the critics. Mr. Samar Guha has joined in that chorus. I do not say all politicians are good or all are bad. Some are good, some bad. They also reflect the general standard of society. One question was put to me about politicians by a journalist during election: I said, you talk to a non-politician about a politician. You talk to a non-lawyer about a lawyer; you talk to a non-doctor about a doctor. You talk to a non-worker about a worker. You talk to a non-industrialist about an industrialist and so on. Finally I said, you talk to a non-journalist about a journalist. Some kind of bias is there against one class or the other. Since politicians are at the helm of affairs, there is a good deal of criticism about them, and it should be there. I do not say all is well in the public life or politics. I feel there is need for purity in public life in all parties, not only in the ruling party, but in the opposition parties also. But that is not to say that because some politicians may not be observing a certain code of conduct, therefore the whole political system is bad. Within two months new elections will come and a new brand of politicians—all saints—will appear from the horizon and take

over the reins. May be Mr. Guha has seen a dream. I think he himself does not mean this resolution seriously.

He talks of revolution and great upsurge among the masses. We know what is happening in this country. I do not want to make this debate a discussion in defence of or against Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's movement. I do not know whether he needs that defence at all which Mr. Guha tried to put up. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan can defend himself. If he has to rely on the defence put up by Shri Guha. God save him and his movement. We know there are people who today in the name of democracy want to demolish democracy in the country. We of students forcibly close a college, attack people and kill a college student. Violence is being resorted to in the name of non-violence. All kinds of tactics are being adopted to demolish democracy in this country. We know there are people who have lost faith in democracy. Elections to them become very relevant when they win and irrelevant and rigged when they lose. I know Mr. Janeswar Misra has to make his presence felt in the House. He has won and I congratulate him. But the point is, elections become relevant only when they win. When they lose, elections become very irrelevant and rigged. It is a very sad thing that the opposition in this country is losing faith in the verdict of the people. It is the greatest insult to the Indian people to say that in the elections they do not act as they want to. The people in this country choose the representatives they like. Their choice may be right or wrong, but they make their choice very voluntarily.

Coming to proportional representation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have ruled out that amendment of Mr. Limaye.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Then I shall not refer to it

1375. L.S.—9.

Mr. Guha has not advanced any argument in favour of his resolution. Today we have very big challenges on the social and economic front. They can be met only by democratic institutions and by the will of the people. This Parliament today is the symbol of the will of the people. Elections to Lok Sabha are not very far off—only 1½ years away. Why should Mr. Guha be so impatient? Lok Sabha itself is a part of the revolution which we started in this country, which is being carried on. The people of India have faced mightier challenges and they will face them today. I am sure the verdict of the people will be in favour of Parliamentary institutions. As I said, perhaps Mr. Guha himself does not mean his resolution seriously.

With these words, I oppose the resolution.

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय समर गुहा जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है उस के दो अंश हैं—एक तो आज की स्थिति का विवरण और दूसरा उनकी दृष्टि में जो हल निकलता है। भले ही उस हल से कोई सहमत हो या न हो, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जिस स्थिति का उन्होंने वर्णन किया है उस से तो सब को सहमत होना पड़ेगा। शब्द ऐसे हैं—देश में बढ़ता हुआ अभूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय संकट। अब हमारे भागवत ज्ञा आज़ाद जो उस को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, उन की दृष्टि में यह राष्ट्रीय संकट नहीं है।

आज चारों ओर जो स्थिति दिखाई देती है वह आर्थिक तो है ही। अभी कल ही यहां कहा गया कि बाड़ पर चर्चा हो, जो कई लोगों ने कहा कि डाउट पर भी हो, कई जगह पानी बहुत है तो कई जगह पानी की कमी है—यह जो स्थिति आती है यह केवल आर्थिक

बचा नहीं है। जैसे चेचक का प्रकोप होता है तो हजारों लोग मर जाते हैं—यह कोई सामान्य स्थिति नहीं है, एक प्रदेश में चेचक की बजह से 20-21 हजार लोग मरे तो यह सामान्य स्थिति नहीं कही जा सकती, इसका अधिकता से कोई सम्बन्ध जोड़ने की कोशिश करें तो यह गलत है।

कई तरह से आज लोग परेशान हैं। इस लिए मुझे लगता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल थोड़ा सा अपना मन विशाल कर के समझने की कोशिश करे तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। किसी बात का कोई जवाब देना ही तो कोई भी जवाब दे सकते हैं मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ मेरा शरीर थोड़ा सा बड़ है—लोग मजाक में पूछते हैं कि जोशी जी, आप क्या खाते हैं? उनका पूछना सही है। लेकिन उसका जवाब यह नहीं है कि मैं कहूँ—मुम्हारे बाप का नहीं खाता हूँ, कमाता हूँ तो खाता हूँ। उस के बारे में सोचना होगा—मैं सामान्य शरीर से थोड़ा बड़ा हूँ तो अपने वजन को घटाना चाहिए। लोगों की आँखों में मेरा बड़ा शरीर एक दम दिखाई देता है, बाकी चीज नहीं दिखती है, इस लिए कि मेरा शरीर थोड़ा बड़ा है—तो यह समझने की एक प्रकृति होती है। इसी तरह से जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है वह इस ढंग को अपनाये कि जो भी बात कोई सामने रखे, उस में से जो अच्छा हिस्सा है उसको लेने की कोशिश करे जैसे उन्होंने लोकतन्त्र की बात बतलाई, प्रजातन्त्र के बारे में आस्था के लिए कहा, देश भक्ति की भावना और आस्था जाग्रत करनी है—ये सब बातें उन्होंने बतलाई इस से हम सब सहमत होंगे—यह बात हंसने लायक नहीं है। उन की दृष्टि में इस का जो हल है वह उन्होंने बतलाया है। अब

वह हल भले ही आप को मन्जर न हो, लेकिन बीमारी आप को बतला दो है आप उससे निकलने की कोशिश करें। मैं यह कहता हूँ—

Even the Professor is forced to accept the simple fact that Lok Sabha will not deliver the goods.

यानी लोक सभा में बैठने वालों के मन पर इतना असर तो हुआ

मैं आप को एक अनुभव बतलाता हूँ—यहाँ से बाहर जाने के बाद लोग पूछते हैं—लोक सभा में बैठ कर आप क्या करते हैं, नये नये कर लगाते हो, हमारा जीवन दूभर बनाते हो, क्या करते हो—इस का जवाब क्या है? बतलाइये। आज तक लोक सभा में बैठ कर हम जनता का जीवन दूभर ही बनाते जा रहे हैं, आप का ही नहीं हमारा भी जीवन दूभर हो रहा है। आप को दूध नहीं मिलता, हमको भी नहीं मिलता। आप के दूध में पानी तो है, लेकिन हमें तो दूध ही नहीं मिलता। इसलिए जब लोग ऐसा अविश्वास प्रकट करते हैं तो उस के पहले ही हम को समझ लेना चाहिए कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ है, उस को सब से पहले ठीक करना चाहिए।

बिहार की बात को लेकर कोई कहता है—यह है, वह है, जन-प्रान्दोलन चालू है। सबाल सोचने के लिए यह है कि आन्दोलन क्यों हुआ, असेम्बली के डिबोल्डेशन की बात क्यों आ रही है। इस लिए कि 1971-1972 के चुनाव में जनता को वायदे कर के आप अधिकार में आये, क्या उन वायदों को पूरा करने के लिए आप निष्ठा से संलग्न

नहीं हुए? आप ने बिहार में केदार पाण्डेय को नीचे उतारने की कोशिश क्यों की? किसी ने मांग नहीं की थी कि उन को उतार कर गफुर को बैठाओ। केदार पाण्डेय हों, बनभयाम घोषा हों, कोई भी हो, कांग्रेस पार्टी का जो कार्यक्रम था उस को हाथ में लेकर अपने बायदों को पूरा करने की कोशिश करते तो जनता के अन्दर ऐसी भावना पैदा नहीं होती। जब जनता को पता चला —

They are not interested in solving the problems and delivering the goods to the people. They are fighting for their own power and position. They are after chair and power.

कुर्सी के लिए लड़ाई हो रही है तब जनता में असन्तोष फैला। केदार पाण्डेय इन्दिरा गांधी जी का अग्रशीर्षक पा कर भी समस्या हल नहीं कर सका तो गफुर साहब कसे करेंगे। आज भी गफुर पर भरोसा है क्या? अभी भी कई लजिस्लटर्स हस्ताक्षर कर के देते हैं कि इन को हटाओ। इस की वजह से लोगों के मन में यह बात उठने लगी कि यह विधान सभा हमारी समस्या हल करने के लिए नहीं है, एक को नीचे लाइए, दूसरे को बठाइये, फिर उस को भी नीचे लाइये, तीसरे को बठाइये, अधिकार पाने के लिए ये लोग लड़ रहे हैं तो जनता ने कहा कि इन को लाक-स्टाक एण्ड बैरल हटाओ। गुजरात में क्या हुआ? आप के चिमन भाई पटेल आप को छोड़ कर चले गये, क्यों? अल्टी-मेटली जनता के विश्वास की जो स्थिति है उस को धक्का पहुंचता है। मैं बार बार यही कहता हूँ—आप गलत प्रैसिडेंट्स इस्टिब्लिश कर रहे हैं, जिस को कहते हैं—पोलिटी-कल—हेल।

अभी एक मित्र ने कहा कि राजनीतिक नेताओं के बारे में, राजनीतिक जीवन के बारे में जनता के मन में इतनी घनास्था और तुच्छता है, यह क्यों है? मैं आप को एक अनुभव बतलाता हूँ—यह अनुभव मेरे एक सर्वोदयी मित्र का है और यह आज का नहीं है—हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र इस को ध्यान में रखें—यह बात मैं 1957 की बतला रहा हूँ। मेरे एक सर्वोदयी मित्र मिले और बोले, जोशी जी, आप को मैं अपना अनुभव बतलाता हूँ ताकि आप को पता चले कि आज की स्थिति कैसी है। उन्होंने कहा कि 1945 में मैं एक स्टेशन पर भ्रम रहा था। एक महिला ने गाड़ी की खिड़की से मुझ को कहा—भाई साहब, हम को थोड़ा पानी ला कर देने? वह बच्चे गये और पानी ला कर उस महिला को दे दिया तब उन्होंने पूछा कि आप ने सब को छोड़ कर मुझ को ही क्यों पानी लाने के लिए कहा? उस महिला ने जवाब दिया—आप के सिर पर सफेद टोपी है, शरीर पर खादी के कपड़े हैं, इस लिए मुझे ऐसा लगा कि पानी ला कर नहीं दूँगे तो कम से कम लौटा जरूर ला कर दोगे

श्री मधु लिखबे : यह बात कब की है ?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यह बात 1945 की है। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि अब मैं 1957 की बात बतलाता हूँ। मैं एक बार एक ट्रेन में जा रहा था। गाड़ी चलते चलते एक तरुण और पुलिसवाला दोनों गाड़ी में घुस आये और कहा कि किसी ने इन को पाकिट मार ली है और इन का कहना है कि वह इस डिब्बे में घुसा है। एक ने पूछा कि

इन को किस पर शक है। उन्होंने पूरे डिव्बे में देखा। इन सर्वोदय नेता के सिर पर सफेद टोपी थी, उस ने फौरन कहा कि यही हो सकते हैं, दूसरा कौन हो सकता है। 1945 से 1957 तक स्थिति में यह परिवर्तन आया। 1945 में हम भरोसा करते थे कि भले ही पानी ला कर न दे लेकिन लोटा तो बरकर बापस दे जायगे, 1957 में यह हो गया कि यदि इस डिव्बे में कोई हो सकता है पाकेट मारने वाला तो यह सफेद टोपीवाला है। यह आई-ओपनर है।

ऐसी बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में, श्री समर गुहा का जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उस के जवाब में यह कह देना कि हम इस को नहीं मानते, ऐसा कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। थोड़ा सा अन्तर्मुख हो कर विचार करें, जनता के अन्दर विद्रोह की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है, विद्रोह जोर पकड़ता जा रहा है; जनता तंग हो चुकी है, ऐसा करने के लिए उस को परिस्थिति विवश कर रही है, ऐसी स्थिति में हम रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तो फिर प्रोफेसर साहब भी यह मांग करने लगगे कि इस लोक सभा का कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमने जो इस्टीमेशन खड़ी की है वह मीनिंग फुल हो, पर-अक्युल हो, फ्रुटफुल हो, जिस काम के लिए वह बनी है उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश सब को मिल कर करनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ — आप समझते हैं कि आप ही हुकूमत चलाते हैं, लेकिन इस बात को न भूलिये कि हम भी

सरकार हैं। यहां जो हम बैठते हैं, इस में हिस्सा लेते हैं, हम विरोध क्यों करते हैं— जब महसूस करते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं है, यह मेरे घर की बात है, यह जब बाहर जाएगी तो इस का प्रभाव उल्टा पड़ेगा, तो हम भी इस सरकार का अंग होने के नाते, उस के लिए सही रास्ता निकालने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। अभी जैसा गोखले जी ने कहा कि कुछ अच्छे अमेण्डमेन्ट्स हों तो अवश्य पास करेंगे। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि कुछ थोड़ा मन को विशाल कर के स्थिति को हल करने की कोशिश करें ताकि प्रस्ताव की जो मंशा है, वह पूरा हो सके।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must start by very earnestly apologising to Shri Samar Guha whom I seem to have unwittingly offended though what I thought was a very innocent comment. I only wish to submit to him that if he thinks and if he wants us to have the same image which he has of himself, an image of a patriot, a burning revolutionary, then the minimum that we would expect of him and, in all humility, I submit to him as a friend, to be a little more responsible and to be a little more serious in the House so that what he says sometimes is not taken unduly to a point of ridicule and, then, if one makes a comment, he takes it to heart and he takes it seriously. Nonetheless, I apologise to him for having said something which he did not re-lish.

Sir, I am not one of those who would ever minimise the pernicious and very deleterious ramifications which I see, which the existing economic crisis is likely to have and to demolish and crush the very roots of parliamentary democracy in this country in days to come if this peril is allowed to remain unchecked for too long. I concede straightway

that we are in the midst of an economic peril like of which we never have seen in the post-Independence period. But the question is: What is the remedy? In the life of a nation, as in the life of an individual, it is when you are in the worst of perils that it calls for an utmost seriousness, it calls for an utmost equanimity, it calls for an utmost of determination. It does not brook any gimmickry and cheapness. That is what is needed. Whatever the prophets of doom may have to say, those who have firm faith in the institution of parliamentary democracy will fight out of the existing perils and crisis with their back to the wall.

That should be the approach. If that is to be the approach, then, when one looks at this Resolution, it seems that the Resolution is brought either as a very big joke or, if it is not a joke, then the very premise and the conclusion of the Resolution, I submit with utmost of respect to the distinguished Professor of Chemistry, are the sheer absurdity. What is the premise? What are the assumptions of the Resolution? The assumption of the Resolution is:

"In view of the unprecedented national crisis developing in the country leading to spontaneous upsurge of the masses....

And what is the remedy? The remedy is, that a Care-taker Government of all the parties should be formed and, thereafter, the Lok Sabha should be dissolved and elections held in two months time.

Let us examine the assumptions and see the remedies, whether the entire Resolution looks utterly comical and grotesque, something of an exercise in sheer absurdity. So far as the upsurge is concerned, there is a crisis and there is no doubt about it. I for one shall not controvert that issue. My hon. friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi has gone away. Shri Mishra Ji was saying that some of us

have controverted it. In fact, we have been struggling hard to devise ways and means how to get out of it. Those who want to have a constructive approach will keep that attitude even in politics. I am not able to understand what exactly is meant by "mass upsurge". The distinguished Professor of Chemistry made extensive references to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. If Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is symbolic of the mass upsurge, then, I submit, the Professor of Chemistry has not understood both the words "mass" and "upsurge".

It is most unfortunate that a person of the eminence of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has taken recourse to what he is doing. I do not want to use any harsh language. He has been a great idol before me in the days of freedom struggle against the Britishers. But today he is being exploited by politicians and political parties. The distinguished Professor has said, let us have a national Government of all the political parties. Will Shri Jayaprakash Narayan be willing to join the parties in the Opposition? He is symbolic of everything that is virtuous. He has bestowed him all the virtues, making him a paragon of virtue, political, social and economic—may be, may not be. But certainly he is not willing to come and join these parties in the Opposition.

Secondly, not for a moment let it be forgotten that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has harnessed, has incited, the political discontent without agreeing to take the political responsibility. If he was working against the hoarders, if he was working against corruption, if he was working against the blackmarketeers, if he was working against the tax evaders as a social worker, devoid of any politics, his stature would have risen to dizzy heights and the respect for him would have grown higher and higher. I only hope that, when Shri Jagannathrao Joshi was narrating the story of the image he had of the Sarvodaya

leader in 1942 and of some other image of him in 1957, he had the right person in his mind.

Lenin was quoted. Mahatma Gandhi was quoted. As one who is a devout student of Gandhian literature there is only one thing that I want to point out to Prof. Samar Guha. In his autobiography Gandhi has written: 'To me not only the end, but the fairness of the means is of the utmost importance, and where the ends are not proper, even the fairest of means ceases to be fair or proper'. He was talking of means and ends. According to him, because the end is justified, every means is not justified. Means must always be fair and proper. In that context, if the supposed upsurge or movement of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is judged, then one thing is utterly clear, that inciting this political discontent without taking on his head the political responsibility is a means which is certainly most unfair, and that has to be understood.

I do not think that this House or anybody would ever agree to a national Government or they would ever come and be sitting on the Treasury Benches. But may I suggest that they may at least form a shadow cabinet and have some good working? In that context may I make some suggestions about the composition of the shadow Cabinet? They may make Shri Samar Guha the Prime Minister, the Head. There is one quality about Shri Samar Guha; he can outbeat all of them so far as lung power is concerned if he is not listened to, he will not listen to all of them put together. The Deputy Prime Minister may be Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai; he typifies the culture of his Party and would make an excellent Deputy Prime Minister. Then please do not forget that Shri Piloo Mody should be thought of for Education....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have done with all the serious things that you had to say.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I will finish in a minute. Shri Piloo Mody may be

thought of for Education so that whatever deficiency he had in education could be made good. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu can be given Commerce so that he can take care of the tea gardens....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: At least they can form that shadow Cabinet. Because you are ringing the bell, I have forgotten my other friends.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a verbal request conveyed to me that the debate may be concluded by 5.00 p.m. today and that the Minister may be called at 4.40 p.m. As far as the Congress side is concerned, the problem is simple. The large number of gentlemen who want to speak can waive their right to speak. But the Opposition, I do not know what to do. There are quite a good number of members on the Opposition who want to speak. If they also agree, then I shall call the Minister at 4.40 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will just call the Opposition members only. Five minutes each.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): You can call one or two members on this side also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I sent my slip quite early.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are quite a good number of members from your side also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Does my name come after them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a list given by your whip.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I do not know whether the Party Whip submits the list even in respect of Private Members' Business. That is not fair if that is done.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy SPEAKER, Sir, I rise to place my views on the Resolution of Prof. Samar Guha about Dissolution of Lok Sabha and holding of fresh elections.

At the very outset, I would like to point out that at this juncture when the country is facing an unprecedented and grave economic crisis it does not behave of us to think about the dissolution of Lok Sabha and holding of fresh elections. Hence I am unfortunately in the unhappy position of opposing this Resolution.

Sir, neither the dissolution of Lok Sabha nor the holding of fresh elections is going to help us in finding suitable solutions to this economic crisis. It is to be remembered by all of us that elections now will be an extravagance which the country cannot afford. The elections will cost the public exchequer approximately sum of Rs. 50 crores. It is imperative that the Government should observe utmost economy for containing the inflationary pressures. The elections at this juncture will only fan the fury of inflation. Secondly, the Government cannot also afford to dissipate its energy in conducting elections, when the crying need of the hour is the concerted efforts on the part of the Government to augment production on all fronts. The only answer to galloping inflation is to galvanise the entire productive capacity of the country. The Government are also to devise other ways and means to arrest the economic deterioration. During the last inter-session period, the President had to promulgate four Ordinances as an anti-inflationary package. Besides this, the Government have also introduced the Supplementary Budget only day before yesterday. Unless the inflation is attacked with all the available verve and vigour on the part of the Government, it will be difficult for the nation to survive. I oppose this Resolution on the ground of its deleterious ramifications on the entire nation.

We have adopted the system of adult franchise in our country. It is common knowledge that 70 per cent of our population is illiterate. Most of the country's population is engaged in the battle of survival and they hardly have any time to understand or appreciate the economic intricacies. Only recently in the United Kingdom the elections were held. The people of the United Kingdom, who are literate, defeated the ruling Conservative Party and exercised their choice on the Labour Party, because they were convinced of the failure of the Conservative Party's Government in tackling the economic problems faced by the country. Besides the widespread illiteracy prevalent in our country, the people of the country have also not got before them a viable alternative political party for reposing their trust in them. All the Opposition Parties in our country have got different ideologies and programmes. They have not been able to merge into one single Opposition Party for the purpose of giving a fight to the Congress Party on the ground of its misrule. If the people by chance give their majority support to these Opposition Parties, I wonder whether they will be in a position to adopt a flexible attitude towards one another in the matter of running the administration of the country. When they cannot forget their differences at the time of elections, how are they going to adopt a policy of give and take in running the administration?

Sir, in the beginning of this Session, the Opposition Parties brought a no-confidence motion against the Government. It is right and proper that the Opposition parties should exercise their democratic right in finding out and in pointing out the failure on the part of the Government, though they know that their non-confidence motion has no chance of being accepted by the House. It would be going beyond their democratic right of opposing the policies of the Government and point-

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

ing out the drawbacks, deficiencies and defaults in implementing such policies, if it is insisted that the Lok Sabha should be dissolved and the fresh elections should be held immediately. The year 1976, when the elections are constitutionally due to be held, is not far off. The Government are constitutionally committed to hold elections every five years. To demand by-elections at this juncture when the country is faced with a serious economic crisis is not proper on the part of Opposition parties and hence I oppose this Resolution.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रस्ताव पर माननीय सभारगुह जी बोल रहे थे तो मालूम हुआ वह प्रस्ताव पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं, केवल जयप्रकाश नारायण जी पर बोल रहे हैं, हालांकि उन के खिलाफ किसी ने सदन में कोई बात नहीं कही, लेकिन सारी स्पीच उन की जयप्रकाश नारायण जी पर हुई

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
वह गलती आप न कीजिए।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : वह मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। रिजोल्यूशन जैसा आया है उस का सारा प्रीएम्बल ही गलत है। उन्होंने कहा है कि देश में एक अपसर्ज हो गया है और उस की वजह से जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रीय सरकार बने और लोक सभा भंग हो। क्या अपसर्ज हुआ है? एक आप प्रान्त में मैं मानता हूँ कुछ स्थिति गम्भीर हैं, लेकिन सारे देश में तो अपसर्ज नहीं हुआ है। क्या माननीय गुह जी ने जयप्रकाश जी से कभी बात की है? वह लोक सभा भंग करने के खिलाफ हैं। उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि लोक सभा को भंग किया जाय या लोक सभा के सदस्यों का घेराव किया जाय। एम० एल० एज० के लिए तो वह कहते हैं। भेरी

उन से 6 तारीख को उन का प्रोपोजन निकलने के बाद 45 मिनट बातचीत हुई, मैं और वह 1920 में एक साथ कालेज से हटे थे, वह पटना कालेज से और मैं बी० ए० से। मैं जब उन से मिला तो उन से पूछा कि क्या मकसद है आप के प्रोग्राम का। आप का तो कभी असेम्बली भंग का प्रोग्राम नहीं था; कैसे एकाएक प्रोग्राम बन गया? वह जब गुजरात से लौटे थे तो असेम्बली भंग के वह विरुद्ध थे। उन को विद्यार्थियों ने फ़ोर्स किया मानने के लिए और जब उनकी विद्यार्थियों से बात हुई तो उन्होंने कहा था कि उस प्रस्ताव से वे सहमत नहीं हैं। मैं हाफ हर्टडली ही इस को पसन्द करूंगा। लेकिन कुछ जिद हुई, बिहार असेम्बली में लोगों ने उन के खिलाफ बोला था, कुछ यहां के लोगों ने बोल दिया, और कुछ गया फ़ायरिंग के बाद उन में आत्म ग्लानि आई या क्या हुआ, मैं कह नहीं सकता। उसके बाद ही असेम्बली भंग का नारा उन्होंने दिया वह हमारे बड़े मित्र हैं, एक साथ काम किया है लेकिन एक जिद आ गई कि अच्छा बिहार असेम्बली में ऐसे बोलते हैं तो चलो असेम्बली भंग करो। आज ही अभी सेन्ट्रल हाल में श्री गंगा शरण सिंह से बात हुई, उन्होंने कहा कि आप का इम्पेशन ठीक है, आप की बातचीत ठीक है, वह कभी नहीं चाहते थे कि असेम्बली भंग का आन्दोलन चले। लेकिन यह हो गया। हमको देखना होगा कि क्या यह उचित है? एक स्टेप बढ़ कर श्री गुहा कहें कि असेम्बली ही नहीं संसद भी भंग कर दो और नए चुनाव कराओ, तो यह कत तक जायज होगा ?

जब प्रकाश जी की नाम मानवीय सदस्य ने बार बार लिया है और अपनी प्रांगुमेंट्स को जो जयप्रकाश जी कहते हैं उस पर बेस किया है। जयप्रकाश जी अच्छे आदर्श हैं, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। लेकिन जीवन में उन से भी और हम से भी, हर आदर्श से गलतियां हो जाया करती हैं, भूल हो जाया करती हैं। मैंने उन से दो बातें पूछी थीं। एक तो था व्हाटनेक्स्ट? अगर असैम्बल भंग हो जाती है तो आद में क्या होगा? दूसरे यह कि मੈम्बरो की कॉन्स्टिट्यूएँसज में 51 परसेंट वोटर्स से लिखा कर लाए कि उन का अपने पर विश्वास नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि इस में भी एक मुश्किल है। रिवाल का प्रावधान सविधान में नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि एक मारल फोर्स का तो यह काम कर सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। घेराव कराने शुरू कर दिए गए जो नाजायज है। उस में ज्यादाती हो रही है, वायलेंस हो रहा है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि यदि हमारी कॉन्स्टिट्यूएँसी नहीं कहे और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भी कहे कि रिजाइन कर दो, तो मैं उसको मजबूर नहीं कर सकता। कारण यह है कि जो बहाल करता है वही डिस्मिस कर सकता है। उन्होंने इस बात को माना कि हां असैम्बली कॉन्स्टिट्यूएँसीज में जाना चाहिए और लोगों को कहना चाहिए। दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह था कि व्हाट नेक्स्ट? बिकल्प उसके बाद क्या है? बिकल्प कुछ भी उनके पास नहीं था। जनतंत्र के मुकामले में क्या प्रीजीडेंटस रूल अच्छा है? गुजरात में वह हुआ तो क्या वहां पहले से हालत अच्छी हो गई?

बार बार गुजरात का उदाहरण दिया जाता है। वहां क्या अच्छा हुआ है?

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the chair]

समर गुह जी ने नेशनल गवर्नमेंट की बात भी कही है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हू कि एक खास प्रोग्राम को ले कर नेशनल गवर्नमेंट बने तब तो इसके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है लेकिन आप देखें कि अगर उस सरकार में मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और जन संघ शामिल होते हैं तो सरकार कैसे चलेगी? फिर बहुमत वाली सरकार जब हटती है तो उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट भी उसी पार्टी की बनती है जो उसके पहले सरकार में थी। यह नहीं होता है कि सब पार्टीज को मिला कर केयरटेकर सरकार बने। अगर पार्लियामेंट भंग हो जाए तो राष्ट्रीय सरकार कैसे अस्तित्व में आ जाएगी। दुनिया में ऐसा कहीं हुआ है क्या? अजीब प्रेसीडेंट पैदा आप करना चाहते हैं।

रेजोल्यूशन गलत प्रिंसिपल पर लाया गया है और स्वाभाविक है कि जो कनक्यूशन होंगे वही गलत होंगे। इस रेजोल्यूशन को यहां लाना उचित भी नहीं था।

अपने ही प्राण कौन गंवाना चाहता है? यह तो सदस्यों के लिए आत्मघात होगा किसी को कोई डेढ़ बरस पहले ही मर जाने को कहे तो स्वयं कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि वह मरे जबर्दस्ती कोई कर ले तो बात अलग है, जबर्दस्ती भंग कोई पार्लियामेंट को कर दे तो बात अलग है वाजपेयी जी भी नहीं

चाहेंगे। जो समर गुह जी कराना चाहते हैं कि डेढ़ वर्ष पहले ही मर जाएं तो वह भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि ऐसा हो।

जय प्रकाश जी भी कभी नहीं चाहते हैं कि संसद भंग हो या संसद सदस्य इस्तीफा दें। वह प्रसम्बली के डिसाल्यूशन के पक्ष में भी नहीं थे। गुजरात से जब घाए तो भी पक्ष में नहीं थे। हम से बात हुई है। गंगा शरण सिंह जी से घाए पता कर लें। कभी वह पक्ष में नहीं थे। घाए के जो रहनुमा हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि घाए उन से जा कर पूछें कि क्या वह यह चाहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट भंग हों? यदि नहीं चाहते हैं तो कम से कम घाए मेहरबानी करके इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापिस ले लें और अग्रर नहीं लेते हैं तो हाउस इसको रिजकट कर देगा।

श्री मधु सिन्घे (बांका): सत्ताधारी दल के लायक और विद्वान दोस्तों ने इस प्रस्ताव का जो आशय है, इसके पीछे जो भावन है उसको न समझते हुए, इसका मखौल और मजाक उड़ाने की कोशिश की है। इस में केवल दो बातें कही गई हैं जिन की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 1963 में मेरे नेता श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इस सदन में चौराहे की भाषा में कहा था कि इस देश में 60 प्रतिशत लोग जो गरीब हैं वे केवल साढ़े तीन घाने रोज़ पर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं। उन्होंने चौराहे की भाषा में यह कहा था। लेकिन गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देने के बाद यह लोक सभा बनी और यह सरकार बनी और अब स्वयं श्री मोहन धारिया और प्रो० दंडेकर जैसे लोग सीफिस्टिकेटिड भाषा में कह रहे हैं कि बंगाली की जो सीमा है, रेखा है उसके नीचे 67 प्रतिशत लोग हैं। गरीबी और बेकारी हटाओ के नाम पर आपको मंडेट मिला।

उस मंडेट को पूरा करने के बजाय घाएने लोगों को और गरीब और कंगाल बनाया। इसलिए उनका कहने का आशय यह है कि अब इस लोक सभा का मंडेट समाप्त हो चुका है। इस सीधी सी बात का कोई जबाब नहीं देता है।

दूसरा नारा घाएने बेकारी हटाओ का दिया था। भगवती कमेटी ने क्या कहा? उसने कहा कि एक साल के अन्दर शिक्षित नौजवानों में बेकारी 42 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है। यह वादा भी घाएने पूरा नहीं किया। तो अब मंडेट कहां रह गया है? इस वास्ते गुह जी का कहना यह है कि लोक सभा के लिए दुबारा चुनाव होना चाहिए। अब इस में जोक तंत्र की कौन सी हत्या है, समझ में नहीं आता है। इनके मंडेट के स्वरूप को भी हम लोग देख लें। श्री भागवत झा प्राजाद ने कहा है कि अगर दुबारा चुनाव हो गया तो हम और भी बड़ी तादाद में जीत कर आएंगे। इन्होंने इराने का प्रयास किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वोट के अनुपात में सीटों का कानून यदि बन जाए तो आपको इस लोक सभा में 520 में से वोटों के अनुपात में सिर्फ 224 सीटें ही मिल सकती थीं। ऐसी अवस्था में आपका मंडेट कहां जाता? वह चूर चूर हो जाता। उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में अभी चुनाव हुआ है। उड़ीसा में आपको 37 परसेंट वोट मिला है यानी बहुमत से 14 प्रतिशत कम। उत्तर प्रदेश में आपको 32 प्रतिशत वोट मिला। अब 425 की प्रसम्बली में अधिक से अधिक आपको 136 सीटें मिल सकती थीं। लेकिन आपको 216 मिलीं। यह इसलिए हुआ कि हमारी चुनाव प्रणाली दोष पूर्ण है।

हो सकता है कि इस प्रस्ताव में कुछ संशोधनों की गुंजाइश हो। इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जिन देशों में दो दलीय प्रणाली है वहां सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्ट्र्यूंसीज से कोई खतरा उत्पन्न

नहीं होता क्योंकि कर्मा उस पद्धति का फायदा इंग्लैंड में टीरी पार्टी को मिलता है और कर्मा लेबर पार्टी को मिलता है और बदल बदल होती रहती है। लेकिन जहाँ बहु-दलीय प्रणाली है वहाँ इस प्रणाली से एक दल का एकाधिकार प्रशासन पर हो जाता है। सिंगल मेम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूएन्सीज की जो प्रणाली है उस से अल्पमत का बहुमत पर राज होता है और यह लोकतंत्र की हत्या है। आज देश में अल्पमत वाले बहुमत पर राज कर रहे हैं इसी को बदलने की आवश्यकता का प्रतिपादन उन्होंने किया है।

जहाँ तक संबंदलीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है वह अन्तरिम काल के लिए ही है। वह इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि धाय सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करके चन्दे भादि इकट्ठा करके साधनों के बल पर अपने विरोधी पक्ष को हराने का प्रयास करते हैं। इस वास्ते हमेसा के लिए नहीं बल्कि अन्तरिम काल के लिए यदि संबंदलीय सरकार बन जाएगी तो धाय लोगों का सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करके करोड़ों रूपया चन्दा इकट्ठा करने का जो सिलसिला बन गया है, वह धाय नहीं कर पाएंगे। अगर प्रोपोसॅनल रिप्रिजेंटेशन के आधार पर मतदान हो जाएगा तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो 27 साल से धायकी एकाधिकार शाही देश में चल रही है उसका अन्त हो जाएगा। और पहली बार जनता की इच्छा और आकांक्षा के अनुसार लोक सभा गठित होगी और उसी के अनुरूप सरकार बनेगी।

इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव का मञ्जूर उड़ाने के बजाये शासक दल को अन्तर्मञ्जी होना चाहिए। गरीबी हटाओ और बेकारी हटाओ का नारा देकर उस ने जनता और गरीबों के बोट ले लिए। लेकिन पिछले चार वर्षों में उस ने उन की पीठ में छुरा घोंपने का जो काम किया है, उस पर वह पश्चाताप करे, न कि मञ्जूर उड़ाये।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution brought forward by Shri Samar Guha is a reflection of deep-seense of frustration. When we go through this Resolution it is simply a bundle of contradictions, impracticable and can never be put into effect.

Just now Mr. Madhu Limaye has been advising us that we have not kept the peoples' mandate and that we have indulged in perpetuating our position. Many of the Opposition members suffer from a complex that they alone represent the people and the three hundred and odd members sitting on this side of the House do not represent the people. Let them not suffer from that complex.

Another factor is about the formation of an all-Party Government. The peoples' faith in democratic functioning or Parliamentary institutions has not been eroded because of the ruling party but it is on account of the functioning of the Opposition parties in the country. They do not even agree on having a no confidence motion that is acceptable to all the Opposition parties. Parliamentary democracy is in jeopardy not because of the fault or acts of omission committed by the ruling party but because of the behaviour of the Opposition parties in the country.

I may recall to you the situation that has developed after the 1967 elections. We have seen the spectacle of coalition governments. Coalition governments were formed and dissolved in no time. It is the ruling party that has again restored the confidence of the people in the Parliamentary democracy by sweeping the polls in 1971. In this connection I may mention that the ruling party has got vested in stabilising and strengthening the Parliamentary democracy in the country. It is the Opposition parties who will not be able to win the confidence of the electorate through constitutional means that want to subvert the Parliamentary democracy in this country.

The slanderous propoganda and the deliberate character assassination which is going on through the jute press in this country with the active connivance of the bureaucracy in this country are spreading a sense of confusion and a sense of fear among the people of this country. I may say without any fear of contradiction that the common people have got immense faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister and in the ideals of the Congress Party. Let them test it wherever they want to test the mind of the people.

So, the bringing forward of resolutions like this does not bring any dignity to the House. Shri Samar Guha being a well-read or learned professor, I never expected that he would bring forward such a resolution in this House. It is a fact that our country is facing an economic crisis. But the economic crisis is quite different from a national crisis. We have got a well-established stable Government at the Centre, and there a no need for a national emergency to be declared the Lok Sabha to be dissolved and an all party Government to be formed. So, I would request him in right earnest to withdraw this resolution so that the feeling may not go round in the country that there are certain people in the Lok Sabha who do not believe in parliamentary democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I have a statement to make. There are seven more speakers from both sides, and each of them will be given five minutes and he should speak strictly within limits.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Including me eight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After that the hon. Minister will reply and the half-an-hour discussion is going to be postponed with agreement.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): The next resolution should be allowed to be introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be considered.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes, that can be introduced and the Mover of that will be given one minute.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): The Professor's resolution that is before this House carries a thrust at a point which has been completely missed by almost all of us. He has tried to direct the attention of the House towards the fact that democracy is an evolving organism, and as far as our democratic institutions go it cannot be said that the democratic institutions that have come to us as part of our heritage and that have come to us through the Constitution have come in a fossilised or petrified way. Democracy as any other living organism has its own possibility of growth and opportunity of evolution. Possibly, the professor has based the premise of his resolution on the difficulty that we are facing in this country at the present moment. Since this discussion has started we find that everyone, being overburdened by the difficulties that we are facing has been carried away by the difficulties themselves, and the fact that underlies the professor's resolution namely that of an evolving democratic institutional growth in this country has been missed. It is a fact that democracy might be all right in this House, but if you go to the countryside you will find that democracy does not exist there. For a large country like ours, this is not a very healthy sign.

17.00 hrs.

Democracy, if it has to be meaningful, has to be democratic here in this House and the same time the man in the village who tills his soil has to feel involved in that democracy. At the present moment, as things stand, that man is involved only once in five years and in a most vicarious way. So I feel that the Professor's Resolution must be given deeper thought than the facetious comments that it has so far attracted.

It is all the more regrettable that the majority of our members here who have spoken have tried to find chinks in the armour of the Resolution. It appears that they have been threatened by the Resolution's appearance itself and so once threatened, they cannot apply their minds to the finer points of the same. All that I wish to submit before this House is to request that the Professor's Resolution provides us a good forum to have a fresh look at our democratic institutions.

This country has had a much older history than what we have today as democracy. It is the genius of this country that unanimity underlies all the decisions that have become lastingly beneficial. So while we have experimented with our democratic institutions for the last 25 years, we have become rather brainwashed into accepting this as the final word of democracy so that when Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has to find a similarity of situation where a national government is to be formed, the only example that he could give was the fact that Britain had to have a national government when they were under the Nazi attack. If this is the democracy that he is going to see us through I feel that a fresh look is called for.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर):
सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव श्री समर गुहा जी ने रखा है वह एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव है जिस का जितने कड़े से कड़े शब्दों में विरोध हो सके इस देश की जनता को और लोक सभा के सदस्यों को करना चाहिए। मैं इस प्रस्ताव को जनतंत्र-विरोधी मानता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव के अन्दर जो भावनाएँ छिपी हुई हैं उन को मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रतिक्रियावद्ध, रजत-पसंद पूंजीपरस्त ताकतों के विभाग की यह उपज है और आज देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह देश में उन की भावनाओं का निरादर करने का सबसे बड़ा संकल्प है। मैं इस विचार को मानता हूँ कि श्री समर गुहा जी जिस पार्टी

से आते हैं और जिस पार्टी के अन्दर वह सदस्य हैं और उन के साथ जो विरोधी पार्टी के लोग इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कर रहे हैं इन लोगों ने भी जब लोक सभा या विधान सभाओं का चुनाव लड़ा होगा तो इन बात की जरूरत इन के विभाग में कल्पना नहीं होगी और कुछ नारे जरूर दिए होंगे जिन नारों के आधार पर ये इस देश में अपनी पार्टी की सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जनता ने जिस जनता के ऊपर आज इन का विश्वास नहीं रह गया, जिस जनता की आज यह समझते हैं कि जिस ने इस जनतंत्र को पुनीत और पवित्र किया, जिस ने कि कांग्रेस ऐसी पार्टी को सशक्त बनाया है, जिस ने इस देश से अंग्रेज जैसे साम्राज्यवादियों को बाहर निकाला है, आज उन को यह समझते हैं कि उनके दिल और दिमाग में कोई उन की भावनाओं का असर नहीं है। यदि भावनाओं का असर होता तो आज ये विरोधी पार्टियों की सरकार बनाए होते अपने मतब्यों और अपने यकीनों के आधार पर। लेकिन उन की सरकार नहीं बन पाई। इस देश में तो आज सारी विरोधी पार्टियाँ इकट्ठा नहीं हो सतीं। कोई मार्क्सिस्ट हैं तो कोई लेनिनिस्ट हैं, कोई आड जिस को देश मरा हुआ समझता है उसको अपना नेता माने बैठा है और उस के बारे में आज डील पीट रहा है यहाँ पर एक प्रस्ताव ला कर के। अब ये एक नहीं हो सकते, जब विचारधाराओं की एकता इन की नहीं हो सकती तो इस देश में ये आतंकों को कहां तक पुनीत कर सकते हैं और इस देश की जनता कहां तक इन के अन्दर आस्था रख सकती है, यह सोचने की बात है।

आज बिहार में एक आन्दोलन चला है गुजरात में चला। गुजरात का आन्दोलन जब चलाया गया तो कहा गया कि असेम्बली को डिजाय्न करो असेम्बली डिजाय्न हो गई। आज वहाँ पर विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग और वहाँ जनता यह कहती है, महसूस करती है कि इस में तो अच्छा था, वहाँ जो सरकार थी वही इस से

अच्छी थी। आज वहाँ पर विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग जा कर के कौन सी बात कर रहे हैं ? कौन से अफ़्टाचार का उन्मूलन कर रहे हैं ? कौन सी परिस्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं ? कौन सी श्लोक तंत्र की मर्यादा वहाँ पर पुनः स्थापित कर रहे हैं ? बिहार में जयप्रकाश बाबू क्या कर रहे हैं ? जैसा कि श्री तिवारी जी ने कहा मैं जयप्रकाश बाबू का बहुत आदर करता हूँ। सन् 1952 तक मैं भी उनके साथ रहा और उन को अपना नेता मानता रहा। उन्होंने एक पार्टी भी बनाई और पार्टी बनाने के बाद उन को हक था कि अपनी विचारधाराओं पर इस हिन्दुस्तान को बनाते। लेकिन जब उन्होंने राजनीति में देख लिया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और अनाहर लाल नेहरू तथा दूसरे जो देश के नेता हैं उन के आदर आज देश की हजारों करोड़ों जनता का विश्वास है तो छोड़ कर के भूदान में चले गए। किस ने उन को कहा भूदान में जायें ? किस ने नहीं कहा कि आप राजनैतिक स्थिरता को इस देश में लाइए ? लेकिन आज जब देश के सामने आर्थिक संकट आया, जब देश में हमारे यहाँ अनाजा नहीं पैदा हुआ, हम ने पाकिस्तान में लड़ाई लड़ी, हमारे यहाँ सूखा पड़ा, हमारे यहाँ तमाम ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई जिस स्थिति के अन्दर तक आर्थिक संकट पैदा हुआ तब वह इस तरह की जीज ले कर सामने आ रहे हैं ? कहां तो अच्छा होता जयप्रकाश बाबू के लिए कि उस आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे हल किया जाए उस का समाधान प्रस्तुत करते, विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों का फर्ज था कि ऐसी स्थिति में कांस्ट्रक्टिव अप्रोच रखते जिस से इस आर्थिक संकट का हल किया जा सकता। लेकिन ऐसा न कर के आर्थिक स्थिति

का लाभ उठा कर के आज आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है। फिर देश में आगे हुकुमत करने की बात होगी तो कौन सी गवर्नमेंट आप बनाएंगे ? कौन सी गवर्नमेंट बनेगी ? वह गवर्नमेंट जो जनतंत्र पर आधारित नहीं होगी, फासिज्म पर आधारित होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी जनसंघ के नेता हैं। उन की एक पार्टी है ? उन की भी पार्टी के लोग तमाम विधान सभाओं में हैं। आज वे क्यों कहते हैं कि इस्तीफा दो ? इस्तीफा देने के पीछे मंतव्य क्या है ? मंतव्य यह है कि आर्थिक स्थिति का फायदा उठा कर एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाए जिस से इस देश के अन्दर फासिज्म आए, एकातानाशाहियत आए जिस को ले कर के दूसरे देशों की साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ जो हमारे देश के ऊपर नजर रखे हुए हैं और जो पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी को समाप्त करना चाहती है, उन के हाथ मजबूत करें। ऐसी स्थिति जब कि इस सदन में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान चारों तरफ से हमले की तैयारियाँ कर रहा है, ऐसे समय में जब कि देश आर्थिक संकट में है, बाह्य संकट और अन्दरूनी संकट इन दोनों से जब कि हम जूझ रहे हैं, ऐसे समय में इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाना यहाँ कहा जायेगा कि कालिदास की तरह से जिस डाल पर बैठे हैं उसी डाल को काटना है। आज इस तयह से हमारे देश के अन्दर जनतंत्र की हत्या की बात की जा रही है। दूसरे देशों की साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ इस देश को कमजोर बनाना चाहती हैं। अगर आप इस

में अपना हाथ बटाना चाहते हैं तो मैं आज इस जगह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता अपनी शक्ति को पहचानती है। इस देश की जनता इस देश में फासिज्म नहीं आने देगी, डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं आने देगी। वह इन लोगों को अच्छी तरह से जानती है जो देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि समर गुहा जी जिन्होंने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया, उस में हाथ बटाय़ा और अब हाथ बटाय़ा तो उन्होंने देश के सामने एक स्वरूप रखा था पार्लियामेंटी डेमोक्रेसी का, उस को वह पवित्र और पुनीत रखें? भारत के विधान का आधार करें जिसके अन्दर कि बड़े बड़े विधान के नेताओं ने अपना योगदान दिया है। इसलिए अपने रोज़ल्यूशन को वह वापस लें। यही मेरा उन से निवेदन है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभापति जी मैं सब से पहले प्रो० समरगुह को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। जब मेरा चुनाव चल रहा था उस समय कई लोगों ने मीटिंग में हमसे पच्ची भोज कर सवाल किया था कि इस समय ब्रिहार में यह आन्दोलन चल रहा है कि असेम्बली भंग कर दी जाये। तुम्हारे नेता कर्पूरी ठाकुर हैं उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है और तुम लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ने जा रहे हो यह असं गति नहीं है तो क्या है? वहाँ पर मैंने जवाब दिया था कि मैं लोक सभा का चुनाव इस सवाल पर लड़ने जा रहा हूँ कि अगर दिल्लीवाली लोक सभा जनता की आकांक्षाओं और सुखदुखों का प्रतिबिम्ब नहीं बन सकी तो वहाँ जाने के बाद में इस बात का

आन्दोलन चलाऊंगा कि इस लोक सभा को भी भंग कर दिया जाय और इलाहाबाद की जनता ने मेरे इस ऐलान के बावजूद मुझे बोट दिया और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों को हराया।

जब मैं यह ऐलान करने जा रहा था तो मेरे बहुत से शुभचिन्तकों ने कहा था कि जनता के बीच में ऐसा न कड़ो बरना तुम्हें बोट नहीं मिलेगी। जनता कहेगी कि जब तुम लोक सभा को भंग करने जा रहे हो इस्तीफा देने जा रहे हो तो तुम्हें बोट क्यों दिया जाय। लेकिन वे परिचायक आईं तो मैंने यह ऐलान किया और अखबारों में छपवाया कि चुनाव जीतने के बाद यदि यह लोक सभा आम जनता के सुखदुख का ख्याल नहीं करती है तो मैं वहाँ जा कर इस बात का प्रयास करूंगा कि इसको भंग कर दिया जाय। सभापति महोदय मैं समर गुह साहब को इस प्रस्ताव के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी उन्होंने मुझ को मौका दिया कि मैं अपनी राय आप के सामने रख सकूँ।

चुनाव जीतने के बाद जब मैं दिल्ली आया और यहाँ घूम रहा था तो बहुत से पुराने मिल मिले। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारा लोक सभा में आना अपशकुन होता है। जब तुम वाई-इन्क्वेशन में जीत कर आते हो तो लोक सभा अपने वक्त के पहले ही भंग हो जाया करती है।

सभापति महोदय :
Don't be very personal.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं। हम ने जनता के बीच में यह भी कहा था और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ— बहुत ही खराब वक्त आ गया है लोगों

तकलीफें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ चुकी हैं। मधु लिमये जी ने मोहन धारिया जी के बयान को लेकर बतलाया था मैं नहीं चाहता कि उसका जिक्र करूँ लेकिन यदि आप खुद फैसला नहीं करते देश की वर्तमान हालत की जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं हैं इसको भंग नहीं करते तो जैसा गुजरातमें हुआ जनता सड़कों पर निकल आइयें जैसा बिहार में हुआ जनता सड़कों पर निकल आई है यहाँ भी इसको भंग कराने के लिए सड़कों पर निकलेगी और तेजी से निकलेगी। मैं बहुत ही ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हूँ—आज गुजरात और बिहार के विधायक लोग सड़कों पर नहीं आया करते हैं। मेरी पार्टी के भी बहुत से विधायक रह गये जिन्होंने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया वे भी आज सड़कों पर नहीं आया करते। इसमें किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है यह मोह हुआ करता है विधायिका में जाने के बाद बहुत सी सुविधायें मिला करती है जिस तरह से हुकूमत करने का मंत्री लोगों से बात करने का मौका मिलता है उसमें गद्दी छोड़ने की इच्छा नहीं होती है। मैं जानता हूँ आप आसानी से इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। अब आप कहा करते हैं—अगर लोक सभा भंग कर दी जायगी तो यह तामाशाही प्रवृत्ति की बात है। इससे लोक तन्त्र को खतरा पैदा हो जायगा। मैं पूछता हूँ जब श्रीमती इन्दिरागांधी की मर्जी से लोक सभा भंग कर दी गई, जब राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से भंग कर दी गई तब लोकतन्त्र को खतरा पैदा नहीं हुआ और जब लोक सभा खुद अपने को भंग कर दे तो लोकतन्त्र को खतरा पैदा हो जायगा, जब जनता के आन्दोलन के जरिये भंग हो तो लोकतन्त्र को खतरा पैदा हो जायगा। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—तामाशाही

आयेगी तब जब किसी एक आदमी की मर्जी से लोक सभा भंग होती है। तामाशाही आती है—जब राष्ट्रपति की मर्जी से लोक सभा भंग होती है। अगर जनता या लोक सभा की मर्जी से लोक सभा भंग होती है तो लोक-तन्त्र मजबूत बनेगा—इस बात को नोट कर लिया जाय।

अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि संसदीय जनतंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायगा। संसदीय जनतंत्र क्या हुआ करता है? क्या घण्टे भर के लिए ववेश्चन-भाव, उस के बाद थोड़े से बिल पास करना—क्या यही संसदीय जनतंत्र का मतलब होता है ...

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे : आप यहाँ आने के बजाय जनता में जा कर कहते कि लोक सभा को भंग कर दे, उस के लिए आन्दोलन करते ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम पहले आप को समझाने के लिए आये हैं, बरना जनता को भी तैयार किया जायगा कि इसको भंग कर दिया जाय। ... (व्यवधान) ...

आप लोग पूछा करते हैं कि अगर लोक सभा भंग भी कर दी जाय तो क्या होगा? गुजरात में विधान सभा भंग हो गई तो गुजरात का क्या हुआ? कौन इस समय गुजरात के लिए जिम्मेदार है? जो लोग पहले गुजरात के लिए जिम्मेदार थे, उन्हीं के बड़े मालिक लोग जो दिल्ली में हैं, अब वे गुजरात की हुकूमत को चला रहे हैं। वहाँ की हुकूमत

जनता के हाथ में नहीं गई, जिन्होंने उस ग्रान्दोलन को चलाया उन के हाथ में ताकत नहीं गई, एक ही रिश्तेदारी के, भाई-बिरादरी के लोग आज भी कायिज हैं, अब आप की होम मिनिस्ट्री नौकरशाही के जरिये वहां की हुकूमत चला रही है—इस से कोई तबदीली दो महीने में पैदा नहीं हुई है। इसी लिए हमारे मधु लिमये एक संशोधन रखना चाहते थे, चुनाव के तरीके में तबदीली की जाय, उम्मेद में तबदीली लाना चाहते थे, लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब चंभर में थे, उन्होंने इजाजत नहीं दी। ऐसी हालत में मान लीजिये कि कोई तबदीली नहीं की गई, दो महीने बाद चुनाव होता है, उस के बाद भी कोई तबदीली नहीं आती तो फिर प्रयत्न किया जायगा। जो कोई भी जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हों, अगर वे जनता का भला नहीं करते तो उस को भंग कराइये और जब तक भंग कराइये जब तक जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि लोग जनता के बीच में जाते समय डरा न करें, अपने वायदों को पूरा करने के बजाय आराम न करने लगे, मटरगश्ती न करने लगे, तब तक ग्रान्दोलन चलेगा।

समापति महोदय, देश में एक बड़ा ग्रान्दोलन चल रहा है — एक तरफ जनता है, उस की तकलीफें हैं और दूसरी तरफ जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं ...

समापति महोदय : एक तरफ मेरी तकलीफ भी है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूँ। पुराने जमाने में जब ग्रान्दोलन 1875 LS—10

चला करते थे—जनता और राजा के बीच जनता और जार के बीच, जनता और फ्यूडल्स के बीच, उसी तरह का ग्रान्दोलन आज 26-27 साल के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में चल रहा है। एक तरफ जनतावाद है और दूसरी तरफ प्रतिनिधिवाद है — यह जबरदस्त लड़ाई चल रही है। यह न समझियेगा कि यह कोई मामूली लड़ाई है। दुनिया के इतिहास के पन्ने को देख लीजिये—जो बड़े से बड़ा तानाशाह और राजा होगा, वह जितने ऐशो-इशरत के साथ रहता होगा, इस वक्त के जनता के प्रतिनिधि उस से कम नहीं रहें हैं। उन के जीवन का, रहन-सहन का ढंग बदल गया है। जिस समय जनता के द्वारा चुन कर आते हैं तो बड़े त्यागी के रूप में आते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद भोग-विलास में फंस जाते हैं —यही लड़ाई आज चल रही है

आप यह कहा करते हैं कि पांच साल के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी को टाइम मिला है, इतने समय तक यह लोक सभा रहेगी, यह इस की जिन्दगी है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी सही है कि दुनिया में अगर कोई को बहुत परेशान हो जाती है, बहुत तकलीफों में होती है तो वक्त से पहले भी उठ खड़ी होती है, किसी खास वक्त या ऐबलान का इन्तजार नहीं करती, अपनी ताकत से पलट दिया करती है। इस लिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप से कहता हूँ कि आप सीधे रास्ते पर आयेँ अगर नहीं आयेँगे तो मैं जनता से कहूँगा कि इस तरह का प्रतिनिधियों की सभा को भंग लगा दें, इसके चलने का कोई हक नहीं है।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): Sir, while listening to Mr. Guha, I was thinking that instead of suggesting the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, they could probably bring in a Septennial Act (as it was once done in England) to extend it by two more years, so that in seven years, we can do even better things than we have done till now. It is no use anybody holding brief for Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. If Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan could have sponsored a parties by himself to create an alternative to the Congress to come here, probably his argument would have been more sound than what he is doing now. Since he is an individual taking advantage of the political frustration or economic condition in the country trying to boost up an agitation here and there, I do not think Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has any political alternative to the Indian National Congress.

The question of a coalition government was sponsored by many leaders of the opposition, including Mr. Vajpayee, when the Bangladesh war came. But one political party which showed tenacity and courage was the Indian National Congress and by winning the war, we have proved that by a single determined political majority party, we can deliver the goods.

We cannot certainly dissolve Parliament and lead the country to chaos. After 1967 there were many coalition governments here and there almost in all the States of India. What was the result? The result was that there was dissolution of the Legislature, another mid-term poll and again another coalition, followed by another dissolution of the Legislature. So, as hon. Members of Parliament who have been voted to this position by the people, we cannot suggest dissolution of Parliament for having elections within a few months.

We are a democratic institution and we have followed the practices of the parliamentary democracy in England. Nowhere is a precedent in England that the Parliament itself suggests its dissolution. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to suggest to the King or Crown the dissolution of Parliament whenever there is any national emergency. From 1839 till 1931 there were 27 instances in which the Prime Minister of England suggested to the Crown the dissolution of Parliament and that also only when he was satisfied that there was a national crisis. But I do not think there is any national crisis here.

As has been mentioned in the Resolution, it is true that we are passing through a difficult economic situation. But the prices of commodities have not gone up 400, 500 or 2,000 times suggesting a grave national crisis. We are passing through an economic hurdle, no doubt. But if we put our shoulders together, if we put our heads together in a spirit of cooperation, in a spirit of adjustment, I have no doubt that we can get over this crisis.

Mr. Augg in his book *Modern Foreign Governments* in the chapter "World War I and Seven years of coalition" says:

"The chief developments of the intervening years must be indicated briefly. To begin with, while the coalition (headed from 1916 by David Lloyd George) outlasted the war but the party truce did not. Almost at once, internal dissension broke the Liberal Party as under, with a vigorous minority wing going into opposition; early in 1918 Labour was in opposition also; and by the time of the armistice of November 11, 1918 Party strife was almost as vigorous as before the war."

So, there cannot be any national coalition government worth the name which can deliver the goods. It is the Congress Party, which is today at the helm of affairs as the

single majority party under the determined leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which can deliver the goods, which can carry the ship through turmoil and storm to safe destination.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say quite frankly that this debate on Shri Samar Guha's Resolution has been very interesting and it has produced several speeches, some very serious, some fairly serious and some not so serious! And I must say that Professor Samar Guha is himself partly responsible for the manner in which the debate has taken shape. Apart from the fact that his Resolution is not happily worded, if I may say so with all respect to him, the trouble is that he has put so many things in one basket with the result that you have speeches on a variety of subjects, a variety of points, and there has not been any regular debate on a particular subject. For example, if I were to argue on the lines on which Shri Madhu Limaye argued when he said he was supporting Shri Guha's resolution but was making points which were totally different from the points made by Shri Guha, would it help? Therefore, I do not know whom to support and whom not to support.

I must say that I am unable to see eye to eye with the Resolution as it stands. My first point, however, is that we must take this matter seriously, no doubt. But, I am afraid, a number of speeches have been very partisan and punctuated by political considerations. It is because Mr. Samar Guha himself started in that manner and others responded in the same manner. I do not, of course say in a summary fashion that all the speeches were partisan speeches.

I do not think any one of us, as Members of Lok Sabha, is interested in remaining here permanently. As a matter of fact, none of us is permanent here. This House is permanent, this country is permanent,

but we are a passing phenomenon in this House. We will be here in the House again or we will not be here in the House again. That is not the point. But the point is this. Mr. Samar Guha has referred to the disease, that there is an unprecedented national crisis and all that. My question to him, in all sincerity, is: Will the remedy that he is suggesting cure the disease?

Many hon. Members have referred to Gujarat. In Gujarat, the position was totally different. Let us not mix up the issue. In Gujarat, the demand for dissolution of the Assembly was a universal demand. All people belonging to all political parties, including the ruling Congress party, were asking for the dissolution of the Assembly. When a demand for the dissolution of the Assembly comes on behalf of the entire people, you cannot stop that. But in India, as a whole, I do not think we can say rightly and honestly that the people as a whole in India are demanding the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Therefore, we should not go in for it.

Now, Sir, this Resolution is interesting, but it makes a strange reading. Mr. Samar Guha says that there is an unprecedented national crisis. Yes. We all agree. Even the Government will agree. But I ask: Will any Government and, particularly, the Government with such a large majority voluntarily resign in such a situation. My point is that the Government will not voluntarily go away. In any case, the privilege or rather the prerogative of the dissolution of Lok Sabha is that of the Prime Minister in any parliamentary democracy.

Then, Mr. Samar Guha says that there should be an All Parties' Care-taker Government. I can understand if he says that there should be a Care-taker Government which does not take advantage at the time of the elections. But to say that there should be a Care-taker Go-

vernment of all parties before holding fresh elections is to ask for a national Government only for two months! If he had said that there should be a national Government because of an unprecedented national crisis, I would have been with him. But when he wants to have a sort of a national Government only for two months, I am not with him. If he says that there should be a Care-taker Government because Government abuses the powers at the time of elections, I am with him. But he should not bring in a national Government in the form of a Care-taker Government only for two months.

Then, again, he is talking about restoration of patriotic and democratic faith of the people for building an egalitarian society in India. I ask him and every Member of this House: Are these things to be established only by having elections periodically or too frequently or are these things to be done by educating the masses? Even while we all are in the House, we can go to the people during week-ends, during inter-session periods, to educate them, to create public opinion, so that when elections come in a normal way, the people are able to judge better, and with an understanding and enlightenment and vote accordingly.

I conclude by saying, let not Mr Samar Guha put this House into emotional outburst, let us not go on a sentimental journey but let us be realistic, let us keep up the norms of parliamentary democracy. Instead of bothering about the early dissolution of the Lok Sabha, let us all bother about dissolution of corruption, dissolution of wrong values in public life and all that. If we do this, I am sure, whenever the elections come, they will serve their purpose. Well, anyhow, the elections are knocking at the door. They are coming in about 1½ years time. When the elections come, the people of the country will have an opportunity of doing things which Mr. Samar Guha and other friends have in their mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, this Resolution should have been concluded by 5.30 P.M. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time on this Resolution be extended by half an hour or so?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time is extended.

There is a half-An-Hour, Discussion at 5.30 P.M. Is it the consent of the Member in whose name the Discussion stands to postpone it to some other day?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Yes, provided it is postponed, not cancelled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, it is postponed.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about the priority obtained by Members who wish to ask questions during the Half-An-Hour Discussion? I hope, it will remain the same. If you say that the priority will not remain the same, then I should oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am advised that you have to give in writing.

Shri R. S. Pandey:

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) :
सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव प्राफेसर गृह ने रखा है उस की शब्दावली पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि या तो वह बहुत विद्वान हैं और या वह बिलकुल विद्वान नहीं हैं। मेरी कल्पना यह है कि एक करेला और दूसरे नीम चढ़ा। एक तो प्राफेसर हैं और दूसरे बेचलर के साथ बैठे हुए हैं। तो इन के मन में इस तरह की कुराफात आना स्वाभाविक है। प्राफेसर अमूमन इंटेलिक्चुअल होते हैं। उस का काम यह है कि कोई भ्रसाधारण परिस्थिति या ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन चाहे कुछ भी हो कोई न कोई बात कहे। इसी तरह से इन का यह प्रस्ताव है कि इस सरकार को हटा दो और उस के स्थान पर कैबिनेट सरकार बना दो। आप को सरकार से मोह है थाड़ा सा इस से स्पष्ट होता है चलो यही कह दो। फिर मिश्र जी

ने बड़े जोर से गर्जन किया कि मैं इलाहाबाद में यह कह कर आया हूँ, राजनारायण जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा और यह भी कहा कि पद त्याग का मोह जो है इस कुर्सी से चिपका हुआ है। मोह है त्याग नहीं हो सकता है। अन्तर केवल मन, धकावट, निराशा और मायूसी का है, लेकिन आप ने अपने नाम से यह घोषित किया कि मैं यहाँ बड़ा अपशकुन व्यक्ति हूँ। राम, राम। अपशकुन चिड़ियों में कौआ हुआ करता है, और आप अपशकुन ऐसे हैं जो हम सब को डले डुबेंगे। हम तो डुबे हैं सनम तुमको भी ले डुबेंगे। मुबारक हो आप को, कोरा कागज है हमारे पास जाइये जनता को जाइये। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति का सिंहावलोकन करने के लिए मुझे आधा मिनट और दिया जाय। यह घेराव, बंध, हड़ताल, यह सब क्या राष्ट्रीयता है। इन्होंने कहा वैदियाटिक फर्बर बनाया जाय। यह वैदियाटिक है? मान लीजिये हम से हज़ारों भुलें हुई, नहीं हम गरीबी हटा पाये, लेकिन आप ने क्या किया? हड़तालें, बन्ध, घेराव। जाज फरनान्डीज एक झंडा ले कर घूमते हैं, माननीय वाजपेयी जी उस में बीच में घुस जाते हैं जब कि इन का कोई लेना देना नहीं है ट्रेड यूनियन से। आप बताये आप का क्या काम है? तो भगवान इन का भला करे, हम तो चाहते हैं यह अच्छे अच्छे मुंह फिर दिखाई पड़ें। कहीं घोखे से चुनाव हुआ तो बहुत से साफ हो जायेंगे और हमको रोना पड़ेगा कि अपोज़िशन के टुकड़े 50 सदस्य है यह भी चले जायें और इसको ही विरोध का काम करना पड़े। हम यह स्थिति नहीं

चाहते। इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव में कोई दम नहीं है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): I oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha because I consider it an anti-people's Resolution. This Resolution expresses only the frustration of a few political forces and not the frustrations of the people, though I agree that people are angry at the moment and are in great distress.

During the debate on the no-confidence motion, I heard the Prime Minister saying that, in this hour of crisis, all political parties should consider three important points. One was practising economy; there should not be any more avoidable expenses. The second was that we should see that, whatever we speak or do is for the interest of the nation and does not amount to waste. But I consider the discussion on this Resolution today—of course, there are two other Resolutions which are very important and which are yet to come; they are for the interest of the people—is absolutely a wasteful discussion and is not related to the interest of the people; it will further frustrate the people and weaken the democracy.

So, far as I know, Mr. Samar Guha is sincere in one aspect; he preaches the ideals of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. I would make a request to Prof. Samar Guha to shift the movement from Bihar to the State which always led the country to revolution—I mean, Bengal—under the leadership of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and have the real test there. It does not mean that I am saying that the Bihar people are reactionary. What I want to say is this. If Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is sincere in his intention to fight corruption in Bihar, he should first start not against the Ghafoor Government but against casteism in Bihar. That would

help not only Shri Jaya prakash Narayan but the entire State and the country at large.

Prof. Samar Guha in his speech has said about people's revolution and he quoted Lenin and Mahatma Gandhi. When Mahatma Gandhi started the revolution in this country, he started not with those sections who were opposed to the interests of the people but first in Champaran, taking the interest of the peasantry, then with the textile workers of Ahmedabad and then with the larger community of the country. Similarly, Lenin believed that, without the participation of the peasants, without the participation of the working class, there cannot be any great social change or social reconstruction. I know, the Mover of the Resolution speaks for everything but never speaks for the peasants or the working class; he has never led any movement in his life against those who are capitalists and monopolists. I would appeal to him that the man who talk about revolution and wants to preach to the people about revolution and taking the country in a positive direction, makes the first sacrifice. Before appealing to the people to boycott the English goods, Mahatma Gandhi did that first in his family. Therefore, Shri Samar Guha, before he appeals for dissolution of Lok Sabha, should first resign his seat and fight the election within two months taking Shri Jayaprakash Narayan as his leader, and let us see whether he can come out with his propaganda or not.

Secondly, after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, he is asking for a Caretaker Government. I would like to make an appeal. I am not accusing any political party. Congress has got a caretaker and it is our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi; she is our caretaker leader. The CPI has got a caretaker leader in Shri Dange. The CPM has also got one caretaker. Jan Sangh has, of course, one. But the other parties who are supposed to join the Caretaker Government have no caretakers, they have frequently changed their caretakers. I know, Prof Samar Guha has changed his caretaker

three times. The Swatantra had somebody as caretaker but today their caretaker is Shri Charan Singh. So, let them first assure us who will be their final caretaker till the end and then they can give this sermon to us.

Lastly I want to say that this type of discussion in Parliament is indulged in by a section of political parties who only talk of democracy and show off that they have faith in democracy, but under that garibi they are pro-fascist elements. Every time they threaten. Somebody from Allahabad threatened: 'I will set fire to this and that'. Let them inspire the People in that direction. We will inspire the people for their faith in democracy. Let there be a final struggle and let us see who wins. Those who are with us also feel that there are some problems in the present economic situation, but they never expect dissolution of Parliament. If Prof. Samar Guha is keen and interested in taking sides with the Government and giving some constructive suggestions, he may give. But, I know, he cannot give any suggestion which is opposed to the monopolists, which is opposed to the landlords, which is opposed to black market. His only interest is to dethrone Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government. That will not help him and the country.

I would, therefore, request Prof. Samar Guha to withdraw his Resilution. If, however, he insists, I would like to ask him to make this experiment first in his own constituency with his programme, and I assure him that I will contest him in his constituency if he resigned and fights election again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Finance Minister will make a statement at 6 O'clock.

Shri Shankar Dev.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : एक सर्वोदयी कायकर्ता होने के नाते मैं बर्खास्त हुआ या जहाँ आचार्य विनोबा भावे हैं। उन से मैंने पूछा था कि आज के समय में हम लोगों को क्या

करना चाहिए। इस बारे में मैंने उनसे विचार विमर्श किया था। उस समय वहाँ कई हजार सर्वोदयी कार्यकर्ता उपस्थित थे। जय प्रकाश जी भी थे। तमाम वार्ते सुन करके उस वक्त आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने कहा था कि अच्छे तथा ईमानदार प्रतिनिधियों चुनने का अवसर आपको दो साल पहले मिला था। वह समय अब खत्म हो गया है। और तीन साल रुकना पड़ेगा। तीन साल के बाद आपको अच्छा मौका मिलेगा और आप अच्छे-अच्छे प्रतिनिधियों को ला सकते हैं और उन से असेम्बलियों को भर सकते हैं। आप पार्लियामेंट में भी अच्छे व्यक्ति ला सकते हैं जब पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव हों। इस वक्त कुछ भी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। उस वक्त जय प्रकाश जी भी उपस्थित थे तमाम लोगों के विचार सुनने के बाद, सारा विवरण सुनने के बाद ...

सभापति महोदय : इस में तो बहुत समय लग जायेगा। आपके दो मिनट हैं।

श्री शंकर बेब : बिना विस्तार में जाते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के अन्दर जो कुछ हो रहा है उसके बारे में आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने कहा था कि कुछ लोग उद्यम मचाना चाहते हैं। इस पर लोगों ने कहा कि यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं कि जो लोग वहाँ एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं वे उद्यम मचा रहे हैं। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि उद्यम शब्द की गलत अर्थों में न लिया जाये। उद्यम तो बहुत अच्छा शब्द है। उद्यम सिंह जी बहुत बड़े क्रांतिकारी थे। इसको गलत अर्थों में न लिया जाये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि उद्यम शब्द का जो प्रयोग उन्होंने किया उससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि यह कार्य कोई अच्छा नहीं है।

उन से जब यह पूछा गया कि एग्जीक्यूटिव जो अखबार है उसको उन्होंने देखा है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने अखबार आजकल पढ़ना बन्द कर दिया है। जब यह कहा गया कि इसको तो आप पढ़ ही सकते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक्सक्यूटिव नहीं है।

मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बार बार कहा उससे ऐसा सभझना चाहिए कि जो आन्दोलन जय प्रकाश जी चला रहे हैं यह बिलकुल गलत है और डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है।

जो विचारक, जो थिंकर इतनी दूर बैठ कर काम कर रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी जो औपिनियन है वह सब लोगों को स्पेसिट कर लेनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने रेजोल्यूशन को वापिस ले लें। कोई भी संजीदा व्यक्ति ऐसी बात कभी नहीं कह सकता है कि ये उद्यम मचाते हैं। लेकिन आचार्य विनोबा भावे के ये शब्द हैं कि उद्यम मचाते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I have carefully heard the speeches, starting with the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha and other friends and I am sorry to have to agree with what my young friend, Shri P. R. Das Munshi said, that this has provided an occasion for a waste of valuable public time.

The resolution that Prof Samar Guha has moved a says:

"...this House urges upon the Government to advise the President of India to dissolve the present Lok Sabha and set up an All Parties' Care-taker Government..."

I would like to point out that he has nowhere said that he wants a national government. I think some of our friend have misunderstood him. He goes on to say through an amendment that the newly elected Lok Sabha will function as a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing a new Constitution to implement the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Prof. Guha has said during his speech that no measures to restore the economic health and strength and no steps for increasing the production would save the country.

Then he says: Therefore we should appoint a Constituent Assembly and it should reframe the Constitution of India. He wants, under the new constitution, a new election should take place. That is to say, the country's representative should engage themselves for months and months together merely in a constitutional exercise, while our country is passing through, according to his strong expression of his views, a very difficult situation. So, this is the position. And, I was rather amused and somewhat disappointed to read the opening introductory remarks of his speech. I think this would bear repetition and he said this:

"Six months ago, I would have myself criticised such a resolution as a resolution born out of cynicism, out of a frustrated mind, a resolution, if talking about politically, which is directed to create a condition for denigration of our Parliamentary democracy as also for creating the condition for the growth of the right reactionary forces in our country.."

I have seriously considered these issues and I can understand some of the reactions of my friend. His own idea presumably was that he will first state the opposite side and then he will show his ability to demolish the case. Unfortunately for him he has completely and miserably failed to demolish the case which he has himself built up against his own Resolution. Everybody has heard his speech. He was praising Shri Jaya Prakash Ji and trying to defend him. As somebody else said, I do not think J. P. has got such an excellent advocate in him. He is much better able to look after himself. Prof. Guha has raised two or three points about Jaya Prakash Ji's

programme. In the first place he asked why some people say that J. P. has re-entered politics. According to my friend Mr. Samar Guha, he never left politics. I am not going to dispute that. Our difficulty is that Jaya Prakash Ji had himself more than once said, and his devoted disciple will remember as I myself distinctly remember, that he had given up politics, that he had withdraw from politics.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That was party politics. It is not 'people's politics'.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : He did not qualify like that. English words are used as per their dictionary meaning. He had never said peoples politics. He had not said like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, Jaya Prakash Ji has categorically said in his letter addressed to our party when he left our party: 'I am only giving up party politics, but I will continue to believe in people's politics.'

लोक नीति को मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन दल नीति का मैं परित्याग करता हूँ ।

SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT: Even then what he is doing does not come within that, if you mean national politics like in war or peace, or situation of that kind.

Evidently what he is doing is intensely partisan politics, That is the kind of politics, not national politics. One thing he is doing to get out young people, untrained minds people easily affected, school boys in their teens, students of ninth tenth classes. He first said he wanted school boys and college boys both to come out. Then he said, he wanted only college boys to come out. Afterwards he has recently said that even boys studying in the tenth and eleventh classes should come out. I do not know which speech Prof. Dandavate is referring to. He has made so many speeches. He

had also said that he has donated his life—*जीवन दान दिया हूँ* ।

I do not know to what exactly he has given his life.

But the point is, Jaya Prakash Ji has been changing his basic political ideology from time to time.

Sir, at one time, he was a confirmed communist, we all know that. When he came back from America, he still had communistic leanings. And, in fact, when he suggested a joint front with the communist party in Bombay, men like Minoo Masani and others opposed it tooth and nail but J. P. had his way and continued to work with communist party.

And to-day if there is a confirmed opponent—I do not want to use any unnecessarily sharp expression—of the Communist Party and its ideology in India, it is J. P. Therefore, Prof. Samar Guha who tried to contain Shri Jaya Prakash Ji within his own limited phraseology has found it very very difficult to do so. I would not undertake this impossible task.

Pro. Guha has also said in the course of his earlier speech, "what I am saying might be regarded as contrary to Parliamentary Democracy". I hope he will say something at the end because, after all others have spoken, he will get time to reply, to the question posed by himself. It is wellknown, even an ordinary student of politics will tell, that it is the special responsibility, the privilege, the right and prerogative of the Leader of the Ruling Party, the Prime Minister, to ask for the dissolution of the Parliament. There is no other way in which dissolution of Parliament can be had. He has very rightly said that his resolution is contrary to Parliamentary democracy—all the words that fell from his lips were the words of wisdom. He was in a frame of mind when the truth came out naturally from his lips. That is why he

has not been able to demolish the undemolishable case.

Another point that I want to make is this. It is a peculiar case that except for one gentleman, that is, Mr. Janeshwar Mishra of Allahabad, nobody either from the Congress side or from the other side has supported this Resolution. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi said that Prof. Guha's statement of the present position is correct but the remedy that he suggested is not correct at all. Unfortunately, if the operative part of the Professor's resolution goes, the resolution also goes. Shri Madhu Limaye who belongs to his party is very near to him politically. But, what did he say? He tried to make out a very strong case, apparently, for him. But, he also goes. Shri Madhu Limaye who solution was capable of improvement in its phraseology. What we are concerned with however, is the Resolution as it is placed before the House, in the language in which he has drafted it. I take it thus, that Shri Limaye also is not happy with the Resolution; he has not supported him. Our friend from D.M.K. was speaking in Tamil language and except for two or three words, I did not understand his speech. So, I sought the help of the gadget for interpretation. The hon. Member repudiated all the main ideas that have been put out by the mover and he has openly opposed to the Resolution. The Resolution was not supported even by the Jan Sangh nor of course, by the Congress Party. That is why I began by saying that it is a very unfortunate waste of valuable public time.

Then, there is the C.P.I. Shri Madhukar appreciated the earlier part of the resolution. He has treated Shri Guha with respect but in the final assessment of the Resolution, he has opposed it strongly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was opposed even by Shri Mavalankar.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:

That is also very important because Shri Mavalankar has rarely found himself on the side of our party. With his intellectual stature and his public position as a young man with a future life, he would not say any just for saying it. If he has found holes all round in the Resolution, there must be something very very wrong in that Resolution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : श्री मावलंकर नाराज हैं कि ग्वाल-पार्टीज गवर्नमेंट में इंडिपेंडेंट्स का क्या होगा ।

श्री उमाशंकर दिक्षित : मेरे भाई गुह जी ने कहा है कि जनता सब पार्टियों से घृणा करती है, सभी का उधेपतन हो गया है—कांग्रेस का तो हुआ ही है, लेकिन बाकी पार्टियाँ भी जनता की नजर में गिर गई हैं । श्री मावलंकर का ख्याल है कि अगर सब पार्टियों की हालत खराब हो गई, तो उन की बन जायेगी ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : बड़ी मेहनत की है श्री दीक्षित ने ।

श्री उमा शंकर दिक्षित : मैं तो सामान्य बातें कह रहा हूँ । माननीय सदस्य शरीर में मूँहसे ज्यादा तगड़े हैं । वह ज्यादा मेहनत कर सकते हैं । मगर दलीलों का जबाब दलीलों से ही देना है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सरकारी मशीनरी उनके पास है ।

श्री उमा शंकर दिक्षित : मैं बूढ़ा आदमी हूँ । एक बूढ़ा आदमी एक जवान आदमी का मुकाबला कर रहा है । सारी सहानुभूति मेरे साथ होगी, उन के साथ नहीं ।

Now, Prof. Guha has made another criticism. I am not trying to criticise Jayaprakash ji but it gives me a brief opportunity to refer to an important subject. He has accused us that we are maligning Jayaprakash ji by saying that he is trying to bring fascism into the country. We do not say he is literally trying to bring fascism. He is not a Hitler or a Mussolini that he can take over the Government of the country. But what will be the logical conclusion of the efforts which Shri Jayaprakash is making, if they succeed. That is the main point for Mr. Samar Guha to answer. I would beseech him to give his very mature consideration to the points I am submitting. J. P. wants dissolution of the assemblies. Nobody has asked for dissolution of the Lok Sabha—neither Jayaprakash ji—with the solitary exception of Shri Samar Guha.

As regards the dissolution of the assemblies the question is, supposing these Assemblies are dissolved one by one, then elections will take place. May be Congress may get a little less or a little more support. There may be

some variation in strength but then how does the crisis get resolved—the great crisis he has described? Will it be resolved? Our friends have said that they will go on having dissolution after dissolution until the millennium dawns on the country. This is the history of politics in the country that between two general elections by-elections are very erratic and very often the ruling party does not get majority. (*Interruptions*).

Now if we go on holding elections and the Assemblies go on dissolving one by one, then, even if Parliament is not dissolved, what kind of a party or Government will be there surviving in this country? Who will rule the country? Don't you think that when matters come to such a pass, either from the left or from the right some kind of a force will emerge out of such anarchy? What will it be? It is more likely that it would be from the right, and Shri Guha might be disappointed in that case.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not taking serious part in the agitation although Jayaprakash ji relies on his party very much. In his very famous speech which he delivered on the 5th June, Jaiprakashji said "there is only one party which has promised to give 100 volunteers every day." He also said, "I am deliberately not mentioning the name lest other parties should misunderstand and get angry." Though he did not say openly, he really meant 'Jan Sangh'. I still hold my friend Shri Japaprakash, in high esteem. It was very wise on his part that he did not want to disclose the name but the only party which was supporting him was 'Jan Sangh' of which Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is an eminent leader. I do not know how far J. P. is right in depending upon this force. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is one of the eminent politicians in this country. I will not say that Jan Sangh has its own axe to grind but they do have their own political purpose to serve, of course, for the national cause in the ultimate analysis.

18.00 hrs.

I doubt very much whether Jaya prakashji and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his party will come to an agreement with each other. There is a big gulf, the gulf of an ocean between them. Where it will all lead to, I leave it to the imagination of intelligent and the discerning people.

It is in that sense that I would like to impress upon Prof. Guha one aspect of Jaya Prakashji's movement. He now says that at present he is not thinking in terms of a partyless democracy. I wish he had defined partyless democracy and convinced us of its superiority over parliamentary democracy. We could then have perhaps better understood the significance of his programme of repeated dissolutions followed by repeated elections.

Actually, he wanted first the legislators of the Opposition parties to resign from the Bihar Assembly, because Jaya Prakashji came to Bihar with some of his young friends from Gujarat with that slogan, 'what happened in Gujarat first will now happen in Bihar'. It was the Member of the Opposition parties who were pressurised to resign, first of all, following the example of Gujarat. In my opinion, in doing so, he made the mistake of his life. Largely, the members of the opposition parties did not agree to resign from the Assembly. Because they did not see any future for themselves in the programme of mass resignations from the Bihar Assembly. Then, he was asked 'If candidates are to be set up, who will select the candidates?' and he replied 'the Yuva Sangharsh Samiti'. I am open to correction, but a well known leader of the Congress (O) said 'If I have to be selected by these young people, and probably one of his own relatives may be there somewhere—I would much rather be selected by Shri Ashoka Mehta or somebody else.'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him excuse me for the interruption. The entire discussion is on Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan on both sides. Un-

fortunately, Jaya Prakash Narayanji has been brought into the discussion on both sides.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have reached the six o'clock limit. Is it the pleasure of the House that we sit until this non-official resolution is disposed of?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): And the next resolution introduced.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have nothing much more to say. The point is this. I am not replying to Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan. Prof. Madhu Dandavate may kindly listen to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have no grouse on that score. He can refer to him. But he has started with the biography of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, first he was a communist then he has said how he left politics and all that. Is that all necessary for discussing this resolution?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Shri Samar Guha had mentioned that, and he said that he was a champion and so on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Right from AICC to Parliament, there is only the ghost of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan on his mind.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Shri Madhu Limaye and Professor Guha both made one point, which has been repeated from time to time in this House as well as outside.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस को बोट कम मिला जो सब बोट पड़ा उस का बहुमत कांग्रेस को नहीं मिला यह कहा गया लेकिन यह किसी ने नहीं कहा कि अगर हम को बहुमत नहीं मिला तो किस को मिला ? मान लीजिए कि और किसी दल को बहुमत मिला होता और कांग्रेस उस की जगह घुस गई होती तो मैं शिकायत को जायज मानता । आप कहते हैं कि सब बोट जोड़ कर बहुमत तुम को नहीं मिला । तो क्या हम बैठे रहें शासन न चले ? मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी ही हमने स्वीकार की है । हमारे जो संविधान के निर्माता थे जिस संविधान के आधार पर यह पार्लियामेंट बनी है उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी को संसदीय लोकतंत्र को स्वीकार किया है । सारे देश ने उस को बालिक मताधिकार के के आधार पर स्वीकार किया है । अभी तक उस का कोई विकल्प निकला नहीं है । अगर कहीं है तो या तो रूस में या चीन में इन के सिवाय तीसरी डेमोक्रेसी का अभी तक आविष्कार नहीं हुआ है और जब तक आविष्कार न हो जाय तब तक मेरी सब से प्रार्थना है सारे सदस्यों से कि आप हमारी आलोचना कीजिए लेकिन कृपा करके ऐसा न कीजिए कि संसदीय डेमोक्रेसी का हाँ अन्त हो जाये ।

अन्तिम बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ जगदीश जी ने कहा मधुकर जी ने कहा और समर गुहा जी ने भी कहा

कि आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है। आर्थिक स्थिति भयंकर है इस में कोई शक नहीं और इससे कोई इंकार नहीं करता। हमारे यहाँ कोई करेगा भी नहीं। हमारे जो प्राचीन अर्थ-शास्त्र के सिद्धांत हैं उन के अनुसार और अर्वाचीन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार तथा भारतवर्ष के जो चोटी के अर्थ-शास्त्री हैं उनके मतानुसार यह सम्मति निश्चित हुई है। इस देश में वर्तमान संकट को दूर करने के लिए दो बुनियादी चीजें करनी हैं। पहली यह कि मुद्रास्फीति को कम कीजिए। मुद्रा की मात्रा को घटाने के सारे प्रयत्नों में हम जुटे हुए हैं। मैं आप को एक ही आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम उस को तब तक कम करते जाएंगे जब तक की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं हो जायेगी कि कि अब इसके बाद उत्पादन कम होने लगेगा। तब तक हम रुपये को खींचते जायेंगे। दूसरा मार्ग यह बताया गया कि खेतों और कारखानों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए। इस में हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि पानी की बिजली का उत्पादन वर्षा न होने के कारण घट गया है। लेकिन हम कोयले से और धनु के द्वारा पावर बढ़ायेंगे। हमारे प्लान का जो कोर-सेक्टर उस में जुट कर सारी शक्ति लगाकर उस को हम बढ़ायेंगे। निश्चय ही हम प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इन्फ्लेशन को कम करना चाहते हैं। इस प्रयास में सारी शक्ति हम लगाया चाहते हैं। अगर हमारे मित्र श्री समर गुहा के प्रस्ताव का यह अर्थ है कि हम उक्त कार्यक्रम को सफल करें तो यह हम पूरी तरह से करने वाले हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर समर गुहा जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें। उनका जो भी उद्देश्य रहा होगा वह पूरा हो गया है।

18.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED REFUSAL BY BANKS TO ACCEPT 100 RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a statement on the reported refusal by banks in Lucknow to accept 100/- rupee currency notes. Enquiries from Kanpur Office of the Reserve Bank reveal that on Monday last there was a scare in Kanpur that 100/- rupee notes might not be accepted by the banks and there was an unusual rush at the counters of the Kanpur Office of the Reserve Bank of India. All notes were exchanged across the counters and the scare subsided. There were a news item in a local paper reporting the fact of the scare and also reporting that a certain series of 100/- rupee notes not being exchanged by the banks. A contradiction was issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur. It is reported that during the last 2-3 days there was a similar scare in Allahabad as well as in Lucknow. Banks are accepting for deposit and/or exchange all denominations of notes including 100/- rupee notes being tendered across the counter.

18.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: FRESH ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA—contd.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I admit my Resolution is not a well-contained one in the sense I wanted to put it. But I would inform you that when I had put in a longer Resolution, there was a lot of opposition from the side of the ruling party and as a result, I had to agree to cut the size of my Resolution and put it to a certain extent not so logically as I wanted to.

I did not expect any better response or any better reaction either from the side of the ruling party or from the side of many of the Opposition parties. I know that my resolution will act like a bull in a China shop. I know that the

ruling party particularly having remained in the seat of administration and enjoyed power for 27 years has naturally developed a vested interest, and out of it has developed a psychology of power and out of that psychology of power it has developed a psychosis of power also. Whenever there is a challenge to their power, a chance of their being denuded of that power, I can understand their reaction to it. It is that reaction that I have heard in the speeches of almost all friends here, including some of the speeches of the Opposition members. Because, in an indirect way the Opposition also shared that kind of power which is called status quoism. I quite knew that my resolution would act like a bull in China shop. That reaction is there. I am not afraid of that. I expected that there would be a little heart searching here and outside also, whether the condition is not explosive and whether people have not become exasperated and whether the situation is not ripe for a revolution.

I have committed a sin of quoting Lenin. I want to commit another sin. What happened when Lenin returned to Leningrad, then Petrograd, at the time of Russo-German war in a sealed train through Germany via Helsinki? He immediately convened a meeting of the executive committee of the Bolshevik party and told them: now it is ripe time for revolution; do not stop even for a moment. Break the constituent Assembly. But even Stalin opposed Lenin.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): That is historically incorrect.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The majority of the executive members opposed Lenin and they said that he was living outside for years and had not understood the reality of the situation. But Lenin and his devoted wife Krupskya went underground, toured the country and convinced party people and then reconvened the meeting and got his

resolution passed. That was the signal for Russian revolution. I know JP's call for total revolution will be misunderstood by many particularly. The vested interests and the ruling party who have enjoyed, power and developed a sense of status quoism; they have forgotten struggle or movement. I know their reaction. But J. P. has understood that the situation is ripe for revolution.

My friend who referred to Sarvodaya said that Vinobha Bhave opposed JP. I wonder whether he has seen the remark made by Vinobhaji. In Hindi he said:

बिहार में कोरव और पाण्डवों की
लड़ाई चल रही है ! जयप्रकाश जी पाण्डवों
के पक्ष में हैं ।

What is the implication of that?

Our friends talk a lot about people's reaction, about the verdict of the people. What is the position now? I admit that election is the mechanics of power change in a democratic system. But that is the position of that mechanics for recording the will of the people? All of you might have read a recent article in the Statesman where in it is stated that a candidate for the next election to the State Assembly will have to spend at least Rs. 80,000 and a Member of Parliament, at least Rs. 5 lakhs. That is the reality. Is there free and fair election? Is there any chance for an honest and dedicated worker who does not care to sublet his flat, allotted to him by Parliament? Where is the political morality? Where is the concept of patriotism? I can cite many more instances. I had told your Prime Minister in her very face how you: members are talking of patriotism but have degraded themselves. There is no political morality....

AN HON. MEMBER: What did she say?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Ask her. I told her only 15 days ago. The

mechanics of election has been vitiated. There is no scope for an honest member, for a person who has dedicated himself completely for the cause of the workers. There is no scope for a missionary who has taken politics as his mission. Gandhiji used to say, politics is *seva*. Netaji used to say, politics is collective *sadhana*. Politics is not careerism, job-seeking and self-gratification for fulfilment of personal ambition. That is the position we have reached. Sir, it is very unfortunate. I am sorry for the way they have treated my resolution. They have not gone into the depth of the ethics I wanted to put forth and what I wanted to say about people's power as against party power.

What is the image we, Members of Parliament and the Assemblies, have projected before the people today? There lies the vacuum, the lack of confidence in the present institution and system of politics. (*Interruptions*). That vacuum is the pre-condition for growth of dictatorship, may be fascism or militarism. That pre-condition has been created in the country today. That is why I say, people have lost faith in the present system of politics. Any rogue of the ruling party may be returned by manipulation of the administration, by money.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not here; galpur); Did you say 'rogue'?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not here; may be outside (*Interruptions*). Sir, they have not understood me at all. Whether they are members of the ruling party or members of the opposition, people have lost faith and that is the greatest danger for the country. By rigging, by booth-capturing, by having money from big business house, whatever may be the attitude or the will of the people, that will can be manipulated, and channelised. Hats off to that officer who was in charge of the bye-election in Gaighata constituency in West Bengal recently. He had the guts to report that in 11 booths there was booth capturing. I raised the

matter in this House and I wrote to the Election Commissioner, who enquired into it. After a thorough enquiry, the conclusion was that there have been rigging, booth-capturing and violence in 11 polling booths of Gaighata. This was the first time that this admission was made that such a thing has happened. It has happened, it is happening and it will happen in future. The present political system is such that the majority verdict of the majority of the people is not being given any consideration in the present system of political functioning.

This is one of the reasons why the people get agitated, frustrated that their votes are being abused. I am raising a fundamental issue. The question is not whether it will be proportional representation. The question is whether the ruling party has the verdict of the people, the majority verdict of the people in the Assemblies and in Parliament. That is the basic question that has to be gone into, it is the specific question which has to be gone into.

My young friend challenged me why I did not resign. I do not know if they consider me as a political worm or a political crook indulging in political gimmickry. I have thought over the issue seriously before raising this resolution. I may say for the knowledge of my friend that in the 1971 elections, when you had a windfall victory, in my constituency I got 1,43,000 votes while the ruling Congress candidate got only 36,000 votes and the Congress candidate forfeited his deposit. I did not take it as a matter for pride or arrogance. It is the blessing of the people, the affection of the people. I was overwhelmed by that. If the position is reversed in the next elections, I do not care. If I have anything in me, even if the whole world goes against it. I will go on saying what I feel as dictates of my conscience as right and I will not care for any opposition. If one has a right to say what he feels, I exert that right.

About my resignation, some other Members also raised it. My friends are acquainted with the word criticality. In a nuclear power plant nuclear fission reaches criticality prior to the stage of an explosion. When the political situation will reach that stage of criticality, when the suffering of the people will reach that criticality of people's revolution, I will be the first man to resign.

Lastly, Jayaprakash Narayan is being discussed everywhere. JP is now the red rag before those who have enjoyed power for 27 years. JP has thrown a challenge to them. He is the symbol of Indian people's aspiration, he is the symbol of the struggle, he is the symbol of the rise of the people. I feel that the movement of JP is very necessary at this critical hour of our nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know from the hon. Member whether he is withdrawing his resolution?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, I will first put the amendment moved by Shri Samar Guha to his own resolution to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put the original Resolution₁ moved by Shri Samar Guha to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"In view of an unprecedented national crisis developing in the country leading to spontaneous upsurge of the masses against the present administrative set up, this House urges upon the Government to advise the President of India to dissolve the present Lok Sabha and set up an All Parties' Care-taker Government to hold fresh elections for Lok Sabha within two months of the formation of such Government as

measure for restoration of patriotic and democratic faith of the people for building an egalitarian society in India."

The motion was negatived.

18.27 hrs.

RESOLUTION₁ RE: AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:—

"This House notes with concern that the landless labour and the poor peasantry who constitute 70 per cent of the rural population are in acute distress due to absence of effective and genuine land reforms, lack of job opportunities, abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities and other social and economic injustice and recommends that—

- (a) adequate job opportunities for them be created with regulated working conditions;
- (b) a reasonable minimum wage rate to meet their daily necessities be fixed and effectively implemented;
- (c) supply of food and essential commodities at subsidised rates be guaranteed to them; and
- (d) effective and genuine land reforms throughout the country be made without any further delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As per Direction 9A Shri Gadadhar Saha's Resolution regarding agricultural labour which he has moved now will automatically be carried to the next day.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 5, 1974/Sravana 14, 1896 (Saka).