

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

— —
Friday, November 23, 1973/
Agrahayana 2, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बन्दरों का निर्यात

* 184. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वार्णिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे की :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72
और 1972-73 में कितने बन्दरों का निर्यात
किया गया ;

(ख) इन वर्षों में इससे कितनी विदेशी
मुश अजित की गई है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 में अनुमानतः
कितने बंदरों का निर्यात किया जायेगा ;
और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने का
अनुमान है ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The number and value
of monkeys exported during last three
years are given below:—

1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
No.	Value (Rs. lakhs) 1	No.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	No.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
36408	26.41	53170	37.96	34724	35.23

(c) The exports to be allowed
during 1973-74 would not exceed
30,000 monkeys. On the basis of the
prevailing unit value, the utilization
of the entire ceiling may fetch about
Rs. 30 lakhs in foreign exchange.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया
है कि 30 हजार बन्दरों को बाहर भेजा
जाता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय
कितने बन्दर आप और भेजना चाहते हैं और
किन-किन जातियों के बन्दर भेजना चाहते हैं ?
इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता
हूँ कि यह बन्दर किन-किन देशों में भेजे जाते
हैं और क्या जब इन्हें भेजा जाता है तो रास्ते
में काफी शारिरिक कष्ट होता है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
This monkey business is very restrict-
ed. The species is called technically
the Rhesus species. We also send
some langurs. The countries to which
we mainly export them are the UK
and the USSR. Earlier, we had ex-
ported much more, but in 1973-74 we
are exporting only 30,000 monkeys.
Last year, we exported nearly 49,900.
So, we are now exporting less. By
exporting in 1972-73 we earned about
Rs. 35,23,000, and in 1971-72 by ex-
porting, we had earned Rs. 37,96,000

श्री हुकमचन्द कश्यप : महोदय, बन्दर के बारे में इतिहास में, रामायण में काफी अच्छा उल्लेख है। क्या सरकार बन्दरों की भोजना बिल्कुल बन्द करने का इरादा रखती है? इन बन्दरों का वहाँ जो उपयोग किया जाता है उसमें क्या उनकी हड्डी, मांस और खून का उपयोग करके दवाई बनाने का प्रयोग किया जाता है जिससे भारत की जनता की जो भावनाएँ हैं उनको काफी ठेस लगती है इसलिए क्या इस देश की जनता की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखत हुए, आने वाले भविष्य में बन्दरों का निर्यात न किया जाये उसके लिए सरकार कोई प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहती है?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I share the feeling of the hon. Member about monkeys, and for that reason, about any animal. But there are two sentiments working here. One is sympathy for the animals and the other is sympathy for ailing mankind. It is for medical purpose that we send them out, but we take every possible care to see that there is no cruelty or hardship to the animals. Therefore, we have stipulated that when they are exported, special cages are prepared and they are flown in the air and not in any other sort of console.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: May I know whether it is a fact or not that the area represented by the hon. Member who has put this question is full of mischievous monkey which are a great source of nuisance and annoyance to the people?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I do not know how to answer the question.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWARD: I am sure the House would join me in expressing my gratitude to the monkey population of this country for earning so much foreign exchange. At the same time, I would

ask the hon. Minister whether in this connection of export, his Ministry has taken the expert advice of the Indian Board for wild Life and the Indian National Appeal for World Wild Life Fund whether or not we are depleting and reducing their numbers for ever, and if so, has there been any scientific attempt to see that this population earning valuable foreign exchange is not made totally extinct.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This decision to export has been taken in consultation with Ministries like Agriculture, particularly Health. Secondly, we have also taken care to see that the monkey population is not extinct. In fact, figures indicate that the number of monkeys now being exported is much less than what it was before. For example, in 1957-58, we exported 2 lakhs. In 1962-63, it was 79,900 and now it is only 34,700.

MR. SPEAKER: They are all males or?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Mixed.

MR. SPEAKER: To keep the population going, you must certainly keep some females.

Measures to Liquidate PL. 480 Funds

+

*185. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the measures adopted by Government for liquidating PL. 480 Rupee balances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Discussions are in progress between the Government of India and the Government of United States for arriving at a settlement on the disposition of U.S. rupee funds.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: What are the proposals mooted in this regard by the US Government and what are our reactions thereto?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The entire matter is under negotiation. Unless they reach some reasonable stage where one can give information, it will not be in the interest of negotiations themselves to give any details at this stage.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: In view of the statement the hon. Minister recently made that the rupee balances of the US here are having an inflationary impact on our economy, has this aspect of these balances been marked recently, and considering this, do Government propose to freeze these balances pending a settlement in this regard?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Some of these balances do have some inflationary effect, but these balances are there for decades now. Our desire and effort is to settle this question in agreement with the US Government. There is no proposal to freeze the balances.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It has been stated in this House many times that this particular fund running to the tune of Rs. 4,000—5,000 crores is being used for political purposes to pollute political parties, to help the reactionary forces in the country, wage war against Government's progressive policies. It has been proved that this fund was used during the elections. What is the total of the fund at their disposal now, have we any control over its operation directly, do we know how it is operated, and have any instructions been issued? We were assured that they would not use this fund unless they tell us the purpose for which it is used.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I think we have discussed this

question many times on the floor of the House, and we have given detailed information about the size of this and the conditions under which it is working. But at the present moment. I would request hon. Members—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the total amount?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given you the information. But I am prepared to give the information even now if you want.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been stated in the House a number of times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But by this time, it would have increased.

AN HON. MEMBER: The interest grows.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The interest also goes up. It is true. That is why we have to find out how we can dispose of this question completely.

I would say that the total rupee deposits for PL 480 imports from 1956 till 30th June, 1973 was Rs. 2,243.08 crores. Interest and principal accrued to the US from PL 480 rupee loans, during the same period, is Rs. 355.24 crores. The total PL 480 rupee accruals to the US—both these items combined together—comes to Rs. 2,598.32 crores.

Of course, there is expenditure from this. Out of this, loans to the Government of India stand at Rs. 1,423.05 crores; grants to the Government of India, about Rs. 388.64 crores; Cooley loans to Indo-US enterprises, Rs. 141.73 crores; for the US uses, it is about Rs. 644.90 crores. This is the break-up of the accruals of Rs. 2,500 crores odd.

Then about the non-PL 480 rupee funds which have accrued to the US cumulatively since 1956: on account of

development assistance, it is Rs. 31.53 crores; repayments and interest payments on non-PL 480 development assistance loans, Rs. 371.94 crores; interest paid by the Government of India on special securities and miscellaneous is Rs. 148.28 crores. The total unused non-PL 480 funds available with the US is Rs. 520.22 crores. So, the total US holdings in India as on 30th June, 1973 in the accounts of the banks, and the Reserve Bank, at the present moment, are about Rs. 711.91 crores, besides whatever we own both in the form of loans and interest that we pay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Second part of my question has not been answered. That is, whether we have control as to how they operate these funds, because my information is that they are using them for political purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: He will reply to it. You have already mentioned that question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We have some control on the use of these funds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: "Some control" means what? My information is that they have used it for political purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He has already made number of statements in this House on this matter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: For their use of the embassy. Naturally, when they take it for the use of their embassy, it is expected that they are using it for legitimate purposes of the embassy. I have no reason to disbelieve it. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. It is not a question for debate. He has given the reply, but the hon. Member is asking so many things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My information is that it is used for political purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

डॉ० कौन्सिल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बता-
येंगे कि इस प्रश्न का हल ढूँढने में कितना
समय लगगा, और अगर देरी लग रही है तो
किन कारणों से देरी लग रही है? मोटे मोटे
कारण क्या है?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : सवाल तो यह
है कि अभी तो यह काम शुरू हुआ है जुलाई
महीने के बाद मैं नहीं मानता कि कुछ देरी
लग रही है। लेकिन वक्त कितना लगेगा
यह कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन मैं मानता
हूँ कि ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लगेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
जी, ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय
इस प्रश्न पर सदन को विश्वास में लेने के
लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं उनकी कठिनाई समझ
सकता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
यह सब है कि इस संबंध में जब बातचीत
हुई तो नई दिल्ली स्थित अमरीकी राजदूत
से बातचीत संतो रजनक हुई और एक समझौता
भी हो गया। लेकिन वाणिज्य में उस समझौते
को स्वीकार करने में कठिनाई पैदा हुई?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : ऐसी कोई
बात नहीं हुई साहब या; चली है लेकिन कुछ
व्याजों की वजह से नहीं हुआ है लेकिन
होने के रास्ते पर है ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I
fully understand and respect the
point made by the hon. Minister that
negotiations were going on and there-
fore he would not like to give details.
May I know, however, whether the

negotiations that are being carried on just now will once and for all settle the whole matter and cover the entire amount of PL 480 funds in the country? Or do Government propose to have a series of agreements over a period of time?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
After a firm agreement has been reached, I will be able to answer the details. It is difficult to go into details of it just now.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Is the Government considering making similar moves for liquidating debts with the other countries and have they initiated any moves in that direction and if so what has been the response?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
No other moves are afoot.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
I quite appreciate that the hon. Minister does not want to disclose the nature of the negotiations. There is no proposal to impose a freeze unilaterally by our country during the negotiations. Are the Government thinking of arriving at a consensus that these funds should not be operated until the negotiations are over? Have they suggested that there may be stoppage of earning of interest for the time being because the interest comes to Rs. 5 crores.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Negotiation started only a few weeks ago and I hope a decision one way or the other would be reached in a few weeks time. There is no question of creating one more complication. It is neither in the interest of negotiations nor in the interest of the country.

रूस तथा अन्य साम्यवादी देशों के साथ
आयात एवं निर्यात व्यापार

* 187. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या
वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से प्रति वर्ष रूस
व अन्य साम्यवादी देशों के साथ कितने
रुपये का निर्यात और आयात व्यापार
हुआ ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में भारत
ने इन देशों को कितने मूल्य के कच्चे माल
का निर्यात किया ?

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

STATEMENT

(a) India's exports to Russia and other Communist countries.

(In Rs. crores)

Countries	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
USSR	210	209	305
Other Communist countries	152	135	165
TOTAL	362	344	470

India's imports from Russia and other Communist countries.

Countries	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
USSR	106	87	106
Other Communist countries	122	122	112
TOTAL	228	209	218

(b) India's export of Raw materials to Communist countries.

(In Rs. crores)

1970-71	1971-72
103	111

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : 1971-72 की तुलना में इन निर्यातों को देखने में पता चलता है कि हमारा आयात इस वर्ष नी करोंड़ वा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बने के कारण क्या हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have bought many new items and also the unit value realisation of the item has gone up.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि नई वस्तुओं की वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि विशेषकर हमारे देश के लिए यह हानिकारक कदम है और क्या आत्मनिर्भर तथा स्वावलम्बी देश को बनाने के रास्ते में यह बाधक कदम नहीं है। क्या आप पुनर्विचार करेंगे कि कम से कम वहां से आयात हो ? इन हेतु आपके क्या कोई योजना विचारगम्रीन है और भविष्य में आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: To be self-reliant we have to build up

industrial infrastructure and also the superstructure and the medium structure. At this stage to do that we have to import certain things so that we can build up a structure on the basis of which we can be self-reliant.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Is the Government aware of the fact that when a contract was entered into with Soviet Russia for the export of groundnuts from India, the port and dock workers Federation decided to boycott the export through ships and the representatives of Soviet Russia at that time announced that due to difficulties of groundnut production in India, even if they could send groundnuts at a latter date when they had a better crop, they would be willing to send the necessary quantity of edible oils back to the country. What has been done?

MR. SPEAKER: It was a general question; you are asking a specific question, about some individual article.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Individual is part and parcel of the collective.

MR. SPEAKER: We are all part and parcel of this House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think he is willing to give an answer.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a fact that because of our difficult groundnut position at one stage, we could not export more than what was absolutely minimum. At that stage, there was a gesture from the Soviet Union not to insist on further. That is true.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about their offer to send the necessary quantity of edible oils?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About that aspect of the problem, I am not quite aware.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I say that specific questions should be put. You cannot answer these questions off hand.

Shri Indrajit Gupta. Welcome back from Cuba.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the figures supplied by the minister include figures pertaining to our trade with Cuba and if so, what is the value of our exports to and imports from Cuba?

MR. SPEAKER: You can add "via Russia" and put the question, because this question is about Russia.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The question relates to other communist countries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has come from Cuba. The minister should be careful.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: These figures pertain to Russia and other East European countries. Cuba is not geographically included in that

area. This figure does not include our trade with Cuba. I can give the figures about our trade with Cuba provided I am asked separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I was also under the impression that it is round about Russia, but they are spread over everywhere. In future you must be very cautious. The Minister can lay on the Table later the figures of our trade with Cuba.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the statement it is clear that our export has gone up to Rs. 470 crores and our import is only Rs. 280 crores. Is this difference due to our refusal to accept certain items offered by them or is it due to the refusal from the other side to give what we want?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Our trade with the East European countries is enormous, as the figure indicates and our biggest trading partner is USSR. It is true that the trade gap between our import and export is significant. It is due to the fact that because of some technological and industrial development in our country, we are not now importing some of the items we used to import before. This is a problem we are looking into. We are diversifying our trade and we hope that this balance will be more or less even in the coming years. We are planning accordingly.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is it a fact that our exports to Soviet Russia comprise mostly of raw materials and imports from that country comprise mostly finished products?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is not a fact. The raw materials component in our total exports is only 28 per cent. The rest are manufactures and finished goods.

Amount of Deposit in Private Banks

+

*190. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI DINESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the 15 private banks in our country now which are having the highest amount of deposits with them and what is the total amount of deposits with each of these banks in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the amount of deposits with each of the foreign owned banks in India during the same period;

(c) the total amount of profits made by each of these banks mentioned in part (a) of this question each year, during this period; and

(d) the profit made by the foreign owned banks during this period, year-wise, and the total amount repatriated by them in several Accounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5782/73.]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The statement indicates the fast growth of both privately-owned and foreign-owned banks in our country. Considering the difficult economic situation we are facing, may I know whether the Government would nationalise all these private banks or at least follow the old criteria of nationalising banks which have deposits above Rs. 50 crores? In that case, there are already four banks which have reached that stage and the fifth is very near that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
At present there are no such proposals.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, he did not answer my question. I did not ask whether the Government have a proposal. I asked them the reasons which are preventing them from nationalising these banks, in case they are not nationalising them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Because Government have not decided to do that. That is the only reason.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I take strong exception to this answer.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. He can ask the second question. He cannot force the Minister to take a particular action.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The hon. Speaker has every right to guide me. In the same way, let him guide the Minister also.

MR. SPEAKER: I think on this question he needs more of a guidance. Let him put the second question in some other better shape so that he will get the information he wants.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am unhappy with the way things are happening. Now I come to my second question. I could understand that Government may have some reservation with regard to Indian monopolies; it may be that they want to help them. But, coming to the foreign monopoly banks, in their case also we find that the rate of growth is quite fast. Not only that, they are taking money out of the country in several ways, which is a big drain on our economy. Considering this fact, may I know whether anything is standing in the way of Government nationalising these foreign-owned banks? I am not asking whether there is any proposal but why Government is not doing it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It was a conscious decision taken by the Government not to take over the branches of the foreign banks which

are functioning in this country. It will not be nationalisation of those banks, because they are functioning outside this country in a major way. It would only mean closing down the Indian branches of those banks. We have to remember many of our banks are having their branches outside India. We will also have to consider that we have to continue certain international trade and foreign exchange relations with other countries. Therefore, we have taken a very conscious decision not to touch these branches of foreign banks. I think, I have given a complete answer.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It is not at all satisfactory.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The question that I had asked was a little wider than what is contained in this. I am sorry, I got clubbed with Mr. Chandrappan, without meaning any offence to him.

I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the profits of 38 Indian Banks, including the nationalised Banks, have declined by 20 per cent from the year 1971 to 1972, that is, in 1971, their profits were Rs. 15.2 crores and, in 1972, their profits were Rs. 12.9 crores while in the same period, the net profits of 11 foreign Banks increased by 38 per cent and, if so, the reasons thereof.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The statistics are given: They indicate the conclusion to which the hon. Member has come.

The obvious reasons, as I see them, are that the major part of banking is done by the public sector Banks. The public sector Banks, in the initial years, have to open many new branches in the rural areas and they have also to undertake a substantial programme of giving credit facilities, etc., to priority sectors. This, certainly, affects the rate of profitability. The foreign Banks are concentrating in the urban areas, as they are there where they were formerly. Their per-ac-

count credit, their deposit realisation, in those areas is a little more. As they are having large proportion of foreign business, I think, the rate of profit, as far as those Banks are concerned, is somewhat satisfactory, more than satisfactory. These are some of the reasons as I see them.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If I understand aright, the reasons given by the Finance Minister are, firstly, that there is a greater participation by the nationalised Banks in the rural areas where the profitability is less and, secondly, that there is greater profitability in the case of foreign Banks as they are having a large proportion of business with foreign companies.

Would it be possible for the Finance Minister to lay on the Table of the House the break-up of these figures so that we are able to know what is the amount that is being diverted to rural areas, why there is less profitability in that and why there is extra profitability in dealing with foreign companies. The rate at which the Banks give money is the same, whether they give to foreign companies or to Indian companies. How does this difference come in?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As I said, a large number of branches have been opened outside the Banks and the overall expenditure on branches is substantially more than the expenditure on Bank functioning in a city where their headquarters are.

As far as giving the information that he asked, I do not want to hesitate about it. But I would like to make one suggestion. In the course of last year or so, we have given all the information about the expansion of branches in the rural areas, the number of accounts that have been opened in the rural areas, the amount that is given by way of credit to priority sectors, etc. As far as foreign Banks are concerned, I do not think we have given more detailed information. I will try to give him information about that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Question List today, the clubbing of Mr. Dinesh Singh's name with Mr. Chandrapan shows his hobnobbing with the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of them are good persons.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के द्वारा शहरी और देहली क्षेत्रों में जो ऋण दिये गये हैं, उन का अनुपात क्या है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think, I have given this information. I have not got exact information at the present moment with me here. I have given many times that information.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The statement shows that the deposits in the private Banks and in the foreign Banks are to the tune of about Rs. 300 crores and, including deposits in the public sector Banks, it may be much more. Under the Income-tax Act, as at present, only Rs. 3000 interests, dividend, etc. received by persons on deposits in the Banks is exempted. To encourage investment and deposits, to raise resources for the Fifth Plan, would the Government consider the desirability of increasing the exemption limit from Rs. 3,000?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the table which is given here pertaining to part (d) of the question, i.e., remittances of profits by 11 foreign banks, you will see that the amounts shown here as remittances of profits are equal to, or in some cases even more than, the net profits which have been earned. For example, National and

Grindlays Bank, 1970, the figure of net profit is Rs. 0.91 crores and the amount remitted is Rs. 1.53 crores. There are other cases also. But I do not want to take much time of the House. I want to know from him, although he has tried to explain why the Government has decided not to nationalise these banks, what prevents them from at least putting some ceiling on the remittances of profits. We find here that not only the entire profits are being remitted but, in some cases, amounts bigger than the net profits are being remitted. May I know what exactly is the Government view on this, what instructions are given to the Reserve Bank? Why should there not be at least some ceiling on the proportion of profits which is being remitted?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have also seen that figure, and I expected that some question would come from some of the members. The figure to which he has made a reference pertains to 1970...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are other cases also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am trying to explain. Most of the time, these remittances are made on account of profits and then they are adjusted next year both ways. But recently the Reserve Bank has issued some instructions. Instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank in September 1973 that, beginning from 1974, foreign banks operating in India should be allowed to make 'on account' remittances only once in a year, after the end of the first half year, i.e., 30th June, and that before allowing such remittances it should be ensured that the amount to be remitted 'on account' basis is not disproportionate as compared to the half-yearly average of profits remitted during the previous three years. The instructions further enjoin that the balance amount of profits for the years may be allowed to be remitted only after finalisation of the bank's accounts and submission

of the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account statements prepared in terms of section 29 of the Banking Regulations Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The instructions are that the remittances should not be disproportionate to the profits. That means, the entire profit can be remitted. May I know whether the entire profit, as disclosed by the banks, can be remitted one hundred per cent? Or, is there any move to restrict this to any degree whatsoever?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At the present moment there is no such move. It depends on what the other countries do. Our branches are also working in other countries. That has also to be kept in mind.

Amount of Foreign Exchange and Machinery allowed to be brought in India by non-resident Indians

*193. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of relaxing the

ceiling on the amount of foreign exchange and the value of machinery that non-resident Indians could bring for establishing industries in India;

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

(c) the number of such people who have applied for setting up industries, the names of the fields and the total investment by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). There are no restrictions on the amount of foreign exchange that may be brought into the country by a person returning from abroad. As regards imports, with a view to induce technically qualified persons to return to India, certain special facilities are being given. An extract from the Import Trade Control Policy—(1973-74) as amended by Public Notice No. 182-ITC(PN)/73 dated the 31st October, 1973, which describes the special facilities, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5783/73.*]

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Total number of applications received for the import of machinery under the liberalised scheme for Indian Nationals returning from/residing abroad	250
2. Total number of licences issued and the C.I.F. value	113 Rs. 3,46,60,437/-
3. Names of fields in respect of which above licences have been issued.	Crimping Machines, Knitting and Raschel machinery, Printing machinery, Electronic Equipments, Automobile Equipments and certain other miscellaneous industries.

N.B.—Data shown above have been collected with reference to the import applications received by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports upto the 17th November, 1973.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: According to the statement, applications to set up industrial units in the small scale sector only are entertained. I would like to know the

reasons why applications only for small scale units are entertained.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is because the amount allowed is

only Rs. 5 lakhs as a result of which it can be operated only in the small scale sector. Now, we have extended the facilities to Rs. 25 lakhs. Possibly, in future it may be extended to a little major industries also.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: How many of these licences granted are for setting up units in the backward regions. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to induce them to go to the backward regions to set up small scale units.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Generally facilities are given for the entrepreneurs to go to the backward areas by giving them financial incentives and tax incentives also. It is expected that if these people can go there, they are certainly welcome.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी विगत दस बारह वर्षों में जो भारतीय लोग इंग्लैंड, अमेरिका, कनाडा और ऑस्ट्रेलिया आदि देशों में बसे हैं उनकी आमदनी में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इजाफा हुआ है लेकिन उन के द्वारा पहले जो विदेशी मुद्रा भारत में भेजी जाती थी उस में उस अनुपात में वृद्धि होने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन पहले जो मिलता था वह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के जरिए यह विदेशी मुद्रा बेची जाती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस विदेशी मुद्रा को इस देश में लाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाएंगे जिस से इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कुछ फायदा हो ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इरादा तो यही है और इसीलिए तो हम ने कहा कि यह पाच लाख की जो सीमा थी उस सीमा को बढ़ा कर 25 लाख किया है वह भी एक रास्ता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल यह था कि आज ब्लैक मार्केट में जैसे बाँड है, डालर है, उस के दाम ज्यादा होने में उस की ब्लैक मार्केट चल रही है तो इन लोगों को आप कोई सहुलियत देंगे ? जो एक्स्ट्रा रेट है उस में कुछ अधिक देंगे जिससे रमलिंग बगैरह बन्द हो ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is very difficult to accept that. The Rules do not allow it.

श्री मधु लिमये : वजन में देशों ने किया है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : हमने तो अभी तक नहीं माना । ।

Raising of Income-tax Exemption Limits

*194. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the sharp decline in the purchasing power of the Rupee, Government have lately considered the question of raising the Income-tax exemption limit; and

(b) if so, the decline in the purchasing power of the rupee since Independence and since the exemption limit was fixed at Rs. 4,000 and also since it was raised to Rs. 5,000 per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Suggestions for raising the exemption limit for income-tax have been considered on more than one occasion in recent

years, but have not been found acceptable.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Part (b) of my question has not been replied to. Before I put my supplementary, I would like to have the answer to part (b).

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Part (b) of the question has been linked up with part (a) because the Government has not accepted the suggestion. But if the hon. Member wants the figures, that I can give.

The purchasing power of the Indian rupee is usually measured in terms of the reciprocal to the indices of the consumer price of the working classes. Formerly, the working class index was 1949-100. Now, it has been correlated to 1960-100. On the basis of this, the All India Working Class consumer price index is: in 1965-66 the purchasing power of the Indian rupee was 59.17 and in September 1973, it is 33.22.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Does the Government see no rationale or no justification for periodic revision? I don't mean revision every year, but, with the increase in the price index, even on the basis of Government's own figures, the price index has gone up by 20 per cent during last year alone. This is really a plea for the people who earn as little as Rs. 450 a year who are liable to pay the income-tax. Does the Government not think that there is some justification at least in respect of those lower income people?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This question has been gone into by various committees and this has been a matter for consideration of the Government from time to time. Even the last Committee, that is, the Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee, known as Wanchoo Committee, went into this question and they have not recommended the reduction of the exemption limit.

The 1965-66 exemption limit was Rs. 3,000. In the Finance Act of 1970, with effect from the assessment year 1970-71 the exemption limit is raised to Rs. 5,000 and with the exemptions that are given on this, the effective limit comes to about Rs. 6,000.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: My question was a simple one. With the rise in the price index does the Government not think that it is justified to have a periodic revision at least? Even a person getting as little as Rs. 450 a month is liable to all the regulations and therefore I ask, is the Government not thinking it justified to lower that limit?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: When I gave that figure that in 1965-66 the exemption limit was Rs. 3,000.

MR. SPEAKER: I think his question is a simple one. Is the Government thinking of setting up some principle by which periodic revision could be gone into? That is the simple question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is no proposal at the moment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In view of the fact that the prices are not coming down and are rising everyday, despite the Government's assurance, is the Government going to raise the exemption limit of Class III and Class IV employees of the Central Government and the State employees to Rs. 10,000 if they cannot pay them more salary?

MR. SPEAKER: But you are expecting them to get that much of income.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They refuse to give good salary. Let them raise the exemption limit.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There is no proposal.

Price of Indian Jute Goods in International Markets

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

(a) whether there has been a rise in the prices of all commodities and products traded in international markets of the order of 7 to 10 per cent per annum;

(b) whether our jute goods are also fetching this higher price in international markets;

(c) whether by having recourse to under-invoicing, the bulk of this increase in foreign exchange earnings is pocketed by the exporters and kept abroad; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to check the diversion of our foreign exchange earnings?

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

(a). No, Sir.

(b) In recent months there has been a marginal increase in the price of jute goods.

(c) and (d). In order to check under-invoicing of exports, powers already available have also been enhanced under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीका, इंग्लैंड आदि देशों में हमारे दूतावास हैं और उन दूतावासों में हमारे कामशियल अटैचीज वगैरह भी होते हैं तो यह जो माजिनल इंक्रीज की बात को उन्होंने स्वीकारा है क्या उसके आंकड़े दूतावासों में आय हैं या जो निर्यात करने वाले हैं उनके आंकड़े ये आंकड़े हैं? अगर माजिनल इंक्रीज हुई है तो उसका न्योरा क्या है?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I cannot give all the details just now. But I can tell him that there have been fluctuations of the market from time to time. Before the oil crisis there was one type of figures.

In E.E.C., it is one type of figure but, in America, that is another type. So, there is only a marginal increase. I say that the figures being very fluctuating and being different. I can't give specific figures. If he is interested in some other figures, I can pass them on to him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने पूछा था यह आंकड़े आपने दूतावासों में लिए हैं या

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether the figures are collected from your own source or from foreign source.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The figures collected are from our own sources—from our own embassies.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने जो निर्यात शुल्क कम किया या समाप्त किया तो इन आया में किया था कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दामों पर जूट की खरीद जूट के मिन मानिक करने और साथ साथ दामों को भी ऐसी हालत में रखेंगे जिससे निर्यात बढ़ेगा। क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उनकी दोनों अपेक्षाएँ पूरी नहीं हो पाई हैं। न निर्धारित दामों पर जूट खरीदा गया और न ही दामों को स्थिर रखकर निर्यात बढ़ाने का काम हुआ है, जूट गुड्स के दाम भारत में बहुत ऊँचे उठे हैं 20 प्रतिशत तक, तो उनका निर्यात पर क्या असर पड़ेगा?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, we had given the relief not to the extent they had asked for. But, we had given relief partially and that has been justified by the return. But, one important development took place. Meanwhile, because of the severe power cut, the production was affected to the extent of 20 per cent. And because of the lower production, the figure we had passed on is not reflected proportionately in our export earnings. The hon. Member is perfectly correct in stating that the industries have not behaved in a manner we expected of them.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that with the tremendous increase of petroleum products' production, prices have gone up very considerably and in view of that, there is also a greater demand for the jute and jute goods in other countries? As such, prices have also gone up very considerably for these goods. I want to know from which source the hon. Minister has got that information. Has he got it from our Embassies or from others?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have got the information.

SHRI B. K. DESCHOWDHURY: Has the price not gone up to the extent of 50 per cent?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It has not gone up to the extent of 50 per cent but the price has gone up. That is a recent phenomenon. I can only say this that till now our jute goods were unfavourable. Now it is only marginally favourable. There are different types of figures that I have. If the hon. Member is interested, I can quote some.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, you are trying to make up the lost quota due to your visit to Cuba and absence due to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the Minister referred to certain provisions in the amended Foreign Exchange Regulations Act which, he hopes, will curb this underinvoicing to some extent. May I know from him, whether it is not a fact that despite the new provisions in this Act, there is no provision yet either under that Act or otherwise whereby the actual invoices—copies of invoices—and the Bills of Lading which are involved in each of the transactions are at least deposited by the exporters with the Reserve Bank or with any other authority. If that is so, what effective check can they hope to have on this malady of underinvoicing which is likely to increase the prices of manufactured goods? Already the prices of manufactured goods have gone up.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In this connection, perhaps, the hon. Member would be interested to look into clause 18 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 which provides for this contingency. This clause deals with payments for export goods expressly providing that the Central Government may impose a restriction that an exporter shall not, without the permission of the Reserve Bank, allow the sale of goods exported on a consignment basis for a value less than the one declared by him at the time of exports.

Secondly, provisions have also been made in this *inter alia* to prohibit exports on consignment basis of such commodities as may be necessary to ensure that the export proceeds are realised in proper time or without delay and for the purpose to require exporters to have the sale contracts registered with appropriate authorities which may be specified.

Also, some procedures already accepted as per the recommendations of the Kaul Committee regarding this matter have also resulted in some positive features which have stopped these things to a significant extent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inquiry into Income-tax and Wealth-tax lapses of Monopoly Houses

*181. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Monopoly Houses whose Income-tax and Wealth tax lapses are being inquired into by a Special Cell in the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) the time by which the inquiries are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Special Cell in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) has been asked to study the techniques of the tax evasion/tax avoidance practised by the big Industrial houses. At present the Special Cell has taken up detailed investigation of Birla Group and Bajoria-Jalan group.

(b) This does not arise. The Special Cell has all-India jurisdiction and would be in a position to assist the Income-tax officers concerned with the assessment of cases in these groups by making necessary enquiries. Assessments would be completed by the Income-tax Officers in accordance with the law.

Visit of a Delegation to USA and Canada for Import of Newsprint

*182. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delegation visited Canada and the United States to secure maximum quantity of newsprint in the background of acute shortage at home; and

(b) the reasons why the country is getting only a fraction of the contracted quantity of the newsprint?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The supplies of newsprint have been somewhat short of the contracted quantities on account of strike in paper mills and Rail roads in Canada, difficulties in securing shipping space from Scandinavia and lower production in Bangladesh.

Import of Indian Raw Materials by GDR

*183. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic have shown an interest in importing more Indian raw materials;

(b) if so, the names and quantum thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). A GDR delegation had visited India in October, 1973 and expressed the view that expansion of trade in traditional commodities should be an important element of the strategy to expand trade between the two countries. Among the traditional commodities it had expressed an interest in increasing imports from India were items like oilcakes, crushed bones, semi-finished hides and skins, spices, coffee, mica, etc. It was indicated to the GDR delegation that the scope for expansion of exports in these commodities was limited. It was agreed that both India and GDR would make efforts to expand and diversify trade between the two countries and will meet the import needs of both the countries.

Amount of Compensation given to Victims of Boeing Air crash on 31st May, 1973 near Delhi

*186. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI MOHANRAJ KALIN-
GARAYAR:

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

(a) the total amount of compensation given to the victims of Boeing air crash on 31st May, 1973 near Delhi; and

(b) the amount of compensation given to each victim?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5784/73].

Steps to deal with Inflation in Fifth Plan

*188. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministries of Finance and Planning have finalised the steps to be taken to control the inflationary trends during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps that will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Control of inflation will constitute a principal element of the growth strategy of the Fifth Plan. The outline of this strategy will be

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spelled out in the Draft Outline of the Fifth Plan which is now being finalised.

Jute Corporation of India reported to be Serving Industry and not Growers

*189. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in "The Economic Times" dated 19th October, 1973 under the caption "JCI serving industry—not growers"; and

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

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

(b). Government do not agree with the views expressed in the report in the *Economic Times*.

Flying Clubs facing closure

*191. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Flying Clubs which impart training to the prospective pilots are facing closure in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The recent increase in the cost of aviation fuel has imposed an additional financial burden on the clubs, and they have represented that unless Government comes to their aid, they may have to close down their operations. The matter is being examined.

Recommendations of Sixth Finance Commission

*192. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI
SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Finance Commission has submitted its Report to Government;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to Article 281 of the Constitution every recommendation made by the Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon is to be laid before each House of the Parliament.

The 'Action Taken Report' on the recommendations, which are under consideration, will be presented to each House of the Parliament soon.

Increase in the Export of Cloth to US during the Current Year

*196. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cloth to US has increased during the current year;

(b) the names of other countries to which India is exporting cloth; and

(c) the progress made in this regard and since when India had started the export of cloth to foreign countries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Other importing countries of Indian cotton textiles include U.K., USSR, Member countries of European Economic Community, Nordic Countries, Canada, Poland, Australia, Sudan, Singapore, Afghanistan, PG Ports, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand. India has been traditionally exporting cotton textiles to these countries for the past several decades. In 1973, Japan and Hong Kong have also emerged as importers of Indian cotton textiles. During the period January-October, 1973, exports of cotton textiles are estimated at Rs. 155.15.9 lakhs as against Rs. 150.1 crores during the whole of 1972 and Rs. 109.3 crores during 1971.

Financial Assistance by I.D.B.I. to Industrial units in Punjab

*197. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial assistance provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the Industrial Units in Punjab is meagre;

(b) whether the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have received substantial assistance from this Bank; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India has upto the end of August, 1973 sanctioned total assistance of Rs. 7.90 crores to various industrial units located in Punjab State. For the same period, the assistance sanctioned to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh were Rs. 205.49 crores, Rs. 94.37 crores, Rs. 102.55 crores, Rs.

83.04 crores and Rs. 32.46 crores, respectively.

The Development Bank gives direct assistance to relatively large sized projects and endeavours to ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. The applications are examined from the suitability of location in all cases after being satisfied with the techno-economic viability of the project, but the actual location of the project is decided upon by the entrepreneur himself. Other things being equal, the Development Bank tries to ensure that, to the extent feasible, its pattern of direct and indirect assistance is as widely dispersed as possible amongst all States.

Bank Credit for Food Trade

*198. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been asked not to give credit for food trade;

(b) if so, how much amount the Banks had already given as credit for food trade since the take over of the wholesale trade of wheat; and

(c) how much credit the nationalised banks had given for food trade in 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The grant of credit for foodgrains trade by commercial banks is subject to rigorous selective control measures administered by the Reserve Bank. The three main elements relating to the framework of these controls are:

(i) maximum limits for level of advances; (ii) minimum rate of interest; and (iii) minimum margin.

Maximum level of credit:

Advances against paddy/rice and other foodgrains (excluding wheat in

respect of which there is prohibition) are subject to partywise ceiling based on the peak level borrowing in the preceding three years, 1972-73, 1971-72 and 1970-71, the year to be reckoned from November to October.

Minimum rate of interest:

With effect from November 17, 1973, the minimum rate of interest in respect of permissible advances is fixed at 13 per cent as against 12 per cent earlier.

Minimum margin:

For the purpose of fixation of minimum margins, a distinction is made between (i) traders and (ii) processing units such as rice mills, dal mills, etc. The minimum margin fixed for traders is 60 per cent. In other words the traders can borrow only upto 40 per cent of the value of the stocks pledged or hypothecated by them to the banks.

In regard to wheat consequent upon the take over of wholesale trade in that commodity by Government, no bank advances can be given to wholesalers; but advances can be granted to retailers and other authorised dealers (including roller flour mills), subject to the restrictions imposed by State Governments on stocks held by them. Immediately after the announcement of the take over of wholesale trade in wheat, Reserve Bank had asked scheduled commercial banks in May 1973 to ensure that no loans against security of wheat were outstanding in favour of the wholesale traders or retail traders other than those who have licences from the concerned State Government to hold stocks as retailers wherever such licences are prescribed.

Following the take over of wholesale trade of paddy and rice in Assam, the Reserve Bank has prohibited advances to traders against paddy and rice in the State of Assam, except to dealers authorised by the State Government to deal in paddy and rice.

Commercial banks have been instructed by Reserve Bank to ensure that the credit controls are properly and effectively enforced and to keep a close watch on all permissible advances against foodgrains and other essential commodities, particularly those in excess of Rs. 20,000 to ensure that bank credit does not enable the parties to hold excessive stocks. The banks have been asked to keep strict vigilance over the utilisation of credit by the parties and advised that they should not hesitate to curtail or recall advances against foodgrains in individual cases, if the conduct of the borrower warrants such a measure.

(b) and (c). The available information in regard to bank advances against foodgrains, excluding those relating to advances to food procurement agencies, is set out below:

Outstanding bank advances of scheduled commercial banks (including nationalised banks) against foodgrains.

(excluding food procurement advances)

Outstanding as on	(in Rs. crores)
11th June, 1971	86.30
29th June, 1972	98.00
29th June, 1973	42.07

Figures are provisional

The figures indicated above refer to advances given not merely to wholesale and retail traders as such but also to farmers, rice mills, dal mills and other processing units and industrial users.

‘विग इण्डिया’ को हुई हानि

* 199. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में विक्री कम होने के कारण ‘विग इंडिया’

को लगभग 1.5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है और इस बारे में क्या उपचारत्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी हाँ, राज्य व्यापार निगम की विग इंडिया को 1968-69 से 1972-73 तक विगत पांच वर्षों में 173.45 लाख रु० की हानि हुई है ।

(ख) विग इंडिया को, 1965 में इसके स्थापित होने के बाद पहले दो वर्षों 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में लाभ हुए थे लेकिन 1968-69 में मॉखिल्ट उत्पादों से कड़ी प्रतियोगिता और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप मानव केशों से बनी वस्तुओं की मांग में भारी राबट की वजह से उसे हानि होती रही है । इस फैक्टरी को एक जीवनक्षम एकक बनाने के उद्देश्य से उत्पादन को विविधरूपी बनाने के एक कदम उठाए है । बरोनिया तथा काउ वाय, अपस भी अब फैक्टरी में तैयार किए जा रहे हैं और फैक्टरी में एक चमड़ा विकास एकक स्थापित करने की प्रस्थापना पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है । इन उपायों के परिणाम स्वरूप फैक्टरी को हो रही हानि वर्ष प्रति वर्ष कम होती जा रही है ।

Disparity in Pay Scales of Translators

* 200. SHRI M. C. DAGA:

DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in the existing pay scales of the Senior Translators in the Ministry of Finance vis-a-vis Senior Translators in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Central Translation Bureau) keeping in view

their identical qualifications and quantum of work; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to do away with the disparity in this pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There is no post of Senior Translator in the Ministry of Finance and therefore the question of comparison of the two scales of pay does not arise.

Mini-mint Raided by Officers of C.B.I. in Calcutta

1503. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mini-mint was raided near Calcutta by the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, Calcutta, on 15th October, 1973; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held in the matter; if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 15-11-1973, the officers of the C.B.I. raided a room occupied by one Bijoy Sarkar at Vivekanand Nagar (Kerba) P. S. Barasat, near Calcutta and recovered Indian and Bangladesh currency of the face value of over Rs. 1.5 lakhs (Indian currency) and Rs. 3.5 lakhs (Bangladesh currency) and other incriminating materials such as, metal blocks, handpress, autonumber machines, purportedly used for the manufacture of these notes. A case has been registered and investigation is in progress. The person concerned has been arrested.

Increase in production of Natural Rubber

1804. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "Patriot" dated the 26th September, 1973 made by the Chairman of Rubber Board that the future of the natural rubber in India is bright; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government are considering any proposal for increasing production of natural rubber?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present trend in production of natural rubber is encouraging. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals for the Rubber Plantation Industry, the Rubber Board have included several schemes for increasing natural rubber production. These are receiving the attention of Government.

1973 में कपड़े के निर्यात के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य

1805. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा 1973 में कपड़े के निर्यात का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1972 की तुलना में यह लक्ष्य कितना अधिक है ; और

(ग) इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में कितनी सफलता मिल रही है ?

वर्षाण्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख) : वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये सूती वस्त्रों का निर्यात लक्ष्य 175,00.00 लाख रु० है जब कि वर्ष 1972-73 के लिये 133,15.00 लाख रु० का निर्यात लक्ष्य था ।

(ग) अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1973 के दौरान सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात 109,02.50 लाख रु० होने का अनुमान है तथा यदि वर्तमान निर्यात रुख जारी रहे तो ऐसी सम्भावना है कि 1973-74 के लिये निर्यात लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जायेगा ।

Sale of Imported Articles in a Shop in Vasant Vihar, Delhi

1806. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4233 on the 24th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether there has been another raid at the premises of Modern Bazar in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and, if so, the value of the goods seized; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to stop the illegal sale of such goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes. The premises of Modern Bazar in Vasant Vihar were again raided by the Delhi Customs on 27th August, 1973 and foreign goods valued at about Rs. 12,000/- have been seized.

(b) Close surveillance is kept over suspected shops, intelligence is gathered and raids are conducted whenever there is reason to believe that smuggled goods are secreted in a place.

Auction of Articles in the Office of Collector of Central Excise and Customs, New Delhi

1807. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the auction of various items was held at the office of the Collector of Central Excise and Customs, New Delhi during the period from 31st October, 1973 to 6th November, 1973;

(b) whether the price secured during the auction compared well with the existing market prices for these commodities; and

(c) whether the staff and Officers of the said Office or their relatives are forbidden to participate in the auction and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Confiscated goods were sold by the Customs and Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi through public auctions held from 31st October, 1973 to 6th November, 1973.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The staff and officers of the Department are forbidden to bid in the auction. However, there is no such restriction on their relatives as the auction is open to general public and it may not be practicable to know the antecedents of the bidder or his relationship to any member of the staff.

Checking Fall in Prices of Arecanut

1809. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check fall in prices of arecanut and reduce the extent of fungus; and

(b) the steps taken for finding alternative uses of arecanuts and its by-products as recommended by the Indian Arecanut Development Council?

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

(a) Among steps taken to check fall in arecanut prices are:

(i) Central Marketing and Processing Federations to improve marketing facilities and thus ensure adequate return to cultivators have been set up in Kerala and Karnataka which are the chief growing areas.

(ii) New uses of arecanut to increase its consumption are being identified.

(iii) New export markets for scented supari are being established.

(iv) Liberal loans for intensive cultivations are being arranged for increased productivity per unit area.

Several diseases control measures to arrest the spread of fungus have also been undertaken

(b) Among the new uses recommended for arecanut are:

(i) In the manufacture of tooth-paste.

(ii) Utilization of arecanut husk in the manufacture of packing paper, insulation pads and poultry litter.

(iii) Utilization of arecanut fat in food and cosmetic industry.

(iv) Utilisation of defatted arecanut in preparing scented supari.

(v) Utilisation of arecanut leaf sneaths for manufacture of soles and heels for shoes and sandals and gin washers used in cotton gins.

Research on phammocological uses of arecanut is also being undertaken.

Assistance from World Bank under Urbanisation Project

1810. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Group has developed a new urbanisation project for providing 'sites and services' to the Urban poor, to cope with the acute shortage of housing and other facilities; and

(b) if so, the facilities extended to India during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The World Bank has, of late, been financing urban development projects many of which include programmes for the improvement of site and services for the urban poor.

(b) India has not yet posed to the World Bank for assistance any project purely for providing sites and services for the urban poor. However the Calcutta Urban Development Project being financed by the World Bank Group contains a component relating to the development of sites and services Southeast of Calcutta. Out of the total project amount of \$ 35 million (about Rs. 26 crores) \$ 2.3 million (about Rs. 1.7 crores) will be spent towards the development of sites and services.

Creation of Federal Development Bank

1811. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a Conference on Public Debt which has recommended the creation of a Federal Development Bank to finance the major development projects of the Union and States Governments; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A suggestion to this effect is reported to have been made at a Conference organised by the Indian Society of Industrial and Fiscal Economics at Madras in September, 1973.

As per Press reports, the suggestion at the Conference relates to the establishment of a Federal Development Bank under the direction of the Planning Commission with representation for the States and charged with the responsibility to finance major development projects in the country, particularly power and irrigation projects. Further details of the recommendation are not known.

Financial Assistance Towards Drought Relief Expenditure in Rajasthan

1812. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any request from the Rajasthan Government for additional financial assistance towards drought relief expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have been requesting from time to time for financial assistance towards drought relief measures. On the basis of the expenditure incurred by the State Government and the reviews undertaken by the Central team in regard to the drought situation, a sum of Rs. 13 crores has so far been released to the State Government in 1973-74 as Central assistance for drought relief expenditure.

दिल्ली में आने वाले कम आय वाले पर्यटकों के लिये आवास

1813. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में भ्रमण के लिये आने वाले पर्यटकों के लिये आवास स्थान बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने व्यक्तियों के आवास की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और इसमें कितनी आय होगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी माहेश्वरी): (क) से (ग). पर्यटन विभाग का फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। विश्व युवक केन्द्र को उनकी परियोजना के एक अंग स्वरूप युवा होस्टल में सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिये तीन लाख रुपये की राशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई थी। पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली प्रशासन का 20 लाख रुपये की लागत से 100 शय्याओं वाला एक यात्री लाज बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, तथा भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम नई दिल्ली में एक विशाल तीन स्टार का होटल बनायेगा जो मध्यम आय वर्ग के विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये उपयुक्त होगा (अभी इसकी लागत का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है।)

खाद्यान्नों तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1814. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विगत कुछ महीनों में खाद्यान्नवस्तुओं और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव काफी नेजी से बढ़े हैं ;

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

(ग) बढ़ते हुए भावों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में (सबसे हाल का सप्ताह जिसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं) खाद्य वस्तु समूह के थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक (1961-62-100) में 28 जुलाई, 1973 को साम्प्रत हुए सप्ताह की तुलना में थोड़ी सी कमी हुई है। इसी अवधि में खाद्य और औद्योगिक कच्चे माल के सूचकांकों में क्रमशः 1.3 प्रतिशत और 3.9 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। किन्तु मुख्यतः निमित्त वस्तुओं के सामूहिक सूचकांक में वृद्धि हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप सभी वस्तुओं के सूचकांक में 1.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है।

(ख) मूल्यों पर सामान्य दबाव पड़ने का मुख्य कारण है—1971-72 और 1972-73 में कृषि उत्पादन में कमी होना। मूल्यों पर दबाव पड़ने का एक दूसरा मुख्य कारण यह है कि राहत और आपातकालिन कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम पर होने वाले व्यय के परिणामस्वरूप मुद्रा उपलब्धि में काफी वृद्धि हो गयी है।

(ग) सरकार, मूल्य वृद्धि सम्बन्धी दवावों को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये सभी संभव उपाय करती रही है। ऋण नियंत्रण को और कड़ा बना दिया गया है तथा सरकारी व्यय में किरायात करके और बाजार ऋणों का आसरा लेकर घाटे की अर्ध-व्यवस्था की मात्रा में कमी की जा रही है। इसके अलावा देशी स्रोतों से उपलब्ध पूँजी में वृद्धि करने के लिये विदेशों से अनाज और खाद्य तेलहनों/तेलों का अधिक आयात करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। सरकार मुख्य अनाजों को उपयुक्त कीमतों पर ब्रेचने के लिये सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली का संचालन कर रही है ; चीनी, मोटे किन्मा में सूती कपड़े और मिट्टी के तेल जैसी कुछ अन्य अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों और वितरण का भी विनियमन किया जा रहा है। कुछ और वस्तुओं को सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये इस प्रणाली का विस्तार करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है।

Indo-Japan Business Convention in Tokyo

1815. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Indo-Japan Business Convention was opened in Tokyo on the 25th September, 1973;

(b) if so, the agenda of the conference; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) and (c). A copy each of the Agenda for the meeting and of the Joint Communique issued after the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. ILT-5785/73.]

Celling Individual's Income and expenditure

1816. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to clamp a ceiling on an individual's income and expenditure; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which that proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Parity in pay scales of Doctors, Engineers and I.A.S. Officers

1817. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doctors and Engineers in the country have been demanding parity in pay scales with I.A.S. officers;

(b) whether on the intervention of the Prime Minister, the Engineers and Doctors have withdrawn their strike;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the whole question and arrived at any conclusion; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in pursuance of the said decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the Stay-in-strike by power engineers and the strike by a

section of doctors, especially in Bombay, the Prime Minister had made the observation that the time of strike was inopportune and had advised the Engineers and Doctors to desist from the strike.

(c) The demand for parity is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation of various lines of production for Handlooms and powerlooms

1818. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finally decided the question of reservation of various lines of production for handloom and powerloom sectors; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) and (b). The following lines of production already stand reserved for handloom and powerloom sectors:

(1) Exclusively for handloom sectors:—

- (i) Piece-dyed Sarees;
- (ii) Lungis, sarongs; and
- (iii) coloured cotton sarees-piece dyed or yarn dyed.

(2) For handloom and powerloom units having upto 4 powerlooms:—

- (a) Yarn dyed dhoties;
- (b) Chaddars, bed-spreads, bed covers and counterpanes;
- (c) Low reed pick cloth;

- (d) Table cloth and napkins other than bleached quality;
- (e) Sarees, other than cotton coloured sarees with borders exceeding 22" width or using imitation of real zari in a zari border;
- (f) Towels in honey-comb weave, or Erazha-Thorthu;
- (g) Dustors; and
- (h) Cloth of plain weave.

Loan to India from World Bank and I.D.A.

1819. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and I.D.A. have agreed to give certain loans to India for its Industrial development; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the manner in which these loans are proposed to be utilised?

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

(b) During 1973 credits for US \$ 183 million in support of industrial development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the World Bank, have been made available to India (a) for maintenance imports for meeting the foreign exchange requirements for raw materials, components and spares of certain selected priority industries; (b) through Industrial Development Bank of India for meeting Foreign exchange requirements of capital equipment imports needed by Small Scale Industries to be financed by the State Financial Corporations and (c) for Nangal Fertilizer Expansion Project in the public sector. In addition the World Bank has given loan for US \$ 70 million to the ICICI for meeting foreign exchange needed for import of capital goods by industrial units in the private sector.

Measures to bring down prices of essential commodities

1820. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to bring down prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, what are these; and

(c) the results achieved by enforcing these measures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government has been taking various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures for checking price rise. Major foodgrains are being sold at fixed prices through fair price/ration shops; some other essential articles of consumption such as sugar, coarse varieties of cotton cloth and kerosene are subject to price and/or distribution control. Larger imports of foodgrains and edible oil-seeds/oils are being arranged to make up the short-fall in indigenous output. In the course of the year monetary policy has been made more stringent and credit controls have been tightened up further. For example, the Bank rate was raised from 6 to 7 per cent, and the reserve ratio from 3 to 7 per cent; the net liquidity ratio has also been increased and at present stands at 40 per cent. The raising of the reserve ratio would immobilise bank funds to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. Simultaneously, the Government has decided to effect economies to the extent of Rs. 400 crores in its budgeted outlay for 1973-74. Greater resort has also been taken to market borrowings, so as to reduce the dependence on deficit financing. These measures have been designed to bring about a better balance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply and thus to help in stabilising prices. However, much also depends on a step-up in production. This is in sight in view of the good crop prospects and the improved power supply position.

Reduction in cost of Indian Pig Iron and Iron Ore exported to Japan

1821. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to reduce the cost of Indian pig iron and iron ore exported to Japan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in Price of Copper

1822. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of copper is increasing day-by-day and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what is our annual requirement of copper?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) The price of copper in the country has been increasing on account of rise in the international prices of copper, which have been increasing as world production of copper has lagged behind its demand.

(b) The annual requirement of copper has been estimated at 80,000 metric-tons, out of which 50,000 metric tons are imported.

Mode of Import and Distribution of Copper among States

1823. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper is imported through some Government agencies or by individuals; and

(b) if through Government agencies, how it is distributed among the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) Import of Copper is canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

(b) Distribution of imported Copper is made against Release Orders issued by the licensing authorities to actual users in different States.

Recovery from Pakistan of her share of internal debt of undivided India

1824. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan still owes us some money as her share of internal debt of undivided India and if so, how much; and

(b) whether India has demanded this money from Pakistan and if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Pakistan's partition debt to India is of the order of Rs. 300 crores but the exact amount has not yet been settled. The Government of Pakistan have not made any payment on this account despite efforts made on various occasions.

Encashment of Earned Leave in Public Sector Undertakings

1825. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings have allowed their employees to encash their earned leave.

(b) if so the names of such undertakings and the terms and conditions under which encashment of earned leave has been permitted; and

(c) the response of employees to this facility of encashment and its impact on production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) While a majority of the Central Government Enterprises have not introduced any scheme for encashment of earned leave, some of them have done so.

(b) The details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T-5786/73*].

(c) Some Companies have reported favourable response from the employees and an increase in the availability of man-days. The two important exceptions were Hindustan Steel Limited and Bokaro Steel Limited where the scheme of encashment of leave was subsequently withdrawn as the response thereto was found unsatisfactory.

Stoppage of Payment of Overtime Allowance to provide New Employment

1826. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether as recommended by the Third Pay Commission, Government propose to stop payment of Overtime Allowance to the employees of Central Government Offices and public sector undertakings and divert the amount thus saved to provide employment to new hands with a view to remove unemployment among the educated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The Third Pay Commission's recommendations apply to Central Government employees and not directly to employees of autonomous public sector undertakings. In the matter of overtime allowance of Central Government employees, it has been decided by Government that the system of grant of overtime allowance in non-industrial establishments shall

continue but the conditions under which this allowance may be granted should be tightened. In industrial establishments, the existing systems for the grant of overtime allowance shall continue till Government takes a final decision on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in regard to such establishments.

Announcement of results of Competition organised by L.I.C. for its Agents and Development Officers

1827. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has not so far announced the results of the competition organised by it for its agents and Development Officers during February-March, 1973; and

(b) if so, the particular reasons for the abnormal delay despite information given to the House earlier that the results would be announced by the end of August, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The results were declared on 8-11-73.

(b) The delay was due to (i) recompilation of performance figures in conformity with the competition rules and (ii) shifting of the Divisional Office in the meantime to a new building.

Conference in Delhi on "Marketing Abroad"

1828. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the deliberations of a Conference on "Marketing Abroad" recently held at Delhi which has emphasized the urgent need to enact necessary legislation to ease the impediments in India's foreign trade; and

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

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

(a) In the Executive Conference on "Marketing Abroad" organised by the IIFT, the various problems facing the country's foreign trade and possible solutions, including legislative measures to remove the impediments to foreign trade, were discussed in a general manner.

(b) The views and suggestions offered at the Conference are receiving consideration.

"Cut throat tendering among State Construction Agencies"

1829. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appeared in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 14th October, 1973 under the heading 'Cut throat tendering among State construction agencies'; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises is not considering any proposal to form a Holding Company of Public Sector Construction and Fabrication Undertakings to contain competition, as suggested in the newspaper report. While there may be some overlapping of interests as between the different Public Sector Construction Organisations, no complaints have been received regarding any serious unhealthy competition. From the provisional figures for 1972-73, it is also seen that these Corporations have made profits

and there has been an improvement in their performance as compared to the previous year.

Exports of Vegetables

1830. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the demand of Indian vegetables in foreign countries have increased to a large extent;

(b) if so, what incentives Government propose to give to Indian farmers to meet the increased demand; and

(c) total amount of Foreign Exchange earned by export of Indian vegetables to foreign countries during 1971-72 to 1972-73?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The export of vegetables was of the following value:—

(Value—Rs. in lakhs)	
1971-72	379.41
1972-73	409.65

Suit filed by Cashew Nut Traders against C. C. I. and Central Government in Kerala High Court

1831. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a group of Cashew nut traders in Kerala had filed a suit in Kerala High Court against the C. C. I. and Central Government;

(b) if so, a gist of the plaint; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). Kerala cashew nut processors have filed a number of writ petitions in the Kerala High Court challenging the distribution policy for cashew nuts imported through the Cashew Corporation of India. The Kerala High Court admitted the writs on the ground that the criteria adopted by the CCI for eligibility of allotment of imported nuts were at variance with the announced import policy.

The difficulty has been removed by issue of revised Import Policy instructions in this regard.

बाढ़ग्रस्त तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को वित्तीय सहायता

1832. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गत वर्ष तथा इस वर्ष के दौरान भीषण वर्षा, बाढ़ तथा सूखे के कारण पूर्वी जिलों, विशेषकर बलिया को कितनी सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या इन वर्ष मामूली सहायता दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष इन क्षेत्रों को अधिक सहायता देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार द्वारा समग्र राज्य में हाथ में लिये गये सहायता और पुनर्वास संबंधी उपायों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है, राज्य के किसी खास क्षेत्र के संबंध में नहीं करती। उपर्युक्त प्रयाजन के लिये राज्य सरकार को 1972-73 और 1973-74 में अब तक क्रमशः 5.65 करोड़ रुपये और 5 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गयी है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को इस वर्ष सहायता उपायों के लिये और अधिक वित्तीय सहायता व्यय की प्रगति और केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर दी जाएगी।

Smugglers arrested in Gujarat in 1973-74

1833. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested in Gujarat State during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the items and the value of goods seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In all 34 smugglers were arrested in Gujarat State during the year 1973-74 (upto September).

(b) The items and the approximate value of goods seized during the above mentioned period are as follows:—

Items	Value (Indian market rates)
1. Gold	Rs. 1 lakh
2. Silver	Rs. 2.8 lakhs
3. Watches	Rs. 7.5 lakhs
4. Synthetic yarn and fabrics	Rs. 116 lakhs*
5. Vehicles and vessels	Rs. 18.3 lakhs
6. Indian Films	Rs. 1 lakh
7. Misc. goods	Rs. 45.8 lakhs

सितम्बर, 1973 तक आयात लाइसेंसों का बम्बई में दुरुपयोग करने वाली फर्मों का दण्डित किया जाना

1834. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक बम्बई आयात लाइसेंसों का दुरुपयोग करने पर कुल कितने फर्मों के मानकों को दण्डित किया गया है और उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं ; और

(ख) आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया ।

देखिका संख्या LT5787/73]

(ख) जिन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अभियोग चलाया जा चुका है, उनके सम्बन्ध में न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी । इम्पेक्स अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन जारी किये गये आदेशों के अन्तर्गत आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्थाएं हैं । उद्योग निदेशकों, तकनीकी विकास के महा-निदेशालय आदि जैसे प्रयोजक प्राधिकरण हैं जो आयात लाइसेंसों के उपयोग पर कड़ी निगरानी रखते हैं । जब भी कभी किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा आयात लाइसेंसों के दुरुपयोग के मामले प्राधिकारियों की जानकारी में आते हैं तो अपराधों की गम्भीरता पर निर्भर करते हुए उसके खिलाफ या तो विभागीय कार्यवाही करके या अभियोग चलाकर समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Smuggled Goods Seized in Gujarat

1835. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested in Gujarat State during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the total value of smuggled goods seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 40 smugglers were arrested in Gujarat State during 1972-73.

(b) The total value of smuggled goods seized in Gujarat State during 1972-73 is Rs. 2.75 crores.

Powerlooms sanctioned in Fourth Five Year Plan

1836. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of powerlooms sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether the demand for 7000 powerlooms for Rajasthan is pending consideration with the Government of India for a long time; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A decision will be possible only in the light of the policy to be adopted for expansion of the powerloom sector if necessary during the Fifth Plan period. This policy is still under consideration.

STATEMENT

Number of powerloom allocated during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, State-wise

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Power-looms
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,400
2.	Assam	10,250
3.	Bihar	7,005
4.	Gujarat	3,200
5.	Haryana	1,400
6.	Himachal Pradesh	600
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,800
8.	Karnataka (Mysore)	4,300
9.	Kerala	3,900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,700
11.	Maharashtra	7,300
12.	Manipur	1,500
13.	Nagaland	1,000
14.	Orissa	4,290
15.	Punjab	2,150
16.	Rajasthan	3,350
17.	Tamil Nadu	12,500
18.	Tripura	800
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10,325
20.	West Bengal	6,000
21.	Andaman & Nicobar	100
22.	Chandigarh	50
23.	Dadra & Nagar Havli	250
24.	Delhi	500
25.	Goa	100
26.	Lakshadweep	50
27.	Mahe	50
28.	Pondicherry	600

Joint Venture with Kenya

1837. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Synthetics firm has decided to set up a nylon-polyester manufacturing plant at Thika near Nairobi as a joint venture with the Kenya Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kanpur, has proposed to set up a synthetic filament yarn plant in Kenya. The collaboration is proposed with Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation of Kenya, and negotiations are in progress. Details of the project are being worked out by the Indian and Kenyan parties.

Charges against Maharashtra Minister of Buildings and Communications

1838. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the C. B. I. to enquire into the charges of smuggling and obstruction of Customs Officers against Shri Antulay, Maharashtra Minister of Building and Communications;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has started; and

(c) how long will it take to complete the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). There is no allegation of smuggling or obstruction against the Minister himself and as such the question of any C. B. I. enquiry against the Minister does not arise. As explained in the reply given

to Lok Sabha Question No. 5121 on 31-8-73, the allegation was that the Customs Staff on duty were taken away for identification by the security staff of the Maharashtra Minister of Law and Judiciary Shri Antulay and the question whether this allegation be taken up for investigation by C.B.I. is under consideration.

Nationalisation of Tea Industry in Kerala

1839. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous demand from Public and Labour Organisation to nationalise the Private Tea Industry in the State of Kerala; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Nationalisation of the tea industry has been suggested on some occasions. But, Government have not felt it necessary to consider, at present, the question of nationalising the tea plantations.

Assistance provided by I. F. C. in 1972-73

1840. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 44 per cent of the loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation in 1972-73 were for projects to be set up in the backward areas of the country; and

(b) if so, how many projects have been sanctioned assistance so far and the location of such projects?

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

year 1972-73 (July—June), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India sanctioned financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 26.36 crores in respect of 30 projects located in 21 of the notified backward districts; this assistance formed about 44.1 per cent of the total aggregate assistance of Rs. 46.15 crores sanctioned for projects throughout the country during the said year.

(b) Since inception of the Corporation and upto the 30th September, 1973, the Corporation sanctioned financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 130.57 crores for 180 projects located in 74 of the notified backward districts in various States/Territories. State-wise distribution of this assistance indicating the location of the projects is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	State	Notified backward districts where the assisted projects are located	No. of projects	Total assistance sanctioned (Net)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Guddapah, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nellore, Nizamabad, Srikakulam.	11	552.95
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong	5	341.79
3.	Bihar	Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea	5	621.47
4.	Gujarat	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Surendernagar,	16	1025.49
5.	Haryana	Hissar, Jind	5	159.09
6.	Karnataka	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara, Tumkur.	24	1572.54
7.	Kerala	Alleppey, Cannanore, Trichur, Trivandrum	5	258.69
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur, Bhind, Morena, Sehore	5	570.85
9.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Yeotmal.	25	1948.93
10.	Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	1	95.00
11.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	50.00
12.	Orissa	Keonjhar, Koraput	5	516.60
13.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	1	90.00
14.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara, Udaipur	5	922.35
15.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramana-thapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli.	23	1504.09

		4	5
16.	Uttar Pradesh . Barabanki, Bulandshahr, Etawah, Morad- abad, Pilibhit, Unnao.	11	557.74
17.	West Bengal . Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Nadia, Pu: lik.	29	1883.51
<i>Union Territories</i>			
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	11.00
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	325.00
20.	Pondicherry	1	60.16
TOTAL		180	13057.23

Proposal to make Man-made Fibre

1841. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to popularise man-made fibres in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the extent to which such man-made fibre will be in a position to have good effect on Indian economy and provide employment to the public; and

(d) the time by which the proposal will be put into practice?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scope for development of man-made fibre industry with regard to its effect on Indian economy and employment potential will be duly reckoned with in relation to available and required inputs in the V Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of High-speed Launches from Norway

1842. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to buy 20-high-speed launches from Norway to strengthen their anti-smuggling operations; and

(b) if so, their cost and speed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A tentative decision has been taken to buy the launches with a speed of about 31 knots determined on the usual basis. The final round of negotiations will take place shortly when the price alongwith other details will be settled.

Jobs earmarked for local people in public sector undertakings in Gujarat

1843. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jobs carrying salaries of less than Rs. 500 a month earmarked in the public sector undertakings located in Gujarat

for the people of Gujarat State. Undertaking-wise; and

(b) the percentage thereof to the total employees in each public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In the larger interests of national integration, information about the regional origin of employees in public sector corporations is not maintained. Government's policy is, however, to give maximum opportunities to local people in the lower posts under the Central Government Enterprises. To ensure this, Government have issued instructions requiring the Public Enterprises to make recruitment to all lower posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and below only through the local Employment Exchange; other sources may be tapped only if the Employment Exchange issues a "Non-availability Certificate". The State Government is also generally represented on the Selection Committees for such posts in order to protect its legitimate interest.

Import of Raw Materials under Indo-Soviet Treaty

1844. **SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed any trade agreement with Russia recently;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to import raw materials from Russia instead of equipment under the Indo-Soviet treaty; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No Trade agreement with USSR has been signed recently. The Trade Protocol for 1973 was signed in November, 1972.

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

Effect of Arab-Israel War on Import Export Trade

1845. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state in what way has the import and export of India, particularly the supply of oil has been affected by Arab-Israel War?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): The recent Arab-Israeli conflict was for a short period during October, 1973. The dislocation, if any, in foreign trade as a consequence of this war will be reflected in the country's Foreign Trade Statistics for October and subsequent months. The statistics pertaining to export from and import into India for the month of October, 1973 are not yet available. In the absence of the relevant data it is not possible to indicate the effect of the Arab-Israel war on India's exports and imports particularly the supply of oil. However, Government have been assured that the supply of crude oil to India will not be affected on this account.

Decline in the Export of Iron Ore and Billets through M.M.T.C.

1846. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the reasons for the sharp decline in the export of iron ore and billets through M.M.T.C.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) M.M.T.C. does not export billets. Export of iron ore during the first six months of the current fiscal year increased by about 16 per cent over the exports during the corresponding months in the previous fiscal year.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

1847. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act which received President's assent last month is being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the difficulties coming in the way of the enforcement of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 will come into force with effect from the 1st January, 1974, vide Notification No. S.O. 3043 published in Part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973. This date has been notified, keeping in view the time needed to finalise legislative, administrative, etc., arrangements to deal with the various provisions in the new Act.

Meetings of Finance Minister with Chief Executives of Nationalised Banks

1848. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he met the Chief Executives of the nationalised banks recently to review certain major policy matters; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A meeting of Chairman and Managing Directors of public sector banks was held under the Chairmanship of Union Finance Minister

on 1st November, 1973. This meeting was one of the periodical meetings the Finance Minister usually holds with the Chief Executives of the banks. Matters relating to branch expansion performance of the banks in regard to priority sectors in general and self-employment schemes in particular, working of the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, progress in regard to the use of Hindi in bank examinations, strengthening of vigilance machinery in banks were reviewed.

Loans given to State Governments

1849. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States are borrowing money from the Centre only to repay loans taken from it year after year; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and amount borrowed during this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Under-invoicing by meat exporters

1850. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters to meat are cheating Government of foreign exchange by indulging in under-invoicing;

(b) if so, the estimated loss on this account during 1972-73 and 1973-74 so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to curb such practices?

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

Foreign Aid received from World Bank

1851. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's borrowings from the World Bank and its affiliate IDA are increasing year after year since 1969 and this year India is the largest recipient of loans and aid; and

(b) what is the sector-wise break up of loan money utilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) There has been a substantial step up in IDA lending to India since 1969 and India has been the largest recipient of World Bank and IDA finance for the last 4 years.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5788/73].

Lack of Cloak Room at Palam Airport

1852. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no cloak room at Palam International Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir. Cloak-room (left luggage) facility is available at the Delhi airport.

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

Inter-Ministerial and Inter-Departmental Body to study problems faced by Exporters

1853. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an inter-Ministerial and inter-Departmental body to study the problems faced by exporters;

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

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

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

(a) A Group to recommend a long term strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond, has been set up by Government.

(b) The Group is headed by Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member Planning Commission, and has ten other official as well as non-official members. The terms of reference of the Group include *inter alia* the following:—

(i) Steps required for creating an adequate production base and surplus for exports;

(ii) Review of the Export Policy Resolution and amendments thereto; and

(iii) Creation of an adequate Inter-Ministry forum or forums for expeditious disposal of business in Government related to exports. This will also cover delegation of adequate powers to the Ministry of Commerce and its agencies in regard to Rupee Finance, Foreign Exchange and related matters.

(c) The Group is presently holding its deliberations.

उज्जैन में एक मकान पर मारे गये
छापे के दौरान बरामद की गई
अफीम

1854. श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, 1973 में उज्जैन में एक मकान पर मारे गए छापे के दौरान भारी मात्रा में अफीम बरामद की गई थी

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा में उनका मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उनके विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस ने 19 अक्टूबर, 1973 को उज्जैन में एक मकान में 110.07 किलोग्राम अफीम पकड़ी।

(ख) अवैध बाजार में प्रचलित मूल्यों के अनुसार, पकड़ी गई अफीम का मूल्य लगभग 60,000 रु० है।

(ग) इस संबंध में पांच व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा अफीम अधिनियम, 1878 के अधीन पुलिस द्वारा उनका चालान किया गया है।

कर्णाटक में तस्करी की वस्तुओं की
बरामदगी

1855. श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्णाटक में तस्करी की वस्तुएं कितनी मात्रा में बरामद हुईं ?

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) बरामद की गई वस्तुओं में भारतीय करेंसी में सोने की कीमत क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्णाटक राज्य में पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं की मात्रा इस प्रकार है:—

1971	
सोना	49,100 ग्राम
घड़ियां	3,857
संश्लिष्ट घागा	4.102 किलोग्राम तथा 46,737 रीनें
वस्त्र	1,09,000 मीटर

1972	
सोना	1,50,400 ग्राम
घड़ियां	5,760
संश्लिष्ट घागा	3,933 कि० ग्रा० तथा 86,331 रीनें
वस्त्र	58,775 मीटर
अन्य वस्तुएं	19 लाख रुपये

1973 (सितम्बर तक)	
सोना	39,500 ग्राम
घड़ियां	3,345
संश्लिष्ट घागा	24,891 रीनें
वस्त्र	4,17,124 मीटर
अन्य वस्तुएं	12 लाख रुपये

(ख) ऊपर उल्लिखित पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1971	78
1972	90
1973	58

(सितम्बर तक)

उपलब्ध माध्य को देखने हुए इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध व्यक्तिगत गण्ड लगाने के लिये कौजदारी मुकदमा। तथा/अथवा विभागीय कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने का भारतीय बाजार दर पर लगभग मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

1971	10 लाख रुपये
1972	37 लाख रुपये
1973	11 लाख रुपये

(सितम्बर तक)

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में ग्रन्थायी कर्मचारी

1856. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री प्रार. 0 बी. 0 बड़े :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो पांच वर्ष की सेवा के उपरान्त भी ग्रन्थी तक ग्रन्थायी है : और

(ख) उनको स्थायी बनाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो. 0 बी. 0 पी. 0 चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) 83।

(ख) 56 व्यक्तियों को स्थायी करने के मामलों के बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। बाकी व्यक्तियों को जब कभी भी स्थायी रिक्तियाँ उपलब्ध होंगी, स्थायी कर दिया जाएगा।

Cotton Procurement and Processing Arrangements by C.C.I. in Andhra Pradesh

1857. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government pleading for adequate and effective

cotton procurement and processing arrangements by Cotton Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether timely and adequate arrangements will be made in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The suggestions received are being referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cotton Corporation of India for appropriate action that lie with each.

Arrears of Income-tax against Shri M. G. Ramachandran

1858. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession has been shown to the Tamil Nadu film actor, Shri M. G. Ramachandran, in realising the Income-tax arrears; and

(b) if so, whether the same concessions are extended to other assesses also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Shri M. G. Ramachandran has been allowed to clear the income-tax arrears due from him, in instalments, in accordance with the provisions of Section 220(3) of the Income-tax Act 1961.

(b) The above provision of law is applied in all cases where tax liabilities are allowed to be cleared in instalments.

L.I.C.'s investment in Cooperative Sector

1839. **SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:**
SHRI SEZHIAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of Life Insurance Corporation's investment in the Co-operative Sector as on 30th April, 1973;

(b) the State-wise break-up of

Life Insurance Corporation's investment in the private sector as on 30th April, 1973; and

(c) the names of private sector which have received loans from the Life Insurance Corporation during the last two years involving more than Rs. 10 lakhs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATAGI): (a) and (b). Statement showing the book value of the LIC's investments and the loans outstanding as at 31.3.1973 in Co-operative Sector and Private Sector:

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	Cooperative Sector	Private Sector
Andhra Pradesh	2528.98	460.70
Assam	3.48	80.70
Bihar	290.03	3831.85
Delhi	6.30	477.04
Goa	27.00	74.85
Gujarat	6463.14	2115.37
Haryana	249.73	40.25
Himachal Pradesh	14.45	18.49
Jammu and Kashmir	31.05	
Kerala	267.56	356.95
Madhya Pradesh	349.65	506.83
Maharashtra	6848.65	7318.08
Karnataka	828.68	390.18
Orissa	342.67	358.66
Pondicherry	2.87	3.74
Punjab	651.75	43.52
Rajasthan	247.23	167.87
Tamil Nadu	2211.98	2097.68
Uttar Pradesh	1247.33	1220.57
West Bengal	290.60	6814.77
TOTAL	22902.67*	25575.59*

*Does not include mortgage loans to Cooperative Societies for housing.

"Does not include—

- (i) loans to policy holders under "Own Your Home" Scheme and to LIC employees under "Individual Employees Housing" Scheme;

(ii) Mortgage loans for housing.

(c) The following Public Limited Companies in the Private Sector have received the loans of more than Rs. 10 lakhs each from Life Insurance Corporation during the last two years ending 31st March, 1973:—

(1) Plastics, Resins and Chemicals Ltd.	35 Lakhs
(2) Nagpal Ambadi Petro-Chem. Refining Ltd.	50 lakhs
(3) Swadeshi Polytext Ltd.	100 lakhs
(4) Straw Products Ltd.	75 lakh
(5) Simporex India Ltd.	20 lakhs

The figures furnished are as on 31st March, 1973, as the LIC closes its books every year on 31st March. The information as on 30th April, 1973 is not available.

(b) if so, whether Government have also taken a decision to convert the foreign companies engaged in trading activities into Indian companies?

जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रीमियम की दरों में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव

1860. श्री फूल चन्म वर्मा : क्या

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रीमियम की दरों में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAYAN):

(a) and (b). Under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, branches of companies incorporated abroad as well as Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holdings will need to seek the approval of the Reserve Bank of India for carrying on their existing business activities in India. The question of reduction in foreign holdings in appropriate cases including manufacturing concerns and that of conversion of foreign companies engaged in trading activities into Indian companies is under consideration for formulating the guidelines for the administration of this Section. A copy of the guidelines, when finalised, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

1861. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the foreign capital participation of foreign companies engaged in manufacturing operations to 40 per cent; and

Equity participation of S.T.O. in Gujarat Export Corporation and Gujarat Small Industries Corporation

1862. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have urged the State Trading Corporation for participation of at least Rs. 5 lakhs each in the Gujarat Export Corporation and the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the reaction of State Trading Corporation thereto; and

(c) when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation and Gujarat Export Corporation have invited STC for equity participation; the matter is under consideration of the STC who are working out details in consultation with the Government of Gujarat.

Fiscal incentives to labour oriented industries for stimulating additional employment

1863. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to provide fiscal incentives for stimulating additional employment in labour intensive industries;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government have under consideration a number of schemes, and a final decision has not been taken so far.

Setting up of Hotels for Middle Class Tourists

1864. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether Government are actively considering the question of setting up Hotels for middle class tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the places where these hotels are likely to be set up; and

(c) the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Proposals for the construction of such hotels in the public sector by the I.T.D.C. have been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan with a tentative provision of Rs. 10 crores. Investigations are in progress. The locations and sizes of these establishments have not yet been finalised.

Import of Newsprint from various countries

1865. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much newsprint has been received from abroad during the current year under the agreements;

(b) whether there is any information about the delay in delivery of the rest of the contracted quantity from any country; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) 46,336 metric tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The delay is due to strike in the newsprint mills in Canada and difficulties in obtaining shipping space and lower production of newsprint in Bangladesh.

Setting up of Jute International and Technical Institute in India

1866. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken at the Conference sponsored by the United Nations to set up Jute

International and a Technical Institution in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The conference has recommended the setting up of a Jute International in India and a Regional Development Technical Centre at Dacca (Bangladesh), with a view to achieve regional cooperation among producing and exporting countries to promote jute exports. The proposal is in the final stage of consultations with concerned Governments.

Step for quicker clearance of import licences

1867. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for quicker clearance of import licences; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Various steps have been taken for quicker clearance of import licences. These are mainly:—

(i) Time limits have been fixed for disposal of applications for import licences.

(ii) A Simplified Procedure has been introduced for clearance of applications for import replenishment licences received from Registered Exporters.

(iii) More powers have been delegated to the regional licensing authorities for issuing advance licences to Registered Exporters.

(iv) The procedure for considering applications for import of

capital goods has been streamlined by delegating more powers to the licensing authorities and the CG *Ad hoc* Committee and by reducing the number of stages in the case of applications for small scale industries.

(v) Actual users have been allowed to make direct applications to the licensing authorities for release orders in respect of canalised categories of steel to meet their annual requirements without having to route their applications through the sponsoring authorities.

(vi) In respect of canalised imports of non-steel items also, actual users borne on the books of the DGTD have been allowed to apply for advance allocation direct to the licensing authorities to meet 25 per cent of their annual requirements.

(vii) The requirement of "Non-availability Certificate" from indigenous producers of steel has been dispensed with in respect of a number of items.

(viii) The value limit upto which the licensing authorities can allow import of samples against export entitlements has been raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. Manufacturer-exporters have been allowed to import samples upto Rs. 500 without import licences.

(ix) Import of labels and price tickets has been allowed to Registered Exporters without import licences.

(x) A team of officers from the headquarters has been deputed to the regional offices to scrutinise pending applications and issue policy clarifications as may be necessary on the spot.

Abolition of Cash Export Incentive on Handloom Goods

1868. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Ministry to completely abolish the cash export incentive on handloom goods or to curtail it to the nominal minimum;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting this new policy;

(c) whether in this connection Government have received a memorandum from the Kerala Handloom Export Organisation, Fort Road, Cannanore-1; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the grievances pointed out in the memorandum?

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

(a) and (b). Cash assistance on exports of handloom goods is afforded by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation through a voluntary scheme to compensate the incidence of non-refundable internal fiscal levies from out of its corpus which includes a Government grant. The rates of cash assistance vary from time to time and are reviewed generally every six months. During October, 1973—March, 1974 period, cash assistance rates have been reduced, *inter alia*, in view of the improved overseas realisation and market-buoyancy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Memorandum has been considered and it is found that the rates already decided do not need revision.

Agreement with EEC for Tariff cuts on Jute, Tea and Coir Goods

1869. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is entering into an agreement with EEC on tariff cuts for jute, tea and coir goods;

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

(c) when is the agreement likely to be reached?

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

(a) to (c). Agreement has been reached in principle with the Community on Jute and Coir goods. The main elements of this agreement are as follows:—

(i) The Common External Tariff on Carpet backing which is at present 22 per cent would be reduced by 50 per cent in two stages. The first reduction of 40 per cent will take place on 1-1-1974 and the second reduction of remaining 10 per cent will take place on 1-1-1975.

(ii) The Common External Tariff on other jute products (which is at present 8 per cent on yarn and 15-20 per cent on hessian and sacking) would be reduced by 60 per cent in two stages—the first reduction of 40 per cent on 1-1-1974 and the remaining reduction of 20 per cent 1-1-1975.

(iii) The Common Customs Tariff on Coir manufactures which is now 23 per cent will be reduced to 16.2 per cent on 1-1-1974 and 12.8 per cent on 1-1-1975.

(iv) The ceiling for the exports of carpet backing to the enlarged Community would be 7670

metric tons for the year 1973. For every following year the ceiling will be increased by 10 per cent.

The problem arising for India's exports of jute and coir products to the new Member States (viz., the U.K., Denmark and Republic of Ireland) on account of the possible introduction of a percentage of the Common Customs Tariff from the beginning of next year is still under consideration by the appropriate organ of the Community.

Tea in bulk is already admitted duty free by the Community. In regard to tea in packets (of 3 kgs. and below), the Government of India is continuing its efforts with the Community for the complete suspension of duties.

Performance of Nationalised Banks

1870. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of the nationalised banks in the field of deposit, profit and expansion of branches was poor in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The 14 nationalised banks opened 920 offices during 1972-73 (July-June) compared to 821 opened during 1971-72. The deposits of these banks as on the last Friday of June 1973 showed an increase of 21.8 per cent over the twelve month period compared to 20.4 per cent over the previous twelve month period. The aggregate amount of published net profits of these banks (after making adjustments for payment of bonus), was Rs. 7.52 crores during the calendar year 1972 compared to Rs. 8.50 crores in 1971.

(b) The decline in profits in 1972 as compared to 1971 was due largely to decline in credit-deposit ratio and because of higher expenses in the initial stages in respect of newly opened branches.

Demand for a better price by Small Coffee Growers

1871. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received various representations from the small coffee growers that they should be given a better price for their products; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this matter?

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

(a) There were representations from the Kerala State Coffee Small Growers' Association and the South Indian Small Growers' Federation in this regard.

(b) Following an enquiry into the cost of production of coffee by a Government Cost Accounts Officer, the Government fixed the cost of production at Rs. 3.48 per point and this has been adopted by the Coffee Board from June, 1972 with the approval of the Government. This will be effective for a period of three years and will be reviewed thereafter.

Trade Agreement between India and Turkey

1872. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement with Turkey has been concluded recently; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement was signed between India and Turkey on 19th September, 1973.

(b) The objective of the Agreement is promotion of trade in general between India and Turkey. It stipulates trade in freely convertible currencies and envisages grant of maximum facilities to promote trade in the participation in fairs and exhibitions, establishment of relationships between the trading organisations of the two countries and for carrying on legitimate/ permissible commercial activities. It also envisages periodic consultations between the two countries for setting problems, if any, in implementing the agreement and to identify concrete ways and means of expanding trade between the two countries.

Press conference held by the chairman of Indian Airlines

1873. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports of the Press Conference recently held by the Indian Airlines Chairman, Air Chief Marshal Shri P. C. Lal, at Delhi, in which he is reported to have mentioned that Avro (HS-748) aircraft had developed control problem during its test flights; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
(a) and (b). On 27th October, 1973, Indian Airlines HS-748 aircraft VT-EAT was involved in an incident during a test flight at Hyderabad, in

which the right-hand aileron sustained structural failure due to manoeuvres in flight not consistent with the prescribed requirements and procedures. The aircraft made a safe landing. Appropriate instructions have since been issued by Indian Airlines to their pilots to forestall possibilities of such incidents.

Representation from hotel industry for Restoration of incentives

1874. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hotel Industry has represented to his Ministry to restore certain incentives;

(b) the salient features of their representation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India has asked for the restoration of the development rebate on investments in hotels, or in lieu of that, for the grant of an initial depreciation allowance on machinery and equipment. The Federation has also asked for the inclusion of hotels among the industries eligible for an investment grant if located in certain specified backward areas.

(c) It is proposed to set up a Committee to review fiscal and other incentives for the hotel industry and to recommend an appropriate system of incentives necessary to achieve the desired pattern of development of the hotel industry in both private and public sectors. The setting up of such a committee has also been recommended by the Estimates Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha.

Tourist Bungalows sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh

1875. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist bungalows sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) their location, estimated cost and progress of work, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI!): (a) Two.

(b) Location	Mantralaya	Warangal
<i>Estimated cost.</i>	Rs. 5.27 lakhs	Rs. 8.07 lakhs
<i>Progress of work</i>	Construction work in progress. Expected to be ready by the Middle of 1974.	Work on this project will be taken up soon.

Increase in Export of Textile

1876. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the export of textiles in the recent months; and if so, the value thereof;

(b) whether any new markets have been attracted;

(c) if so the names of the new markets and the quantity exported to them; and

(d) what is the percentage of the handloom textiles in the total textiles exported this year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Exports of mill-made cotton textiles during January—October, 1973 are estimated at Rs. 15515 lakhs as against a performance of Rs. 12304 lakhs for the corresponding period in 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Japan and Hong Kong are the two new major markets and exports of cotton textiles to Japan and Hong Kong during 1971 are estimated to attain the level of Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 1,008 lakhs respectively.

(d) Handloom textiles exports from 12.6 per cent of the total cotton textile

exports during the period January—October, 1973.

Export Commodities manufactured in Andhra Pradesh

1877. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the export commodities that are produced and manufactured in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantities of production and export of the aforesaid commodities from the State in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) whether any new measures are proposed to set up the production of these traditional commodities and encourage the production of new export commodities like pepper, cloves and cardamom in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Information in respect of various commodities exported from India is not compiled State-wise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some of the measures to be taken are:—

(i) It has been decided to set up a Statutory Tobacco Board for looking after the various aspects of production, marketing and exports of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco.

- (ii) The production of cashew nuts in the State is proposed to be stepped up by undertaking various developmental measures.
- (iii) Multiplication of high yielding hybrid variety of pepper on an area of four hectares in the State is proposed during the Fifth Plan.
- (iv) It is proposed to raise planting material for production of cloves with facilities available at the Central Nursery and to distribute the seedling so raised at a subsidised price in the Fifth Plan. The State Government has been requested to formulate a scheme for the development of clove with financial assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Increase in prices of controlled cloth

1878. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow 25 per cent increase in the prices of controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). In view of the increase in the cost of production of controlled cloth since its last revision in May, 1968, the question of revision of the prices is under consideration.

Trade talks with Enlarged E.E.C.

1879. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI MUHAMMED
SHERIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks have lately taken place with enlarged E.E.C.;

- (b) what demands were made by the Indian side during these talks; and
- (c) the precise outcome of the talks?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important matters taken up from the Indian side were:—

- (i) Improved access for our Jute and Coir products including retention of present duty free regime in UK for these products;
- (ii) Early conclusion of Commercial Cooperation Agreement (CCA);
- (iii) Safeguard arrangements for India's exports in the context of British entry into E.E.C.; and
- (iv) Improvement in the Generalised Scheme of Preferences of the Community.

(c) The agreements on Jute and Coir have now been reached in principle. The issue relating to the continuation of duty free entry after the 1st January, 1974 for these two products in UK is still being considered.

Some improvements are also likely to be made in the Community's Generalised Scheme of Preferences for 1974.

Negotiations on C.C.A. are still continuing.

Cases of Evasion or Non-Payment of Taxes against Share Holders of Maruti Limited

1880. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1922 on the 3rd August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the information relating to evasion or non-payment of Corporation Tax, Personal Income-tax,

Wealth-tax and Excise Duty by major shareholders and Directors of Maruti Ltd. has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Three companies holding shares of Rs. 10,000 or more in M/s. Maruti Ltd., are in arrears of Central Excise Duty and other dues. These are pending because of disputes of classification or assessable value or on account of appeals or revision petitions having been preferred by the parties.

Information in respect of direct taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transportation and Communication Difficulties Experienced by the States and Union Territories in North Eastern India

1881. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation about the difficulties with regard to transportation and communication experienced by the State and Union territories in the North Eastern India;

(b) whether there are no adequate lounges and other facilities at Imphal and other stations;

(c) whether there are not sufficient navigational aids at the Imphal airport which enable I.A.C. aircraft to land in cloudy and stormy weather;

(d) whether the runways at Imphal, Silchar and Agartala are not long and strong enough for Boeing-737 and Caravelle aircraft to make a landing and to take off; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the air services in this strategically vital area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to the tight fleet position of Indian Airlines it is not possible to improve the air transport system in the Eastern Region in the immediate future. The requirements of this region will be kept in mind when the Indian Airlines fleet position improves.

(b) to (d). Passenger facilities are not adequate at Tuliha (Imphal) aerodrome and a new terminal building will be taken up for construction in the next financial year. Other essential facilities including navigational aids are available at most of the civil aerodromes to meet existing requirements. However, the improvement of airfields is a constant process and these are introduced whenever necessary consistent with operational needs and availability of resources. The runway at Tuliha (Imphal) aerodrome is suitable for Caravelles and Boeing 737s but those at Silchar and Agartala are at present not suitable for these aircraft.

(e) Facilities at Guwahati have been improved. The aerodrome at Mohanbari is being developed for Boeing 737 operations. A new aerodrome is under construction at Barapani (Shillong).

Extension and strengthening of the runway at Agartala aerodrome to make it suitable for Boeing 737 operations is under consideration.

It is proposed to develop proper civil enclaves at Jorhat, Tezpur and Dimapur (Manipur Road) while provision is being made in the Fifth Plan for the development of aerodromes at Kamalpur and Kailashahar.

Extension of Insurance Cover for Fixed Deposits

1883. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have rejected a suggestion to extend insurance

cover for fixed deposits by individuals with private organisations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The insurance scheme of the Deposit Insurance Corporation covers at present all commercial and eligible cooperative banks as such banks are subject to extensive control and regulation by the Reserve Bank of India. There is no similar control by the Reserve Bank or any other authority over the activities of non-banking institutions. Banking Commission has recommended the setting up of a detailed scheme of regulation of the activities of non-banking institutions, and extension of the facility of deposit insurance to such of these non-banking institutions whose activities come up to certain approved standards and whose manner of conducting business meets the requirements of the Deposit Insurance Corporation. The recommendations of the Banking Commission are under consideration.

Relaxation in Policy on Industrial Loan

1884. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:**

**SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO
GAEKWAD:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy on industrial loans has recently been relaxed by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the relaxation made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The policy on industrial loans is one of continuing liberalisation towards small-scale industries, industries set up by qualified entrepreneurs and industries to be set up in specified backward areas. Loans to small scale industries are granted on

the basis of viability of the projects and the applicant's ability and experience rather than the tangible security that the borrower can offer. Most of the banks as well as the State Financial Corporations have formulated special schemes to assist qualified entrepreneurs on liberal terms inasmuch as the advances are granted on a need-based approach even without margin in deserving cases.

Recently, Government of India have formulated guidelines for financing the schemes of the educated unemployed. Under these guidelines, loans upto Rs. 20,000 are to be granted by financial institutions generally at a margin not exceeding 5 per cent. Government may also grant soft loans not exceeding 10 per cent of the capital as seed-money.

To facilitate rapid industrialisation of specified backward areas, the Industrial Development Bank of India has recently announced certain relaxation in respect of its concessional scheme of direct and refinance assistance to backward areas. Prior to June 1973, concessional assistance was available generally to new projects involving capital cost upto Rs. 3 crores and to expansion/diversification schemes of the existing units with total investment upto Rs. 3 crores. In June 1973, Industrial Development Bank of India decided to extend, in participation with other term financing institution, concessional rupee loan assistance at the interest rate of 7.5 per cent up to Rs. 2 crores and underwriting assistance upto Rs. 1 crore to projects coming up in specified backward areas irrespective of the project cost.

Concessional refinance scheme was liberalised in February, 1973 by the Industrial Development Bank of India which now extends concessional refinance assistance to the full extent at 4 per cent in respect of all eligible loans of State Financial Corporations and banks upto Rs. 30 lakhs to small and medium sized projects in specified backward areas, provided the paid up capital and reserves

of the assisted industrial concerns do not exceed Rs. 1 crore and the primary lending institution does not charge more than 7.5 per cent interest on the loans sanctioned to the industrial concerns. Concessional refinance assistance is available in respect of loan to new projects as also to the existing units, located in backward areas, for purposes of expansion and/or modernisation

Government formulated a scheme in August 1971 to provide for a 10 per cent grant or subsidy to industrial units, set up in selected backward areas/districts, whose capital investments did not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. With effect from June 1973, the percentage of subsidy has been raised to 15 per cent and would be available to concerns with a fixed capital of Rs. 1 crore instead of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Assistance to Punjab by I.F.C. and A.R.C.

1885. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation and Agricultural Refinance Corporation provide less substantial benefits to Punjab as compared to Maharashtra, West Bengal, U.P., Mysore and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate assistance by these bodies to the State of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation has upto the end of September, 1973 sanctioned total assistance of Rs. 8.52 crores to various industrial units located in Punjab State. For the same period the assistance sanctioned to Maharashtra, West Bengal, U.P., Mysore (Now Karnataka) and Rajasthan were Rs. 101.50 crores, Rs. 42.54 crores, Rs. 38.64 crores,

Rs. 30.67 crores and Rs. 17.41 crores respectively.

The disbursements made by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in Punjab in respect of the Schemes sanctioned up to the end of June, 1973 were the highest at Rs. 28.55 crores as compared to Rs. 19.60 crores, Rs. 0.21 crores, Rs. 24.18 crores, Rs. 14.32 crores and Rs. 3.79 crores in Maharashtra, West Bengal, U.P., Mysore (Karnataka) and Rajasthan respectively.

The volume of assistance sanctioned to industrial concerns in any State depends upon the number of applications for assistance received from entrepreneurs in that State. During its last three accounting years ended on 30th June, 1973, the Industrial Finance Corporation received only four applications for assistance from entrepreneurs in Punjab, compared to 55 applications from Maharashtra, 21 from West Bengal, 34 from Uttar Pradesh, 18 from Mysore (Karnataka) and 9 from Rajasthan. Out of the 4 applications received and one which was pending with the Corporation as on 30-6-1970 the Corporation sanctioned assistance to 3 applications. The Corporation could not sanctioned assistance to one application as it was not satisfied with the standing and capability of the promoter and in the other case the Corporation advised the company to float a new company and the application was treated as withdrawn.

As regards the assistance given by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the share of the State of Punjab compares very favourable with the assistance given to the other States mentioned above.

Both the Corporation endeavour to ensure that no worth while project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. Other things being equal, the Corporations also try to ensure that, to the extent feasible, their pattern of assistance is as widely dispersed as possible amongst all States.

Request made by Punjab Government to raise Limit of Market Borrowing

1886. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had written to the Central Government to raise the limit of market borrowing from Rs. 6.25 crores to 12 crores;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether Haryana has been allowed large market borrowing as compared to Punjab and, if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It has not been possible to accede to the Punjab Government's request.

(c) The market borrowings during the Fourth Plan of Haryana (State Government and State Electricity Board) have been Rs. 51.31 crores which is marginally higher than the market borrowings of Punjab which were Rs. 49.58 crores. The market borrowings are allocated to States after taking into account the prevailing market conditions, the needs of the State and the maturity of outstanding loans.

Extension of Group Insurance to Defence Personnel

1887. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation is considering a proposal to extend "Group Insurance" to the Defence personnel;

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

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c)-The matter is still at the proposal stage.

छोटी सादड़ी सोना काण्ड

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन का ध्यान छोटी सा दड़ी सोना कांड की ओर संसद् में पहली बार कब दिलाया गया था ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. ० अर. ० गणेश), : (क) वित्त मंत्री ने 17 फरवरी, 1966 को लोक सभा में प्रतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 369 का उत्तर दिया था, जो राजस्थान में छोटी सादड़ी में अधोपित सोने की बरामदगी के बारे में था ।

(ख) (1) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधिकारियों द्वारा ली गई तलाशी में श्री छगनलाल गोदावत और उसकी माता के पास से 241.589 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया । विभागीय न्याय निर्णय में सोना पूर्णतः जब्त कर लिया गया है और उन लोगों पर 25,09,000 रुपये का व्यक्तिगत बण्ड लगाया गया है । अपीलें खारिज हो गई हैं और नजरबंदी, की, दरखास्तें, भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत श्री छगनलाल गोदावत के खिलाफ इस्तागसे की कार्यवाही अजमेर के सिटी मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में चल रही है । श्री छगन लाल गोदावत की 8-7-73 को मृत्यु हो गई तथा उसके वकील ने उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही को खतम कर देने की अदालत से दरखास्त की है अदालत के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है ।

दण्ड की रकम की वसूली के लिए विभागीय कार्यवाही के खिलाफ श्री गोदावत ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर किया था, जिस पर उक्त न्यायालय ने आदेश दिये हैं कि श्री छगन लाल गोदावत की जो चांदी विभाग ने रोक रखी है, उससे अथवा श्री गोदावत की अन्य किसी सम्पत्ति में जुमनि की वसूली की जा सकती है । यह चांदी राजस्थान सरकार ने ट्रेजर ट्रोव एक्ट के अधीन रोक रखी है और इस मामले पर राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के साथ चर्चा चल रही है—।

(II) राजस्थान पुलिस ने, गनपत लाल की सूचना पर दिसम्बर 1965 में छोटा सादड़ी में, 56.863 किलोग्राम सोना बरामद किया था और इसके बाद में छोटी सादड़ी में 9.5751/2 किलोग्राम सोना और पकड़ा गया । यह सोना राजस्थान सरकार के कब्जे में है और उनसे भारत सरकार ने इस को अभी तक कब्जे में नहीं लिया है क्योंकि यह सोना फिलहाल राजस्थान न्यायालय में चल रहे उम मुकदमे में मुद्दा माल के रूप में अस्त है जो श्री छगन लाल गोदावत के पुत्र श्री गुनवन्तलाल के खिलाफ राज्य पुलिस द्वारा दायर किया गया है । कुछ आरोपों के कारण और राजस्थान के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री की प्रार्थना पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के द्वारा जांच कराई गई और स्वर्ण सम्बन्धी मामला अभी भी न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है, अतः कानून के उपबन्धों का सन्वत् ध्यान रखते हुए जांच की जा रही है ।

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे यात्री लीज और रेस्टोरेंट

1889 श्री मूल सन्व डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा कुल कितने यात्री लीज और रेस्टोरेंट चलाए जा रहे हैं और क्रमशः वर्ष 1970-71, और 1972-73 में प्रत्येक को कितना लाभ हुआ, और इस वर्ष कितना लाभ होने की आशा है ; और

(ख) क्या इन का उपयोग भारतीय लोग अधिक करते हैं या विदेशी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम 18 यात्री लाजों तथा 10 रेस्टोरेंटों का परिचालन कर रहा है । वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 के लिए प्रत्येक यूनिट के लाभ/हानि और वर्ष 1973-74 के लिये लाभ-हानि के पूर्वा-नुमान को दर्शाने वाला एक अग्रगण्य सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [अनुयायक में रखा गया बैलियंस स रखा ए०० टी० 5789/73]

(ख) बोधगया, कुशीनगर, महाबलिपुरम तथा खजुराहो के यात्री लाजों का अधिकतर प्रयोग विदेशियों द्वारा किया जाता है जबकि अन्य स्थानों का प्रयोग करने वाले पर्यटक अधिकतर भारतीय हैं ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भ्रवा किया गया समयोपरि भत्ता (घोबर टाइम एला-उन्स)

1890. श्री मूल चन्व डाया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले चार महीनों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में चालू वर्ष के पहले 6 मास के दौरान समायोपरि भत्ता दिये जाने के संबंध में प्राप्त सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है :

बैंकों ने समयोपरि भत्ता दिये जाने के संबंध में मुख्य कारण दिये हैं :

- (I) कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि काम की जरूरतों के साथ नहीं हुई है क्योंकि भर्ती संबंधी औपचारिकताओं में समय लगता है,
- (II) विशेष प्रकार के मौसमी कार्य का होना,
- (III) कार्य के प्रवाह का बराबर न होना और प्रत्येक दिन के कार्य को उसी दिन समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता का होना,
- (IV) सामान्य से अधिक अनपस्थिति का होना,
- (V) कार्य के घंटों के दौरान कर्म-चारियों द्वारा आन्दोलन करना,
- (VI) कर्मचारियों द्वारा सहयोग न देना
- (VII) नये नियुक्त किये गये कर्म-चारियों का प्रवीणता प्राप्त करने में समय लगना; और

(VIII) कर्मचारियों द्वारा विशेष प्रकार के कार्य को समयोपरि भत्ता दिये जाने पर ही करने पर जोर देना ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	बैंक का नाम	जनवरी-जून, 1973 के दौरान दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता (अन्तिम आंकड़े) (लाख रुपये में)
1.	सैन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	55.50
2.	बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	51.47
3.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	52.73
4.	बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	61.00
5.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	37.95
6.	कनारा बैंक	20.25
7.	यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	25.00
8.	देना बैंक	24.26
9.	सिडीकेट बैंक	7.98
10.	यूनियन बैंक	21.72
11.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	20.20
12.	इंडियन बैंक	12.58
13.	बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	10.68
14.	इयिन घोवरसीज बैंक	14.00

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान

1891. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. ० आर. ० गणेश) : सचिवालयी कार्यालयों के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 1972-73 में समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में दो गई कुल रकम 90 लाख 29 हजार रुपये थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को 1972-73 में समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में दो गई कुल रकम 51 करोड़ 13 लाख रुपये थी।

कपड़े के मूल्य में वर्ष 1971 की तुलना में वृद्धि

1892. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 की तुलना में इस समय कपड़े के मूल्य में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही करने का है कि गरीब जनता को मोटा कपड़ा उचित दर पर सप्लाई किया जा सके ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) 2 मई, 1968 से नियंत्रित कपड़े के मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। दिसम्बर 1971 के मूल्यों की तुलना में अक्टूबर 1973 में अनियंत्रित कपड़े के

मूल्यों में प्रतिशत वृद्धि कुछ मीडियम किस्मों के संबंध में 12-1/2 प्रतिशत से लेकर कुछ सुपरफाइन किस्मों के संबंध में 72.2 प्रतिशत के बीच रही।

(ख) अनियंत्रित कपड़े के मूल्य अन्त-निवेशों की लागत में वृद्धि और पूति तथा मांग के बीच कुल संतुलन पर निर्भर करते हैं। चालू वर्ष में रूई की लागत तथा मजूरी में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इसके अलावा घरेलू बाजार में कपड़े की कुल उपलिब्ध पर वर्ष के पूर्वार्ध में विजली की कटौतियों के कारण प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ग) जी, हां। नियंत्रित मूल्यों पर मोटे तथा मीडियम कपड़े की सप्लाई व जाने की सम्भाव्यता पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

Strikes in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

1893. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of strikes in the Security Paper Mill of Government of India at Hoshangabad due to bad labour-management relations during March, April, September and October, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether due to stoppage of work, the country has been brought to the brink of import of security paper for printing currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There had been a tool-down strike in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad from 29th March to 4th April, 1973 and from 8th April, to 17th April, 1973. The strike was withdrawn as a result of an agreement on the 17th April, 1973. There was again a concerted cessation of work by 84 workmen of the Mill from 10th September to 9th October, 1973. The

strike was withdrawn unconditionally on the 10th October, 1973. The situation is now normal.

(b) An order for import of certain quantity of Currency Note Paper has been placed. This import has been necessitated not merely on account of these strikes but because of persistent "Go-Slow" on the part of the workmen from the middle of January, 1972, resulting in insufficient production in the Mill to meet the requirement of Currency Note Paper to be printed at the Nasik Press. The production has, however, remarkably picked up since the middle of October and if the trend continues there will be no occasion for further recourse to imports.

(b) The nationalised banks have opened 530 branches in the country during the period mentioned in (a) above. The population groupwise classification of these branches is as follows:

Rural	188
Semi-Urban	115
Urban	104
Metropolitan	123
	530

(c) The present information system of the banks does not provide for reporting of the number of applications sanctioned or pending.

Opening of branches of nationalised banks in backward areas of Kerala

1894. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of Nationalised banks opened during the current year so far in the backward areas of Kerala State;

(b) the total number of branches of the nationalised banks opened during the period as mentioned in (a) above in the country and the number of Branches out of them opened in the urban areas and the number of branches opened in rural areas; and

(c) the number of loan applications from various categories of persons sanctioned during the period and the number of loan applications still pending?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) During the current year upto 30th September 1973, the 14 nationalised banks have opened 7 offices in the five backward districts of Kerala viz., Alleppy, Cannanore, Malappuram, Trichur and Trivandrum, identified by the Planning Commission as industrially backward.

Assistance to the Powerloom Weavers at 4-1/2 per cent interest in Kerala State

1895. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received a scheme to provide assistance to the powerloom weavers at 4-1/2 per cent interest in Kerala State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A proposal was received from the Kerala State for the extension of the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of Handloom Finance to the Powerloom Co-operatives to enable them to get loans at concessional rate of interest of 4-1/2 per cent.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Textile Commissioner and the Ministry of Finance.

Allocation of a building at Cannanore by Kerala Government for starting a Weavers' Service Centre

1896. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

SHRI N. SREKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala allocated a building at Cannanore for starting a Weavers' Service Centre as per the directive of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, what is the cause of the delay in appointing necessary staff and starting the Centre?

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

(a) and (b). Government of India have taken a building on rent in consultation with the Government of Kerala. The Centre has started functioning. 15 out of 37 sanctioned posts have been filled up. Action in conformity with the procedures prescribed in the Recruitment Rules for getting the clearance of the competent authorities for manning the remaining posts is in progress.

Proposal sent by Vita Merchants Co-operative Bank Limited, Vita, District Sangli, Maharashtra

1897. SHRI ANNASHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vita Merchants Co-operative Bank Limited, Vita, District Sangli, Maharashtra has sent a proposal for seeking reimbursement facility for that Bank in respect of medium term loans proposed to be granted to powerloom weaver members for the purchase of shares of a co-operative spinning mill proposed to be set up at Vita;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal would be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The proposal referred to from Vita Merchants Co-operative Bank Limited has been received by the Reserve Bank of India in August, 1973. Reserve Bank of India has reported that its present scheme provides only for the grant of accommodation by way of medium term loans to agriculturist members of agricultural credit societies for purchase of shares in grower type of co-operative spinning mills and that the question of extending the facility to non-agriculturist members of co-operative spinning mills is under examination.

Proposal to spend Rs. 45 crore for airport facilities during Fifth Plan

1898. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to spend Rs. 45 crore for airport facilities during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). The Fifth Plan proposals are still under consideration of the Government.

Powers to Tamil Nadu Government to unearth black money

1899. SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have asked the Centre to give them powers to unearth black money in the state;

(b) if so, whether any such powers have been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have not received any such request from the Tamil Nadu Government.

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

Action proposed to be taken against the Directors of Palai Central Bank (in liquidation)

1900. SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone through, the judgment decree of the Kerala High Court in connection with the Palai Central Bank (in liquidation);

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken against the Directors of the Bank held responsible for the failure of the Bank by this judgment decree of the Kerala High Court; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action against these Directors of the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). In April 1963, the Official Liquidator of the bank had filed a misfeasance application under Section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956 against some of the Directors, auditors and other officers of the bank, claiming an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,88,72,260 for the loss caused to the bank by their acts of omission and commission. In April and November, 1965 the Kerala High Court passed judgments in favour of the Official Liquidator's claims, decreeing a total amount of Rs. 283.61 lakhs. Appeals of the respondents against these judgments were subsequently dismissed by the

said Court. All but one of the Directors concerned have then gone in appeal to the Supreme Court where the case is still pending. The Official Liquidator has not been able to trace any assets of the remaining one Director against whom the decree can be enforced.

Proposal for undertaking a comprehensive tourism development scheme at Sabarimala (Kerala)

1901. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the Travancore Devaswom Board, Kerala and the State Government have proposed to the Centre to co-operate in undertaking a comprehensive tourism development scheme at Sabarimala, where the famous temple of Dharmasatra is situated;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) what is the decision of Union Government thereon?

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

(b) The proposals relate to provision of facilities for pilgrims in the form of accommodation, water supply, electricity toilet facilities, medical facilities, construction of approach roads etc. at Sabarimala, Pampa, Aranmula, Varkala, Thiruvallam, Alwaye, Ettumanoor, Vaikom and Neyyattinkara at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.55 crores, by the Travancore Devaswom Board, which is a statutory body.

(c) In view of the constraint on resources and other priorities, the Central Government is not in a position to provide funds to the Devaswom Board for the comprehensive scheme proposed by them.

Reorganisation of Handloom Weaving Industry

1902. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any memorandum from a deputation of Kerala weavers in regard to the reorganisation of Handloom Weaving Industry;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes Sir, from Kerala Saliya Kshemasamithi Kannachery Kozhikode.

(b) The important points raised in the memorandum are:

- (1) Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 500 should be given to each weaver.
- (2) Eight bundles of yarn per month should be given to a card holder.
- (3) 20s, 40s type of yarn as required by the weaver should be supplied.
- (4) A Commission should be appointed to find remedial measures to overcome difficulties faced by the Handloom Industry.
- (5) Instructions should be given to issue cards to those weavers who do not possess them now.
- (6) Collective Weaving Centres should be established in each weavers street.
- (7) Incentives given to Handloom Export should be continued.
- (8) All India policy to be framed for the proper supply of yarn to handloom weavers.

(c) (i) The development of handloom industry in Kerala is primarily

the concern of the Government of Kerala. The points at (1) to (3) and (5) to (6) above are therefore the concern of the Government of Kerala.

(ii) Regarding (4) the question of appointment of a High Powered Committee is under consideration.

(iii) The suggestions at (7) & (8) have been noted.

Trade Agreement between India and Rumania

1903. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed any trade agreement with Rumania recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Indo-Rumanian Trade Protocol for the year 1974 was signed at Bucharest on 22nd October, 1973. The protocol envisages that the trade turnover between the two countries during 1974 would be of the order of Rs. 900 million.

The principal items of imports will be:

- (i) Fertilisers (ii) Rolled steel and steel products (iii) Oil prospecting and drilling equipment (iv) Organic and inorganic chemicals (v) Lubricating oils (vi) Machine tools (vii) Wheel Sets and other components for railway wagons (viii) Electronic components.

The principal items of exports will be:

- (i) Iron ore (ii) Jute manufactures (iii) Tanned and semi-tanned hides

and skins (iv) Finished leather (v)
Ferro-Manganese (vi) Oil cakes (vii)
Coffee.

Provisions have also been made for export of non-traditional items like Machine tools, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical products and miscellaneous Engineering goods.

गत तीन वर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भारत द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

1904. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों में हुए किन-किन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भारत ने भाग लिया ;

(ख) इन मेलों में भाग लेने पर भारत ने किनसे विदेशों को दूता खर्च की; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को किन किन रूप में क्या-क्या लाभ हुए ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी संसद सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या 5790/73]

(ग) व्यापार मेले तथा प्रदर्शनियाँ, व्यापार संवर्धन के एक आवश्यक अंग के रूप में मानी जाती है और इस माध्यम का लाभ अधिकांश देशों में बड़ी सफलता के साथ अधिकाधिक उठाया जा रहा है। विदेशों में ऐसे मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भारत द्वारा भाग लिये जाने के तथ्य को दौर्बकालीन निवेश के रूप में लेना होगा। भारत को आधुनिक तथा औद्योगिक बनाने के स्वरूप को प्रस्तुत करने में सहायता देने के साथ-साथ,

इस तरह से भाग लेने से देश में विदेश व्यापार के विस्तार में बहुत अधिक योगदान मिल रहा है। विभिन्न मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में हमारे द्वारा भाग लिये जाने के बाद, बृद्ध किये गये ऋणदेशों, व्यापार के संबंध में की गई वार्ताओं तथा प्राप्त की गई तथा प्रचारित व्यापारिक पृष्ठताओं के रूप में निकले परिणामों का अनुमान पूरी तरह से कुछ समय के बाद ही लगाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार से भाग लेने से भावी खरीददारों में जो दिलचस्पी ईश होती है, वह सामान्यतया, खरीददारों तथा विक्रेताओं के बीच अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से लेनी है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

1905. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 6354 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वाक अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जो, नहीं, पिछले आश्वासन को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

1972-73 में भारतीय विदेशी व्यापार
में कमी

1906. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972-73 में भारत
के विदेशी व्यापार में कमी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को पूरा
करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं
तथा इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टो-
पाठ्याय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Smuggled articles seized during last
six months**

1907. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to a news-item
which appeared in the "Hindustan
Times" dated the 6th October, 1973 to
the effect that despite stricter vigil-
ance, smuggling seems to be increas-
ing in the country;

(b) if so, the value of the smuggled
articles seized by Government during
the last six months; and

(c) further steps proposed to be
taken by Government to put an end to
smuggling, particularly on the West
Coast of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Govern-
ment have seen the news-item cap-
tioned 'Smuggling thrives despite stric-
ter vigilance', which appeared in the
'Hindustan Times' dated the 6th Octo-
ber, 1973.

(b) The value of smuggled goods
seized by the Customs authorities dur-
ing the period April to September, 1973
was Rs. 1606 lakhs approximately.

(c) The steps taken by the Govern-
ment to prevent smuggling and the
steps proposed to be taken in this re-
gard are as follows:

Systematic collection and follow up
of information, keeping a watchful eye
on the suspected smugglers, rummag-
ing of suspected vessels or aircraft,
and checking of vulnerable sectors
along the coast and the land frontiers.
Additional launches and vehicles are
being provided from time to time for
effective interception, prevention etc.
Some senior officers of the rank of
Collectors of Customs, Additional Col-
lectors of Customs and Assistant Col-
lectors of Customs have been posted
in vulnerable areas to look after anti-
smuggling work exclusively. Thecus-
toms Act, 1962 was amended in 1969
making additional provisions to take
special measures for the purpose of
checking illegal import of certain com-
modities and facilitating their detec-
tion. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962
has been further amended to provide
more severe punishments for smuggl-
ing offences and to plug loopholes.

The question of augmenting anti-
smuggling staff and acquisition of fast
sea-going launches is under active

consideration. The position is kept under constant review.

Defects detected in rectified Avro Aircraft grounded for inspection

1908. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Avro aircraft grounded for inspection have since been rectified and handed back to the Indian Airlines for operational purposes;

(b) whether one of the aircraft thus rectified has again been grounded as more defects have been detected and if so, the nature of defects which have been found;

(c) whether the operational cost of the rectified aircraft has been assessed and if so, how does it compare with the position before the planes were grounded; and

(d) what is the permissible payload of the rectified aircraft and how does it compare with that before rectification.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One HS-748 aircraft was grounded at Calcutta on 2-11-1973 for investigation and rectification of certain defects which were not connected with the aileron hinge failure problem for which the Avros were earlier grounded. The defect was rectified and the aircraft put back into service after two days.

(c) and (d). The operational cost of HS-748 aircraft or its permissible payload have not been affected by the inspection and rectification of the defect in question.

Increase in the lapse ratio of Insured cases and outstanding claims

1909. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while the LIC has succeeded in doubling its new business during the last three years, there has been a proportionate increase in the lapse ratio of insured cases during 1972-73 and in the ratio of outstanding claims during the same period as compared to the figures for the previous year;

(b) whether no time limit has been laid down for the disposal of matured cases;

(c) the average time now taken or prescribed for the disposal of such cases and the figures for the last three years and the number of pending cases; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that LIC's service to the policyholders is kept at its optimum and whether any time limit for disposal is proposed to be laid down if not done already?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). (i) The percentage of lapses less revivals to mean life assurance business in force during each of the last three years is as under:—

1970-71	.	5.2
1971-72	.	5.0
1972-73	.	5.3

(ii) The number and amounts of claims pending at the end of the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below. Since, in view of the increase in business, absolute figures do not indicate the picture correctly, the index of claims settlement operations in common use is the ratio of the outstanding claims at the end of the year

to the claims intimated during that year. The ratios for the years 1970-71,

71-72, and 72-73 are also set out below.

Year	Calims outstanding at the end of the year		Claims outstanding at the end of the year as percentage of claims intimated during the year	
	No. (in lakhs)	Amount (in crores of Rs.)	By No. of policies	By amounts
1970-71	0.89	20.53	26.70	23.60
1971-72	0.63	17.81	19.38	19.38
1972-73	0.70	21.26	18.82	20.63

iii) Information regarding the time taken in the disposal of claims is not available. Further, it is not possible to lay down a time-limit for the disposal of claims because the pendency is also attributable to a large variety of causes beyond the LIC's control, such as non-submission of discharge forms/policy documents, age proof, proof of title (in the case of death claims) etc. The LIC is alive to the need for improving the service to the policyholders and for settling the claims expeditiously. It also pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, where the settlement of the claims is delayed in its offices for more than 30 days in the case of maturity claims and for more than 60 days in the case of death claims.

Introduction of Group Insurance Scheme by L.I.C.

1910. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has introduced a Group Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the benefits of the scheme have restricted to some categories of persons and if so, the details thereof;

(c) how long the scheme has been in operation and what has been the response to the scheme in the light

of the benefits that it offers as distinct from the ordinary Endowment Policy; and

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing the scheme for the benefit of the Central Government employees and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Group Insurance Scheme is a plan of insurance designed mainly for a group of employees working under a single employer. The Scheme is also offered to other organised groups such as Labour Unions, Professional Associations, etc., provided such groups satisfy the underwriting criteria for extending the insurance plan to such groups.

(c) Group Insurance Scheme in its present form was introduced in the year 1962. Recently the terms and conditions applicable to the Scheme were improved considerably by way of reduction in premia and higher rate of profit participation. As a result, the response to the Scheme has been encouraging. During the last three years as many as 176 schemes were introduced covering 5,08,623 lives. The total business in force under Group Schemes on 31st March, 1973 consisted of 814 schemes covering 9,47,035 lives

for a total sum assured of Rs 407.13 crores.

(d) The Third Pay Commission has recommended the introduction of an Insurance Scheme for the Central Government employees under which all employees will be required to pay a single rate of contribution of Rs. 5/- p.m. (returnable without interest in cases of superannuation etc.) for an insurance cover of Rs. 5000 payable to the family of the employee in case of his death while in service. The recommendation of the Third Pay Commission in this regard is under consideration.

Committee on essential commodities and articles of Mass Consumption

1911. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ No. 440 on the 24th August, 1973 regarding taking over of wholesale trade in essential commodities and state:

(a) whether the Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of mass consumption set up by the Planning Commission has since suggested short-term and long-term measures for making available essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices;

(b) if so, what are those measures and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay, particularly in the case of short-term measures.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Committee on Essential Commodities and articles of mass consumption has finalised Part I of its Report. Part II of its Report is under preparation. The Planning Commission will take an overall view

of the recommendations made by the Committee after the receipt of Part II of the Report.

(c) The aim of the Committee under reference is to evolve a short-term as well as long-term strategy for assured supply of essential commodities and articles to the common man at reasonable prices, this would be ultimately centred on the creation of a comprehensive procurement and distribution system. Evolving of such a strategy for a large number of commodities and articles is a complicated matter. The Committee has appointed Working Groups to examine in depth the problems relating to production, procurement and distribution for each of the various selected articles being covered by the Committee. The submission of their reports and their subsequent discussion in the main Committee has naturally taken some time. However, the work of the Committee is now at an advanced stage.

Non-submission of the Report of the Committee has not precluded the Government from taking such short-term measures as may be considered necessary for better procurement and distribution of essential commodities and articles. In fact, various measures have been adopted by the Government from time to time to relieve shortages, whether of a national or local character.

Loan from International Development Association to expand institutional credit for farmers in Bihar

1912. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association has sanctioned a credit of \$32 million to expand institutional credit for farmers in the Bihar State; and

(b) if so, a brief account thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The IDA Credit of \$32 million, will finance about 53 per cent of the total Project cost of a three-year programme for farmers' investments in tubewells and pumpsets in the Tirhut and Darbhanga Divisions of Bihar State. The credit amount will be channelled through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Bihar State Cooperative Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks.

High consumer acceptability of Indian consumer goods in E.E.C.

1913. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian goods are having high consumer acceptability in East European countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to expand further trade with these countries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the steps that are being taken to boost India's exports of consumer goods to East European countries are as follows:—

(i) During the annual bilateral trade negotiations emphasis is always laid on increasing its share and introducing new items.

(ii) Participation in fairs and exhibitions.

(iii) Exchange of delegations of business firms and enterprises.

(iv) Market study by specialised Indian Institutions and organising commercial publicity.

Complaints of alleged irregularities against Delhi Gliding Club

1914. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints of serious irregularities and defalcations against the Delhi Gliding Club;

(b) if so, the nature of the irregularities committed by the Club; and

(c) whether any investigations have been conducted and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The allegations relate to misappropriation of funds by falsification of records.

(c) A test audit of the accounts and administration of the club was carried out by the Accounts Officer of the Civil Aviation Department in October, 1972 and the specific irregularities noticed were communicated to the Club management. On receipt of the Club's replies to all the points raised, further appropriate action will be taken.

Shortage of Raw Material for production of Nylon and Rayon Yarns

1915. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious shortage of raw material for production of nylon and rayon yarns;

(b) whether the prices of nylon and rayon yarn have gone very high; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Prices and distribution of nylon yarn and rayon yarn are governed by voluntary agreements between spinners and weavers. These agreements are:—

(a) *Nylon yarn*.—75 per cent of the total production of 4 major producers of nylon yarn is supplied to actual consumers on fixed prices, 25 per cent of the production is allowed for open market sale by the spinners. Government are also advising three small producers of nylon yarn to join this agreement.

(b) *Rayon Yarn*:

(i) *Viscose Staple Fibre spun yarn*.—100 per cent of the requirements of different states are supplied to the Directors of Industries of different States for distribution to weavers at mutually agreed prices under a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers.

(ii) *Viscose Filament Yarn*.—(a) 10 per cent of the production is supplied as replenishment against exports of rayon filament fabrics. The price for 120 dn yarn is Rs. 12.97 per kg.

(b) 60.5 per cent of the production is supplied to weavers/Weavers Association at fixed prices. The price of 120 dn yarn is Rs. 16.07 per kg.

(c) 29.5 per cent of the production is allowed to be sold by the spinners in the open market.

2. The increase in prices relates only to yarn sold in open market by the spinners and such of the weavers who receive quota under the voluntary agreement and sell it in the open market. There has been no increase in prices of yarn supplied to weavers under the agreement.

(c) Attempts are being made by Govt. to procure as much of caprolactum and rayon-grade wood pulp as may be available in the global market at appropriate prices.

Dividends to creditors of Palai Central Bank (in liquidation)

1916. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further declaration of dividends has been made after the last declaration of dividends to the creditors of the Palai Central Bank (in liquidation);

(b) if so, how much has been given and the date of declaration of further dividend to the creditors; and

(c) the amounts due to the various creditors with their names and addresses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). In addition to the preferential payment of Rs. 250/- under section 43A(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, five dividends, as de-

tailed below, have so far been paid to the depositors of the Palai Central

Bank Ltd., (in liquidation) under the orders of the Kerala High Court:

	Rate of Dividend	Month & year of declaration of dividend	Amount paid in lakhs of rupees
1st Dividend	6p in a rupee	December, 1961	292.72
2nd Dividend	12p in a rupee	April, 1963	87.72
3rd Dividend	6p in a rupee	July, 1964	43.87
4th Dividend	3p in a rupee	June, 1964	21.94
5th Dividend	3p in a rupee	July, 1971	21.93
<i>Total Dividend paid 64p in a rupee.</i>			Rs. 468.18

No dividend has been declared after July, 1971.

(c) Names and addresses of the creditors of the Bank and the amounts due to each of them are available with the Official Liquidator of the Palai Central Bank Ltd. (in liquidation) and the compilation of a list will take a long time and involve considerable labour. The Reserve Bank has, however, reported that the total amount due to the creditors of the bank as on the 31st December, 1972 were Rs. 259.13 lakhs out of which deposit liability of the bank amount to Rs. 258.85 lakhs spread over 26,054 depositors.

Steps to encourage Small Savings

1917. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is contemplated to encourage Small Savings in the country;

(b) if so, the steps under the consideration of Government for achieving this objective; and

(c) whether any new structure of rate of interest would be evolved so as to encourage the volume of deposits?

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

(b) and (c). The various Small Savings securities and the interest payable thereon are kept under constant review and necessary changes are made therein from time to time to make them more popular. Recently a Prize Incentive Scheme for holders of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts has been introduced.

Reservation made for ex-servicemen in Nationalised Banks

1918. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-servicemen are given due representation in the employment opportunities in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the percentage of reservations made for the Ex-servicemen for recruitment for various posts in nationalised banks in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and

(c) the number of Ex-servicemen actually recruited by these banks for each one of the categories of jobs advertised by them during the financial

years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and upto the first half of the financial year 1973-74?

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

Directive to Avro Pilots not to exceed normal operating speed

1919. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has directed its pilots operating HS 748 (Avro) aircraft not to exceed the normal operating speed;

(b) if so, the reasons leading to this step; and

(c) the reaction of pilots thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR):

(a) and (b). Arising out of an incident to Avro aircraft VT-EAT during test flight at Hyderabad on 27th October 1973 in which the right hand aileron had a structural failure just out-board of the outer hinge, instructions were issued to pilots, as a precautionary step pending further investigation

in consultation with the Director General of Civil Aviation not to exceed VNO (normal operating speed). Further investigation revealed that the aircraft was involved in manoeuvres not consistent with those indicated in the test flight schedule and that there was no need to take any fleetwise corrective action. Consequently, the instructions issued to the pilots were withdrawn on the 31st October, 1973.

(c) The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association took up this matter in a communication addressed to the Chairman on 30th October and the correct position was duly explained to them.

Permission to five companies to raise Capital

1920. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given consent to five companies to raise their capital; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the names of the companies?

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 7th September, 1973 the following five companies were given permission to raise capital amounting to Rs 408.06 lakhs under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947:—

S.No.	Name of the Company.	Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	319.05
5	Insov Auto Ltd.	50.00
6	Mahendra Electricals Ltd.	14.97
4	Capsulation Services Pvt. Ltd.	14.11
5	Javant Paper Mills Ltd.	9.39
TOTAL :		408.06

Popularity of Indian Tyres in E.E.C.

1921. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian tyres are becoming popular in the East European countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which are importing Indian tyres and tubes; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange Indian earned during the last two years?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The countries which import Indian rubber tyres and tubes among the East European countries are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, USSR and Yugoslavia.

(c) The total export of tyres and tubes to East European countries during 1971-72 and 1972-73 are of the order of Rs. 489.4 lakhs and Rs. 274.6 lakhs respectively.

Currency Notes printed and circulated in excess of Gold Reserves

1922. SHRI S. C. SAMANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the exact amount of currency notes printed and brought into circulation in excess of gold reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI): Printing of currency notes, done at the Currency Note Press, Nasik is on the basis of estimates of requirements indicated in Reserve Bank of India's annual Indent on the Press. The Currency notes printed in this year as on 31st October 1973 was worth Rs 2407.30 crores. The currency notes brought into circulation by the Issue Department of the

Reserve Bank of India as on the said date was Rs. 5605.62 crores. There is no proportionate relation between the gold holdings of the Bank and the currency notes issued, as the Reserve Bank of India Act, amended on 6th October, 1956, provides for substitution of the proportional reserve system by minimum reserves in absolute terms. As per provisions of the Act, the aggregate value of the reserves comprising of gold coin, gold bullion and foreign securities shall not be less than Rs. 200 crores of which the value of gold alone shall not be less than Rs. 115 crores.

Impact of Change in Export Policy on raw wool announced on Saurashtra and Kutch

1923. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economy of Saurashtra and Kutch has been hit as a result of the change in the export policy on raw wool announced by Government;

(b) if so, whether producers, buyers and exporters are all affected by the shift in the policy and whether they have made a complaint to Government; and

(c) if so, the changes proposed to be made in the policy in view of their difficulties?

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

(a) to (c). Representations have been received against the change in the policy regarding export of raw wool. According to the information available, the prices of raw wool in the internal market have remained steady after the revised policy was announced. There is no proposal to modify the policy at present, but the situation is being watched closely and a review may have to be undertaken after a couple of months or so.

Scheme launched by State Bank to provide credit to Physically Handicapped

1924. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India has started a scheme to provide credit facilities for the physically handicapped in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). As part of the scheme of Differential Interest Rate being implemented by the public sector banks, the State Bank of India also extends credit facilities to institutions for physically handicapped persons, for pursuit of gainful occupation by financing their requirements of equipment and raw materials.

Imposition of Development Cess on Jute Industry to increase competitiveness of Jute Goods in World Market

1925. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of imposing development cess on jute industry to meet the increasing competition for the Indian Jute Goods abroad;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and Government's decision in the matter; and

(c) what are the other steps taken by Government to meet this stiff competition of Jute goods in the world market?

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

(a) and (b). It is proposed to levy a cess on the production of jute goods the proceeds of which will be utilised

for research, and development as well as market research for jute goods

(c) Various steps for export promotion of jute manufactures include regulated supply of raw material to the Mills, research and development activities towards cost reduction and diversification, market surveys of overseas markets through Study Teams and Delegations publicity etc. are being taken.

Fall in Price of Tea and Jute

1926. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of tea and jute has considerably fallen in the country;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to stop the closure of small tea gardens; and

(c) the steps taken to save the jute growers from this crisis?

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

(a) (i) In so far as tea is concerned, price of both leaf and dust tea at Calcutta auction declined in 1972-73 season as compared to two previous seasons, but the position has since improved. There is, however, a decline in prices at the Cochin auctions during the current year.

(ii) As regards jute, it is not correct to say that its prices have fallen unduly. On the basis of recommendations of Agriculture Prices Commission, the minimum support price of Assam bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta was fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal. During the current year the ruling market price of jute is higher than the minimum support price. Efforts are being made to ensure a price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal on an average round the year.

(b) The Task Force on Tea set up by Government has made certain recommendations in respect of closed and sick gardens which are under consideration.

(c) The Jute Corporation of India have opened purchase centres as well as co-operative agencies for the purchase of jute from growers. This has greatly stabilised the prices. Till middle of November, they had purchased 2.5 lakhs bales of jute.

Raid by Income-tax authorities in Kanpur

1927. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities raided the business premises of an arms dealer at Kanpur and seized documents relating to the unaccounted transactions involving arms and ammunitions worth several lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the name of the arms dealer; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the case is not being hushed up by the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). There was no such raid by the Income-tax authorities. However, in connection with some pending Wealth-tax proceedings the Income-tax Officer visited the business premises of M/s Yadav Arms Company, Kanpur under Section 133A of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Books of accounts were examined. In order to facilitate the examination, the assessee voluntarily brought the books of account to the Income-tax Office. A detailed examination of the books of accounts is in progress.

Proposal to Double the Capacity of International Arrival hall at Delhi Airport

1928. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether the International Airport Authority propose to double the capacity of the International Arrival Hall at Delhi Airport;

(b) whether any provision has been made for the construction of a 75 feet high aircraft control tower for the Civil Aviation; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The International Airports Authority of India is proposing to extend the present international arrival hall building in order to provide more space for passengers and for the Customs and Immigration authorities. The precise area of the proposed extension is being worked out. In addition the Authority is proposing to construct a 100 feet high control tower for the Civil Aviation Department. The proposal envisages additional space, facilities and amenities for passengers and visitors. Facilities for flight information and announcements are also to be included.

Loss of International Markets for Coir

1929. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the non-availability of steamers and inadequate shipping space, India is losing its traditional, non-traditional and potential markets abroad for coir while China is posing a serious competition to this country in supplying doormats to various countries in Africa and elsewhere; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA).
(a) and (b). No, Sir. Export of coir

products including coir mats showed an upward increase in terms of value in the year 1972-73 as compared to the previous year. Exports during the current year are not discouraging. Export figures are given below:—

Value in Rs. (lakhs)

	1971-72	1972-73	April-Sept. 1973
Coir Fibre	6.25	4.62	1.0
Coir Yarn	722.42	818.58	309.65
Coir Mats	507.50	526.60	258.77
Other products.	249.77	143.99	55.34
TOTAL	1485.94	1493.79	624.76

अमरीकी ऋण को बकाया राशि

1930. श्री रणवहादुर सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने इस समय अमरीकी ऋण को कितनी धनराशि देनी है;

(ख) भारत द्वारा उस पर वार्षिक कितना व्याज दिया गया; और

(ग) यह ऋण कब तक लौटा दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) 30 सितम्बर, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से लिये गये ऋणों की 4988 करोड़ रुपये का रकम वापस अदा करना है ।

(ख) 1972-73 में भारत सरकार ने व्याज के रूप में 77 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अदा की थी । अनुमान है कि 1973-74 के दौरान व्याज के रूप में 77 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अदा की जायेगी ।

(ग) प्रत्येक ऋण उस पर लागू होने वाली ऋण परिशोधन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कई वर्षों में वापस अदा किया जाना होता है । अर्थात् है कि अब तक लिए गये ऋणों में से अंतिम ऋण का पूर्ण भुगतान 2011 तक हो जायेगा ।

प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कमी

1931. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के प्रथम छः महीनों में प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के निर्यात में भारी कमी आई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) प्लास्टिक निर्मित वस्तुओं

के नियतों में इस अवधि के दौरान कोई गिरावट नहीं आई ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indo-Soviet Trade in the Field of Civil Aviation

1932. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated the 11th October, 1973 observing that Indo-Soviet trade in the field of Civil Aviation will be discussed with Mr. Brezhnev;

(b) whether import of several medium range transport aircraft from Soviet Union with short take-off and landing capabilities are also proposed to be negotiated; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Mr. Brezhnev is coming to India on a goodwill visit. It is not possible to anticipate the scope of the discussion to be held with him.

विदेशी चाय बागानों का भारतीयकरण

1933. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशी उद्योगपतियों के स्वामित्व के चाय बागानों का भारतीयकरण को है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार चाय उद्योग पर अनिवार्य लेवी लागू करने के बारे में सोच रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाने क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) सरकार के विचाराधीन फिलहाल ऐसी कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है ।

(ख) चाय पर उपकर के अलावा जो देश में उत्पन्न होने वाली चाय पर लगाया जा सकते हैं, चाय उद्योग पर नई लेवी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Amount collected by Official Liquidator of Palai Central Bank (in liquidation)

1934. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the Official Liquidator after the last declaration of dividends to creditors of the Palai Central Bank (in liquidation); and

(b) whether the Liquidator propose to approach the High Court for a further declaration of dividend, and if so, how much and when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) After the declaration of the last dividend to creditors of the Palai Central Bank (in liquidation) in July, 1971, the Official Liquidator, it is reported by the Reserve Bank of India has collected a total amount of Rs. 9,85,753. However, after providing for income-tax, super-tax, legal expenses and establishment charges, the net amount in hand as on 15-11-1973 is Rs. 6,56,872.

(b) The Official Liquidator does not propose to approach the High Court of Kerala for a further declaration of dividend at this stage.

Rate of increase in credit expansion

935. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in credit expansion during the last "slack season"; and

(b) the credit trends in "slack season" during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The credit extended by scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 265.4 crores during the 1973 slack season (April 27, 1973 to October 26, 1973) or by 4.3 per cent. During the same period, advances for food procurement purposes declined by Rs. 58.2 crore (—19.9 per cent). Excluding food procurement advances, outstanding bank credit during the last slack season increased by Rs. 323.6 crores or by 5.5 per cent.

(b) A comparative statement showing the increases in bank credit during the last three slack seasons is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Variations in Scheduled Commercial Banks' credit during slack seasons

	1971 slack season			1972 slack season			1973 slack season *		
	Amount outstanding as on			Amount outstanding as on			Amount outstanding as on		
	Apr. 30, 1971	Oct. 29, 1971	Variation	Apr. 28, 1972	Oct. 27, 1972	Variation	Apr. 27, 1973	Oct. 26, 1973	Variation
Total Bank Credit	4675.3	4838.1	+162.8 (+3.5)	5193.0	5260.4	67.4 (+1.3)	6138.3	6403.7	265 (+4.3)
of which :									
(a) Food procurement advances	203.3	359.10	+155.8 (+76.6)	288.0	286.8	—1.2 (—0.4)	292.4	234.2	—58.2 (—19.9)
(b) other advances	4472.0	4479.0	+7.0 (+0.2)	4905.0	4973.6	+68.6 (+1.4)	5845.9	6169.5	+323.6 (+5.5)

Figures in brackets indicates percentage change.

*Provisional.

Revision of Export Target in Fifth Plan

1936. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export target in the Fifth Plan has been revised upwards at an annual rate of growth of 7.5 per cent; and

(b) if so, the strategy thereof to attract investments for export production?

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

(a) The average rate of growth envisaged in the "draft" document is 7.6 per cent.

(b) The strategy to attract investments for export production is being worked out in consultation with other Economic Ministries. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission has also been set up to recommend a long-term export strategy for the period of Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond. The recommendations of this Working Group, when made, will also be taken into account.

News item Captioned "Cardamom Trade in Disarray"

1937. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the "Economic Times" dated the 10th October under the caption "Cardamom trade in disarray"; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To avoid malpractices in the export of cardamom on the basis of

sight draft, a regulation providing for export of cardamom only against compulsory irrevocable letter of credit was initially enforced with effect from 21st September, 1973. On representations from cardamom exporters to postpone implementation of the said regulation to facilitate cardamom shipments in October, 1973 to proceed without difficulty, the date of implementation thereof was changed to 1-11-1973.

Further, instructions regarding payment of amounts beyond a certain limit to planters by cheques from the auction centres, have been kept in abeyance, by the Cardamom Board.

Import of Raw Jute from Bangladesh

1938. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bangladesh have agreed recently to export 6 lakh bales of raw jute to India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The raw jute to be imported from Bangladesh will be out of the new crop and will be utilised for building up a Buffer Stock. The entire quantity will be imported through the Jute Corporation of India.

Building of Staff quarters for L.I.C. employees in Delhi

1939. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all classes in Delhi in the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) how many staff quarters are there at Delhi;

(c) the number of employees who have been given loans to build their houses; and

(d) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has undertaken a programme for building quarters at Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) 2588.

(b) 235.

(c) 103 employees have been given loans direct. In addition to this 104 quarters are proposed to be purchased from D.D.A. and handed over to the housing society of the staff, payment for which has been made by L.I.C. direct to D.D.A.

(d) Yes, Sir. 320 quarters are already under construction at Shahdara and there is a proposal for purchase from D.D.A. of 24 quarters. In addition, it is proposed to construct 14 quarters—9 in L.I.C. plot at Daryaganj and 5 at Rohtak Road.

Popularity of Indian furniture in foreign countries

1941. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian furniture is getting popularity abroad;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during the last three years; and

(c) the measures Government have taken to extend more and more facilities to this industry regarding shipping?

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

(b) Some of the countries to which Indian furniture has been exported during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are Abu Dhabi, Bahare in Island, Bangladesh, Dubai, German Federal Republic, Kuwait, Malaysia Muscat, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Siera Leone and Zambia. The value of exports of this item during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 65. Rs. 67 and Rs. 72 lakhs respectively.

(c) Shipping facilities consisting of provision of adequate and timely shipping space and getting freight rate adjustments where made out are afforded to the industry.

Delay in importing newsprint quota by STC

1943. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is responsible for the delay in importing newsprint quota from abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures have been taken against those who are responsible for the delay?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Demonstration by Officers of L.I.C.

* 1944. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers of the L.I.C. had staged a mass demonstration on 3rd August, 1973 to voice their grievances in respect of breach of agreement by the management; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) There was a demonstration on 3rd August, 1973 by the officers of the L.I.C. in protest against alleged breach of agreement by the management in respect of their

demand for increase in adjustment allowance.

(b) A decision has been taken for increase in adjustment allowance as under:—

Pay range Rs.	Increase in Adjustment Allowance Rs.		
	1-11-72	1-2-73	1-8-73
530—600	30	30	60
601—800	40	40	80
801—1250		80	40
1251—1675 . . . . .	..	..	120

(with marginal adjustment upto Rs. 1795/-).

Strike by workers of Akbar Hotel, New Delhi in October, 1973

1945. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Akbar Hotel, New Delhi, went on a strike in October, 1973;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the basis on which the strike was called off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir. However, some employees of Akbar Hotel participated in a demonstration on 23-10-1973. There was also a partial stoppage of work.

(b) They demanded bonus at 20 per cent.

(c) The partial stoppage of work was called off unconditionally by the unions.

Seizure of smuggled articles

1946. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total value of goods confiscated during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 by the Central Government while they were being smuggled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The value of contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 was as follows:—

Year	Value of goods seized (Rs. Lakhs)
1970-71	2281
1971-72	2034
1972-73	2704

Most of the seized goods are confiscated as a result of the adjudication proceedings. It is not practicable to work out the exact value of the goods confiscated during each of these years, as this will involve scrutiny of thousands of adjudication proceeding files that are opened every year.

Overdrafts by States

1047. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which State Governments have exceeded their limits of taking overdrafts from the Reserve Bank during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and to what extent; and

(b) what attempts have been made to recover the amounts of overdrafts from them and with what success?

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

(b) The cumulative overdrafts of the States as on 29th April, 1972 were cleared by the Government of India by giving ways and means advances and partly by making advance releases of State share in Central taxes due to them in 1972-73. Ways and Means support totalling Rs. 510.67 crores was given to the States in 1972-73 out of which Rs. 420.55 crores was converted into medium term loans and the balance was recovered in 1972-73. It is no longer possible for the State Governments to use overdraft as a budgetary resource. Under the procedure which has been worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and the RBI and which has come into effect from 1st May, 1972, in case any State Government has an overdraft continuously for seven days, the Reserve Bank would suspend payments which will be resumed only when the overdraft disappears.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

State	Overdraft by State Governments As On		
	31-3-1971	31-3-1972	31-3-1973
1. Andhra Pradesh	47.34	72.72	..
2. Assam	20.29	41.65	..
3. Bihar	13.52	27.51	5.05
4. Gujarat	3.27	0.61	..
5. Haryana	5.41	30.30	0.25
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	3.83	6.16
7. Karnataka	26.70	62.56	4.85
8. Kerala	15.37	52.08	..
9. Maharashtra	18.28	7.01	..
10. Manipur	..	..	0.05
11. Meghalaya	..	..	0.76
12. Orissa	..	1.50	..
13. Rajasthan	67.55	88.81	..
14. Tamil Nadu	25.35	64.31	..
15. Uttar Pradesh	..	14.16	13.03
16. West Bengal	6.39	33.75	21.79
TOTAL	254.47	500.80	51.94

Conference of Jute Growers in Calcutta

1948. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day Conference of jute growers was held in Calcutta in the second week of September, 1973;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A two-day Conference of jute growers was held at Chandan Nagar in Nadia District of West Bengal on September 8 and 9, 1973.

(b) A Resolution adopted at the Conference demanded the grant of Government subsidy to jute growers like that of Cotton Cultivators of Maharashtra, fixation of minimum raw jute price at Rs. 75 per maund and taking over of entire raw jute and jute goods export by Government.

(c) Government have already fixed a remunerative price for jute purchased on a commercial basis and therefore Government do not see any justification for subsidising jute purchases or enhancing the price. Government have the objective of progressively expanding the role of the public sector in the raw jute trade, but there is no proposal to take over the export trade of jute goods.

India as an exporter of highly sophisticated machinery and Heavy Engineering Products

1949. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has emerged as an important exporter of highly sophisticated machinery and heavy engineering products during the last 25 years; and

2281 L.S.—7

(b) if so, what are the products finding good international markets?

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

() Following are the more important products of sophisticated machinery and heavy engineering items exported:—

1. Motor Vehicles.
2. Diesel engines.
3. Electric motors, transformers and switch gears.
4. Textile machinery.
5. Railway wagons & coaches.
6. Sugar mill machinery.
7. Thermal boilers.
8. Cement & asbestos cement machinery.
9. Industrial machinery other than sugar and cement machinery.
10. Machine tools.
11. Office machinery.
12. Air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment.
13. Power driven pumps.
14. Communication equipment.

Increase in export of unmanufactured tobacco

1950. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of unmanufactured tobacco is towards increase year by year;

(b) if so, the names of the importing countries; and

(c) whether manufactured tobacco is also gaining in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) There was a sizeable increase in the export of unmanufactured tobacco during the years

1971-72 and 1972-73. However, due to lower offtake by USSR, there is some decline in the exports during the first seven months of 1973-74 as compared to the exports during the corresponding period last year.

(b) Major importing countries are U.K., USSR, Japan, Bangladesh, Irish Republic, Nepal, Somalia etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Business Completed by L.I.C. during the current financial year

1951. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation during the first 5 months of the current financial year increased by Rs. 91.95 crore compared with the corresponding period of 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this boost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in business can be attributed to the efforts put in by the agents and by the employees of the L.I.C. at all levels to reach the higher targets fixed for the current year.

Reconsideration of decision regarding cancellation of stop over of morning flight from Delhi-Lucknow-Patna Calcutta and afternoon flight from Calcutta

1952. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision regarding the cancellation of the stop-over of the morning flight from Delhi-Lucknow-Patna-Calcutta and afternoon

flight from Calcutta end at Varanasi Airport; and

(b) if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). IC-409/410 between Delhi-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna-Calcutta used to provide a halt at Varanasi until 21st June, 1973 when the service was re-cast to operate as Delhi/Lucknow/Patna/Calcutta. Effective from 17th September, 1973, the service now operates as Delhi/Lucknow/Patna. There is no proposal to alter the pattern of this service at present to provide a halt at Varanasi due to tight fleet position. However, Varanasi is served by the Delhi/Calcutta turbo-prop service IC-411/412.

Popularity of silk garments in world markets

1953. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's silk garments are becoming popular in the world markets;

(b) if so, the names of the markets and the types of garments whose demand is increasing; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last six months?

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

(b) The important markets are:

- (i) West Germany;
- (ii) Malaysia/Singapore;
- (iii) U.S.A.
- (iv) U.K.
- (v) France.

Separate statistics of export for each type of garments are not being maintained.

(c) Total foreign exchange earned for export of all types of garments during last six months was Rs. 58.00 lakhs.

Representation from handloom weavers and manufacturing exporters to ban further export of raw silk

1954. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned further export of raw silk until the end of the calendar year following representation from handloom weavers and manufacturing exporters;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the quota already issued for raw silk export in terms of export policy; and

(c) whether Government are likely to suffer a loss and if so, to what extent?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) M/s. Raja Silk House..
14,000 Kgs.

(ii) M/s. Ashish Inc. Delhi..
5,000 Kgs.

(iii) 5000 Kgs. of raw silk has been set apart for Central Silk Board, as they also had planned to enter the export market.

(c) The amount of Foreign Exchange which would have been earned by export of raw silk is likely to be made up by export of silk fabrics. The question of loss therefore does not arise.

Places of Tourist Attraction in Gujarat

1955. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) the names of places of tourist attraction in Gujarat State;

(b) the amount earmarked for the year 1973-74 for their development; and

(c) the amount spent upto 31st October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). In the earlier Plans tourist facilities have been provided at Ahmedabad, Lothal, Sasangir, Keshed, Porbandar, Chorwad, Nalsrovar, Sabarmati in the Central Sector. In the current Plan a youth hostel has been constructed at Gandhinagar at a cost of Rs. 3.30 lakhs. A rent house at Sasangir at a cost of Rs. 13.11 lakhs is under construction. The work on the youth hostel has been completed while the work on the rest house is expected to be completed by the end of January, 1974. A expenditure of Rs. 11.30 lakhs was incurred upto 31st October 1973 on these two projects.

Continuous increase in prices of cotton yarn and Hosiery goods

1956. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cotton yarn are increasing day by day the open market and due to that the prices of hosiery goods have been increasing; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check the prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): (a) and (b). There has been an upward trend in the prices of cotton yarn sold by manufacturers after obtaining stay orders from Supreme Court and various High Courts. The statutory control on the production pattern, pricing and distribution was introduced from March, 1973 at a time when production of yarn and supply were short with the purpose of pegging the prices of cotton yarn. These orders have been challenged through writ petitions since 4th May, 1973. Further action can lie only after the verdict of the Supreme Court is known. Meanwhile Government have already relaxed control over distribution of yarn upto counts 80s with the improvement in production and supply.

Handing over of rose export to private firms

1957. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for handing over of rose export to a private firm; and

(b) the name of the firm to whom the business has been passed on and the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): (a) and (b). Export of roses is allowed freely and is not channelised through any agency.

Number of flying Clubs and Civil Aviation Centres in the country.

1958. SHRI MOHAN RAJ:

SHRI SEZHIYAN:

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

(a) the number of Flying Clubs and Civil Aviation Centres in the country in 1972-73 and the number of pilots trained in these Clubs and Centres during the period; and

(b) the average amount of money spent by Government on training of each of these pilots and the average expenditure incurred by each pilot personally during the training period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) There are 22 subsidised flying clubs in the country. The number of trainees of these clubs who obtained Private Pilot's Licences and Commercial Pilot's Licences is given in the attached statement. Additionally, a Central Flying Training School is run by the Civil Aviation Department at Nadirgul (Hyderabad) to give advanced flying training to 10/12 candidates who possess current Private Pilot's Licences.

(b) On the assumption that a PPL would require 60 hours of flying and a CPL 250 hours, the fees payable by the trainees and the subvention payable by Government, at the existing rates, would be as under:—

	Fees payable by trainees	Flying subvention payable by Government
For PPL		
Matriculates below 22 years of age	Rs. 1,680	Rs. 5,610
Others	Rs. 2,700	Rs. 4,590
For CPL		
Matriculates below 22 years of age	Rs. 24,766	Rs. 5,610
Others	Rs. 25,785	Rs. 4,590

Note: Effective from 1st April, 1971, subsidised flying at the clubs has been restricted to 60 hours per trainee (i.e. upto PPL standard). As such, trainees for CPL at the clubs have to pay fees at the full rate for all flying done in excess of subsidised flying.

STATEMENT

Number of trainees of flying clubs who obtained Private Pilot's Licence and Commercial Pilot's Licence during the financial year 1972-73

S. No.	Name of the flying Club	No. of Licences issued	
		PPL	CPL
1.	Andhra Pradesh Flying Club	13	7
2.	Assam Flying Club	9	2
3.	Amritsar Aviation Club	1	—
4.	Bombay Flying Club	8	4
5.	Bihar Flying Club	3	3
6.	Coimbatore Flying Club	6	1
7.	Co-operative Hind Flying Club, Lucknow (including its branches at Kanpur and Varanasi)	10	10
8.	Delhi Flying Club.	15	7
9.	Flying Training Institute, Behala, Calcutta.	4	—
10.	Gujarat Flying Club.	3	2
11.	Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.	8	1
12.	Hissar Aviation Club	6	9
13.	Jamshedpur Flying Club.	1	1
14.	Karnal Aviation Club	9	3
15.	Kerala Flying Club	10	3
16.	Ludhiana Aviation Club	4	1
17.	Madras Flying Club	14	2
18.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club	4	3
19.	Nagpur Flying Club	6	7
20.	Northern India Flying Club, Jullunder	4	—
21.	Orissa Flying Club.	5	—
22.	Patiala Aviation Club	12	9
Total :		155	77

पांचवीं योजना में तक़ुम्रों के लिये लाइसेंस देना

1959. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
का. वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हथकरपा उद्योग के विकास के लिये पांचवीं योजना में 35 लाख अतिरिक्त तक़ुम्रों के लिए लाइसेंस देने के लिये व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस नई व्यवस्था की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) हथकरघों तथा बिजली करघों के विकेन्द्रित क्षेत्र को मुक्त मूल की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने और साथ ही आन्तरिक खपत तथा निर्यात के लिए कपड़े के उत्पादन हेतु सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के संगठित क्षेत्र को अधिक मूल देने के लिए पांचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पर्याप्त मात्रा में तक़ुम्रों के और अधिक विस्तार की अनुमति देने की प्रत्यापना है। परन्तु ऐसे विस्तार की मात्रा तथा अन्य संगत व्यौरों को अभी तैयार किया जाना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation to Employees on the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

1960. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in how many Nationalised Banks, employees have been given representation on the Board of Directors; and

(b) which are the Nationalised Banks in which such a representation is not given to the employees and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) In terms of sub-clauses (b) and (c) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, two representatives of employees of the bank, one from among the workmen and the other from among the officers, were appointed on 11th December, 1972, on the Board of each of the 14th nationalised banks.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan Assistance for Self-Employment Schemes

1961. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether* the Public Sector banks have been directed to ensure that applications for loan assistance for self-employment schemes are disposed of within two months on the basis of viability?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

It has been suggested to the public sector banks that efforts should be made to dispose of applications for loan assistance for self-employment schemes within two months.

Investment of L.I.C. in "Socially Purposive" sectors

1962. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) out of the total investments of the Life Insurance Corporation, what is the percentage of investment in "Socially Purposive" sectors during the last two years;

(b) during the same period what are the total investments in the private sector; and

(c) what percentage of this investment is in the large monopoly houses listed by the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The percentages of the total investments of the Life Insurance Corporation of India invested in "Socially Purposive" sectors during the last two years are as under:—

1971-72	46.25 per cent
1972-73	45.73 per cent

(b) L.I.C.'s total investments in the private sector for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are Rs. 144.05 lakhs and Rs. 1809.33 lakhs respectively.

(c) The following are the percentages of the investments in the larger and large industrial houses listed in the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee to the total investments of the L.I.C. of India in the private sector:—

1971-72	43.5 per cent
1972-73	48.70 per cent

The investments do not include mortgage loans for Housing.

Advance given by S.B.I. Branch of Shahpur to M/s. Jolly Brothers

1963. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advances amounting to above Rs. 40 lakhs have been given to M/s. Jolly Brothers by the SBI Branch at Shahpur in Bombay Division against the assets of the paper pulp factory;

(b) whether the value of these assets is not comparable at all with the advances given;

(c) if so, the authorities involved in these irregular financial transactions; and

(d) what action is being taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The information relates to the account of an individual constituent of the State Bank of India and in accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 the Bank is enjoined by statute not to divulge such information.

(c) and (d). The State Bank of India has, however, reported that the Manager of Shahpur Branch who was alleged to have been involved in certain irregular purchases of cheques of M/s. Jolly Brothers, has been kept under suspension by the bank with effect from the 20th March, 1973 and that disciplinary action has been initiated against him, in accordance with the service rules of the bank by which he is governed.

Smuggling of Currency on India-Bangladesh Border

1964. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether currency is the major item of smuggling on 1400 Km. India-Bangladesh border; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Currency is an important item of smuggling on the India-Bangladesh Border. During the period January 1973 to August, 1973, the seized currency on the Indo-Bangladesh Border, both Indian and Bangladesh, was Rs. 6 lakhs whereas the total seizures amounted to Rs. 36 lakhs.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of goods, including currency, between India and

Bangladesh. Customs staff has been posted along the border in addition to staff of the Border Security Force who have also been empowered to act as Customs Officers for anti-smuggling work. The trends in this regard are constantly reviewed by the concerned agencies and remedial measures adopted. Periodical meetings are held between the staff of Customs Department and Border Security Force to exchange information on matters relating to smuggling across the border and to plan co-ordinated action to check smuggling. Besides, special intelligence units have been set up at Calcutta docks and airport to thwart attempts of smuggling.

Demands made by employees of General Insurance

1965. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Employees all over the country struck work on 28th September, 1973;

(b) what was their demand; and

(c) whether their bonus demand has been met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAHESH SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Three Unions, namely, The General Insurance Employees' All India Association, the National Confederation of General Insurance Employees' and the All India Insurance Employees' Association had given a call for a token strike of one hour on 28th September, 1973. The exact number who struck work is not known.

(b) The General Insurance Employees' All India Association gave the call to protest against the final decision to give Bonus for 1972 at 15 per cent of the gross salary with protection of a higher amount if drawn by

any individual employee last year. The other two unions wished to register their protest against delay in standardising wages and conditions of service as also against the quantum of Bonus finally declared.

(c) Keeping in view the position of profits, the quantum paid last year, the average level of the normal emoluments of the employees and the quantum of bonus paid by comparable employers in the Public Sector, the decision to pay 15 per cent of gross salary [with the protection to individual employees as in (b) above] is considered fair and reasonable.

Talks between India and Japan on Economic Matters

1966. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks with Japan on economic matters took place in Tokyo in the last week of September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA): (a) No talks at Government level took place with Japan in the last week of September 1973. However, the Sixth Joint Meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committees was held at Kyoto from 25th to 27th September, 1973.

(b) Attention is invited to the Joint Communique referred to in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1815 dated 23-11-1973.

Second Indo-Soviet cotton deal

1967. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a second Indo-Soviet cotton deal has been made; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Relaxation in control over distribution of cotton yarn

1968. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have relaxed control over the distribution of cotton yarn;

(b) if so, whether the present control over the production pattern and prices would continue; and

(c) the broad outlines of the relaxation made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) Yes, Sir. Statutory control over the distribution of cotton yarn under Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948 upto counts 80s has been relaxed.

(b) The present control over the production pattern and prices is continuing.

(c) Statutory control over distribution in respect of the following categories and descriptions of cotton yarn has been relaxed:—

- (i) Cotton yarn in counts 80s and below;
- (ii) Folded cotton yarn of 2 ply in counts 80s and below;
- (iii) Folded cotton yarn of 3 ply and higher plies in all counts;
- (iv) Blended yarn containing 33½ per cent or more of man-made

cellulosic or non-cellulosic, natural silk or woollen fibre:

(v) Mixed yarn i.e., where the same hank or cone contains yarn of different counts; and

(vi) Hard Waste.

The relaxations made with regard to the aforesaid categories and descriptions shall, however, not affect any firm commitments which may have already been made with the Textile Commissioner.

Price Policy in Fifth Plan

1969. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up the guidelines for price policy during the Fifth Plan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) to (c). The broad outlines of the price policy for the Fifth Five Year Plan period have been indicated in the Planning Commission's Paper "Approach to the Fifth Plan, 1974-79." Further details would, no doubt, be spelt out in the Fifth Plan document which is in the process of being finalised.

Expenses on Management in L.I.C.

1970. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses on Management in the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether there has been a decline in business from lower class of people and the number of Policies of lower sums have decreased and if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) what steps the L.I.C. has taken to orientate itself to the unorganised sector in the country-side and not confine itself merely to organised sectors in the urban areas and the affluent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) —

	(Rs. in Crores)
1971-72	94.27
1972-73	108.58

(b) The Table below gives the distribution of new business written in India according to the size of the policy.

(Number of policies in thousands)

(Sum assured in crores of Rupees),

Sum Assured Group (Rs.)	1971-72		1972-73	
	No. of Policies	Sum Assured	No. of Policies	Sum Assured
Upto—1,000	108	10.49	95	10.36
1,001—2,000	252	47.94	232	44.88
2,001—3,000	250	71.91	242	69.04
3,001—5,000	580	283.13	628	308.95
5,001—10,000	429	389.49	484	447.04
10,001—25,000	222	423.94	268	509.17
Over 25,000	55	271.15	69	336.57

The reduction in number of policies for sums assured of Rs. 3,000 and less may be viewed in the context of the rise in the cost of living and levels of income. The income-levels of persons belonging to lower income groups also have gone up and they have tended to go in larger sums assured. It may be pointed out that the number of policies assuring sums assured of Rs. 3001 to Rs. 5,000 rose from 5,80(000) in 1971-72 to 6,28(000) in 1972-73.

(c) The following are some of the steps taken for this purpose:—

- (i) strengthening its rural organisation
- (ii) intensive publicity
- (iii) appointment of agents in rural areas
- (iv) simplification of procedure for age admission
- (v) collection of premia through post offices in selected areas.

Proposal to Open Ladakh for Tourist Traffic

1971. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 272 on the 1st December, 1972 regarding the opening of Ladakh for tourist traffic and state whether Government propose to open Ladakh for tourist traffic and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): Due to entry restrictions, for reasons of security the promotion of international tourist traffic to Ladakh is not feasible for the present.

Nevertheless the matter continues to be under consideration.

Proposal to set up Stores by LT.D.C. for making available Unadulterated Foodstuffs to Tourists

1972. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up a series of stores to make available unadulterated foodstuffs at places of tourist interest in the country, where lakhs of people from all parts of India and abroad flock every year;

(b) whether adulteration of foodstuff is having an adverse impact on tourism in various places of tourist interest in the country; and

(c) whether the Central Tourism Department proposes to carry on a drive against adulterators in collaboration with the State Governments to ensure welfare of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) No, Sir. The India Tourism Development Corporation however endeavours to provide pure and unadulterated foodstuffs at the hotels/motels/travellers' lodges/restaurants run by them.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No specific instances have come to the notice of the Department of Tourism.

High Prices for Imported Raw Materials charged by S.T.C.

1973. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints against State Trading Corporation that it has been charging high prices for imported raw materials; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYAN): (a) There are complaints of general nature about the high prices at which various raw materials are released by the State Trading Corporation.

(b) An inter-Ministerial Price Review Committee is responsible for giving the guidelines on the basis of which STC fixes its prices. This Committee is responsible for ensuring that raw materials are made available at reasonable prices and the prices are reviewed periodically taking into account the imported costs and overheads.

Decline in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

1974. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange reserve with the Reserve Bank have declined; and

(b) what was the position in 1971-72 and in October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) On the 9th November, 1972 the foreign balances of the Reserve Bank of India stood at Rs. 372.52 crores. After excluding valuation gain amounting to Rs. 54.8 crores arising from exchange fluctuations, this means a fall of about Rs. 58.3 crores since the beginning of the current financial year. Besides this foreign exchange: the Bank held Rs. 182.53 crores worth of gold. Holdings of SDRs on 9th November, 1973 amounted to Rs. 183.94 crores.

(b) The Reserve Bank's foreign exchange holdings amounted to Rs. 420.82 crores on 31st March, 1972, and Rs. 389.61 crores on 2nd November, 1973, besides gold valued at Rs. 182.53 crores.

Complaints from Passengers Travelling by Indian Airlines regarding poor quality of Food served at Dinner

1975. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that several Complaints have been made by the passengers travelling by the Indian Airlines on various routes, particularly Delhi and Calcutta, regarding the poor quality of food usually served at Dinner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b): Complaints are received from passengers from time to time regarding food served on board Indian Airlines flights including the evening flight from Delhi to Calcutta. Such complaints received from the customers are examined by Indian Airlines and efforts are made to remove the causes of these complaints and improve the service to the extent found necessary.

Delay in the Flights of Indian Airlines under the Last Three Months

1976. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic reasons for the delay caused in most of the Indian Airlines flights for the last three months, particularly the flights operating in between Delhi and Calcutta; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made to find out the causes of the unscientific administrative measures of Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) During the period August to October, 1973, there were a total number of 245 delays (including cancellations) as against 619 take-offs planned for the period on this sector. The overall on-times performance for the period works out to 60.42 per cent.

A statement showing the number of delays due to various reasons, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5791/73].

(b) A Committee of three officers from the Operations, Engineering and Commercial Departments of the Indian Airlines meets every day after the morning departures are over and analyses the cause of delays/cancellations pertaining to that morning and the previous evening and takes remedial action wherever called for.

Slashing of incentives for Textile Export

1977. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have slashed incentives for textile export; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been operating, on a voluntary basis, a Cash Assistance Scheme for export of cotton textiles. The Federation has reduced the rates of incentives on cotton textiles exports during the period October, 1973-March, 1974, in view of improved overseas realisation and market buoyancy.

Private Company of U.P. Awarded permission to Fly on certain Routes

1976. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have patronised a private airlines of Uttar Pradesh for flying on some routes without inviting applications from other interested parties; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No private airlines is operating in Uttar Pradesh on any route. The questions do not therefore arise.

Fulfilment of Export Obligation by the beneficiaries of Import Licences

1979. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that export obligations are fulfilled by the beneficiaries of the import licences;

(b) the action taken by Government against the defaulters who fail to fulfil their export obligations; and

(c) whether the Inter-ministerial group stated to have been set up to review periodically the progress made in regard to the enforcement of export obligations, has made any review report in this regard, and, if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). When an export obligation is imposed upon a firm, a Bank Guarantee/Legal Undertaking is taken as per the policy to enable the licensing authorities to keep a watch on its

export performance. In case of default, the following penal action is taken.

- (i) Forfeiture of the Bank guarantee where a bond has been executed supported by a bank guarantee. In case of a legal undertaking, provisions have been made in the policy that the firm will hand over to the State Trading Corporation or any other agency nominated by the Government twice the difference between the stipulated export obligation and the actual exports made in discharge of the export obligation. That Agency will export the goods at prices at which they could be sold in the foreign market. In addition to this, the firm will have to pay liquidated damages equal to 5 per cent of the export obligation subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (ii) Departmental proceedings to determine whether the firm is to be debarred for further licences for specified periods.
- (iii) Investigation by agencies to determine whether prosecution should be resorted to or not.

Depending upon the gravity of the offence of a defaulter, any of the three steps or all the three steps will be taken.

(c) Six meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Study Group on Export obligation set up during April, 1970 have been held so far. Review of non-fulfilled export obligations have been made by the Study-Group. The main features of this review are:—

- (i) To determine whether the exports could not be made due to circumstances beyond the control of the firm;
- (ii) If the Committee is satisfied that the export performance of the party is sufficiently satisfactory and they ask for

further extension of time, to grant such requests;

- (iii) If requests are made for exporting alternative items to consider whether they should be granted.

The other functions of the Committee is determine whether penal action should be resorted to immediately or whether in consideration of the past performance of a firm this may be deferred for a future date giving them additional time for discharging its export obligation.

Review of Scheme to provide Cash incentives to Exports

1980. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of various schemes to provide incentive to exports particularly the scheme for giving cash assistance; and

(b) if so, the result of the review?

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

(a) Cash Compensatory support afforded upto a fixed time limit, and in other cases, where there are material changes in costing and prices realised, are being reviewed from time to time.

(b) The current year's review has resulted in modification of the assistance for the following products:—

1. Fork lift trucks.
2. Fruit juices, Nectar.
3. Fruit pulp.
4. Canned fruit slice in syrup.
5. Aluminium conductors, steel, reinforced.
6. Insulated cables with aluminium conductors (1.1 kv. and above).
7. Transmission linetowers, mild steel, galvanised.
8. Bolt links for machine guns.
9. Bamboo pulp.

10. Machine twisted/curled coir fibre.

11. Condensed milk, sweetened.

12. Jams, jellies, Marmalades and fruit cheese.

13. Walnut Kernel as well as in shell.

Issuing of G. P. F. Accounts Slips by A. G. C. R. New Delhi to Government Servants

1981. SHRI M. DEIVEEKAN:

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accountant-General, Central Revenue, New Delhi has not issued the General Provident Fund Accounts slips to Government servants for the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in sending the slips; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take for the prompt issue of correct upto-date account slips?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The account statements upto the year 1970-71 have been issued.

For the year 1971-72 the account statements in respect of G. P. Fund accounts kept in hand-posting system, being about 36,000, are under preparation.

For the year 1972-73 the account statements for the G. P. Fund accounts maintained under hand posting, numbering about 36,000, are under preparation.

The G. P. Fund accounts in respect of 90,000 subscribers for 1971-72 and 97,000 subscribers for 1972-73, which are being maintained on the computer system, are under process and therefore the statements have not yet issued.

(b) The G.P. Fund account of a large number of subscribers were computerised in 2 stages in the office of the A.G.C.R. with effect from 1st April, 1970, and 1st April, 1971. The switch-over from the manual system to computers involved various transitional difficulties and problems resulting in delay in the closing of accounts for 1971-72. This has affected the closing of 1972-73 accounts, also. In addition, the irregular power supply with inadequate voltage in New Delhi during the last several months hampered the work as enough effective computer time could not be secured.

(c) All efforts are being taken to catch up with the arrears. It is intended to utilise the effective computer time to the maximum limit available to clear the pendency.

वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश से निर्यात किया गया 'कोसा' कपड़ा

1982. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश से कुल कितने मूल्य का 'कोसा' कपड़ा निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). 147.73 लाख रुपये ।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की बकाया राशि

1983. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की कितनी राशि बकाया थी ; और

(ख) उक्त बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). बिक्री कर (स्थानीय और केन्द्रीय दोनों) का प्रशासन राज्य सरकारों में निहित है । इसलिये, प्रश्न में मांगी गई सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मंगाई गई है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

News report entitled "Sized Beams: Demand for Premia Alleged"

1984. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Economic Times" dated the 12th August, 1973 under the caption "Sized beams: demand for premia alleged"; and

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

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

(b) The State Governments have already powers to take suitable legal action against those who violate orders under the Yarn Control Scheme. The National Textile Corporation has also been urged by the Textile Commissioner to make its production of cotton yarn available to the weavers Cooperative Societies/Associations and the States Textile Corporations, for further sale to weavers at the controlled prices.

Financial Assistance granted by L.I.C. to Corporate Private Sector and Companies

1985. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total financial assistance granted to date, by the L.I.C. to the Corporate private sector;

(b) total financial assistance granted by the L.I.C. to the Companies under the control of each of the 20 Larger Houses; and

(c) the reasons why the bulk of the L.I.C. assistance has gone to the Larger Houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Total amounts of Rs. 208.09 crores and Rs. 151.12 crores were respectively sanctioned and disbursed by L.I.C. as loans upto 30-9-1973 to the companies in private sector.

(b) The total investments excluding market purchases by L.I.C. in the said companies are as under:

Name of the Group	Sanctioned (Rupees in crores up to 30-9-1973)	Disbursed
1. A.C.C	4.33	4.27
2. ANDREW YULE	0.63	0.54
3. BANGUR	5.37	4.01
4. BIRD HEILGERS	1.02	0.52
5. BIRLA	20.65	15.49
6. GOENKA	0.22	0.16
7. I. C. I.	6.24	3.52
8. J. K. (SINGHANIA)	2.64	1.61
9. KILACHAND (TULSIDAS)	0.22	0.02
10. KILLICK	7.20	6.48
11. MAFATLAL	6.87	6.66
12. MARTIN BURN	0.38	0.38
13. SAHU JAIK	1.00	1.09
14. SARABHAI		
15. SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION	..	..
16. SHRI RAM	4.04	2.56
17. SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL	0.33	0.29
18. TATA	25.79	17.13
19. THAPAR	1.10	1.02
20. WALCHAND	1.50	1.42
TOTAL	89.42	66.17

(c) L.I.C. makes investments within the framework of section 27A of the Insurance Act (as applied to it). Within the constraints provided by the statute the Corporation also seeks investment outlets in the private Corporate sector which ensure good returns consistent with safety of Capital. Investments by L.I.C. in the Public limited Companies belonging to the industrial houses are made singly or in consortium with other public financial institutions for such projects for which the necessary Industrial licences or letters of intent have been granted by the Government and the completion of which would, therefore, be in conformity with the planned programme of the country's economic development. If request for term loans or other forms of investment is received for such projects, L.I.C. considers such request after being satisfied with the management competence financial soundness, commercial viability and prospect of good return. Because of these factors, the Larger Industrial Houses get a substantial amount of assistance in the form of loan and other types of investment from the L.I.C.

Investment by L.I.C. for Housing Schemes

1986. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of investment by Life Insurance Corporation in 1972-73 for Housing Schemes; and

(b) the total amount ear-marked for West Bengal during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) 13.30 per cent.

(b) Rs. 3.04 Crores.

Trade Agreements Signed with Bangladesh

1987. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Trade Agreements signed between India and Bangladesh till to date; and

(b) the items exported/imported vide these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The first Trade Agreement with Bangladesh which was concluded on 28th March, 1972, expired on 27th September, 1973. The Trade Agreement provided for two tiers of trade:

- (i) Limited Payments Arrangement for import/export of specified commodities of special interest to the two countries, to the extent of Rs. 25 crores each way; and
- (ii) trade outside the Limited Payments Arrangement, which was regulated in accordance with the normal import, export and foreign exchange regulations.

2. A new Trade Agreement with Bangladesh was concluded on 5th July, 1973. This Agreement, which came into force from 28th September, 1973, also provides for two tiers of trade:—

- (i) the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement in specified commodities of special interest to the two countries to the extent of Rs. 30.5 crores each way; and
- (ii) trade outside the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement, which is regulated in accordance with the normal import, export and foreign exchange regulations.

3. Copies of both the Trade Agreements have been placed in Parliament Library.

(c) Statistics relating to India's foreign trade are maintained by the Director General of Commercial, Intelligence and Statistics. According to the information published by him, our exports to Bangladesh during 1972-73 were of the order of Rs. 158.3 crores against imports valued at Rs. 3.1 crores during the same period. Details of the commodities exported to and imported from Bangladesh during 1972-73 are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5792/73]. Commodity-wise figures of imports/exports beyond March, 1973, are not yet available.

Prize Scheme for P.O. Saving Bank Account Holders

1988. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new Accounts opened in the Post Offices of the country upto the 15th November, 1973 from the date the new prize scheme was announced and the total amount of money likely to be raised in this way; and

(b) whether some additional interest will be allowed to the balance of Rs. 200 in an account which remains like a fixed deposit with Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Apart from being eligible to participate in the draw for award of prizes in accordance with the Scheme, these Post Office Savings Bank Accounts will earn the prescribed interest irrespective of the fact whether any particular account wins a prize or not. The prizes themselves are in the nature of additional incentives and there is no proposal to allow any further interest over and above the prescribed rate on the balances in these accounts.

उत्तर प्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध

1989. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान आर्थिक विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अधिक वित्तीय सहायता मांगी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जा हां ।

(ख) पांचवीं आयोजना की अग्रिम कार्रवाई के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत सहायता का राशि 22.17 करोड़ रुपये बँटेगी ।

तम्बाकू के क्रय, वितरण और निर्यात प्रबन्ध के लिये पृथक निगम

1990. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने तम्बाकू की खरीद, वितरण और निर्यात के प्रबन्ध के लिए स्वायत्तशासी निगम की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). तम्बाकू के लिए एक सांविधिक बोर्ड स्थापित करने की बात सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली गई है इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक विधान संसद में शीघ्र ही पेश किया जाएगा ।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित बनाना

1991. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय, मंत्रीमण्डल सचिवालय और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आयुक्त को सूचित किये बिना स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित पदों के अनारक्षण के लिये बैंकों को दिये गये अनुदेशों में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, पर्यवेक्षी पदक्रम के पदों के लिए निदेशक बोर्ड तथा पंचात (अर्वाइ) कर्मचारी के पदों के लिये प्रबन्ध निर्देशक की पूर्व अनुमोदन आवश्यक है। समय-समय पर अनारक्षित अर्वाइ कर्मचारी पदों की संख्या के बारे में निदेशक बोर्ड को भी सूचित करना जरूरी है। इसके

अतिरिक्त, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिये बनी संसद समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, सरकार ने, बैंकों ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिवेदनों के सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक रिपोर्ट मांगी है जिनमें आरक्षित पदों के अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों द्वारा न भरे जाने के द्वारा वार कारण बताए गए हैं।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनुसूचित जातियों जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता

1992. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारियों में अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के कर्मचारी एक प्रतिशत भी नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आरक्षण सम्बन्धी सभी आदेशों का समान रूप से पालन सुनिश्चित करने की रूपरेखा क्या है।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) पर्यवेक्षी संवर्ग में इन जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व में सुधार करने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने ये उपाय किये हैं:—

(1) पार्वीक्षाधीन अधिकारी के पद के लिये आवेदन करने

वाने अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों की शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं के मामले में स्तानक होने की छूट दे दी गई है जब कि सामान्य प्रत्याशियों के लिये स्तानक द्वितीय श्रेणी होना चाहिए ।

- (2) उच्च आयु सीमा में 5 वर्ष की छूट ।
- (3) बैंक में परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिये इन जातियों से सम्बन्धित प्रत्याशियों के लिये लिखित परीक्षा और माक्षात्कार के लिये हलके मानक अपनाए जाते हैं ।
- (4) परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए असमीत संख्या में अवसर दिये जाते हैं जब कि सामान्य प्रत्याशियों को तीन अवसर दिये जाते हैं ।

(5) परीक्षा फीस घटा कर 5 रुपये कर दी गई है जब कि सामान्य प्रत्याशी के लिये यह फीस 25 रुपये है ।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये पदों के आरक्षण की जांच

19०3. श्री महावीरक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये रक्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के वास्तविक प्रतिनिधित्व का पता लगाने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने केलेण्डर वर्ष 1971 और 1972 के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :

कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी

अनुसूचित जाति के लिए
आरक्षित पदों की संख्या

आरक्षित पदों पर की
गयी नियुक्तियां

1	2	3	
पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारी		1971	1972
लिपिकीय तथा रोकड़		50	49
विभाग कर्मचारी			3
अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी			4
		461	943
		172	263
		108	232
		219	342

Setting up of an Export oriented sector in Textile Industry

1994. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export oriented sector in textile industry has recently been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement with Canada for the Supply of Newsprint

1995. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been signed with Canada for the supply of newsprint; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crisis in Handloom Export

1996. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom export is facing a crisis; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Officers resigned/retired/dismitted from C.C.I. and E. during the last three years

1997. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers who resigned/retired/or were dismissed from C.C.I. & E. Office, including its Branch offices, during the last three years; and

(b) how many of them are working with private organisations and how many are running their own business and the number of officers working with organisations connected with import/export trade?

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

(a) 189.

(b) When an officer has resigned or is dismissed from Government service, he is not required to take permission of the Government for taking up private employment or for running business, irrespective of the Class to which he belonged. No such permission is also required by Class II and Class III Officers after retirement.

Similarly no permission of the Government is required by any class of officer, after retirement for running his own business; and as such we have no information on this point.

2. Only Class I Officers are required to obtain permission of the Government for taking up employment with private Organisation within two years of their retirement.

3. During the last three years, 3, Class I Officers were granted permission to take up commercial employment with a period of 2 years from their date of retirement in the under mentioned Organisations. All these Organisations are connected with Import/Export Trade:—

(i) Shri P. C. Gupta—Controller (Retired)—M/s. Morarka Engrs. Works, New Delhi.

(ii) Shri R. L. Verma—Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Retired)—M/s. Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council, Ludhiana.

(iii) Shri R. D. Pawar—Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (Retired)—All India Exporters Association, Bombay.

The request of 2 Class I Officers for taking up commercial employment is under consideration.

Pay Scale of Drivers in S.T.C.

1998. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the pay scale of Drivers in the S.T.C. and monthly average emoluments of a Driver including bonus, overtime and other allowances; and

(b) the maximum amount of Overtime given to an individual Driver in any month from January to July, 1973?

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

(a) There are two scales of pay for Drivers in the STC viz. Rs. 310—8—350—10—410—EB—10—480 and Rs. 355—13—485—EB—20—745. Average monthly emoluments under these scales work out to Rs. 710.13 and Rs. 875.52, respectively.

(c) Rs. 451.20 were paid to a driver at the headquarters.

Visit of youths from abroad to Pahalgam under "Youth to India" programme

1999. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2000 youths from abroad will spend 15 days at Pahalgam in Kashmir next summer under the "Youth to India" programme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has been informed by Air India which is organising the 'Youth to India' programme that they expect approximately 2000 young people to visit India under this programme next summer. The visitors will be offered a package deal which includes one week's stay in Delhi and Pahalgam. The visitors will then be offered a choice of tours by a consortium of travel agents. The groups are expected to come in batches of 1000 each in July-August, 1974. Suitable entertainment, sight-seeing and shopping programmes will be chalked out for the young people. Opportunity will also be provided to them to visit Indian universities.

Flats constructed by S.T.C./M.M.T.C. for Their Employees in Delhi

2000. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC/MMTC State Corporations have constructed flats for their employees in Delhi;

(b) whether the allottees of these flats have made serious complaints of defective construction, use of inferior material and misuse of construction material received for construction against the Architect/(s)/construction contractor/(s); and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some defects in construction of the flats were noticed by the management, allottees and the architects and also instances of inferior material

(CA)

(CA)

used in the construction of these flats have been brought to the notice of the management. There has, however been no misuse of construction material

(c) The contractors have been asked to replace the inferior material and to rectify the defects at their own costs and sufficient payments of the contractors have been withheld to cater to these eventualities.

Payment of insurance premium by M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra

2001. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of insurance premium by the Jeen Manufacturers, Mahindra and Mahindra, for the purchase of 550 Jeeps which was financed by the consortium of hire-purchase and insurance companies in 1970 is in conformity with the law and sound business practice;

(b) whether the amount of insurance premium can be considered as deductible expenses for income-tax purposes; and

(c) if not, whether the Mahindra and Mahindra would be assessed also for this amount for Income-tax purposes?

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

Applications submitted to Adoni Branch of S.B.I. Andhra Pradesh for small loans

2002. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 60 applications, from the Adoni Weaker Sections and Minorities Welfare Council, Adoni (Kurnool District) of Andhra Pradesh

were submitted to the State Bank of India, Adoni Branch (Andhra Pradesh) for small loans ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,500 under Differential Interest Scheme on 29th August, 1973;

(b) whether the State Bank has sanctioned only 14 cases during these two months; and

(c) the reasons for refusing other applications?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DIRECTIVE TO PETROLEUM TRADERS BY THEIR FEDERATION NOT TO PURCHASE PETROL FROM OIL COMPANIES

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported directive issued by the Federation of All India Petroleum Traders to its members not to purchase petrol from oil companies and steps taken to avert the crisis.”

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Yesterday, I made a statement in the Rajya Sabha about this and appealed to the petroleum dealers not to go in for a strike, and I am glad to say that the chairman of the All India Federation of Petroleum Traders have issued a directive to the members to withdraw the strike and to continue the sale. Therefore, the basis for this calling-attention no longer exists. But even so, if you so direct, I can make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The calling-attention also referred to the reported directive. Since it was just reported, we thought that it might continue.

Does Shri Sinha want to press for it now?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I want to press for it, because there is acute shortage and there is actual blackmarketing going on and people are suffering, and I have to say something on this.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I can read out a statement, if you permit.

MR. SPEAKER: When there is no basis for it and it is brought up without any basis, it may lead to confusion.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I do not say that there was no basis. I have said that the basis has ceased to exist because they have withdrawn the strike.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The basis was there, and the prices will again increase.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya intervene when the other Members are already there? He does not allow the others to think even...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I had given them time, but they did not get up. We had also table the calling-attention-notice but our names did not come in the ballot.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has no chance, does it mean that he should not allow others also?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is just in between.

MR. SPEAKER: He can fight with the ballot all right and take it away; then it would be a different matter.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: With your permission, I shall read out the statement.

The retail selling prices of Motor Spirit (Petrol) and High Speed Diesel Oil ex-retail outlets (pumps) of the oil companies include an element of gross commission for the retail outlet dealer. Presently this commission is Rs. 41.80 per kilolitre (approximately 4.2 paise per litre) for petrol and 17.60 per kilolitre (approximately 1.8 paise per litre) for High Speed Diesel Oil. These rates were fixed in 1954 and in 1955 respectively and have remained unchanged since then.

The Federation of All India Petroleum Traders has been agitating for a revision in the rate of commission. This subject was first considered by the Retail Outlets Committee which submitted its Report in November 1967. This Committee observed that it had not made the detailed study of the subject which would have been necessary for arriving at well-founded conclusions. This was because of the fact that the subject was not included in the Terms of Reference of that Committee. The Committee, however, recommended that the Government may consider specifically remitting this aspect to the next Pricing Committee.

Accordingly, the Government remitted this problem to the Oil Pricing Committee presided over by Shri Shantilal H. Shah *vide* Government Resolution of 14th June, 1968. The Oil Pricing Committee was specifically requested to examine and report, *inter alia*, upon the determination of the rates of dealers' commission in respect of Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil, with due regard to the representation of the Federation of All India Petroleum Traders.

The Oil Prices Committee submitted its Report in October 1969. It did not recommend any increase in the rate of commission on petrol, but recommended that the dealers' commission High Speed Diesel Oil may be revised from Rs. 17.60 per KL to Rs. 37.60 per KL. In making this recommendation, the Oil Prices' Committee (OPC) took note of the fact that the retail outlet

dealers were levying an unauthorised service fee of 2 paise per litre (Rs. 20 per kilolitre) on the retail sale of High Speed Diesel Oil. The OPC, therefore, recommended the merging of the service charge with the commission and further observed that thereafter the dealers should refrain from recovering this service charge.

Government considered the various recommendations made by the OPC, but did not accept the recommendation made in regard to the increase in the dealers' commission on High Speed Diesel Oil basically because of the fact that this recommendation of the OPC was not based on any cost studies of dealers' profitability. This recommendation had also not taken into account the progressive increase in the average sale per pump as a result of the deliberate decision taken by the Government of India to regulate the future growth of retail outlets network.

When the Government's decision became known the Federation resorted to agitational tactics and also persisted in continuing the recovery of service charge of 2 paise per litre on the retail sale of High Speed Diesel Oil at several locations. The Government, therefore, commissioned the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to conduct a cost study of the profitability of retail outlets and to make recommendations in regard to the reasonableness or otherwise of the existing rates of commission. The NCAER submitted its Report in May last year. This Report has been studied in detail and has also been discussed with the oil companies. It has been recommended by the NCAER that the dealers' commission on petrol may be increased from Rs. 41.80 per KL to Rs. 50.00 per KL and on High Speed Diesel Oil from Rs. 17.60 per KL to Rs. 40.00 per KL. Government are considering these recommendations and are likely to take a decision thereon shortly.

In the meanwhile, certain other developments have also taken place which have to be taken into consideration in arriving at the final decision. These are:

First, as a result of the deliberate slowing down in the growth rate in the number of new retail outlets, the average sale per retail outlet per month has increased for petrol from 15.7 KL in 1962 to 17.4 KL in 1972 an increase of 10.8 per cent. For High Speed Diesel Oil, the average sale per pump has increased from 20 KL in 1962 to 30.8 KL in 1972 an increase of 54 per cent. With Kerosene diversion into High Speed Diesel Oil virtually eliminated, we expect the average sale of High Speed Diesel Oil per retail outlet per month to increase to 40 KLS, which would be a 100 per cent increase compared to 1962.

Secondly, to conserve resources and with the crude oil supply position becoming difficult the world over, it has been decided to construct only 200 retail outlets each year against 612 each year which number was recommended by the Retail Outlets Committee. The absolute increase in the number of outlets has been somewhat less. For instance in 1971 the retail outlets network has increased only by 161. In the 1972 the network increased by only 174. With this substantial slowing down of the growth rate the average sale per retail outlet would further increase.

Thirdly, the selling prices of High Speed Diesel Oil has been somewhat reduced and to that extent the requirement of working capital of the retail outlet dealers has marginally come down. On the other hand, the price of petrol has been steeply increased and this has sharply increased the requirements of working capital of the retail outlet dealers.

Fourthly, since the increase in the petrol price has been with a view to sharply curbing its consumption, there would be shortfall in the sale of petrol from the individual pumps.

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

Finally Government have decided to introduce the sale of Kerosene through existing retail outlets and this would add to their overall profitability.

All these developments have come up in quick succession and it is necessary to evaluate in a precise manner their combined effects on the profitability of the retail outlets dealers. However, Government are considering the proposals made by the NCAER and would take an immediate view thereon, so that at least some relief is forthcoming to the retail outlets dealers. The extent of additional relief required, if any, would be quickly determined by a costing study which is being undertaken.

In the meanwhile, I would appeal to the retail outlet dealers not to resort to strikes or to the levy of unauthorised service charges.

Sir, I am happy to inform you that Mr. Damodaran, the President of the Federation of All-India Petroleum Dealers, has issued a statement and informed us that he has asked the petroleum dealers not to resort to a strike. This is all that I have to say.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Sir, I wish to congratulate the Minister on his success in persuading Mr. Damodaran to withdraw the strike. But the crisis continues. In the taxi that I came today, the driver was telling us that Petrol is selling in the black-market. The shortage is continuing. In our country, unfortunately, though there may be a marginal crisis or an impending strike, an atmosphere of scarcity accommodates itself. Therefore, I wanted discussion of this issue because, today, owing to the difficulty caused to the taxi-drivers and scooter-drivers, the whole movement of the people in the city get impeded because of the non-co-operation of certain dealers. I understand that there are about 11,000 dealers in the country. They are middle-class people, with very little profit margin. It is also true that

since 1954 or 1955, there was no revision allowed to them. But it does not mean that they should hold society to ransom.

In Uttar Pradesh, there are places where three to seven per cent service charges have been accumulated. I wanted to take advantage of this Calling Attention Motion to appeal to the Minister that there should be a standard rate for the sale of petrol and its products all over the country. This margin which is charged in the name of a service charge should be absorbed by the petrol dealer. Or, it should be charged on the oil companies. At any rate, it should not be passed on to the consumer who is already groaning. Petrol may be very important, and the measures that the Government of India may take for limiting its consumption would be very welcome. But it is a national crisis and an international crisis too, and we would like to cooperate with the Government and emphasise that this should be understood namely, no section of society should hold the people to ransom.

Today there is a climate in this country where any advantage is pursued to a point of a breakdown. Yesterday, in the waterworks, there was a strike which was said to be a sabotage. Mr. Tamta has declared that there was an attempt at sabotage. The whole of the city of Delhi was groaning yesterday. There was a sabotage in Uttar Pradesh by the engineers. This trade unionism of the affluent—there should be a limit to it. There should be a sense of responsibility. We should understand that while the legitimate grievances should be conceded and negotiated, and the Government may come to quick decisions, no section of society should hold the rest of the society to ransom. That is why I would appeal to the Minister that he should see to it that the service charges are not passed on to the consumer. There should be a fair formula worked out which should be useful to the people and useful to the dealers. The dealers should also be

warned. The black-market is continuing, and the scooter-drivers are queuing up; the car-drivers are queuing up. The car-drivers may have money with them and some of them may be able to consume or store any quantity of petrol, but there are small taxi-drivers. The taxi-drivers who brought me here today said, "I have to pay Rs. 500 per month to the bank with which my taxi is mortgaged." I cannot afford to pay so much money in the black market for petrol. Let not a scarcity arise, like the scarcity on the food front. Such a psychology is generated. That is something which the hon. Minister should examine.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am in agreement generally speaking with the hon. Members' views. It is a fact that the rate of commission has not been increased from 1954 or 1955 but the quantum of business has increased. Therefore, it is not as if their total money earning has not increased. I am not sure that all these dealers belong to the middle class. Many of them do, but quite a few of them also belong to the affluent business community. So far as the black market part is concerned, the biggest black-market was in selling kerosene as diesel and thereby making a profit of 20 paise per litre because the price differential between kerosene and diesel was 20 paise. Now that the prices have been equalised, that opportunity has gone because that incentive has gone.

All these factors have to be taken into account and studied carefully because the profitability has to be judged in all its aspects. Certainly we cannot give them more money than what they were getting earlier; but we would not also like them to lose money. Therefore we have referred the matter to the Bureau of Industrial Cost Accounting of which Dr. Marathe is the presiding deity. Whatever interim we give them we are giving them on the recommendation of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. In fact I mentioned that the oil price committee, Shantilal Shah

Committee, recommended an increase and they said that the service charge should be absorbed in the commission; they should not be allowed to collect it from the customers. I am in agreement with what they said... (Interruptions)

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The interim relief which you have given yesterday will be passed on to the consumer or not? What is the position?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have suggested that it should not be passed on to the consumer. So the problem has to be considered in all its aspects. Therefore we have left it to the Bureau... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I also invite your attention to look at the Speaker sometimes. One a while a glance at me is essential because you do not listen to me.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर):

श्री आर० के० मिन्हा को मैंने सुना। उन्होंने जंमे उनका अभिनन्दन किया है, वैसा स्वागत वास्तव में करने का मौका मुझे पहले मिलता तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती। मैं इसके लिए और कोई समय रख लेता हूँ।

धीरे धीरे सरकार की नीति पर तो नहीं लेकिन सरकार की नियत पर मुझे शक होने लगा है। डीलर एफ्लुएंट हैं या मिडल क्लाम के हैं, इस में जाने का इस वक्त कोई मतलब नहीं है। आखिर डीलर डीलर है। आयल कम्पनियों का यह मवाल है और माथ-माथ डीलर का है। 1954-55 में ले कर आज तक उनकी कमीशन में कोई रिब्रिजन नहीं हुआ है इसको मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में स्वीकार किया है। एक कमेटी बँडी, फिर दूसरी बँडी, आज मंत्री महोदय ने एक और कमेटी की दुहाई दी है जिस के प्रमुख मराठे होंगे। एक कमेटी हो गई, दूसरी

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हो गई, शान्ति लाल शाह कमेटी हो गई, एन सी ए ईसी हो गई। सब हो गई। कौन भरोसा करेगा अब जो नई कमेटी है उसकी सिफारिशों पर ? मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में स्वीकार किया है कि जो रिपोर्टें डेबें हैं उन पर निर्णय लिए जाने में कुछ समय लगेगा। इसको कहने के बाद उन्होंने कहा है इन दी मीनटाइम सर्टेन अदर डिबेलेपमेंट्स ही गई हैं। कमीशन बड़ना नहीं चाहिए यह भी आपने कहा है। डीलरों का निर्णय ऐसी स्थिति में भी यही होगा कि वे कुछ करने वाले नहीं हैं क्योंकि अनप्रायोराइज्ड सर्विस चार्जिज जो दो पैसे वे लेते हैं उसी को कमेटी को रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि कमीशन में जाँड़ दिया जाए। जो इलीगल चीज चलती थी उसी को लीगलाइज कर दिया गया है। क्या यह एक ग्रॉस इंसैटिव नहीं दे रहे हैं उनको कि वे ज्यादा अनप्रायोराइज्ड सर्विस चार्जिज कर्नेक्ट करें। वे आगे चल कर तीन परसेंट करें तो क्या उस चीज को फिर आपको स्वीकार नहीं करना पड़ जाएगा ? क्या इस तरह से आप हर चीज को मजबूरी में स्वीकार नहीं करते जाएंगे। अनप्रायोराइज्ड था जो वे कर्नेक्ट करने थे उसके लिए बजाए उनको नज़ा दो जाए, उनका यह मुझाव दिया गया है कि उसी को कमीशन के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए। जो इलीगल थी, उसको लीगल किया गया है, जो अनप्रायोराइज्ड थी उसको प्रायोराइज्ड किया गया है।

अन्तर्ग्रिम राहत की जो बात कही है वह रिट्रैक्टिव इंक्रेट से लागू होगा या जब भी आप निर्णय लेंगे तब से लागू होगी ?

गड़बड़ क्यों होती है ? स्ट्राइक उन्होंने

बापिस नहीं ली। दो दिन पहले से ही यह गड़बड़ी चली आ रही है। मार्केट में मिलती नहीं है। मैं घूम करके आया हूँ। दो दिन पहले यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी कि न गैस थी और त करोमिन आयल था। दोनों में से कोई नहीं था। आखिरकार मैंने इधर उधर जा कर इनकी तालाश करने की कोशिश की तो पता चला कि कार में पेट्रोल नहीं है और यह मिलता नहीं है। जब मिलने वाला है यह मालूम नहीं। यह जो बर्मा हुई, यह जो मिलता नहीं था इसका काफी लोगों ने लाभ उठाया। आगे चल कर फिर से लोग ज्यादा लाभ कमाएँ और वर्ल्डमार्केट करें क्या यही आप चाहते हैं और उनमें से आपको भी कुछ मिलने वाला है। यार्न का भी यहाँ हुआ। यार्न को आपने अपने हाथ में लिया लेकिन बॉच की पूरी व्यवस्था किये बिना। बीच वालों ने ब्लैक किया। कोयले का यहाँ हुआ। पूरी व्यवस्था किए बिना आपने इसको किया और बीच वालों ने आड़े हाथों लिया। यहाँ भी यही है सामान्य आदमी को मुनाफा नहीं मिल रहा है। इन शब्दव्यवस्था की वजह से गारो जो अस्थिरता पैदा होता है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए।

आप देखें कि 1954-55 में पैसे का आन्तरिक मूल्य क्या था। क्या इंडिजिक वैल्यू आफ मनी इज दी सेम टुडे ? जिस सर्वेट का उसने एम्प्लाय किया उसको जो पैसा मिलता है और जिस हिस्सा से मिलता है क्या 1954-55 के रेट से मिलता है और क्या उस में कुछ अन्तर नहीं हुआ है ? समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या हो रहा है। जब आन्दोलन कोई करता है तो एक दम सरकार जाग उठती है। पहले सोती रहती है। पहले क्यों नहीं सोचती है। आप अगर

पेट्रोलियम का सारा मामला पार्लिमेंट के सामने ले कर आ जाते तो इट बुड हैव बीन कंसिडर्ड इन आल इट्स रेमिफिकेंशंस । पेच बाई पैच जब आप करते हैं इसकी वजह से डीलर्स ने जो इसको बेचना बन्द किया और गड़बड़ी पैदा हो गई बम्बई में, इनको आपको देखना चाहिए । जब ऐसी गड़बड़ी पैदा होती तब आपका ध्यान उधर आकर्षित होता है और हम को करवाना पड़ता है । आप निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंचते है ।

आपने कहा है कि कैरोसीन के दाम बड़ा दिये हैं । और पेट्रोल पम्पस को कैरोसिन बेचने के लिए दे दिया है ताकि उनकी आमदनी बढे और जो उनकी आमदनी चाहिए वह हो जाएगा, प्राफिट मार्जिन उनका जो है वह हो जाएगा । दूसरी बात आपने यह कही है कि पेट्रोल पम्पस जो है इनका बढ़ना आपने ज़रा कम कर दिया है, इसको घटा दिया है, पेस इसकी एलो कर दी है ताकि पेट्रोल आदि की आफ टैंक पम्पस से बढे और इनकी आमदनी भी बढे । अब आप देखें कि गांव में डीजल का प्रयोग बढ़ता जाता है । डीजल गांव गांव में चाहिए । खेती करने वाला जो किसान है जिस को आप कहते हैं कि प्रगतिशील बने और हरित क्रान्ति की बात आप करते हैं अगर वह ट्रैक्टर चलाना चाहता है और उसके लिए उसको डीजल की जरूरत है तो जब आप पेट्रोल पम्पस की घोष को स्लो करें तो क्या इसका मतलब नहीं होगा कि किसान डीजल लेने के लिए तीस तीस और चालीस चालीस मील तक जाए और डीजल ले कर आए ? ये दोनों बातें कैसे मेल खाती है ?

आप कहते है कि आप ने कैरोसिन बेचने के लिए पम्पस को दे दिया है । सामान्यतः पम्प

गांव के बाहर रहते हैं और गांव के आदमी को तेल की जरूरत होती है गांव के अन्दर । अब एक तेल की बोनल लेने के लिए वह एक मील भर जाएगा ? किस हिसाब से रखा जाना है कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है । आप कहते है कि कैरोसिन बेचने से उनका मुनाफा होगा । लेकिन क्या सामान्य आदमी को तेल इस तरह से आसानी से गांव में उपलब्ध हो जाएगा, उसको इसमें लाभ होगा ? अगर उसके यहां मेहमान आ गया और उसको एक बोनल तेल चाहिए तो क्या उसके लिए उसके वास्ते एक मील जा कर तेल लाना सम्भव होगा ? गांव में पेट्रोल पम्प तो होता नहीं है । कौसे इन चीजों में मेल बैठता है समझ में नहीं आता है ?

स्लो पेस की बात आप इसीलिए करते हैं कि पम्प पर ज्यादा ये पदार्थ बिके ताकि उनको पूरी आमदनी हो, उनकी आमदनी बढे । आप कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं और जो है इसी में से उनको मिले यह आप चाहते हैं । यह कैसे होगा ? पहले आपने एक कमेटी नियुक्त की । आपने कहा कि उसने कास्ट का विचार नहीं किया । फिर एन सी ए ई आर की हुई उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया । शान्तिलाल शाह कमेटी भी बैठी । अब मराठे कमेटी बैठी है । रिपोर्ट आने के बाद आपके वास्ते यह मौका नहीं रहना चाहिए कि आप पूरे निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच सकते है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय कब हो जाएगा ? जो भी निर्णय आपको लेना है वह आप कब ले लेंगे ? और क्या यह उसी दिन से लागू होगा जब लेंगे या स्ट्रिक्चर्ड इफेक्ट से लागू होगा ताकि आज जो बेंचेंगे उनको कम से कम आरखस्ति तो रहेगी कि जो भी आप

[जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

रंगे वड़ ज़र से प्रापन प्रॉरिम कमिशन बढ़ाई है उन दिन मे देंगे ? क्या आके विचार यह है कि पूरा जो है वह आप बाद में देंगे ?

यह जो मारा दवाव आया यह सामान्य उपभोक्ता पर नहीं यह आपकी और हमारी भी मक्की इच्छा है। किन्तु मैं यह कह चुका हूँ कि आरकी नियम पर शक है। प्रधान मंत्री ने 12 नारीख को एक व्यक्तव्य लोक सभा की पटल पर रखा था। इस में एक बात उन्होंने वड़ी मजे की कही थी :

“That apart, an ordinary consumer would have little incentive for economy unless he pay the true cost of the energy.”

प्राइज बढ़ रही है। उनको घटाने के बजाए उन्होंने दलील यह दी थी कि

“unless the consumer pays the true cost”

तब तक उनको इन्सेटिव नहीं मिलेगा। इसमे माफ पता चलता है कि कंज्यूमर का भार कम करने का विचार आपका नहीं है। उसका भार और भी बढ़े यह आप का विचार है। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय का व्यक्तव्य बताता है :

“unless he pays the true cost there would not be sufficient incentive for economy”

ये सारे जो कनफ्लिक्टस हैं, कंस्ट्रिक्शंस हैं इंटरनल उन पर आप किस तरह से ठीक ढंग से मेल बिठाना चाहते हैं यह आप हम को बताएं ?

श्री देवकान्त बहध्रा : जोशी जी का भावण मैं जब सुन रहा था तो मुझे एक मंत्र याद आ गया :

एकम सत्य विप्राः बहुधा वदन्ति

एक ही सत्य को उन्होंने कई तरह से कहने का प्रयत्न किया। मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि ये दाम जाँ हैं, कुड आयल की जो कीमत होती है, दाम होते हैं वे इंद्रोनियम प्रॉडक्शन के दामों में प्रतिफलित होते हैं। और कस्टमर को जब तक उसी मूल्य में वे नहीं मिलेंगे और मरते में मिलेंगे तब वे ज्यादा खरीदेंगे और हमारे सामने और दुनिया के सामने कूट आयल की जो कमी है और उसको हमें इसके व्यवहार को जो गिमित करना है उसको, हम नहीं कर पावेंगे। उन्होंने थाराया यह की है कि मैं खाली दाम बढ़ना चाहता हूँ। यह बात नहीं है। मैं दाम नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन दाम जो बढ़ने वाला है और जार जवढ़ने वाला है उसको रोकना भी नहीं चाहता। इन दोनों का मैं मध्यमन्य निकालना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जोशी ने कहा है — और मैं उस से सहमत हूँ — कि 1954-55 में इस बात का फैसला होना चाहिए था। लेकिन तेल के व्यापार में इतने द्रुत परिवर्तन होते हैं, उन में तब्दीली इतनी जल्दी होती है कि उस के लिए कुछ परिवर्तनशील सिद्धान्त होना चाहिए। जिस तरह अनाज के दाम का निर्णय किया जाता है, उस तरह तेल के दाम का निर्णय करना सम्भव नहीं है। ये बिल्कुल अलग जानवर है।

जिन लोगों के इंद्रोल पम्प है, यह ठीक है कि उनमें धनी लोग भी हैं। लेकिन उन में मिडलक्लास लोग भी हैं। डायरेक्टर जेनेरल आफ रीसेंटलमेंट, मेजर-जेनेरल दत्ता, की सिफर रिश पर लड़ाई में घायल फौजियों और शहिद हुए फौजियों की फ़ैमिलीज को 500 रीटेल एडवॉलंट

दिए गये हैं। इस के अलावा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने हुक्म दिया है कि सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से 25 परसेंट रीटेल आउटलैट शिड्युल्ड कास्टस और शिड्युल्ड ट्रीडव्ज के लिए रखने चाहिए। ये जो नये लोग होंगे, वे गरीब ही होंगे।

मौजूदा डीलर्ज के अलावा जो नये डीलर्ज आये हैं, हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि उनको वायबल बनाया जाए।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि 11,000 पम्प रिटोलर्ज को दिये जा रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि मानोपनी छोटी या बड़ी नहीं होती है। अगर छोटी जगह पर एक ही आदमी है, तो वह भी मानोपलिस्ट है और अगर बड़ी जगह पर एक ही आदमी है, तो वह भी मानोपलिस्ट है। इस लिए हमने सोचा कि काउंटर बेलिंग पावर बनानी चाहिए। जैम, दिल्ली शहर में केरोसीन की बिल्कुल कमी नहीं थी, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने ऐसा वातावरण बना दिया कि दिल्ली में केरोसीन की कमी है। हम ने डेढ़, दो महीने तक दस दस हजार लिटर के 11 ट्रक बँगन, 1,10,000 लिटर केरोसीन, दिल्ली के हर एक मुहल्ले में भेजे और लोगों ने उसको खरीदा। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो डीलर केरोसीन बाहर नहीं निकाल रहे थे, उन्होंने भी केरोसीन बाहर निकाला।

इस तरह पुराने डीलर्ज तो रहेंगे, लेकिन उन के साथ जहाँ जहाँ आवश्यक होगा—सब जगह नहीं—वहाँ पेट्रोल के साथ साथ केरोसीन की विक्री को इजाजत भी दी जाएगी। इस में ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा। आई० एम० सी० की तरफ से उन को 500 रुपये का ड्रम और पम्प

दे दिया जाएगा। इस तरह किसी की मानोपनी नहीं रहेगी। बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स की तरह छोटे मानोपलिस्ट्स भी नहीं रहने चाहिए। बाकी मनुष्य तो मिर्फ कमी कर सकता है, फल का अधिकांश हमें तो है नहीं।

यह ठीक है कि डेढ़ की मांग कमेटी के पास भेजी गई थी, लेकिन इस के बारे में इतना सोचा नहीं था। उनकी मांग भी पहले नहीं थी। उन की मांग बहुत तेजी से हुई। इसका कारण यह है कि पेट्रोल डीलर्ज का एक तिहायी या 25 परसेंट पेट्रोल कम हो गया हमारे मुल्क में जितने पेट्रोलियम प्राडक्टस डीलर्ज है, उन में से 84 परसेंट के द्वारा डीजल और पेट्रोल बेचा जाता है। लेकिन बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो बाकी के 16 परसेंट डीलर्ज हैं, उन के यहाँ से डीजल नहीं विकता है, खाली पेट्रोल विकता है। और हिन्दुस्तान में शहरी ही लीडर है।

दिल्ली में डिफेंस कालोनी में अगर कोई आल-इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट का साइनबोर्ड लगा दिया, तो वह नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट हो जाता है। जो 84 परसेंट डीलर्ज पेट्रोल और डीजल दोनों बेचते हैं, उन को डीजल में मे लाभ हो रहा है, लेकिन बड़े बड़े शहरों में जो बड़े पेट्रोल डीलर्ज हैं, जो खाली पेट्रोल बेचते हैं, उन को नुकसान हो रहा है। उस के बारे में सोचना हमारा फर्ज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की हिन्दी बड़ी अच्छी है। हमें भी बड़ा मजा आ रहा है। आप के जवाब मे सदस्यों को तसल्ली हो जाणगी। श्री जोशी जी तो आप की हिन्दी से ही खुश हो गए हैं। लेकिन आप थोड़ा सा मुहूर्तार कीजिए। वक्त की कमी है।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : माननीय सदस्य का एक पायंट मुझे जायज मालम होता है कि अगर डीज़ल में कमा की जाएगी, तो हरित कार्बन-हरे इनक्लाव-को प्रग्रे बढ़ाने की जो को शिग हो रही है, उम में रूकावट होगी। हम ने यह किया है कि गांवों में इस के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की अच्छी व्यवस्था की जाए, क्योंकि जहरों में इस की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): The present situation has been created by the recent crisis in the oil and particularly due to the pricing policy of the Government introduced into oil in our country.

In the last part of the statement, Government have stated what steps they have taken by which the number of retailers would be brought down and their income would be, more or less, kept as it is without much change. But one factor, it seems the Government has overlooked. That was pointed out by hon. Member Shri Joshi, but the answer was not satisfactory or convincing. The rate of commission which was fixed in 1954-55 is still continuing without change. So many committees have been investigating this matter and so many suggestions have been made. But the fact remains that the 1954-55 position still continues. Hon. Minister, Shri K. R. Ganesh, is sitting on that side. While answering a question, he has said that the value of a rupee during the same period—incidentally so—has been brought down from 100 to 31 paise. If that is a fact, then the income of the retailers has come down to one-third of what it was in 1955. So, this reality should be taken into account when you tackle this serious matter. But I do not think that that realisation is anywhere reflected in the statement,

Secondly, while coming to the question of retailers, I think, we only look at Delhi and big cities. But there are many dealers in the mofussil towns and villages. In villages also, in Kerala for example, there are petrol dealers, and these dealers are badly affected in the sense that in these places the sale of diesel will be very little; they have to depend on the sale of petrol. And the petrol price, as the statement itself admits, has gone to a prohibitive high and nobody is consuming petrol and these people are now keeping the petrol pumps as a burden. Your pricing policy has adversely affected these people. The Minister said that the retail business has been given to widows of jawans, demobbed and disabled jawans, unemployed engineers and all that. The purpose was not to have a nice petrol pump at their disposal, but to earn a livelihood and they are the people who are badly affected by the oil pricing policy of the Government and they are the people whose prime need is to provide the rate of commission in such a way that they will have a decent livelihood earned from their business. Otherwise, it is useless... (Interruptions) This should be taken into account when the cabinet takes a final decision in the matter.

Coming to cities like Delhi and other big towns where sharks and big business people are in the trade and who are running the petrol pumps who are called retailers what are they doing? My friend, Mr. Sinha mentioned about that. In Delhi today, petrol is not available for a taxi-wala, not to the scooter-wala and they are the main victims of this artificial scarcity which has been created on account of your policy and the profit motive of these sharks in the trade who camouflage themselves and appear as retailers. They are not only creating an artificial scarcity but they are adulterating diesel oil, they are adulterating petrol and they are adulterating everything, if only it gives

them a little more profit. They are telling the people that it is not available and they sell it at a black market rate and in such petrol pumps you will see that even complaint books are not available to write your complaints. What will you do about these people? A more strict measure and a more stern action should be promised and these people should be brought to book. If necessary, the Government should take over such pumps which are creating a scare in the country, which are exploiting the situation and are earning more and more profits and getting themselves more and more fattened. On these issues I would like the Minister to say categorically what steps they will take.

Another thing I want to say and you have wriggled out of that question. On that the Minister was not categorical enough or just tried to evade that. Who is going to pay more? That is, when you give more commission to the retailers, whether that increase will be passed on to the consumer or whether a new price declaration will come suddenly saying that the price has been enhanced by two or three paise or whether it will be borne by the Government. I think on that the Minister should give a direct answer. These are the points I would like to raise.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As Mr. Chandrappan has said, certainly one of the reasons why my Ministry and myself are taking a sympathetic view of the case of the dealers is that besides the traditional businessmen, a large number of young people, educated people and particularly, as I mentioned, war widows and crippled veterans have come into this trade. So, we have to enable them and help them get a proper living. Therefore, we are looking at it from that point of view.

Secondly, he said about the shortage of petrol. Maybe it was so yesterday. That was certainly due to the

stoppage of work in many of these petrol pumps and I think this will blow over because even today they have already started opening the pumps and maybe from tomorrow this problem will not be there. None-the-less, Mr. Speaker, the biggest problem is there; it is the problem in Delhi also which is one of the biggest of our cities. The traditional control of business (whether it is small business or middle business, etc.) is such that, in the ultimate analysis, the control is,—sometimes directly, sometimes remotely,—done by big businessmen and this has to be certainly eliminated as far as possible. There should be control and control immediately-enough, because, otherwise, they will cause great hardship to the people. In respect of those who indulge in malpractices, we have stated that the Defence of India rules must be invoked and certainly strong measures will be taken against them.

Then, Mr. Chandrappan asked me whether this will be passed on to the consumers. Sir, it is a very important question. All I can say is this: We will certainly give the utmost consideration. I am not one of those who believe in categorical imperatives, black or white or red. I believe that life is much more complex than that. I believe always that when society is in a flux and when there are inherent contradictions, you cannot imagine any solution of a rigid type.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Do you know dialectics? Instead of giving a straight answer, you give a lecture on dialectical materialism!

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: That is why I explained to him. But the wishes of the Hon. Members of this House are imperatives so far as I am concerned, although I do not believe in categorical imperative, generally speaking. But, when it comes to the wishes of the Members of the House, it is an imperative for me, and I will try to implement it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It is not a satisfactory answer but a philosophical discourse.

MR. SPEAKER: I think by this dialectics Mr. Chandrappan must be very happy. Now, Shri Pilloo Mody, absent. Shri Chandulal Chandrakar, you are coming very late.

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर बर्ग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने जो बताया है ऐसी हालत में पेट्रोल के वितरण की नीति के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार में और बहुत गहराई में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि हर एक कोई यह जानता है कि पेट्रोल पम्प लगाने के लिए कितनी दोड़ धूप करनी पड़ती है। कितना उसके लिए पैसा देना पड़ता है, और इतना पैसा दे कर भी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों कोशिश करती है कि 2, 3, 40 और 50-56 हजार रुपये पगड़ी दें कर पेट्रोल पम्प मिल जाए क्योंकि उन से बड़े बड़े ग्रामदरना बहुत है और जैसी कि खबर अखबारों में छपी है उस में मालूम होता है कि मंत्री महोदय उनका कमीशन और बढ़ाने के लिए फिर से तैयार हैं। पेट्रोल पम्प से जो अभी कमाई है वह इतनी अधिक है, इतनी अधिक इनकम उस में है, आप देखें कि जिस दिन पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ गए उस दिन जिस के पास 5-6 हजार लीटर पेट्रोल था उस ने रातों रात 5-6 हजार रुपये कमा लिए। उस के बाद जो कमीशन आया बढ़ा रहे हैं उन से भी मालूम होगा है कि ईजा मनी जो कमाने वाले हैं उन को सरकार और प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। ऐसी हालत में होना यह चाहिए था कि कम से कम इन्डियन प्रायल कम्पनी के कितने पेट्रोल पम्प वाले इड़ताल की धमकी देते हैं उन को बन्द कर

के सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, यह तो मैं नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन डिफेंस फॉर्मेशन में जिन के पैर कट गए हैं या ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने उसके अंदर अपनी जान दे दी है तो उन के आश्रित लोगों को वह दे दें और जो बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं उन को बन्द करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज भी यह भी सब को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि एक एक आदमी के तीस तीस चालीस चालीस पम्प हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि कई परिवार ऐसे हैं जिनके पास तीस तीस चालीस चालीस पेट्रोल पम्प हैं। यह क्यों है? मंत्री महोदय को सभ्यता से इस पर विचार करना चाहिए? यह अच्छा अवसर है इस समय इस पर वह गम्भीरता से विचार करें और जो हमारे डिफेंस फॉर्मेशन के व्यक्ति हैं जिन के पैर कट गए हैं या और किसी तरह से वह बेकार हो गए हैं, उन को वह दे और कुछ हरिजनों को भी दें, कुछ आदिवासियों को भी दें। आप देखिए—आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में, जैसे वस्तर है, वहाँ आप दूर दूर के आदिमियों को पेट्रोल पम्प देते हैं, स्थानीय लोगों को नहीं देते हैं। इस में कमीशन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह कमी तो पेट्रोल की खपत बढ़ने में पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह दाम न बढ़ाये और गहराई में नारे मामले पर विचार करें।

श्री वेवकान्त बरध्वा : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने नाजायज फायदे के बारे में कहा है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि नाजायज

फायदा बन्द होना चाहिए, लेकिन जो जायज मुनाफा है, वह उन को मिलना चाहिए इसी का निर्णय करने के लिए हम ने नेशनल कान्सिल ऑफ एप्लाइड रिसर्च की सिफारिश को माना है, इस में कोई मनमानी नहीं है और इन की पूरी जांच करने का काम इण्डस्ट्रियल कौन्सिल काउन्सिलिंग ब्यूरो को देना चाहते हैं।

मैं इस बात को भी मानता हूँ कि और मैंने इस का जिक्र भी किया था कि पेट्रोल पम्पस की जो वितरण नीति है इस में बहुत से मोनोपोलिस्ट्स भी हैं, बड़े बड़े शहरों में अलग अलग नाम से पम्प ले लेते हैं, एक-एक के पास दन-दस और बीस-बीस पम्प भी होंगे—इस की जानकारी हमारे पास है और हम इस को भी तकसीम करना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक नए पेट्रोल पम्पस की वितरण नीति का सम्बन्ध है—इसके बारे में सरकार का एक निश्चित निश्चय है—प्राई० प्रो० सी० के पेट्रोल पम्पस जो शहीद हुए हैं उन की फैमिली को दिए जाने हैं, जो लड़ाई में जखमी हुए हैं उन को दिए जाते हैं और अभी अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साइबा के हुक्म से यह निर्णय हुआ है कि 25 फीमदी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रिजर्व किए जाने चाहिए। इस लिए अब इसी के मुताबिक काम होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अभी तक आप ने उन को दिए हैं या नहीं ?

श्री देवकान्त बरध्वा : अभी हुकम हुआ है। इस के पहले शहीदों की फैमिली को,

लड़ाई में जखमी हुए लोगों को दिए जाते थे। हम ने दूसरों को नहीं दिया है, जिन को फौज के रिहैबिलिटेशन और सैटिलमेंट विभाग से रिकर्मण्ड किया, उन को दिया है।

श्री चन्नु लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या मंत्रों सहित-दय निजी कम्पनियों को भी इसी तरह का काम करने के लिए अनुरोध करेंगे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरध्वा : जरूर, उन से बात कर लेंगे।

12.50 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

NON-INTIMATION TO THE SPEAKER OF ARREST AND RELEASE OF SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV, M. P.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad Yadav in his letter dated the 2nd November, 1973, to me had complained that the intimation regarding his arrest on the 18th October, 1973, at Khagaria was not sent to me by the authorities concerned. This matter was also sought to be raised by Shri Madhu Limaye in the House on the 15th and 20th November, 1973.

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs, who were asked under my direction to furnish a factual note in the matter, have now forwarded a copy of the telegram dated the 18th October, 1973 from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Khagaria addressed to me. The telegram was in Hindi. Its English translation is as follows:

“Shri Shiv Shankar Prasad Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha was arrested on the 18th October, 1973, under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with Gherao and was released in the evening.”

[Mr. Speaker]

This telegram is dated the same day on which he was arrested.

3. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also forwarded a copy of letter dated the 16th November, 1973, received by them from the Government of Bihar giving particulars of the despatch of the above telegram on the 18th October, 1973.

4. As the above original telegram was not received by me, necessary inquiries are being made from the postal authorities.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): We are not sure whether they had sent it.

MR. SPEAKER: They had sent the telegram all right. We have got the official copy of it. We must know what happened on the way.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (स्वालयर) : क्या आपको भरोसा है कि एम० डी० ग्रा० ने टेलीग्राम भेजा था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आफिसियल कापी आई है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : इस पर जांच कमेटी बैठेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक बात पर जांच कमेटी नहीं बैठवाई जा सकती ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम अन्वी बैठायेंगे ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It may be that the SDO might have sent the telegram to the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been sent to us.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बरुआ साहब ने भी बैठवाई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो तेल का मामला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यहां तो मेम्बरों का तेल निकाला जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता नहीं कौन निकालता है । लेकिन यह अच्छी जगह है, बाहर जा कर तो गड़बड़ करते हैं ।

Their first duty is to the House when the House is sitting.

वे बाहर जाकर घेराव करते फिरते हैं । लेकिन कछवाय साहब को बाहर रखिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप तो बाहर जाने वालों को यहां बुला रहे हैं, फिर कछवाय साहब को बाहर जाने को क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने आज अर्नात ही अपने बुजुर्गों के बारे में मवाल पूछ लिया ।

He is very much respectful to our ancestors also.

12.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ERRATUM TO NOTIFICATION UNDER FINANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1971 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1022 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973 containing erratum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1455 dated the 1st October, 1971, under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5776/73].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 417 (E) and 418 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 487 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5777/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT,
1934

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): On behalf of Dr.
Sarojini Mahishi, I beg to lay on the
Table—

A copy of each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English ver-
sions) under section 14A of the Air-
craft Act, 1934:—

(i) The Aircraft (Sixth Amend-
ment) Rules, 1973, published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 1112
in Gazette of India dated the
6th October, 1973 together
with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Aircraft (Fifth Amend-
ment) Rules, 1973, published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 1113
in Gazette of India dated the
6th October, 1973 with an
explanatory note.

(iii) The Aircraft (Seventh Amend-
ment) Rules, 1973 pub-
lished in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1172 in Gazette of India
dated the 27th October, 1973
together with an explanatory
note. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-5778/73].

COFFEE BOARD SERVANTS (CONDUCT)
AMENDMENT RULES, 1973, CERTIFIED
ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE BOARD, 1971-72
AND ERRATA TO ANNUAL REPORT AND
AUDIT REPORT OF CARDAMOM BOARD.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg
to lay on the Table—

(1) Copy of the Coffee Board
Servants (Conduct) Amend-
ment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and
English versions) published
in Notification No. G.S.R. 1067
in Gazette of India dated the
29th September, 1973 under
sub-section (3) of section 48
of the Coffee Act, 1942.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-5779/73].

(2) A copy of the Certified Ac-
counts (Hindi and English
versions) of the Coffee Board
for the year 1971-72 and the
Audit Report thereon. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-
5780/73].

(3) A copy of the Errata (Hindi
and English versions) to the
Annual Report of the Carda-
mom Board for the year
1971-72. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-5781/73].

(4) A copy of the Errata to the
Audit Report of the Carda-
mom Board for the year
1970-71. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-5781/73].

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K.
RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your
permission, Sir, I rise to announce
that Government Business in this

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

House during the week commencing 26th November, 1973, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (i) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
 - (ii) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1973.
 - (iii) The Payment of Bonus (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.
 - (iv) The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
4. Discussion on the 22nd Report of the Union Public Service Commission.

श्री मधु लिमये (ब्राका) : मंत्री महोदय जो घगले सप्ताह का कार्यक्रम यहाँ रखे हैं, इसको एजेंडा पेपर के साथ परिचालित करने का इन्तजाम किया जाय। जिस दिन वह मामला आता है, यदि उसी दिन मकुलेट किया जायेगा तो हम लोगों को पहले से पता चलेगा कि किन किन विषयों को, आइटम को वे ले रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The Secretary-General tells me that they are already in the Notice Office and hon. Members can take a copy from there.

I have received some notices under rule 377 and I shall call the hon. Members in the order in which the notices have come.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस समय सुरक्षा संस्थानों में लगभग 11 हजार कर्मचारियों की छंटनी होने जा रही है, जब कि सुरक्षा मंत्री ने एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि डिफेंस में किसी प्रकार की कटौती नहीं हुई है—वे उसका खुलासा करें।

13 hrs.

दूसरी बात यह है कि खाद्य निगम में 12—13 हजार कर्मचारियों की छंटनी होने वाली है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि कोई छंटनी कर रहे अथवा नहीं और यदि कर रहे हैं तो क्यों कर रहे हैं उसका कारण क्या है ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि शेडयूल्ड कास्टस, शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में जो बिल है, मैंने पिछली बार इस प्रश्न को यहाँ पर उठाया था और मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं प्रयास करूँगा वह बिल जल्दी से इस सदन में आये तो वह बिल इस सदन में कब तक आने वाला है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): You must have read in the newspapers today that the IA management has made it clear that the Indian Airlines Management may declare a lock-out if the staff continued defiance of the new shift timings and stick to the proposal for strike from 25th November. This is a very serious matter. I am surprised at the manner in which the Hon. Minister has taken this issue. He has taken it so lightly. I would request you to direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask the Minister of Civil Aviation to make a statement because this lockout is being declared from 25th November.

The second point is this. We have requested you several times and I would again urge upon you to kindly

ask the Minister of Science and Technology to make a statement on the closure of the Shri Ram Institute of Delhi. I am told the hon. Minister is not making a statement because there is a tremendous pressure on him and the Government by Shri Charat Ram. You know Shri Charat Ram and Shri Bharat Ram are the worthy sons of their worthy father, Sir Shri Ram who had much influence on this Government. There are 200 employees, including scientists in this. Since you permitted a statement to be made on the Birla Institute at Pilani, I would request you to direct the Minister concerned to make a statement about this.

The third point is about 500 employees of the Census department. We were assured that proper action would be taken to reemploy them, that they would be absorbed in alternative jobs. These 500 employees are going to be on the streets on 1st January, 1974.

Lastly, Shri, Shinde had replied to a question raised by my hon. friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, about 1000 employees who have lost their jobs in the Food Corporation of India. I would request you to ask the Minister to make a statement on this.

In conclusion, I would request you to allow a discussion on the Pay Commission's Report and Government's modifications thereon, because all the employees are going on a pay strike on 1st December 1973. This is a very serious matter. Kindly ask the Minister to agree to a discussion. I have already tabled a motion on this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): With your kind permission, I would invite the attention of Government, particularly the Minister of Education, to the situation at the Birla Institute of Technology at Pilani, Rajasthan. The situation continues to be still serious.

You will recall that the Deputy Minister of Education laid a statement on the Table of the House on November 14 in which he mentioned several facts as he saw them. But the situation is not as he has put it. He said that the demands were put and the students expected an answer within six hours, otherwise they would go on strike. The fact of the matter is that the students were demanding these things for months and years. It was only when it came to the breaking point that they said: do it quickly or we go on strike.

Quite a few of these students come from Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat. I learnt from yesterday and the day before, that some of them were injured during some of the police incidents. The statement makes no mention of injuries to the students: it refers only to injuries to staff members and some senior officers including the Director being gheraoed. So, the crisis is continuing and the students are still not properly looked after and the dialogue is not restored. There was an advertisement in the papers on behalf of the management, by the Director, that the strike is over and that the students have agreed. But the situation continues to be grave. I would, therefore, like the Minister of Education to give a fuller statement covering all the aspects I have mentioned.

Secondly, my friend Shri Banerjee has already mentioned it—I refer to the grave situation regarding the Indian Airlines dislocation. They rescheduled the winter time table, and the strike began. It is the 13th day today. Yesterday, 28 cancellations were there. It is a record number. If the lock-out takes place, it will be very sad. The safety of passengers is also involved. Although the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism told us that the passengers' safety will be looked into, we are sitting here these days and yet he does not come out with a complete statement on the

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

whole matter. The matter is so important that not only he should make a statement but you should kindly give us some time to discuss some aspects of the problem.

With one more point, I shall finish. The Indian Airlines Corporation have said that they are going to scrap some of the agreements with the unions. These are important questions, and these have great implications as well. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Civil Aviation to come out with a statement. You should also kindly give us some time for discussing this matter next week.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Ujjain): Sir, I hereby seek your permission to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 today in the House.

"Reports that the Himachal Pradesh police have threatened a sub-inspector with transfer and a social worker with implications in false cases, because they dared to recover a kidnapped Harijan girl, Kamlesh (11 years old) from the forests of Sarahan in the Sirmur district of Himachal Pradesh, from the clutches of an old person who happens to be an influential political man drawing Rs. 200 per month as political pension and who, it is alleged, raped the girl whom he had proclaimed as an incarnation of Goddess Durga to cheat the poor villagers of thousands of rupees of offerings."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समाचार आज "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के अंग्रेजी संस्करण में "हरिजन देव: हु वाज रेड" की हैडिंग से छपा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हम प्रत्येक सत्र में यहां पर एकत्र होते हैं, देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उनकी हम यहां पर चर्चा करते हैं लेकिन उनको संरक्षण देने का जहां तक सवाल है, सरकार उसका हमेशा इस सदन में बिश्वास दिनाती है परन्तु उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। मैं सरकार का ध्यान संबिधान में

जो अनुच्छेद 46 है जिसमें हरिजनों को संरक्षण दिया गया है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उस अनुच्छेद की भावना के मुताबिक सरकार ने अभी तक कोई काम नहीं किया है।

यह घटना विशेष हिमाचल प्रदेश की है। वहां पर कमलेश के साथ जो कुछ हुआ है वह हृदयविदारक है। उसको तीन महीने जंगल में छिपा कर रखा गया, तीन महीने तक उसको कोई कपड़े बदलने नहीं दिये गये, तीन महीने नहाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई। फिर उसे पहाड़ी पर ले जा कर अग्नि की ज्वाला के समक्ष मजबूर किया गया यह कहने के लिये कि मैं दुर्गा हूँ। उसके साथ बलात्कार किया गया। जब एक सब-इन्स्पेक्टर और एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता श्री धर्म सिंह आनन्द ने पुलिस के द्वारा उनको बरामद किया तो उन पर झूठे मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं। डाक्टर से गलत रिपोर्ट लिखा दी गई है कि उसके साथ बलात्कार नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे सी० बी० आई० में जांच करवाने का कोई जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी से टअप करें जिस से सारे प्रकरण के तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा सके और आज हिमाचल प्रदेश के हरिजनों में जो असन्तोष की भावना याप्त हो गई है, वे भयभीत हो गये हैं उसका निराकरण हो सके।

SHRI VASANTH SATHE (Akola): I want to invite the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and through him the attention of the concerned Minister to the grave situation created by the complete stoppage of water supply since early morning today in the city. Call attention might have been admitted but it will come up on Monday. What will happen today, tomorrow or on Sunday? Is supply assured? In the Vithalbhai

Patel House, there was not a drop of water this morning. We cannot have our mouthwash even. You can understand the plight of people. They say that there are some people who are following Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who had sabotaged.... (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इंटक के लोगों ने करवाई की है, मैं इसका प्रमाण दे सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस झगड़े में क्यों पड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि पता लगायें कि कौन जिम्मेदार है । और हमें तो नतीजे से मतलब है । कोई भी जिम्मेदार हो, आप उनको पकड़िये और पानी मिले इसका इंतजाम कीजिये । नहीं तो सारे शहर में दो दिन में क्या हालत हो गई, इसका आप स्वयं अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं । ब्रेड के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, कोई बात नहीं क्यों कि आदमी बिना खाने के रह सकता है, लेकिन पानी के बगैर कैसे टिक सकता है । तो पानी का इंतजाम करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिये, यही मेरा निवेदन है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वा-लियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, वहाँ भी हमारी पार्टी का नाम घसीटा गया । मैं साट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस हड़ताल से हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । हम हड़ताल के खिलाफ हैं जिन्होंने हड़ताल की है उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की मांग कर रहे हैं । जब दिल्ली बंद हुआ था तब भी पानी की व्यवस्था को अस्तव्यस्त करने का इरादा नहीं किया था । हर स्थिति में पानी मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन मजदूरों की मांग पर विचार होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो पहले ही ब्यास करता था कि आप ऐसा काम नहीं करते हैं ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): There may be a call attention motion but we cannot go for three days without water.. (Interruptions). What kind of confidence does this Government have in the country? This kind of situation cannot last. A Government is judged by its performance and not only by votes in the House. If water is not supplied in the capital of the country, what kind of a Government is this? Let the Minister come forward and say something now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अष्ट ६ जी कल प्रधान मंत्री ने बिना जांच पड़ताल किये हमारा नाम ले लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने नहीं किया ।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष जी, पानी जरूर मिलना चाहिये ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): A mere statement will not do. Along with that immediate arrangements for water supply should be made... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I should inform Mr. Chandrakar that his intimation was received late. It should have been given much in advance.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): It is a serious matter. Mr. Mohsin is here and he has heard the views of the hon. Members. It is no doubt a serious situation when water supply fails. It is certainly a grave situation. I have asked my colleague, Shri Mohsin, to look into the matter immediately. About the other matters, I shall certainly convey the feelings expressed by hon. members to the departments concerned.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): About water, I will find out the situation and try to make a statement today.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह काम तो गृह मंत्रालय का नहीं है, उनका काम तो पकड़ना था सो उन्होंने लोगों को पकड़ लिया। यह काम तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

13.16 hrs.

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT)
BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide, for certain related matters, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 14th November, 1973, be resumed now."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 14th November, 1973, be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We will resume this discussion after lunch.

13.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEATH OF A
HARYANA HARIJAN SATYAGRAHI
IN ALIGARH JAIL

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (खालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट का आप मौका दें। उस दिन जब हरियाणा के हरि-

जनों का मामला उठा था अलीगढ़ की जेल में एक सत्याग्रही की मृत्यु के बारे में तो गृह मंत्री को आपने कहा था कि वह वक्तव्य देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। आपके डाइरेक्शन का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इन्क्वायरी करूंगा।

This concerns three States—Haryana, Delhi and U.P.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Today there was a calling attention in the Rajya Sabha on this. I am ready with my statement.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सल्वे : (वेतूल)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दिक्कत मुझ लीजियेगा। परिवार के लोग आ कर रहते हैं, मेरी श्रीमती ने कह दिया कि अगर घंटे भर में पानी नहीं आया तो वापस चली जाऊंगी। बड़ी मुश्किल से तो आ कर रहती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वापस कहाँ जायेंगे यह तो बताइये ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सल्वे : नागपुर वापस चली जायेंगी ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, according to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a harijan satyagrahi of Haryana, Shri Jeeu, aged about 86 years, son of Fakhira, resident of village Ridhan, P. S. Khar-khoda, district Sonapat, Haryana, who had been convicted by a Delhi Magistrate under section 188 IPC, was transferred to District Jail, Aligarh on 3/4th November, 1973. At the time of admission, he was found to be a patient of chronic bronchitis and asthma and of feeble health. No injuries on his person were, however, found by the jail authorities. On complaint of aggravation of cough trouble

on November 7, the Jail AMO, who examined him, suspected that it was a case of T.B. and started necessary treatment. On further aggravation of cough trouble on November 9 the Jail AMO had him admitted in the jail hospital and arranged for necessary treatment. As, however, his condition deteriorated, he was admitted to the Sadar hospital. He died there at 9.40 A.M. on November 10. According to the post-mortem report, the death was due to cardio-respiratory failure. Intimation about his death was sent telegraphically to his family address and also through the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, Sonapat. As no member of his family claimed the body till 6 P.M. on November 11, the dead body was cremated by the jail authorities.

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, I gave a notice under Rule 377....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In the morning, because the Speaker took up some other matters, I could not do it. I will take only a minute.

I want to draw the attention of the House to a news item that has appeared in the press in Calcutta, that in the Cossipore godown of the F.C.I., 800,000 Kgs. of sugar have been completely soiled; the bags have been torn and the sugar is being completely wasted. The value of sugar is Rs. 6½ lakhs. The pulses worth Rs. 1½ lakhs

have become unfit for human consumption in that godown. Rice and wheat which are there are becoming unfit for human consumption. That has come out in the newspapers. When there is an acute shortage of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country, this is a matter in which the Government should immediately look into, see what is the real position and make a statement thereon.

14.20 hrs.

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT)
 BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now resume discussion on the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill. On the last occasion the Minister had replied to the debate on the First Reading and he had indicated at that time that he would be willing to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. In pursuance of that, I have received notice of an amendment from the Government that this may be referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Sezhiyan, have you anything to say?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I am glad that the Minister has accepted my suggestion and also the suggestion made by all the members of the House irrespective of the party they belong to. Therefore, I am not going to press my motion. But I want to put it on record that, at least in future, Government should come forward *suo motu* to refer all important Bills to Select Committee. Whenever a Bill goes to Select Committee, it receives better attention, good suggestions and helpful amendments from the members in the deliberations of the Select Committee. As for the present, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion moved by me.

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely:— Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia, Shri M. Bheeshmadev, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Narendra Singh Bisht, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri S. R. Damani, Shri B. K. Daschowdhury, Shri D. D. Desai, Smt. Marjorie Godfrey, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri H. M. Patel, Shri Ramji Ram, Shri N. K. P. Salve, Shri N. K. Sanghi, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, Shri Somchand Solanki, Shri Maddi Sudarsanam, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan; and Shri K. R. Ganesh with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely:— Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia, Shri M. Bheeshmadev, Shri G. Bhuvarahan, Shri Narendra Singh Bisht, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri S. R. Damani, Shri B. K. Daschowdhury, Shri D. D. Desai, Smt. Marjorie Godfrey, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri Kartik Oraon, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri H. M. Patel, Shri Ramji Ram,

Shri N. K. P. Salve, Shri N. K. Sanghi, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, Shri Somchand Solanki, Shri Maddi Sudarsanam, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan; and Shri K. R. Ganesh with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

14.22 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1970-71 AND 1971-72—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we resume discussion on the following motion moved by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan on the 19th November, 1973, namely:

"That this House do consider the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st June, 1972 and 13th August, 1973, respectively."

Shri Anant Prasad Dhusia was on his legs on the last occasion. He may continue his speech.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद धुसिया (बस्ती) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 20 तारीख को यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के सम्बन्ध में जापान तथा कुछ पश्चिमी देशों के प्रोफेसरों के बारे में कह रहा था। मैंने जापान के प्रोफेसरों के बारे में कहा था कि अगर वे एक-दूसरे या किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में लग जाते हैं, तो फिर जीवन भर वे उसी में रिसर्च करते और कराते हैं और किसी लालच की वजह से किसी दूसरी जगह नहीं जाते हैं। हमारे यहां की दशा उससे विपरीत है। जापान और पश्चिमी देशों में टेकनालोजी और साइंस की जितनी तरक्की हुई है, उसका सबसे अधिक श्रेय वहां के रिसर्च स्कासर्स और प्रोफेसरों को ही है। उन डिबोर्टिड ब्रादरियों ने

बड़े अच्छे ढंग से विश्वविद्यालयों में रिसर्च की है।

लेकिन इसकी तुलना में हमारे यहां यह स्थिति है कि प्रोफेसर्स एक विश्वविद्यालय में लगे, दो साल वहां रहे और तीसरे साल किसी दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय में चले गये। हमारे यहां एक्सपर्ट्स की एडवाइस की कमी नहीं है। सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि गवर्नमेंट तथा कमिशन दोनों ने इन बातों पर सीरियसली विचार नहीं किया है। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया होता, तो शायद यह दशा न होती।

हमारे देश में हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी और बड़े कालेजों में स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन्स का बड़ा बोलबाला है। कहा जाता है कि उन यूनियन्स के जन्मे से विद्यार्थियों को डेमोक्रेटिक शिक्षा मिलती है। पर आप को मालूम होगा कि जब किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय या बड़े कालेज में स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन का इलेक्शन होता है, तो वहां डम देग के सभी राजनीतिक झंडे दिखाई देते हैं। उन यूनियनों के इलेक्शन में लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं। वह रूपया उनको कौन देता है? स्टूडेंट्स अपने घर से रूपया नहीं लाते हैं, बल्कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों के आदमी उनको रूपया देते हैं। इनका परिणाम यह होता है कि हर एक जगह मुकदमे, प्रदर्शन, आगजनी, गोलीकाण्ड और अनेक इसी तरह के काम होते हैं।

सन् 1964 में कितने प्रदर्शन हुए इसके बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ। 1964 में ही प्रदर्शनों की बुनियाद पड़ी है। उस साल 700 प्रदर्शन हुए। उनमें 113 हिंसात्मक हुए। 1966 में 2002 हुए जिन में 430 हिंसात्मक थे। 1966 के बाद साल की बात तो छोड़ दें हर महीने किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में कितनी ही जगह और फवाद हुए उनकी गिनती नहीं

और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारे इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं के हिजा और उपद्रवों की ओर ले जा रही है। इसमें टीचर्स, प्रोफेसर्स, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स, विद्यार्थी और मैनेजमेंट सभी लिप्त हैं। कोई अलग नहीं है।

डिप्टी कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इन सभी में पैसे वाले राजनीतिज्ञों का बोलबाला है जिन्होंने एक न एक ढंग से उन पर अपना अधिकार जमा रखा है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो टीचर्स, प्रोफेसर्स और अच्छे अच्छे विद्वान लोग हैं इनको ये राजनीतिज्ञ लोग जा कर शिक्षा देते हैं। अब मौलिक प्रश्न यह उठता है कि उन विद्यार्थियों को टीचर्स उपदेश दें या ये पैसे वाले राजनीतिज्ञ। पैसे वाले राजनीतिज्ञ लोग जो वहां जाते हैं उसके कारण शिक्षा सारी हमारी दिन पर दिन दुपित होती जा रही है। सरकार से और कमिशन से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को वह रोकें अन्यथा हमारी शिक्षा बंद से बदतर होती जाएगी।

श्री राम शंकर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दो दिनों से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर इस मदन में बहस चल रही है। इस में कितने ही प्रकांड विद्वान लोगों ने जिनका शिक्षा से काफी सम्पर्क रहा है और जिन लोगों ने शिक्षा विभाग की सेवा की है उन्होंने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं कुछ उस तरीके के विचार नहीं रखूंगा बल्कि आम जनता की हैसियत में अपना विचार रखूंगा जो शिक्षा के बारे में माध्याम लोगों के विचार हैं और किस तरीके से अनुदान का उपयोग जमाहित के काम के लिए होना चाहिए। उसके बारे में तथा गार्जियन लोगों के जो विचार हैं इस विषय में, इस बृटिकरण से भी अपना विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री राम मेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

यह बात सही है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद और पिछले दस वर्षों में देश में विश्वविद्यालयों को बहुत वृद्धि हुई है। बहुत से विश्वविद्यालय खुले हुए हैं और कालेज स्कूल और विद्यालयों की संख्या में भी अतिसुनी चौगुनी वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन जिस अनुपात में विश्वविद्यालय खोले गये हैं, उसी अनुपात में शिक्षा का स्तर भी नीचे उतरता ही गिरता गया है। आज के जो स्नातक बी० ए० पास कर के निकलते हैं या और भी जो उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त लोग होते हैं, जिस शिक्षा की सहायता उन्हें मिलती है, उस से उन को योग्यता में काफी कमी होती है जो कि आज के दस वर्ष पहले नहीं थी।

यह बात सही है कि शिक्षा विभाग और शिक्षा के प्रसारण और प्रचार का काम राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे है और राज्य सरकारें मुख्यतः उस के लिए जबाबदेह हैं। लेकिन भारत सरकार के यदि कुछ विश्वविद्यालय हैं और भारत सरकार भी कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को सीधे रूप में चलाती है, जिन को सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी कहते हैं। उस में भी आज तक कोई इस किस्म का सुधार नहीं है—उन्हें आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए था जो देश के दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय का नेतृत्व कर सके और सभी उच्च कोटि की शिक्षा का प्रसारण कर सके, तथा ऐसे योग्य व्यक्ति पैदा कर सके जिसका कि अनुसरण और दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय जो राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे हैं वह करें। लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया है। और उनकी स्थिति सोचनीय है।

मैं दो विश्वविद्यालयों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आप को पता होगा कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने के पहले दो विश्वविद्यालय देश में प्रमुख माने जाते थे एक अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय और दूसरा काशी

हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय। इन दोनों विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना देश के दो महान विभूतियों ने की थी। उन लोगों के एक अपने लक्ष्य थे। लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि आज उन के लक्ष्य से ये विश्वविद्यालय हटते जा रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार उस दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के विषय में एक संशोधन विधेयक कानून को सरकार ने जिन तत्परता से मंजूरी दी है उस से इस बात का प्रमाण मिलता है कि सरकार न तो इस विश्वविद्यालय के ऐतिहासिक चरित्र में कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहती है न विश्वविद्यालय की आंतरिक स्वायत्तता में ही हस्तक्षेप करना चाहती है। सरकार ने जिस पवित्र भावना से उस संशोधन को मंजूरी दी है उस के लिए सरकार और शिक्षा मंत्री बधाई के पात्र हैं। उस विश्वविद्यालय के उत्थान और उस की प्रगति के लिए कुछ एक सम्प्रदाय वाले लोग आगे गये हैं इसीलिए उन की बात को स्वीकार न किया जाय क्योंकि वह किसी एक साम्प्रदाय के हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। हम को तो उस उच्च आदर्श और उस उच्च भावना को लेकर चलना चाहिए जिस को लेकर इन विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई थी और मेरा विश्वास है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो शिक्षा के महान पंडित रहे हैं, शिक्षा विभाग से काफी जिनका सम्पर्क रहा है, वह इस विषय में उदारतापूर्वक काम करेंगे तथा इस विश्वविद्यालय की उन्नति के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ फैलाएंगे। ताकि वह अपनी पुरानी गरिमा को प्राप्त कर सके।

यही बात काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में भी कही जा सकती है। आज काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय का रूप भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के भिन्न भिन्न व्यक्ति प्रस्तुत करते हैं। कुछ कहते हैं कि यह एक क्षेत्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है, कुछ कहते हैं कि साम्प्रदायिक विश्वविद्यालय

है और कुछ अन्य अन्य प्रकार में उमका रूप प्रस्तुत करते हैं। लेकिन जब वह विश्वविद्यालय आज पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी ने स्थापित किया था और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से पहले जब हम लोग इसके विद्यार्थी थे उम वक्त हम लोगों की समझ में आता ही नहीं था कि कभी भी इस विश्वविद्यालय को क्षेत्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में देखा जाएगा। उम समय डा० राधाकृष्णन जी वाइस चांसलर थे, ग्रुट्ट माहब प्रो० वाइसचांसलर थे, नाग माहब आर्ट्स कालेज में थे, जोशी माहब माइंस कालेज में थे। यान भारत के भिन्न भिन्न भागों के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों को ला कर जिन मालवीय जी ने इस विश्वविद्यालय को महत्व दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप का चूँकि शिक्षा से काफी सम्पर्क रहा है आपने अपना जीवन इस काम में खपाया है, आप काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के उम पुराने रूप को हम लोगों के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दें जिससे कि पूज्य पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का स्वप्न पूरा हो सके और देश के लिए सच्चरित्र और देशभक्त नागरिक पैदा करने के लिए वह विश्वविद्यालय एक केन्द्र बने ताकि देश का उत्थान हो सके।

अब मैं दो एक बातें स्थानीय कहना चाहता हूँ। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नवें पेज पर लिखा हुआ है कि बिहार विश्वविद्यालय में दो स्थान पर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट की स्टडी खोलने के लिये अनुदान आयोग से सिफारिश की गई थी। एक छपरा के राजेन्द्र कालिज में और दूसरा दरभंगा सी० एम० कालिज में, दरभंगा में भी यह केन्द्र खुलना चाहिये, मैं उसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन दरभंगा में यूनिवर्सिटी भी कायम हुई है, वहाँ और भी अच्छे अच्छे काम किये गये हैं। लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद छपरा बहुत ही नेग्लेक्टेड रहा है। वह पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू का जन्म स्थान है, भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति का जन्म स्थान है। अन्त में तो यह था

कि उनके नाम पर वहाँ विश्वविद्यालय बनता, लेकिन विश्वविद्यालय बनाना तो दूर रहा, वहाँ पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट कालेज खोलने में ही कठिनाई आ रही है। राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर जो कालिज वहाँ बना हुआ है, उसमें ही पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्टडीज का केन्द्र खोलने की सिफारिश की गई थी, लेकिन आपने उसको ठुकरा दिया। इसके बारे में नियम क्या हैं—मैं नहीं जानता। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट कमीशन किस तरह से पैसा बांटता है, इसका मेरे पास कोई हिसाब नहीं है और न मैं उसको जानना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है—हिसाब-किताब देखने से ऐसा लगता है—जो बैंकबर्ड एरियाज है वहाँ शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार कम हुआ है, उस पर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ हो, ऐसा कोई हिसाब उसमें नहीं है। जिन लोगों का एप्रोच यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट कमीशन से है उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाता है—ऐसा मुझे अन्दाजा लगता है। मेरी बहुत जानकारी नजदीक से यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन या शिक्षण संस्थाओं से नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा का उद्देश्य केवल लिटरेरी ज्ञान कराना ही नहीं है, भाषाओं का ज्ञान कराना ही नहीं है, शिक्षा ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे कि सच्चरित्र नागरिक बन सके और सच्चरित्र नागरिक बनने के लिये आवश्यक है कि जो शिक्षक शिक्षा देते हैं, उनका ऐसा चरित्र बने, जिसका अनुसरण और अनुकरण हमारे विद्यार्थी कर सकें। हम लोग जब विद्यार्थी थे—अपने प्रिन्सिपल या प्रोफेसर के चरण छूकर उनको प्रणाम करते थे, उनके सामने नहीं बढ़ते थे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि विद्यार्थी अपने प्रोफेसर लोगों में किस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं। हमारे प्रोफेसर खुद ही विद्यार्थी को कहते हैं कि दूसरे प्रोफेसर को मारो और आस में लड़ते रहते हैं। हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिये। जो प्रोफेसर और शिक्षक राजनीति से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं—वे साधारणतः पढ़ाने के

[श्री राम शेखर रसाद सिंह

काम बहुत कम कर पाते हैं, दूसरे कामों में लगे रहते हैं। मैं आपको एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—उसमें किसी पार्टी या दल की बात नहीं है—बिहार में जो प्रोफेसर असेम्बली के सदस्य बन गये हैं—वे दो तरफ से तनख्वाह उठाते हैं, यूनीवर्सिटी से उनको अलग तनख्वाह मिलती है और असेम्बली से अलग मिलती है—एक तरफ एक आदमी के लिए हमारे पाम काम नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ एक ही व्यक्ति दो दो स्थानों से तनख्वाह उठाता है। इनका ही नहीं—यदि यूनीवर्सिटी की मीटिंग हुई तो उसमें भी टी० ए० लिया और असेम्बली की हुई तो उसमें भी टी० ए० लिया। मैं नहीं जानता कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कानून क्या है—लेकिन यह अनुचित है। अनुचित इसलिए है—जिनको देश का सेवक करना है, वे ही अपना आचरण ऐसा रखें जिनका प्रभाव उनके शिष्यों पर अच्छा नहीं पड़ता बल्कि छात्रों पर उसका असर बुरा पड़ता है, तां देश के लिए शिक्षा बेकार सिद्ध होगी, ऐसी हालत किसी एक स्थान पर ही नहीं है, मारे हिन्दुस्तान में यही हालत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक कमेटी बनायें—जिसमें विद्वान लोग भी हों, कानून के विशेषज्ञ भी हों, हमारे हीरेन बाबू की तरह शिक्षा के अनुभवी और पुराने प्रकाण्ड विद्वान भी हों, उसमें आप प्रो० मधु दण्डवते को भी रखा जाये और वह कमेटी इसके बारे में भलाह दे, कि कहां तक दोहरी तनख्वाह लेना इस देश में ठीक है। और विचार करे कि डम किस्म की कार्यवाही से विद्यार्थियों पर, उनके चरित्र पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

आप कहते हैं कि आप समाजवादी तरीके से शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार का काम करना चाहते हैं। आप देखते होंगे कि बहुत से लोग कामशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन के तौर पर शिक्षा संस्था में खोल लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं सरकार से कुछ नहीं लेता। जैसे मैडिकल

कालिजिज हैं, जहां हजारों रूपया लेकर विद्यार्थी को भर्ती किया जाता है, वे कहते हैं कि हम सरकार से पैसा नहीं लेते हैं। लेकिन क्या करते हैं— सरकार से डिग्री लेते हैं, समाज में स्थान पाते हैं, कालिज के लिये जमीन एकवार होती है, ज्यादा दाम की जमीन उनको कम दाम पर मिलती है। और इस तरह से धनी-मानी लोगों को पढ़ने की सुविधा मिलती है, जो हजारों रूपया देने की क्षमता रखते हैं गरीबों को सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। आप कहते हैं कि गरीब-समाजवाद कायम करेंगे और सब को समान अवसर देंगे, लेकिन इस तरह से गरीब को समान अवसर नहीं मिलेगा और धनी लोग ही ऐसी शिक्षा से लाभान्वित होंगे।

मेरा अनुभव विद्वानों का अनुभव नहीं है। मैंने जो दो-चार बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं, अपनी आंखों से देख रखी हैं। अपने प्रदेश में तथा अन्य स्थानों पर शिक्षा की जो हालत देखी है, उनकी तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे उस पर विचार करेंगे और जब कभी शिक्षा विभाग की अनुशानों की मांगों पर बहस का अवसर आएगा, इन बातों का उतर देंगे, इन बातों के बारे में उनकी क्या राय है ?

✓ PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, as a university teacher, I feel the deepest involvement in participation in this debate on the UGC's reports for 1970-71 and 1971-72. The reports of the UGC that have been presented to us for discussion deal with grants to universities, centres of advanced study, assistance to colleges, programmes for teachers, programmes for students and international collaboration. It is my belief that these are the aspects which have been dealt with in the reports of the UGC. An integrated approach is urgently called for so that all the heads under which the reports have been prepared will be able to indicate substantial successes.

It has been indicated that the rate of increase of university students is 2.5 lakhs, which comes to about 30 per cent per year, and the Ministry expects 16 lakhs to join the university ranks in the course of the next five years. This rate of growth of the number of students belonging to the universities is only an illusory growth for the very simple reason that though the rate that has been indicated is correct, it is unbalanced growth.

The entire university life is today compartmentalised between the urban centres of education and the mofussil centres. If you look at the disbursal of the resources that have been allocated to the UGC you will find that major emphasis is laid on the development of universities in the urban areas to the detriment of the development of universities in the rural areas. This imbalance in our academic life will have to be completely eliminated. We find in places like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras universities which can rightly be called monster universities. I am using the word 'monster' in the context of the size and not in the context of the content of the universities. This particular disability or disparity has to be removed. Just as we have skyscrapers in the urban areas and hutments in the rural areas, similarly in big places like Calcutta, Bombay etc. we have huge universities or crowded universities which inevitably create the problem of so-called indiscipline, and on the other side we have got the rural universities where there is not adequate accommodation provided to the students and teachers and there is lack of facilities. This imbalance between the two sets of universities has to be completely removed.

Therefore, what is urgently called for is rationalisation of the expansion of our universities in terms of the size of the universities and the facilities that are needed for speedy as well as balanced growth of our universities.

There is no effective rapport between the teachers and the taught. This is

missing to a very great extent especially in our universities, and this gives rise to the problem of student indiscipline. It is here that the root cause of indiscipline is to be traced. We find a lot of debate in this House on student indiscipline in the universities. But I feel that unfortunately it is an unbalanced debate which is going on.

As one who has spent 25 years of his precious life in the university, I can say with full confidence that if there is disturbance in a classroom, very often the responsibility has to be thrown on those who have not been able to establish a rapport with the students. If the students are convinced that while teaching the students, the teacher is throwing his heart and soul into the subject, it is our experience that even though the expression of the teacher is not adequate and he has no facility for expression, the students realise that there is an identification of the teacher with the subject and he is trying to put his entire heart into the subject and there is no disturbance in the classroom at all and there is no indiscipline at all. The so-called indiscipline is an external manifestation of so many internal malaise that exist in our university life. Universities are crowded, there are no adequate hostel facilities, there is no rapport between the teacher and the taught. In some of the inter-science classes I conducted as lecture classes, the number of students was 150-160 per class. This is as good or as bad as addressing a public meeting on a maidan. Of course, I did not do it at that level. But it is a fact that there is no rapport between the teacher and the student. In countries like Soviet Russia and the USA, there is a greater rapport between the student and the teacher. There the research faculties of the student get developed. The original thinking of the student can be discovered by the teacher and in this environment the students are also able to discover whether there is an element of originality in the teacher or not.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

You will be surprised to know that in some countries like the US and USSR, promotions of teachers are not made merely on the basis of seniority as is sought to be done by some in the case of the judiciary. I am one of those who believe that in the fields of education and judiciary, it is not necessarily the seniormost who is always the most competent. Probably sometimes merit lies in the younger man. Therefore, in some foreign universities, there is a method by which a questionnaire is circulated among students in which they are asked whether they are able to get proper guidance from their teachers when they pose questions and explanations are given by the teachers. Thereby the originality of mind of the teacher is revealed and it is also known whether the teacher encourages the research faculty among the students. On the basis of that and also supported by the expert opinion of the teaching fraternity, promotions of teachers are made. Some such thing will have to be evolved here. Then the students also will have the feeling that they have a sense of participation. Only allowing a few representatives of the Union to sit as yes-men in the Councils does not give that sense of participation. This is a novel method of introducing a sense of participation.

As far as examination reform is concerned, there is a reference to it in the Report. I would like to remind this House about the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' conference made as early as April 1969. In those recommendations, the following things were said. They are very important. (1) Introduction of sessional work and internal assessment in the evaluation and grading of student performance; (2) Introduction of problem-oriented questions in place of information and memory-oriented questions; (3) holding of examinations in part, spacing them conveniently; (4) The semester system should not imply fragmentation

of courses; it should necessarily involve restructuring of courses so that the system provides opportunities for reviewing and modernising the syllabi.

There is one more aspect to which I would refer, which is not alluded to in the Report. That is the need to restructure our textbooks. Fortunately, our Minister of Education is a professor of history. Is he satisfied with the textbooks on history in this country? Is he satisfied with the method of teaching history in our country? History is being taught through our textbooks in the most biased manner. We seem to be concerned with history only as a documentation of the bravery and heroism of men and women. The scientific attitude to history is completely lost sight of. I hardly come across textbooks on history at the university level in which the motivations of history are stressed, in which the scientific analysis of history is emphasised. Why history has moved in a particular direction in certain environmental conditions? These interpretations of history are completely lacking. In fact, the theory of history is completely missed. What we are told in history is merely a documentation of the achievements and failures of great men and great women. The entire orientation of textbooks on history will have to be changed. If the UGC does not undertake this responsibility, who else can? If you shove this responsibility on to some department of Government, in the rut of governmental functioning, perhaps even the textbooks will lose all their significance. Therefore, the UGC will have to undertake this task.

A word about revising and restructuring the syllabi. I would insist that there must be a greater degree of uniformity in the syllabi of various universities. Even today we find the mobility of inter-university life lost, mobility in terms of teachers and that in terms of students. If this inter-university mobility is lost, it is be-

cause a great amount of disparity exists between the syllabi of various universities. I do not want mechanisation but I want some sort of uniform attitude to the syllabi that are constructed in various universities so that if today I belong to the Bombay University and tomorrow if I move on to the Calcutta University and the next year to the Kerala University, I must not suffer as far as academic excellence is concerned, and therefore in the interests of academic excellence as well as mobility and free mobility of university life, it is necessary that a greater degree of uniformity in university syllabi is brought about.

I would like to say a word about the medium of instruction. Sir, I have been adopting on this particular aspect a point of view which is probably an unpopular point of view. At one extreme, the status quoists in the field of education want that English alone should continue as the medium of instruction, and they always say that science subjects cannot be taught adequately in the English language. On the contrary, my own view is, and this is borne by experience, that in literature a subtle distinction between words makes all the difference, but as far as science subjects are concerned, language converts itself into a non-language through the medium of symbols, through the medium of idiograms, through the medium of various formulae. Therefore, it is rather easier to teach the scientific subjects in terms of regional language or in terms of a national language like Hindi.

At one end, people want the status quoist attitude, that English should continue. At the other end, there is a growing feeling that the regional languages must be introduced in the universities. I am opposed to both these extreme points of view. I want greater stress to be given to all the Indian languages, and therefore, English has to go. As I said, I want inter-university mobility to be retained and in order to maintain inter-university

mobility, I would prefer Hindustani or Hindi in the place of regional languages. In the north, Hindustani could be a better medium. There would be some difficulty in the south. But there is no difficulty as far as a number of States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States are concerned. Therefore, in the place of English, Hindustani can come, and we should avoid regional languages at the university level. They are the best media as far as school education is concerned, as far as primary and secondary education is concerned, but at the national level and at the university level, as far as possible, we must try to have one language. Let it be Hindi. In the south, there is some controversy about Hindi. I am permitting English there or regional languages there. My attitude to language is, rather than imposing one language and divide the country into two, I would prefer one country and two languages. That is the flexible attitude that I want to take on the question of language. This is what I would like to say. One minute more and I will conclude.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, and that is as far as funds are concerned. Today, we find that in our country, if education is to be improved, if academic excellence is to be improved and especially the syllabi in scientific subjects are to be modernised in terms of experimental work as well as theoretical work, it is necessary that more expenditure will have to be incurred on research and development. Unfortunately in our country, only 0.5 per cent of our GNP is spent on research and development. This will have to be stepped up. If more research facilities are to be offered in the university life, that also has to be undertaken.

In the end, I will conclude by making one constructive proposal. We have an eminent physicist in our country, Prof. Bose. In collaboration with the famous physicist, Albert

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Einstein, he had formulated the monumental theory of Einstein-Bose statistics. There are three important fields of statistics: Boltzmann statistics, Bose-Einstein statistics and Fermi Dirac statistics. Prof. Bose, in collaboration with Einstein, has formulated a most formidable theory of statistics which goes in the name of Einstein-Bose statistics. This great physicist of India has completed 80 years of his life. And in the 80th year of his life, I would like that the University Grants Commission and the Government should go out of their way to honour the great physicist of our country and honour him by giving him a permanent professorship so that not only our country but the entire world will realise that such an eminent physicist of Indian origin will be respected not only by our country but by the countries all over the world. I am only taking advantage of this debate to make this proposal to the Minister so that a great physicist of the eminence of Prof. Bose will be rewarded. He does not expect that reward. Only we suggest that the honour must be bestowed on him. If all these suggestions are incorporated, the UGC report can be implemented more effectively and better integration of our academic life can be brought about.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): The University Grants Commission has a dual role to perform. It must act for the horizontal development as well as vertical development of education but the report does not give real insight into vertical development, though in the conclusion it makes a certain reference to it. I am not an educationist and therefore I approach this subject with a certain amount of nervousness. But as a person who has some connection with the younger generation, I think it necessary to express the views of the younger generation on education.

Education has two purposes to fulfil. The first limited purpose is to equip a man to earn his daily livelihood. But that is not the entire purpose; the broad purpose of education is to arm him so that he can make socio-economic changes in the society. The greatest need of the country today is to create an atmosphere in which the educated people, the younger generation can really make an effective participation in the socio-economic changes in the country.

If we look at the entire educational system we have to say, with regret, that it has not been possible to achieve this broad objective. Even in the first limited objective the educational system has failed. That is why our friend Mr. Das Muni while this subject was being discussed last time casually commented that the educational system in the country should be scrapped for five years. It is a casual comment but that comment is coming from many young people because they are feeling in their heart of hearts that the present day education system has not been able to give them anything, and it is no use asking them to continue in their schools and colleges. There is deep rooted frustration throughout the country. There are many reasons. Uncertain future is one reason. While he is in the college or in the school, he does not see any bright future. The entire purpose of education is to take away frustration from the younger generation. In a successful system of education, a young man will approach the challenges of life not with frustration but with conviction.

If the present system has generated frustration after 26 years of its existence since Independence in this country, we must come to the conclusion that the education system has not been able to give to the students all it ought to give him. We have been talking of structural changes in education. Apart from the curriculum changes, and then changing it from 10 to 11

years or from 10 to 12 years, no fundamental change in the educational system has come.

We are saying today that our basic approach is secularism, democracy, socialism and so on. Do our text books give the real picture or true meaning of democracy or socialism or secularism? I had the opportunity to talk to many student gatherings and when they are asked: what is democracy, they say: it is the rule of the majority. If democracy was the rule of the majority obviously in this world Hitler was the greatest democrat. It is not the rule of majority. It is the development of human values where even the views of minority are to be given due weight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue on the next occasion.

14.59-1½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st November, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st November, 1973."

The Motion was adopted

15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF CONVENTION WHEN GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIGN—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Shyamnandan

Mishra. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra may continue his speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although it might sound paradoxical when I say that conditions in the country both dictate and deter such resolution, I consider it my duty to place such a resolution before the House for its acceptance. Why do I consider that the conditions in the country dictate paradoxical considerations? On the one hand there are conditions of widening and deepening poverty, mounting unemployment and increasing economic and social disparities which are making the national situation almost explosive and on the other hand we find that the political conditions in the country do not favour any optimistic assumptions that underlie my resolution. My resolution calls for a 7 per cent growth in national income and correspondingly it calls for increase in industrial and agricultural production. It also expects that there would be increase in employment of a particular order and those who are below the poverty line would be getting a fairer deal. These are the basic points of my resolution. But I am also emphasising that the political conditions in the country do not seem to give us much hope and encouragement in the direction of my resolution. The political condition does not seem to be geared to growth and development or even to social justice and the atmosphere is now definitely hostile to planning. Therefore, we find that we are in a plan holiday, and this plan holiday has been continuing for quite some time—since 1966-67. When we are in the midst of a plan holiday, would it not appear somewhat fool hardy to suggest that our targets should be higher than they have been in the past? That is a question which is bound to be asked of me.

The real aspect of the present situation is that if these things that I have mentioned in my resolution are not fulfilled we shall end up in a way that

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

will not be conducive to the ideals that we cherish both in respect of democracy and socialism. The plans are losing credibility and yet we are talking much larger Fifth Five-year Plan. It indeed does not behove this Government, which has not been able to implement the fourth plan successfully, to talk of the higher targets in the Fifth Plan. Therefore, all our talk about planning is sounding less credible. There are wide gaps between performance and the targets. Who do such gaps appear or occur? Is it because of faulty planning or is it because of slackening of effort or lack of efficiency in the implementation machinery?

Planning makes certain assumptions about the efforts to be made both by the Government and the people. Nobody can say that the assumptions that underlie our Five Year Plans are unrealistic or unreasonable. If you want that the same assumptions should hold good, as have been prevailing in the past, so that no additional effort is required, then there would be no justification for planning at all. Planning does mean an additional effort, both on the part of the Government and the people. Planning does not mean that spontaneous development that has been occurring in the past should continue. If we want the situation to change, there is no doubt that additional efforts will have to be put in, both by the Government and the people. So, my submission is that the assumptions behind our Five Year Plans have not been unrealistic or unreasonable.

The main thing is that the Government has not been measuring up to these tasks. The Government must own their own failures in respect of the tasks that are embodied in our Five Year Plans. All the programmes of the Five Year Plans concretise the reasonable assumptions with regard to the efforts to be made by the Government and the people.

Even if you take the targets as the basis, the targets that we have accepted for our Five Year Plans are rather modest ones in comparison with the targets achieved even in the smaller countries of the world. So, one could not say that the failure has been because of unrealistic assumptions of the Five Year Plans.

My contention is that the failure has been at the political level. And by the political level I mean the political leadership that has been provided by the Government. In fact, there may be some defect in the political constellation as a whole also. But to put the political constellation in a proper form and make it geared to the national targets that is embodied in the Five Year Plan is also the task of the Government. It depends largely upon the Government to make the political constellation aligned to the national task. If the Government is failing to do that, it is failing in its most important duty. In fact, Government in a democracy is not a government by majority; it is a government by consensus.

If you are not able to evolve a consensus on the basis of the national targets embodied in the national plan, then you should hold yourself responsible for the failure that affects the lives of millions. In another sense also the moral obligation devolves on the Government to fulfil the task. When the Government accepts the national plan, it accepts the targets in the national plan. If the Government is ultimately found to be failing in fulfilling those targets then the Government loses the moral justification to continue in power. I have, therefore, suggested in this Resolution, even though it may sound a little out of the way, even though it may sound a little extraordinary—in fact, this is the first Resolution of this kind which suggests it—that if the Government is not able to fulfil the targets embodied in the national plan then it must quit.

Some hon. Members might argue that some of the targets that I have mentioned here are a little too high. For instance, I have mentioned an increase in national income of the order of seven per cent. It may be asked that when we have not been able to achieve even four per cent increase in national income during these years of planning how do you expect that we would be able to achieve an increase of seven per cent in the national income.

My submission is that if you go into the record of our planning, you would find that out of these 18 or 19 years, in more than 8 to 9 years we had achieved an increase in national income of the order of nearly 7 per cent.

I would not like to enumerate the details in all those years. But those who are the students of planning would be able to find out that in about 8 or 9 years out of 18 to 19 years of planning, there has been an achievement of increase in national income of the order of about 6.9 or 7 per cent. What we were able to achieve during 8 to 9 years should be possible to be achieved in future if we are able to duplicate the same conditions. If we have failed to create these conditions, then the responsibility is that of the Government. So, this should not be unrealistic even in Indian conditions or in the light of the achievement of some of the past years of our planning.

Then, there is another basis for my postulating an increase of this order. It has been mentioned many times in this House. Without 7 per cent increase per annum in national income, we will not be able to fulfilled. The aspirations of the masses within the time horizon in which one can reasonably expect them to be fulfilled. The assumption behind 7 per cent increase in national income per annum is that the national income will be doubled in 10 years. To repeat, if you are able to increase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, you will be able to double

your national income in about 20 years' time.

Apart from the domestic economic and social conditions, there is the international dimension also. While I say that the conditions are becoming explosive because of increasing unemployment, increasing poverty and all that, I would also like to submit that the international position of India is becoming less respectable because of its failure on the economic front. If India is not able to achieve 7 per cent increase in national income per annum, India cannot figure on the international map with pride and respect. That is my humble submission.

That is what has been happening in many countries of the world. Those countries which are not able to have a significant rate of increase in the GNP, they are now sliding back and they have to be dependent upon the super powers and their independence is becoming nominal. If we do not take this aspect into account that is, the international aspect of Indian situation, and also the position of India on the international political power map, we will not be doing our duty as the proud citizens of this country. This is another aspect of it.

So, I would also submit that 7 per cent increase per annum in national income is a must if we have to catch up with the standard of living of the people in the affluent countries of the world. There are psychological demonstration efforts on the minds of the people here. You cannot contain them with the present level of standard of living. The conditions are dismal. And yet to seek to adopt a particular rate of growth which might enable us to catch up with the standard of living of the people in the affluent countries may sound a little Utopian. But the people of this country do want to know within what time horizon they will be able to catch up with the standard of living of the people in the most affluent countries of the world. There have been certain calculations

[Shri Sayamnandan Mishra]

the details of which I do not want to enter into at the present moment. These have disclosed that if we are able to progress at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, then we will be able to catch up with the affluent countries of the world within a time span of 50 years or so. Otherwise, to catch up with those standards even in hundred years will be difficult. If we lag behind during the next 40 to 50 years, we will be lagging behind in the race for all times to come. This is third aspect which underlies my postulation of the growth in national income of the order of 7 per cent per annum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, another target that I have mentioned is that the per capita income of these below the poverty-line should increase at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The increase in national income is, after all, a national average, and if the increase in national income is appropriated by a small class, there can be no social justice. Therefore, I have tried to suggest that we have to see to it that there is an equitable distribution of the increased national income. How can that be brought about? The only way to bring about this is to ensure that the income of these who are below poverty-line is seen to increase at the rate of seven per cent per annum, that is, the rate at which the national income increases. What we find at the present moment is that the per capita income of those below poverty line has been sinking instead of increasing. It must therefore be made an imperative condition that the per capita income of those below the poverty-line must be enabled to increase at the rate of seven per cent. Then alone you can remove poverty in this country.

We have heard a lot of talk about *garibi hatao*, but nobody seems to have gone into the implications of this pledge that has been made.

What exactly is required in economic and social terms to bring about fulfilment of this target? This is the only way—the way I have indicated. You may say that it may be extremely difficult to achieve this because income may be generated in the big industries, situated as we are; the productive agents, the more dynamic productive agents at the present moment are those who are affluent, those who are better off, and it may not be easy for the income generated by the more affluent sections to percolate to the bottom.

Now what is the way to bring it about? The only way to bring this about is through increased employment opportunities—to the largest number of people. It is through increase in the employment opportunities that we can bring about distribution of income. I do not see any effective way of bringing about distribution of national income except through increased employment opportunities. Increased employment opportunities at increased levels of skill can bring about increased income to the vast millions who happen to be below the poverty-line. Therefore, necessary condition for increasing the per capita income of those who are below poverty-line is to increase the employment opportunities. Therefore, my Resolution has laid down that we must strive to generate employment opportunities at least to take care of the addition to the labour force each year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while I am on the subject of employment, I would like, first, to delineate before the House the dimension of the problem of unemployment that stares us in the face. At the present moment, the number of those unemployed or severely under-employed happens to be 29 millions. They constitute about 12 per cent of the working force. Now, even a smaller percentage of unemployment in any country of the world would have created

an explosion, but since we have a manipulative democracy, there seems to be calm on the surface at the moment. But this calm cannot prevail much longer; that is my submission; and that is what happened in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka when they had only 18,000 or so educated unemployed, as I said yesterday, almost a seismic upheaval was caused. There were only 18,000 educated unemployed on the register there, but in our country the number of educated unemployed is about 3.5 million—35 lakhs. Of course, the size of the country makes a difference. But even so it should not make that difference because if you take into account this vast army of the educated unemployed, it is indeed a big army, not less than the army that you command the military personnel that you have. Therefore, the conditions may be extremely difficult to handle if we are not able to take care of them in time. My submission, therefore, is that we have to take care of the additional labour force that comes to the labour market every year.

What is the order of the problem so far as the addition to the labour force per year is concerned? I find that the male labour force at the present moment amounts to about 150 million. Of this, two-thirds are employed in agriculture; that is two-thirds amounting to 100 million are employed in agriculture and the remaining 50 million in non-agricultural sector. In the organized sector we have got 20 million and in un-organised non-agricultural sector we have 30 million. Each year according to the population increase we would require an addition of quite a considerable size. We should expect the population to grow by another 25 per cent in the decade 1971—1981. That is we are increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent per year. Hence, in 1981 if we take the decade 1971-1981, we will have an additional working force of 37.5

million to take care of. That is, in each year you will require about 3.5 million jobs to be created. Now, if these are to be absorbed in non-agricultural sector which presently employs 50 million workers, the employment in this sector must increase by 35 per cent in five years, that is at the annual rate of 6.8 per cent per year. But, what has been the trend so far? The trend so far has been that the organized sector has been able to absorb a much less percentage than 6.8 per cent that I have mentioned just now. The percentage of absorption has been of the order of 3.6 per cent. How are you going to achieve this? And, in addition to that, the problem is that we will have to find jobs also for those who are getting unemployed in the unorganized non-agricultural sector. Many people are getting displaced in the cottage industry and the small scale industries sector. All in all, not only those who are displaced in the agricultural sector but also the unemployment created in the unorganized industrial sector will have to be taken care of and that would make the size of the problem in a decade of the order of 40 million. This 40 million will have to be absorbed by 20 million who happen to be employed in the non-agricultural sector. That is, we would require an increase of the order of 200 per cent in the non-agricultural organized sector. You cannot expect, generally speaking, that they would be absorbed in the non-organized industrial sector because they are already getting displaced there. It may sound a tall order that all these have to be settled in the organized industrial sector, because the organized industrial sector has an employment base of only 20 million or so. My submission is that this will have to be done to a large extent. And yet, much more employment opportunities will have to be found both in the cottage industries and the small-scale industries. That is not happening at the present moment. We will have to find out the reasons why it is not

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

happening. Increased opportunity will have to be found also through the intensification of agriculture. It has been the experience of China that job opportunities were found through the intensification of the agricultural processes and also in the small scale and cottage industries sectors.

If you want that this should be absorbed only in the organised industrial sector, then, the problem is indeed very large and you will have to increase considerably the rate of growth there. That is to say, the employment opportunities will have to be increased at the rate of 11.6 per cent and not only at 6.8 per cent that I have mentioned. But, if you want to distribute it over the agricultural sector and the small-scale and cottage industries sectors then probably it would be easier to do so. That would require, I think, a change in the product-mix and also the technology-mix of our industrialisation. It is not possible for me to go into all that at the present moment but I am simply placing the problem in its broad contours. It would require a great deal of technical studies to complete the picture that I am seeking to present before the House.

For increase national income of the required order we will have to increase the per capita income of the poor people and for that employment opportunities will have to be increased considerably.

Due to increase in the production of the agricultural sector the income of the masses of the people can be enabled to increase. Therefore, have suggested that there should be increase in agricultural production of the order of five per cent per year. Till now we are able to achieve probably less than three per cent increase in agricultural production. Through the years between 1949-50 to 1971-72, we had been able to achieve an increase of the order of 2.9 per cent or say, 3

per cent, per year, the agricultural field.

But now my suggestion is that this rate of increase will have to be stepped up to five per cent per annum.

How is this going to be brought about, that is to say, from three per cent to five per cent? It is not a very steep climb. With the new technology that seems to be very widely accepted by the people, and a great deal of encouragement from the Government, this might have the way for an increase in agricultural production of five per cent per year. At the moment agricultural production is lagging because the rate of increase in the cash crop sector has been rather disappointing. In regard to food production we are not lagging so much behind but in the cash crop sector we are lagging very much behind. Additional efforts will have to be made in that direction and if we are able to do that it would be possible for us, I am sure, to increase agricultural production at the rate of five per cent per year. And, since about eighty per cent of our population is engaged in agriculture, if we want to increase the income of the vast masses of the people, that is the only way to do it.

And, therefore, Sir, this also becomes a vital target in our national planning.

The growth in industrial production that has been suggested in my Resolution is of the order of ten per cent per annum. Again this is not a very high target, which may be difficult to achieve. We had been able to achieve, during the years 1958 to 1965, an increase in industrial production at the rate of ten per cent compound per year. But since 1965 we have been falling behind and we will have to go into the reasons why there has been a serious shortfall.

Our Five-year Plans have been laying down eight to ten per cent increase in industrial production as the target. So, when I suggest that industrial production should increase at the rate of ten per cent I am not suggesting something which may be extremely difficult to achieve. If we are able to bring all this about, that is to say, if we are able to bring about an increase at the rate of say, five per cent in agriculture and ten per cent in industry, then, it should not be difficult to achieve an increase in the national income of the order of seven per cent per annum.

As I have submitted to the House earlier, it was possible for this country to achieve this increase in national income during the nine years out of 18 to 19 years of planning. If the required conditions are created in the country, it should be possible for us to achieve all those targets.

Finally, after having dealt with some of the suggestions that I have made in this Resolution, I would like to refer to the operative part.

In any country in the world where planned economies prevail, any person or any minister has to go away if there has been a failure on his part to achieve the target which has been entrusted to his care. In the Soviet Union where they have planned economy, if the Ministers are able to fulfil the targets, they have to go away. But, in our country, what happens? Anybody who comes to occupy the ministerial responsibility go on merrily for a five-year term even if he is not able to achieve the targets that have been entrusted to his care. There is no accountability on his part for fulfilling the targets. How are you going to ensure the accountability of the ministers to fulfil the targets of the national planning? I am not after the blood of the Ministers in the present Government.

The Resolution relates even to ministries which might be formed in the country in future. Any Government, if it fails to fulfil the targets which affect the lives of millions as also the dignity and status of this country on the international map must not be allowed to continue. This is what happens in many countries of the world where they have got the planned economy and where it is being seriously implemented.

There is another aspect—constitutional aspect—also. To-day, our Government has gone before the Supreme Court to say that the Directive Principles of the Constitution are as good for them as the fundamental rights. In fact, they have suggested to the Supreme Court that the Directive Principles of the Constitution may override the fundamental rights. If that is so, then the Directive Principles dictate to us that these targets must be fulfilled. For the poor people of India, we have not been able to fulfil their basic needs. We have not even been able to achieve the rate of growth in national income of the order that had been stipulated.

I was suggesting that the Directive Principles dictate to us that food, shelter and jobs must be provided to the people; the Government must accept responsibility for the provision of these needs to the people. It is the primary responsibility of the Government to do that. If it fails then it fails in its primary obligation to the people.

Law and order situation might become extremely difficult to maintain if the conditions of the country are allowed to go on worsening because of the lack of fulfilment of the national targets.

With these words, I commend this Resolution to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House resolves that a convention be established that the Government should resign if it fails to fulfil the following basic programme:—

- (i) growth in national income at 7 per cent per annum;
- (ii) growth in per capita income of those below poverty line at 7 per cent per annum;
- (iii) growth in agricultural production at 5 per cent per annum;
- (iv) growth in industrial production at 10 per cent per annum;
- (v) to contain price rise within a limit of 5 per cent per annum;
- (vi) to generate employment opportunities at least to take care of the addition to the labour force each year."

There are two amendments to the motion given notice of by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya and Shri R. V. Bade. Are you moving?

SHRI R. V. BADE: I move:

"That in the resolution,—

for "agricultural production at 5 per cent"

substitute—

"agricultural production at 10 per cent." (1).

"That in the resolution,—

for "take care of the addition to the labour force each year."

substitute—

"reduce the annual percentage of unemployment by 20 per cent." (2).

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दीसा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री श्याम बाबू के द्वारा प्रस्तावित इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वह प्रस्ताव जिस भाषा में श्रीर जिन भावनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों को लेकर पेश किया गया है साधारण तथा किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती कि वह इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करें क्योंकि इस प्रस्ताव के जरिये श्याम नन्दन बाबू ने देश को तरक्की के लिये कुछ उपयोगी मुझाव रखे हैं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह बात भी कही है और उन हालात का दिग्दर्शन भी कराया है कि जिन हालात को दूर किये बिना देश को तरक्की और विकास नहीं हो सकता, जिन के बिना हमारे संविधान में निहित डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स की पूर्ति करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा।

इन सब बातों के बावजूद भी यह प्रस्ताव इतना सीधा-सादा नहीं है और शायद उन की मंशा भी हालांकि मैं उन की मंशा के बारे में सन्देह करूँ तो अच्छा नहीं होगा—लेकिन सन्देह करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है—शायद उनकी मंशा खाली देश की तरक्की करना नहीं है, उस के पीछे राजनीतिक भावनायें हैं और गालिबन ये राजनीतिक भावनायें ही हैं, जो आज विरोधी दलों में एक फ्रस्ट्रेशन, एक निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है, यह उम का प्रतिविम्ब मात्र है।

हमारे देश में हम ने प्रजातन्त्रीय पद्धति को, लोकतन्त्र को स्वीकार किया है और हम लोकतन्त्र की मूलभूत बात यह है कि सत्ता का जो स्रोत होता है, केन्द्र बिन्दू होता है—वह जनता होती है। जनता जिस विस्म के लोनों को चुन कर भेजती है, जिस पार्टी को शासन का भार सौंपती है उस पार्टी का दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह जनता की मांगों को, जनता

की दिक्कतों को, जनता की परेशानियों को, जनता और देश की तरक्की के बारे में सोचें, विचार करें और कार्यक्रम बनायें। जनतन्त्र में हर पांच साल बाद, हर तीन साल बाद, जैसी भी व्यवस्था हो, चुनाव आते हैं और वे चुनाव इस बात की कसीटी होते हैं कि जनता उस समय तक जिस पार्टी का शासन रहा है, उस पार्टी को पसन्द करती है या नहीं करती है। यदि जनता उस पार्टी को पसन्द करती है तो उसे चुन कर भेजती है, उस को पसन्द का भ्राम-भ्राधार यही होता है और यही होना चाहिये, भले ही आप उस के विरोध में कितनी दखीलें दें। जनता चुनाव के द्वारा उस पार्टी की राजनीतिक नीतियों में, आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों में, सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणों में अपना विश्वास प्रकट करती है और उस विश्वास को परिपुष्टि के तौर पर ही वह व्यक्तियों या दलों को चुन कर भेजती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, समापति जी, इस प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत हमारे देश में पांच चुनाव हो चुके हैं और इन चुनावों के दौरान दुनिया के इस सब से बड़े प्रजातन्त्र ने जिस शांति के साथ, जिस संगम के साथ, जिस दिलचस्पी के साथ, भारी तादाद में अपने मत का उपयोग किया, वह उस की समझदारी और परिष्कृतता का सुबूत है और दुनिया के सभी मुँकों को जो प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास रखते हैं, जो प्रजातन्त्र में आस्था रखते हैं, यह कहने पर मजबूर कर दिया कि भारतवर्ष में जनतन्त्र को नीव बहुत गहरी है।

15.35 hrs.

[SRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

समापति जी, इस सब के बावजूद यह पस्ताव यहां पर पेश करना इस बात का चोटक है, इस बात का सुबूत है, जो हमारे मन में शक पैदा करता है कि उस जनतन्त्र से जो जनता का केन्द्रबिन्दु है, उस की शक्ति पर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है। यदि हमारी जनता की शक्ति पर, उस की योग्यता पर, उस की

समझदारी पर हमारा विश्वास हो तो इस तरह के प्रस्ताव लाने का कोई मन्तव्य नहीं है, कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है, इस में मतभेद की गुंजाइश भी नहीं है और गुंजाइश ही भी नहीं सकती—हमारे देश में, इतने बड़े देश में जो हालात हैं, उन में ज्यादा तेजी से बदलाव की जरूरत है, तरक्की की जरूरत है। इस बात से कोई भी इन्कार नहीं करेगा कि खेतीहर मजदूरों की हालत सुधरनी चाहिये, कोई इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करेगा कि इस देश में जो बेरोजगारी है—चाहे पड़े लिखों में हो या बगैर पड़े लिखों में हो, उस का समाधान होना चाहिये। कौन इन्कार करेगा कि गृह उद्योगों का विकास होना चाहिये, कौन इन्कार करेगा इस बात से कि देश के कृषि उत्पादन में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये इन बातों से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता और इस बात से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि देश का औद्योगीकरण तेजी से होना चाहिये। उस की रफ्तार जो काफी धीमी है वह बढ़ कर 10 प्रतिशत हो सकती है, इस से बढ़िया परिकल्पना नहीं हो सकती, हमारे देश के लिए इस में बढ़िया बात नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन इन बातों को कैसे किया जायगा, इस के बारे में विचार करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है और इस पर विचार करने का भवसर आता है जब प्लानिंग कमीशन पर डिबेट होती है, प्लान पर चर्चा होती है। जिस समय हम प्लान पर विचार करते हैं, उस बक्त अगर हम यह विचार करें कि हमारे देश में हम जो आंकड़ें रखना चाहते हैं तरक्की के, अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना में उस की गति में हमारे यहां औद्योगिक उत्पादन में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये, प्रतिशत खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये, उस के लिये आवश्यक साधनों को संजोया जाना चाहिये, उस के लिये सारी पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की जानी चाहिये, उस के लिये आवश्यक धन का बटवारा किया जाना चाहिये, धन का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये। उस चर्चा के दौरान अगर हम और श्याम बाबू इन सबालों को उठावें

[श्री: नवल किशोर शर्मा]

तो निश्चित तौर पर मेरा विश्वास है कि शायद देश की लाभ हो सकता है। हम पंच वर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों पर इन बातों को रख सकते हैं और जोर दे सकते हैं अगर यह जरूरी समझा जाय कि इन का रखना जरूरी है तो मजबूर भी किया जा सकता है, फंसला भी किया जा सकता है : लेकिन इस संकल्प के जरिये तो केवल मात्र राजनीतिक तरीके से एक हथियार को हाथ में लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है, सरकार को हटाने की।

आप भी जानते हैं और हमारे देश के सभी लोग जानते हैं कि सारे प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी जो राजनीतिक ढांचा इस देश में बना हुआ है, एक पार्टी को सरकार जो मेरी पार्टी है और जो किसी वक्त श्याम बाबू की पार्टी भी थी, उस पार्टी की सरकार के लिए यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि देश के लिए उस ने कुछ नहीं किया बहुत कुछ किया है। उस की सबसे बड़ी देन या यह देन उस व्यक्ति की है जो देश में आजादी लाने के बाद देश का पहला प्रधान मंत्री बना, इस देश में प्रजातंत्र की नींव को गहरा बँठाना था। दुनिया के बहुत से देश जो भारत के साथ ही आजाद हुए थे, उन का प्रजातंत्र लड़खड़ा गया, लेकिन भारतवर्ष में आज भी सारी दिक्कतों और परेशानियों के बावजूद आहरी और अन्दरूनी हमलों के बावजूद, प्रजातंत्र अडिग खड़ा है, मजबूती के साथ खड़ा है। इस देश में आजादी के 25 सालों में विकास के रास्ते पर बहुत कुछ किया गया है और आज भी यह देश उम रास्ते पर चल रहा है। यह ठीक है कि प्रजातंत्र में विकास की रफ्तार थोड़ी तेज नहीं होती धीमी होती है। इसी लिए कई दफा लोग कहते हैं कि चीन ने बहुत तरबूकी की है। हमारे साथ ही वह मुल्क आजाद हुआ था, उस में बहुत रिवॉलूशन आ गया, लेकिन हम बहुत पीछे रह गए, इस लिए इस व्यवस्था को बदल दो। लेकिन हम ने उस हवा का भी मुकाबला किया, भले

ही हमारी गति धीमी रही, लेकिन देश में न टूटने की शक्ति पैदा हुई, खड़े रहने की शक्ति पैदा हुई है। हमारे विरोधी मिल, हमारे साथी श्यामनन्दन जी जैसे समझदार बुजुर्ग सिर्फ इसलिए कि सरकार को अप्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाये, विरोध में गए, चीगुटा बनाया, अब 6 गुटा या 8 गुटा बनालें-लेकिन सरकार अडिग रही और सरकार उनके हाथ में नहीं आ सकी इसीलिए अब उन्होंने यह तरीका अद्वितीय किया है कि इस तरह से नहीं तो उल्टे रास्ते से ही इसको किया जाये। अभी आप यह कह रहे थे कि मिनिस्ट्रों पर मैं कोई आभेप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ यह तो हमेशा के लिए है पर बहुत सी दफा आदमी अपनी नाक इसलिए काट लेता है कि दूसरों का अपशुक्र हो जाये। वही स्थिति इस प्रस्ताव के जरिए से भी मालूम होती है। आपको विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है जल्दन्त में आपकी आस्था नहीं रही है इसीलिए आप यह कह रहे हैं। वास्तव में यह बात आपके चुनाव घोषणापत्र के जरिये से होनी चाहिए। श्यामनन्दन जी को चाहिए कि चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में यह कार्यक्रम रखें और यह कहें कि अगर हम इन कार्यक्रमों की पूर्ति एन, दो या तीन साल में नहीं करेंगे तो हम इस्तीफा देकर सरकार से हट जायेंगे तब में समझता हूँ मैं एक स्वच्छ परम्परा कायम करेंगे। लेकिन एक प्रस्ताव के जरिए से आने वाली किसी भी सरकार को बाध्य करना कि आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिएगा अगर आप इन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति नहीं करते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है। फिर यह संकल्प भी कैसा है कि भले ही लड़ाई हो जाये, मुल्क में युद्ध का खतरा हो जाये, कोई महामारी फैल जाये-ऐसा कोई भी ऐम्पेशन इस प्रस्ताव में नहीं है। सरकार को यह लक्ष्य तब पूरे ही करने होंगे। एक अजीब हालत है और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार का अव्यवहारिक प्रस्ताव श्री श्यामनन्दन जीसा विद्वान आदमी कैसे पेश कर सकता है? उनकी आस्था जनतन्त्र में रखी है। इसलिए मैं उनसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि

मेहरबानी करके गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें क्या यह प्रस्ताव हमारे देश की परम्पराओं के अनुरूप है? क्या यह प्रस्ताव हमारे देश जिसकी गहरी आस्था प्रजातंत्र में है उसके अनुरूप है? या यह प्रस्ताव प्रजातंत्र का मखौल है, उस भारतीय जनता का मखौल है जिसने इस देश में अपनी गहरी आस्था प्रजातंत्र में प्रकट की है? इन शर्तों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening very attentively to the speech of Mr. Sharma. The ruling party finds politics in everything that is done and in every move that is made. When the no-confidence motion was brought, it was supposed to be politically motivated. When the people were not getting food and are asking for it, it is supposed to be politically motivated. When the people are groaning under the miseries which are being faced by the common people, and under the mounting burdens of living when they ask for food and also demonstrate and call for a bandh or a hartal, it is all politically motivated.

The point is this. My friends opposite should be aware that there is such a great hiatus, not only a hiatus between their programmes and performances, but they have no other answers on merits when a resolution like this or proposals like this are brought forward.

I wish Shri Shyamnandan Mishra had asked for a Constitution (Amendment) Bill instead of resolution asking for the setting up of a convention, because, this Government has no faith in conventions. They can twist the convention to suit their own party purpose and not for national interests. We know how the convention relating to the institution of Governors has been abused for the purpose of meeting the political ends of the ruling party.

Therefore, I have no faith in conventions in so far as their observance by the ruling party is concerned.

The point I should like to emphasise on this resolution is not only the performance of the party after forming this Government. There is also another point. One very important aspect in our national and political life is that there are promises which are made by the party for the purpose of coming into power, but they fail miserably to keep up those promises. This Government has come into power. We are reminded *ad nauseam* of the supposed massive mandate on a single slogan of *garibi hatao*. I should like to know from the hon. Member or from the Ministers of the Ruling Party: In what single respect has garibi been removed from the country, in the price of food, employment opportunities, cloth, education, industry... (Interruptions)? In what single respect aspect of national life has garibi been removed?

What is to be done by the people. Five years afterwards we will have to face them and, therefore, it does not matter if in the mean time we do not carry out our promises. If people continue to suffer, it does not matter; nor does it matter if we mislead the common and simple rural people of this country who have not got much education and exploit their naivete and come back to power. We do not have to bother what promises we have made before the election; we can go on merrily for five years and start making fresh promises after 4½ years just before the next elections. This is what they seem to think.

The hon. Prime Minister yesterday could not answer the point about U.P. Her only answer to the question posed by Mr. Samar Guha with regard to the spurt in the supply of commodities to U.P. was that Mr. Guha seemed to have been himself soaked in kerosene. Because there was no answer on merits, she chose

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to make an answer like this. The spurt in the activity of the ruling party just before the election takes place, is a sickening part of the democratic process in this country. Now we find this spurt in the activity. Fertilisers was rushed to U.P., cement was rushed to U.P. as if there is no other State where construction activities are going on. No. But they must now choose U.P. for this purpose. I do not want that any part of this country of ours should suffer either for lack of fertilisers or cement or kerosene.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to make one observation. My difficulty is about time. The time fixed is two hours for this. The Members should be brief.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The time should be extended by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As it is, this would go upto five. We can extend it by 30 or 40 minutes. There is a Half an Hour discussion at 5.30..... (Interruptions). There is the demand from both sides that the time should be extended. I want to know what the Government has to say to this request.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मेरी बात भी सुन लीजियेगा। अगर पहले फैसला दे दीजियेगा तो सब गड़बड़ हो जायेगा।

जो अगले प्रस्ताव है उसको भी पेश करने की अनुमति आप दे दीजियेगा।

सभापति महोदय : हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि क्लस के मुताबिक जब तक यह प्रस्ताव चलता रहेगा हम उसको मूव करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसा आपने पहले किया है।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, आप देखिए कि आपने पहले इजाजत दी है।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं नहीं। इसका हम पांच बजे तक एक्स्टेंड कर सकते हैं और इनमें हम आपकी मदद चाहते हैं। आपके 12 आदमी हैं जिसमें एक आदमी बोल चुका है। कांग्रेस साइड के 14 हैं। और 7 आदमी अपोजीशन के बोलने वाले हैं। इंगलिये समय अगर 5, 7 मिनट भी कम के दिया जाय लोगों को तो जा कर के दूसरे का मूव करने का मौका मिल सकता है। क्योंकि प्रभी श्याम बाबू को जवाब देना पड़ेगा, मंत्री को भी बोलना पड़ेगा, उसमें एक संशोधन है उसको मूव करना पड़ेगा। टा सारी चीजों में समय लगेगा। अब बोलने वाले कुछ अपना हक छोड़ दें दोनों तरफ के तो यह काम सा पांच बजे तक हो सकता है। एक मिनट का टाइम रहेगा उसमें वह मूव कर देंगे। इनमें आप की मदद चाहिए।

कल अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो चुकी है और बहुत सी बातें जो आज कही जा रही हैं, वह कल कही जा चुकी हैं। कोई नई बात नहीं है। इसलिए 5, 7 मिनट के लिए आप राजी हो जायें और घंटी देने के बाद बैठ जायें तो यह काम हो सकता है।

माननीय चटर्जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was saying, this spurt in the activity in areas where elections are due to be held is a misuse of the democratic process. What Mishraji has said in his resolution is not something beyond the possibility of reach of any Government, because this Government has in its several plans since independence set down larger targets. But the question is, targets are being set but they are not being reached. What is the explanation? What is the right of the people in regard to the failure of the Government in achieving its targets? The Chief Minister of West Bengal, who is now claiming to be one of the stalwarts of the ruling party, propounded a wonderful theory. He said, if food prices have risen, if people are not getting enough to eat, "You have to wait for five years. If you do not like us, change us. Why should you in the meantime agitate?" This is his wonderful logic! Therefore, what is the good of saying to the people, here is the Constitution under which you have to wait for five years. In the meantime, even if you perish, you should not raise your voice. So, it is not merely a question of the people's right that the Government should go. It is a question of the obligation of this Government which is unable to fulfil its minimum duty to feed the people. What should be done in such cases? There is nothing in the Resolution which is ridiculing the Government, saying something which the Government cannot achieve. So, the opposition to the Resolution itself shows the utter bankruptcy of the ruling party, both in formulation and implementation of policies.

16 hrs.

What does this Resolution seek to do? For instance, it talks of a minimum rate of growth of seven per cent. The plans have provided for a larger growth. Why do you not achieve it? Why do you always give the same stereotyped reply that

you have got a massive majority and so whatever promises you have made you need not fulfil because the people are supposed to have faith in you? Another argument is that since the opposition parties cannot provide an alternative Government, therefore, this question need not be gone into. The Government can be let loose on the people in the sense they can do whatever they like and the people have no remedy irrespective of what they feel.

I should have thought that the Government would welcome the spirit behind this Resolution and offer themselves to go out of office, if they cannot carry out the minimum requirements for the survival of the people, as provided in this Resolution. But they have not done it.

To give another instance, take the question of employment. During the election campaign for the 1972 elections the Chief Minister of my State promised the people that his Government will provide one lakh jobs. But though the elections are over, not even one job has been provided by the Government. Much is made about the much-advertised jobs in the Electricity Department. Even though 40,000 posts have been created not one person has been given a job. Applications were invited for 17,000 jobs and 15 lakhs young people sent their applications; you collected from each of them Rs. 1.50. That is to say, you collected in all Rs. 22½ lakhs as application fees and yet not even one application has been opened yet. Can you not say that this is a Government which is not fit to remain in office, because it has given a particular promise and has not carried it out?

There is no provision in our Constitution for either recall or referendum. If the people have the power of recall, they can recall their representatives when they are not satisfied

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with their performance. In the absence of that power with the people, if you do not try to reach the targets which you yourself have fixed, it would be playing a hoax on the people because you do not care or bother to carry out your own promises.

Therefore, I support the spirit of this Resolution and I hope the party on the other side would have the grace to accept this position.

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : महापति जी, अभी हम प्रस्ताव पर श्याम वाबू के विचार सुने, और सुने के पश्चात् ऐसा लगा कि अभी जो कल, परसों विचार विनिमय हुआ अविश्राम प्रस्ताव पर, तथा और भी जो पिछले एक योजना मंत्रालय पर विचार विनिमय हुआ था उस का शायद वह भूल गये हैं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि जो इस्तीफा देने की बात है उस पर कल ही विचार विनिमय हुआ और मैं समझता था कि इस प्रस्ताव को वह स्वयं वापस ले लेंगे, कल के बाद। आप ने उत्पादन के जिस तरह से आंकड़े रखे हैं 5, 7, 10 परसेंट के, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि आप पहले योजना मंत्री रह चुके हैं, लेकिन उपयुक्त समय पर उपयुक्त स्थान पर नहीं रखे।

मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस तरह की चीजों को आपको चाहिये था कि आप योजना में जुड़वाने का प्रयत्न करते। हर साल योजना का इवैल्युएशन प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और जब उस पर बहस होती

है तो आप कहते हैं कि पांच प्रतिशत या तीन प्रतिशत की वृद्धि जो प्रस्तावित की गई थी या सात प्रतिशत की की गई थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है आप हटिये। इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाने की आप को आवश्यकता नहीं थी। जैसा अभी शर्मा जी ने कहा चाहे लड़ाई ही, चाहे अकाल पड़े, वर्षा न हो उसका इस में कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है केवल यह रख दिया गया है कि ये ये चीजें नहीं होती हैं तो त्याग पत्र दे देना चाहिये। आपको हमारे देश के ग्रामीणों की अधिक जानकारी होगी और है मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ। अच्छा होता कि जब योजना पर बहस का समय आता तो आप कहते कि हमारे देश में पांच लाख 67 हजार जंगल गांव हैं इन में से इतने गांवों में पांच माल के अन्दर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये इतनों में बिजली की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये, इतनों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये, इतनों में मड़कों की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिये। लेकिन आप तो पांच प्रतिशत और तीन प्रतिशत आदि की बात कह रहे हैं। अगर आप ने ऐसा किया होता तो गांव वालों को कुछ मालूम होता कि उनके लिए कुछ किया जाने वाला है। आप तो योजना मंत्रालय में रह चुके हैं। आपको तो मालूम ही है कि प्रोडक्शन किस तरह से होता है, किस इलाके के कितने ग्रामों को उससे लाभ पहुंचता है, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि किसी में उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है और किसी क्षेत्र में उत्पादन कम होता है और आप यह भी जानते हैं कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश आदि विक्रम न होने के कारण अधिकांश गरीब हैं। योजना पर बहस के समय आप

कहते हैं कि उन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए और उन को प्रागं लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये। प्रान्त के आधार पर आप गांवों को लेते और कहते कि इन्ने गांवों में सिबाई की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए और इन्ने गांवों में ये ये चीजें हो जानी चाहियें और योजना पर बहस के समय आप इस चीज को उस में जुड़ाने की कोशिश करते तो अधिक अच्छा होता।

एक घोषणा पत्र की तरह से आप ने इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ रख दिया है। आपने कह दिया है कि इन्ने प्रविशत विकास इस क्षेत्र में हो जाना चाहिये और इन्ने प्रविशत इस में। साथ ही साथ आपने कह दिया है कि ये जो लक्ष्य आप ने बताया है अगर ये पूरे नहीं होते हैं तो सरकार इस्तीफा दे दे। मुझे कहना तो अच्छा तो नहीं लगता है लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि किसी न किसी तरह आप का मंशा यही है कि सरकार इस्तीफा दे दे। इस तरह के प्रस्ताव लाने का अगर देश में अच्छा नहीं पड़ सकता है। आप तो सोचते हैं कि अच्छा पड़ेगा लेकिन नहीं पड़ेगा। पांच प्रविशत उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हुई तो सरकार इस्तीफा दे दें, तीन प्रविशत नहीं हुई तो इस्तीफा दे दिया यह जो आप कह रहे हैं इसको लेकर आपने चलकर जनता यह भी कह सकती है कि फलों फलों संसद् सदस्य ने फलों फलों विधायक ने इन्ने कुं हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं खुदवाये इस वास्ते वह इस्तीफा दे दें। अब इस तरह की चीज को कैसे व्यावहारिक समझा जा सकता है। 522 के करोड़ लाभ मना के सदस्य हैं।

चाहें कोई राज्य सरकार का विषय हो या केन्द्र का विषय हो जनता की विधायकों से यही आशा होती है कि वे उसके लिए कुछ करें, गांवों में सिबाई की व्यवस्था करें, गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाना चाहिए राज्य सरकार का विषय है लेकिन फिर भी वे आशा करेंगे कि एम पी उनके गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंची, इस वास्ते दौरी हैं, इन्ने कुं उनके क्षेत्र में पांच साल के अन्दर नहीं खुद सके इसलिए वे दौरी हैं और इस प्रस्ताव का दूरगामी परिणाम यही होगा कि वह मांग करेगा कि ये लॉग इस्तीफा दे दें। इन्ने लॉगों को ये तोफरी नहीं दिला सके हैं, इस वास्ते इस्तीफा दे दें। इस तरह की जो व्यवस्था है यह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस प्रस्ताव को बनाने समय और इसको यहां पेश करते समय उन्होंने व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपने सामने नहीं रखा है।

उनको चाहिये था कि जब पंचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार हो तब कहे कि विकास दर इस इन क्षेत्र में यह होनी चाहिये और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना पर पांच रोज, छः रोज का आठ रोज का समय मिलना चाहिये। यह अधिक व्यावहारिक प्रतीत होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर विचार करें और योजना में इन चीजों को जोड़ें और तब इस चीज को यहां लायें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह सर्व विदिता है कि पिछले पच्चीस साल में हमारे देश को मन्स्यार्थ मुनत्राने के बजाय दिन प्रति दिन उन्नती जा रही है। बेकारी बढ़ रही है, महंगाई आसमान को छू रहा है

[श्री रामा शात्री]

और दूसरी तरह तरह की बुराइयां हमारे समाज में हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में आज भी पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था काम कर रही है। जब तक पूँजीवादी घरींदे से हम देश को निकाल करके सही मानों में समाजवादी रास्ते पर ले जाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस प्रस्ताव में जिन बातों का जिक्र किया गया है वे पूरी नहीं हो सकेंगी। तब तक हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकेगा, लोगों को काम नहीं मिल सकेगा, और देश के अन्दर गरीबी भी बढ़ती जायेगी और दूसरी तरफ अमीरी भी बढ़ती जायेगी और हिन्दुस्तान में इजारेदारी की व्यवस्था और भी ज्यादा मजबूत होती जाएगी। इस नुस्ते से मैं इस बात की आशा कर रहा था कि जो वक्ता हम से पहले बोल चुके हैं वे बतायेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ कैसे सकती है, बेकारी को हम कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं जो महंगाई है इसे कैसे मिटाया जा सकता है और मैं इस आशा में जरूर था कि कहा जाएगा कि इन सब कामों को करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इजारेदारों पर चोट की जाये। इसके विपरीत मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सरकार रुक रुक कर, हालिंटिंग में कदम बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है। सरकार जब कारखानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहती है या अन्न के व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहती है तो उसका श्याम बाबू और उनके सहयोगी विरोध करते हैं, उसका भी समर्थन करने को वे तैयार नहीं हैं।

आप किसानों की समस्या को देखें। आज देश में 31 से 41 प्रतिशत खेत मजदूर हैं

जिन के पास या तो बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं है या बहुत नाम मात्र को जमीन है। हम देश में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हरित क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं, आत्मनिर्भरता की बात कर रहे हैं : यह सब तभी सम्भव है जब हम जोतने वाले को जमीन दें। जब इस तरह की बात होती है तो हमारे श्याम बाबू के दल के लोग तथा उनके दूसरे सहयोगी भूमिसुधारों के सवाल, जो आज बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, का विरोध करते हैं। मैं चाहता था कि वह कहते कि भूमि का वितरण करो, भूमि सुधारों को जो कागज पर है उन्हें क्रियान्वित करो। लेकिन उल्टे मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बिहार में गरीब किसान, जमीन जोतने वाले किसान आज जब जमीन की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं तथा मधुबनी में, दरभंगा में, पूर्निया में, चम्पारन में, मंगेर में, पटना में, तमाम जिलों में तोड़ हो रहा है तब कृषक संघ बन रहे हैं जिस में कांग्रेस और के लोग भी हैं, कांग्रेस (ओ) के लोग भी हैं, जन संघ के लोग भी हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भी हैं, संबोपा के भी हैं और सोपा के भी हैं। इस तरह से एक प्रकार का ग्रांड एलायंस वहां खड़ा हो गया है। कांग्रेस वाले कहते हैं कि हम जन संघ और उन लोगों के साथ नहीं जाते हैं। लेकिन यह क्या हो रहा है कृषक संघ के नाम पर हरे झंडे के नाम पर? इसी तरह से संबोपा और सोपा के भाई कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस (आर) से हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होगा। लेकिन वहां क्या हो रहा है? तमाम जो जमीन के बटवारे का विरोध करना चाहते हैं एक मंच पर इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं, पार्टियों की सीमायें टूट रही हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी क्या कहती है?

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गरीबी मिटे, महंगा घटे, देश की आमदनी बढ़े, बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान हो तो आप तमाम उन लोगों को इकट्ठा करिये जो प्रगतिशीलता की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, सही मानों में समाजवाद की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, वे चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी में हो या उससे बाहर हों तमाम एक हों करके इजारेदारी पर, जमींदारी पर चोट करें जो यथास्थिति का समाज बनाए रखना चाहते हैं श्याम बाबू और इनके सहयोगी, इस यथास्थिति वाली बात से काम नहीं चलेगा, इसको तोड़ने की आवश्यकता है।

कई हमारे साथी बोले हैं। लेकिन इस और किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जब तक इन मूल समस्याओं की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, इन पर चोट नहीं करते हैं, तब तक न बेकारी मिटेगी न आमदनी बढ़ेगी, न महंगाई मिटेगी और न देश सचमुच में समाजवाद की तरफ आगे जाएगा। इसलिए जरूरी है कि देश को पूंजीवादी समाज के घेरे से हम निकालें। सरकार भी आज क्या करती है? कुछ प्रगतिशील नारे लगा देती है और भीतर घात करती है, जैसा कि गेहूं के राजकीय व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में किया गया है। इसी तरह उत्तरे चावल को राजकीय व्यापार के अन्तर्गत लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है और इस प्रकार प्रगतिगामी शक्तियों, पूंजीपतियों, मुनाफाखारों और गल्लाचोरों के सामने घुटने टेक दिये हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री मिश्र इन बातों पर भी कुछ रोशनी डालें। ये कदम उठाने से ही

समाज आगे बढ़ेगा और देश का फायदा होगा।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Sir, the next resolution stands in my name. Just a small request that the time may be so regulated that by 5 p.m. the Minister may reply and still I may find time to move my resolution; otherwise, I may lose the priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not only for me to regulate the time. You may make that request to your friends.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): May I submit, Sir, that alternatively the time may be extended in such a way that he may not lose the priority?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not in favour that daily we should sit late without any information to the persons who are working from morning till evening. I am not in favour of extending the time, not to-day.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You may extend the time in such a way that he does not lose the priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see at the end.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुन) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य; श्री मिश्र, ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, ऊपर से देखने में तो वह काफी सुन्दर लगता है, लेकिन इसकी काम्प्लीकेशन श्री मिश्र ने नहीं देखी है। उन्होंने पांच छः ऐसी कन्डीशन लगा दी हैं कि अगर सरकार उन में से किसी में भी फ़ेल हो जाये, तो वह अपने आप त्याग पत्र दे दे। मेरे ब्याल से दुनिया के किसी भी देश में ऐसी सरकार नहीं हो सकती है, जो इन कन्डीशन के रहते हुए बारह महीने से अधिक टिक जाये।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

मुझे आश्चर्य है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जे क्राइटेरिया किस आधार पर रखे हैं। आखिरी क्राइटेरिया में कहा गया है कि एक साल में लेबर फ़ॉर्स में जितनी वृद्धि हो, सरकार उमको एम्प्लायमेंट दे। हमारी सरकार का लक्ष्य यह नहीं है। उस का लक्ष्य तो यह है कि देश में जितने भी अनएम्प्लायड हैं, उन को काम दिया जाये। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि एक साल में लेबर फ़ॉर्स में जो वृद्धि हो, उसी को एम्प्लायमेंट दी जाये। अगर कभी माननीय सदस्य के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर आ जाये, तो क्या वह इसी तरह इन्वेंशन करेंगे ?

माननीय सदस्य ने एक कन्डीशन यह लगाई है कि एग्रोकल्चरल प्राइवकेशन में 5 परसेंट प्रति-वर्ष की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें एग्रोकल्चरल सेक्टर के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। हमें यह देखना है कि हमारी पापुलेशन किप रेट से बढ़ रही है और हमारी एग्रोकल्चरल प्राइवकेशन उसी के अनुसार बढ़ना चाहिए, ताकि वह हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सके। इन प्रकार के संकीर्ण मादंड निर्धारित कर के क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि देश में सरकारें बदनती रहें ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इन प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने से कोई रिजल्ट नहीं निकल सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने एट रेंडम टारोट्स फिक्श कर दिये हैं, कहीं 5 परसेंट, कहीं 7 परसेंट और कहीं 10 परसेंट। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का एग्रोकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइवकेशन बढ़ना चाहिए, लेकिन उस के लिए अलग अलग कायदें हैं। आज जो हमारे पास सोमिंत साधन हैं, हम उन को प्राइवकेशन बढ़ाने के लिए लगा रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बात को नार-प्रस्ताव कर रहे हैं कि एग्रोकल्चरल प्राइवकेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए

सिचाई के साधनों और बिजली का विस्तार हो रहा।

हम भी चाहते हैं कि देश का एग्रोकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइवकेशन बढ़े लेकिन इस तरह के क्राइटेरिया निश्चित करने का कोई प्रर्थ नहीं है कि अगर अमुक अमुक लक्ष्यों को न पूरा किया गया, तो सरकार को त्याग देना पड़ेगा। क्या माननीय सदस्य दुनिया के किसी भी देश की सरकार का उदाहरण दे सकते हैं, जो इस तरह के टाइम-बाउंड प्रोग्राम में बंध कर काम करसके, या जिस ने ऐसा किया है ?

जैसा कि अभी सी० पी० आई० के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, श्री मिश्र ने प्राइवकेशन को बढ़ाने के लिये कोई डॉन मुझाव नहीं दिये हैं। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि एग्रोकल्चरल प्राइवकेशन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सुधार करने चाहिये और क्या कदम उठाने चाहिये। वह लैंड सीलिंग, भूमि-सुधारों और फूडप्रेस टेक-ओवर का विरोध करते हैं। किसान के लिये फूडप्रेस के टेक-ओवर का सिद्धान्त बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। किसान चाहता है कि उस को प्रोड्यूस के लिये तब शुरा माविट मिल जाये और उन को वाजिब प्राइम मिले। लेकिन माननीय सनप टेक ओवर का विरोध करते हैं। फिर भी वह कहते हैं कि एग्रोकल्चरल प्राइवकेशन बढ़ाना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होने वाला है।

इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी ए० प्रोग्राम को लेकर चल रही है। माननीय सदस्य उस को सहयोग दें। तभी हमारी प्राइवकेशन बढ़ सकती है।

श्री अर० बी० बड़े (खरगोने):
सभापति महोदय, श्री मिश्र ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि देश के पांच लाख गावों में सड़कें नहीं हैं, वहां सड़कें बनानी चाहिये और गावों का विकास होना चाहिये। पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में ये सब बातें सम्मिलित हैं। वास्तव में इस प्रस्ताव में जो टारगेट निश्चित किये गये हैं पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में उन में ऊंचे टारगेट रखे गये हैं। लेकिन क्या उन में से कोई टारगेट प्राप्त किया गया है? प्रश्न यह है कि अगर उन टारगेट्स को पूरा नहीं किया गया है, तो सरकार को क्या सजा मिलनी चाहिये। इस प्रस्ताव में यही कहा गया है कि अगर कोई सरकार अपने द्वारा निर्धारित टारगेट्स को पूरा नहीं कर सकती है, तो उस को त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिये।

देश में विछेने पच्छीम गाल से कांग्रेस का शासन चल रहा है। उस में जो भ्रष्टाचार और इनएफिमेंसी व्याप्त है, उस के कारण कोई भी विकास का कार्यक्रम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। उस का जो विकास विभाग है, उस का विनाश विभाग कहना चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश में 65 लाख आदिवासियों की जो स्थिति है, उस का देखभार ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वहां कोई शासन है ही नहीं। वस्त्र में आदिवासी स्त्री और पुरुष तंगे रहते हैं और धस्त्र नहीं पहनते हैं। उन का कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रस्ताव में यही कहा गया है कि अगर शासन अपने कार्यक्रमों का पूरा नहीं करता है, तो उस को त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रस्ताव में एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन को 5 परसेंट बढ़ाने की बात कही है। चूंकि पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कहा गया है और कांग्रेस का भी कहना है कि उस में 10 परसेंट वृद्धि होनी चाहिये, इस लिये मैंने इस में यह संशोधन दिया है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन में 10 परसेंट वृद्धि होनी चाहिये।

इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि हर वर्ष देश को लेबर फॉर्म में जो वृद्धि होती है, उस के लिये एम्प्लायमेंट के अवसर उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिये। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि देश में काश्तकारों और एजुकेटेड लोगों आदि विभिन्न श्रेणियों में जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, उस को कम किया जाये। माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रस्ताव में यह नहीं कहा है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट कितने परसेंट कम करनी चाहिये। इस लिये मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि सरकार को एम्प्लायमेंट के इनके अवसर पैदा करने चाहिये, जिससे अनएम्प्लायमेंट 20 परसेंट कम हो सके।

इस प्रस्ताव का अभिप्राय सरकार के प्रति अविश्वास प्रकट करना नहीं है, जैसा कि सदन में कहा गया है। श्री मिश्र ने इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा यह कहा है कि अगर सरकार काम करने में समर्थ नहीं है, तो वह क्विट करे। इस लिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):
M, Chairman, Sir, I have tried to listen carefully to the speech made by the hon. Mover of this Resolution.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

Of course, I have never suspected his motive in bringing forward this Resolution. However, I think he has taken a simplistic view of a very serious political proposition. And throughout his speech he was trying to emphasise the developmental problems of our economy ignoring, perhaps, the political overtones of the Resolution which he has brought forward. In yesterday's censure debate, he tried to indict the Government by more or less same argument. But, our Defence Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram and Shri Chavan, our Finance Minister had already replied to all the points that he had raised. I was wondering what the *locus standi* of the hon. Member in bringing this Resolution emphasising allegations of economic failures of Government after his speech yesterday.

Coming to the substantive aspects of the problem, I wonder whether a leader of Shri Mishra's stature has thought about the political implications of it. Has he thought seriously, how with such legislative and constitutional rigidities and limitations of this type he suggests in his resolution, we shall be able to fulfil the programmes laid down by Government and Parliament. Shri Mishra himself was once connected with the Planning Commission. Planning, as he must have realised then, is not that simple as he seems now to imagine. Plans are drawn out after taking into account all aspects of problems for a certain period, say in our case, five years. It is the integrated view that is taken into account. There that in a particular year such and such a target may not have been fulfilled. It may not always be possible from a pragmatic point, to achieve whatever has been laid down as targets.

Take for example petrol crisis that has come up now. It is not right to say that this has come about due

to the failure of present political leadership. I do not know what will be the consequence that would flow if the whole cabinet resigns due to an unforeseen situation like this, or if our own country's oil potential is exhausted over a period of time, does the hon. Member suggest that the person in charge of petroleum ministry should resign? In our country if this sort of situation arises, then there will be complete political bankruptcy in that experienced leaders and administrators will themselves disqualify to become Ministers.

The hon. Member himself knows that within our party there was a split on the issue of more ridiculous and for accelerated pace of development of our country. We wanted a social revolution; we wanted economic radicalism. But then Shyam Babu preferred to join the forces of *status quo*, who wanted to retard the progress of the country—it is not we who have retarded the progress. We have created the necessary ethos in our ruling party; we are also creating the necessary elan. We are saying that in such and such a period we shall achieve such and such things provided other things being equal. We should be pragmatic in our approach. But, this Resolution does not reflect a pragmatic approach taking into account their difficult situation that we are facing in this country. We will be living in a fool's paradise if we merely think of accelerated pace of development without offering constructive suggestions. In yesterday's debate not a single constructive suggestion had been offered to meet the present economic situation. This resolution wants that conventions should be established by which, if the Government fails to fulfil certain stipulated targets that conventions should be established it should resign.

Sir, conventions are not created by Resolutions but conventions are

developed. For that we should wait for the evolution rather than imposing by resolutions this kind of conventions. Sir, I oppose the resolution.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): If my esteemed friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's intention in bringing forward this resolution before this House is to have some further discussion on important matters relating to the economic progress of the nation, I am all for such public opinion being ventilated on the floor of this House. But if he is really serious in implementing this, I am afraid I cannot agree with him on that matter, because, for one thing I agree fully with what my hon. friend Dr. Henry Austin has just said that you cannot establish conventions by a resolution or by an Act of Parliament. Conventions have to grow out of certain public opinion which is expressed.

Of course, I agree to the statement of Shri Mishra that this resolution is not directed against the present Government as such. I think that he wants this to be a practice for all parties and for all democratic governments. But then inevitably in the present situation. I would not find fault with my friends on the Government benches seeing in this resolution an attempt to have a dig at them by my hon. friend Shri Mishra. For, after all, for some years to come at least, at least in the foreseeable future, there is no party which can dislodge the present party from power. Therefore, they have a right to believe that way. At the same time, I do not want to be uncharitable to my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. I agree with him when he says that he wants it to be observed by all. But the question is whether this totality of five or six laudable objectives can be considered as a 'must' for any Government to remain a government. If they fall short by even half a per cent of the expected and desired result, according to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the Government

must go. If that were to happen, there will be no government anywhere, because Governments have to be judged by certain successes and certain failures. It is only at the end of their legitimate period of office, four years or five years or even years as in the case of France, it is only at the end of some stipulated time that you can test the performance of a Government. You cannot test a Government merely on this or that performance. You must test them on their whole performance throughout their period of office, whatever that period may be whether it be four years or five years or seven years.

I have another difficulty also. If my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra really believes—I wonder if he is really seriously believing in it, but in case he really believes—that these are the only issues on which Governments fall and Governments are made, I cannot agree with him. There are certain international issues and there are certain foreign policy issues also. For instance, my hon. friends opposite who belonged to the ruling party went to the polls in 1971 largely on the basis of the Bangla Desh victory. It had nothing to do with affairs in the domestic field. Therefore, it is not true always to say that Governments are created or Governments are falling on grounds of domestic policy only; sometimes, they may do so on foreign policy questions also. Therefore, it would be wrong to ask any Government to get out simply because on a particular point they have not succeeded up to the expectation as is outlined by the hon. Mover in his resolution.

If he would have said that he wants that any Government worth their name and calling themselves a socialist Government and a progressive Government must promote the following objectives, I could have understood that. It is quite a laudable objective

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

to say that if a Government fails to do it, it must get out. But this can only be a directive principle or a guideline or a kind of guidance, but it cannot be made an imperative. You cannot compel a Government to resign on the issues mentioned here.

Therefore, I do wish to suggest that this is a very amazing piece of draftsmanship by my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. No doubt, this resolution contains very laudable objectives, and as far as those laudable objectives go, we dare not object to them, and we do not want to object to them, because we all share those objectives. But the trouble is that the machinery that he is envisaging is neither workable nor desirable nor acceptable in any kind of democratic set-up.

In conclusion, if Shri Mishra rightly wants' to suggest that these are the things which any government must achieve, failing which the people must throw it out, his appeal should be not through a Resolution on the floor of the House but through various media of public opinion outside the House and to large electorate of the country. This is true of any country because only through an appeal to the electorate can you reject a government, not on the basis of this or that set of ideal or objective resolutions.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): I fully appreciate the spirit behind the Resolution moved by Shri Mishra but I am unable to support it for the simple reason that it is not practicable to implement it for at least the next ten years, considering our financial resources and the problems we have to face. It is also not logical to link the continuance of a government with a percentage bound programme. If production is reduced in a particular year and is raised to the previous

level in the next year, there will be increase in production in percentage terms, but in fact there will not be any increase at all.

In the Fifth Plan we have a growth target rate of 5.5 per cent. Considering the programme of social justice and self-reliance we have placed before ourselves, this is ambitious enough. We have to solve the problem of unemployment, both rural and educated. We have placed before ourselves a minimum needs programme and a wage policy. We have decided to remove regional imbalances; we have decided to improve the lot of the backward classes and bring up the backward regions. We have also a programme of fair distribution of what we produce. Considering all these programmes, the target of growth of 5.5 per cent is ambitious enough. Therefore, we cannot have a growth rate of 7 per cent per annum as suggested in the Resolution.

The Mover wants to have a growth rate in agricultural production of 5 per cent per annum. It is a moderate target but he has not thought of abnormal years we have to face in the country. Until our dreams of utilising the water resources for irrigation and power projects to the fullest possible extent are realised, our economy has to depend on favourable weather conditions.

For instance, in 1971-72, the agricultural output went down by 1.7 per cent. Again in 1972-73, it dropped by 4 per cent due to unfavourable weather conditions. The production of foodgrains in 1971-72 was 104.7 million tonnes and in 1972-73 about 100 million tonnes. In 1973-74, it is expected to be 115 million tonnes, that means an increase over 1972-73 of 15 per cent and not 5 per cent. So the target fixed by the Mover is not at all logical in terms of percentage.

With these remarks I conclude.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Resolution of Shri Shyammandan Mishra on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The Resolution postulates that the Government should resign if it fails to fulfil the following basic programme:

- (i) growth in national income at 7 per cent per annum;
- (ii) growth in *per capita* income of those below poverty line at 7 per cent per annum;
- (iii) growth in agricultural production at 5 per cent per annum;
- (iv) growth in industrial production at 10 per cent per annum;
- (v) to contain price rise within a limit of 5 per cent per annum.

If the Government decides to resign on the above ground, it will really mean that the Government is determined in ensuring the country's progress. Here I will bring to your kind notice one important point by giving the illustration of the Congress Party.

It will be undemocratic to demand the ouster of the Congress Party from power especially when the Party has got absolute majority to form the Government. The healthy convention will be that the Government, which fails to fulfil the laudable objectives narrated above, should be replaced by another Government of the Congress Party. What I want to emphasise is that the Congress Party should not allow the Council of Ministers to run the Government even when the basic programme has not been implemented properly and successfully. By demanding the resignation of such a Council of Ministers and by installing a new Council of Ministers, the majority party having the mandate of the

people should work for the successful implementation of the basic programme. According to me that would be the healthiest convention which a majority party in a democracy can try to establish in the larger interests of the country. Then democracy will also take deep roots in the country.

I would now request the hon. Member, Shri Mishra, to incorporate two or three more points on which the Government should resign.

The next day after the Prime Minister's statement about the economy of the country taking a turn for the good the price of petrol and kerosene was raised. In a recent Press Conference, the Prime Minister stated categorically that the tax evasion and the black money have not contributed as much to the price rise as the agitational approach like 'Bandhs' etc. of the Opposition Parties. Along with this, if she had elaborated the steps taken by her to rectify the wrong policies of her Government, it would have been tolerable. During the two and half decades of Congress rule, only one thing has grown beyond expectations and that is, the habit of magnifying the faults of those holding contrary views to the Government and brushing aside the deficiencies of the Government. While participating in the debate on the No-Confidence Motion yesterday the Ministers stated that the price rise was an international phenomenon and not just a peculiar feature of this country. You will find from today's newspapers that the price of bread has gone up and again the price of petrol has increased. The hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, stated in this House that the prices have shown a downward trend and when he was questioned further, he said the price of oilseeds has come down, as if the prices of all essential commodities have shown a downward trend. The Minister of Petrole-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

um and Chemicals, Shri Barua, stated in this House that kerosene is available in plenty after the price has been increased. I can say that without knowing the real situation obtaining in the country the Ministers make statements in this House. Recently there was a cartoon in an English daily in Delhi. The cartoon depicted that in the dictionary of Napoleon there was no word like 'impossible'. If only Napoleon were asked to control the price rise in our country, he would find the word 'impossible' in his dictionary. When such is the situation the Ministers make loose statements contrary to the actual situation.

I would like Shri Mishra to incorporate in his Resolution that the Ministers who make statements contrary to the actual situation should resign from the Council of Ministers. Shri Mishra knows that our Agriculture Minister, Shri Shinde, says in this House that 5 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured and immediately after on a public platform he says that more than 6 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured.

It will be a healthy convention if the Ministers making such contrary statements are to resign from the Council of Ministers.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to another point which should also be incorporated by Shri Mishra in his Resolution. I have to take the example of Congress Party here also.

The Members of the Congress Party while speaking in the House, point out that the Government have taken stringent measures against the growth of monopoly, against price rise, against the menace of growing unemployment etc. But in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting, they took strong exception to the way in which these important problems had been handled

by the Government, which provoked the Prime Minister to admonish them for their bravado talks. I would request my hon. friend Shri Mishra to incorporate in his Resolution that the Party which has Members saying one thing in the House after taking oath and entirely different thing outside the House should not be allowed to form the Government at all.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bhraich): The mind of Shri Mishra, the mover of the resolution, is very fertile in conception and smooth in delivery. I dare say that this resolution is due to complete muddled thinking on his part. Watching for two days the long debate over the motion of No-confidence should have been sufficient to persuade him to withdraw this resolution. But he has simply utilised this resolution to further his party ends. The utter irrationality of this resolution would be brought home to him if we consider the consequences of accepting this resolution.

Agriculture is a subject in the concurrent list and the State Governments and the Central Government are both concerned with agriculture. Suppose the States in some parts of the country fail in their agricultural programmes will those State Governments along with the Central Government *Ipsa Facto* resign. I think there would be annual elections to the State Legislatures and to the Central Government. If this resolution were adopted for guiding the mode of working of the Government; we should ponder over the matter as to when the accountability of a particular Government is to be adjudged, whether it is to be adjudged yearly or it should be adjudged periodically or at the close of the five years as laid down in the Constitution. (Interruptions). There is no lacuna in that. Every year we formulate the budget proposals and for three months we sit here for the budget to be

passed and then it takes another three or four months more for formulating particular proposals for particular regions and then they are put into effect. If a road construction is taken up, it takes three or four years for construction and completion of the road. It is practically impossible and physically unthinkable to implement any of the items or programmes which are covered in this resolution.

So far as we are concerned we have already laid down a very healthy convention. In 1970 when the Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi suspected that the country was not with her on her policies, when the resolution on privy purses was voted down in Rajya Sabha, she did not hesitate even for a minute to resign from the Government. She asked for a fresh mandate and, therefore, we are conscious of our responsibilities. We have made a deep and sincere commitment to achieve the laudable objectives which find mention in the resolution of my hon. friend.

My friends had pointed out that conventions are not to be made by statutory resolutions or by codifications. They evolve out of day to day working of parliamentary processes and procedures. I appeal to the distinguished Member to ponder over the irrational consequences which would follow if this resolution were adopted. Therefore, he should withdraw his resolution.

श्री राम कंवर (टोंक): सभापति

महोदय, श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जी ने जो संकल्प इस सदन में रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में जो बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई है उस को बखते हुए जनसाधारण जो सत्य की कमाई करता है, जिनके पास चोरदरवाजे की आमदनी नहीं है, जो गरीब हैं, छोटे किसान हैं

जो दिन भर 8 घंटे अपने सिर पर वजन ढोकर दिहाड़ा कमाकर अपनी उदर-पूर्ति करत हैं उनके सामने बड़ा भारी संकट उपस्थित है क्योंकि वे अपने पेट की भूख को मिटाने में अनमर्थ हैं। हमारे भारतवर्ष में जो बेरोजगारी की समस्या है वह केवल पढ़े-लिखे तक के लिये ही नहीं है। मैं इस बात का मानता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों में मंहगाई बढ़ी है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों ने मंहगाई बढ़ते हुए भी वहाँ के लोग विशेष बेरोजगार नहीं हैं, उनके पास पैसा उपलब्ध है जिससे खरीदारी करने में समर्थ हैं इस लिये उन्हें कठिनाई नहीं है परन्तु हमारे भारतवर्ष में वह बात नहीं है। मैं मिश्राजी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि शासक कांग्रेस पार्टी जो 25 वर्षों से गद्दी पर बैठी है उसके संकल्पों, उसके द्वारा जनता को दिये गये वक्तों को मिश्राजी ने आटे में नमक के बराबर सरकार के सामने एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा रखा है लेकिन वह प्रस्ताव की सरकार को बहुत बुरा और अजीब ठंग का लग रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जो अभी अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया था उसी से मिलता जुलता यह मिश्राजी का प्रस्ताव भी है। कल बाबूजी का जो भाषण हुआ उसको मैं ने सुना था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि विरोधी दलों ने एक रथ में चार घोड़े जोत दिये हैं लेकिन विरोधी दलों ने ऐसा नहीं किया बल्कि आज कांग्रेस के राज्य में यह जरूर हो रहा है कि एक ही जमीन को चार आदमियों के नाम एलाटमेंट कर दिया जाता है और उस खीचा-तानी तथा लड़ाई झगड़े में

[छो राम कंबर]

गरीब किसान न उम जमीन को बो सकते हैं और न उसमें कोई उपज पैदा कर सकते हैं और न ही उनकी कोई समस्या सुलझ सकती है। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि मिश्राजी ने जो संकल्प रखा है उसे सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये वरना हम इस बात को भी जानते हैं कि विरोधी पक्ष वाले किसान भी सत्यता को सामने रखें सरकार उसको कभी स्वीकार नहीं करती है पिछले चुनावों में जनता भी बहुत कुछ देख चुकी है। पहले हमारे पूजनीय स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री थे और अब उनकी सुपुत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री हैं। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के जो संकल्प थे वह उनकी लड़की से भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं तो फिर उनको कौन पूरा करेगा? इस लिये मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ कि अगर बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर न हो, खेती और उद्योगों में उन्नति न हो तो सरकार को जरूर अपने आप इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव मिश्राजी ने पेश किया है उसकी भावना की मैं कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन जिस तरीके से वे उसको अमल में लाना चाहते हैं उनकी उस मंशा में हमको मालूम पड़ता है क्योंकि जो कुछ उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव के अन्दर लिखा है कि अगर ऐसा न हो तो सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये, वे यह बताएँ कि हमारे देश में जितनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनी सभी योजनाओं में हमने

कहा है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के घोषणा पत्र में कहा है कि हम देश में खेतिहर मजूदूरों किमानों की उन्नति करेंगे, उद्योग-धंधे बनें, बेरोजगारी दूर करेंगे, और इन सारी बातों के लिये हमें इस देश में संगठित होकर काम करना है और हमें आपका जनता का सहयोग लेकर राष्ट्र का विकास करना है। राष्ट्र के जीवन में 5 साल, 25 साल कोई बड़ी अवधि नहीं होती है। बहुत समय लगता है। लेकिन मिश्रा जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि एक साल के अन्दर खेती में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करना मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा देश है गिछने वर्ष जैसे कि 9 प्रान्तों में सूखा पड़ गया, गल्ले का हाहाकार मच गया, पानी नहीं बरसा, अब अगर उस साल लक्ष्य बना लेते जो कि मिश्रा जी रखना चाहते हैं तो सरकार अपने लक्ष्य में फेल हो गई होती और हम सब लोगों को इस्तीफा देना पड़ता। ताँ ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाइये जो व्यवहारिक हो। सरकार चाहती है कि जो देश के विकास का कार्यक्रम है वह सबको साथ लेकर बनाये। कांग्रेस पार्टी यह नहीं कहती है कि हम ही देश का अग्रिम लेजाना चाहते हैं हम सभी विरोधी लों सहयोग चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो आप ने शर्तें रखी हैं वह आप भी पूरी नहीं कर सकते। घर में ही नहीं पूरी कर सकते हैं, देश की बात तो छोड़िये। घर में हर एक लड़के को एक किलो दूध दीजिये, नहीं दे सकते तो आप इस्तीफा दे देंगे?

आप को केवल यह बुरा लग रहा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्ता में बैठी है उसको हटा नहीं सकते। अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर भय कुछ कहा गया। इस लिये कुछ देना कहिये जिसमें देश की तरक्की हो। हम न गल्ले का व्यापार हाथ में लिया आपने लोगों को भड़काया कि गल्ला न रो। इस लिये अच्छे विचार लाइये, विकास में सहयोग दीजिये तब तो ठीक है। इन शब्दों के माध्यम में मिश्रा जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें।

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका): महापति महोदय, गन्तावारी दल के कुछ सदस्यों के भाषण सुन कर मुझे वाज्जुव हुआ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को अव्यावहारिक क्यों समझते हैं? और इस प्रस्ताव को रखने के पीछे हमारे मित्र श्याम बाबू का अन्दरूनी उद्देश्य क्या है उसकी वह चर्चा क्यों करते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। आप को मतलब प्रस्ताव में है। अगर प्रस्ताव में उन्होंने ने कोई गलत बात रखी है तो वह कह सकते हैं कि वह बात गलत है। लेकिन उनकी बातें यदि सही हैं और उनको पूरा करने में यदि किसी भी सरकार को असफलता हासिल होती है तो उस सरकार को जरूर इस्तीफा देना चाहिये। इतना ही इसमें कहा गया है। क्या आप को इसकी चिड़ से है? क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम चुनाव के समय मतदाने डंग में वचन देंगे और चुनाव के बाद उसको तोड़ेंगे फिर भी हम से न इस्तीफा मांगा जाय, न हमको चुनाव में हराया जाय? अगर यहाँ मंशा है तो

मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। इस लिये मैं नीयत वाला बात में नहीं पड़ता। इनके प्रस्ताव के दो, तीन पहलुओं की ओर ध्यान देलाना चाहता हूँ।

कुछ लोगों ने यह कहा कि हमने जिस लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को अपनाया है, इसको यदि हम बचा कर रखना चाहते हैं तो इस प्रस्ताव में जो उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं उनको हम लोग प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। तो इन लोगों की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि 7 प्रतिशत का वार्षिक तो छाड़िये दुनिया में ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जिनमें 10 से लेकर 15 प्रतिशत तक राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में सालाना बढ़ोतरी की है। इन में कम्बु-निस्ट देश भी हैं, जैसे रूस, रूमानिया, चीन भी है। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कम्बु-निस्ट प्रणाली को अपनाने के बाद ही तेजी में आप तरक्की कर सकते हैं। जापान कोई कम्बुनिस्ट देश नहीं है, और जापान में जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस के बारे में हमारे मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस बात में इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि वह तेजी से तरक्की कर रहा है। आप ऐसा ही बात कर रहे हैं। एड आप सब से ज्यादा ले रहे हैं। आप इतने बंगु हैं कि बिना बैशाखी के आप चल नहीं सकते। आप को अमरीकी, रूसी, ई०ई०नी० का बैशाखी चाहिये। जब आप जापान के बारे में कहते हैं उनको एड के ऊपर इंग्लैंड की आधिकारिक है, यह ठीक नहीं है। जापान ने हर साल 12 प्रतिशत के हिस्से में इन्हीं तेजी से आर्थिक प्रगति की है। जापान का उदाहरण हम

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सामने रखे । लेकिन हमारे देश में दिक्कत यह है कि कम्प्युनिस्ट प्रणाली की सारी खराबियों को हम ने अपना लिया और पूंजीवादी प्रथा में जितने दोष हैं उन को भी हम लोगों ने अपना लिया है और दोनों का मिलानुबा विकृत रूप हम लोग मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के नाम पर इस देश में पेश कर रहे हैं ।

कल मैं ने सभी लोगों के भाषण सुने, तीन तीन मंत्री भी बोले हैं, लेकिन किसी भी मंत्री ने सार की बात नहीं कही । माननीय जगजीवन राम ने कहा कि श्याम बाबू पश्चिम में देखने हैं, माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु पूरब की ओर देखने हैं, माननीय समर गुह दक्षिण की ओर देखते हैं और डी०एम०के० वाले उतर की ओर देखते हैं । सवाल यह नहीं था । सवाल यह था कि आप ने जो वचन दिये और घोषणायें की जो योजनायें बनायीं क्या उन योजनाओं को वचनों को, घोषणाओं को आप ने कार्यान्वित किया ? और अगर नहीं किया है तो फिर आप को हटना चाहिये । यह विषय था । लेकिन दुनिया भर की बातें हम ने इन्दिरा जी के मुंह से सुनीं, माननीय जगजीवन राम और माननीय चव्हाण साहब के मुंह से सुनीं । लेकिन किसी ने यह नहीं कि हम लोगों को इस में असफलता क्यों मिली है ।

17 hrs.

आज गणेश जी इस का जवाब देंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने 1971 की मधेमशुमारी के जो आंकड़े हैं उन

का अध्ययन किया है ? क्या 1961 और 1971 के बीच में निरक्षर लोगों की संख्या में 5 करोड़ की वृद्धि कराने का महान काम आप ने नहीं किया ? जहां अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1961 में जिन के पास कुछ मात्रा में खेती है ऐसे लोगों का अनुपात 52 प्रतिशत था । इन लोगों की नीतियों के चलते वह अनुपात घट कर 42 प्रतिशत हो गया है । और खेतिहर मजदूरों का जहां अनुपात 15 प्रतिशत था वह 24 प्रतिशत हो गया । तो सारी बातों को छोड़ दीजिये ।

आप गरीबी हटाओ की बात करते हैं । लेकिन यहां मुल्क में तेजी से कंगालीकरण होता चला जा रहा है कुछ वर्गों का । और केवल जो कुछ थोड़ी बहुत तरक्की हुई है, औद्योगीकरण हुआ है, उस का सारा लाभ एक, डेढ़ प्रतिशत देश की जो आबादी है उसी को मिला है । इसलिये जब तक आप संकल्प नहीं करेंगे, कुछ नहीं होगा इस प्रस्ताव में उन्होंने क्या कहा है कि 7 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में वृद्धि । इस के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता । इतना न्यूनतम होना चाहिये ।

दूसरे इन्होंने कहा है कि जो बहुत ज्यादा गरीब लोग हैं उन की व्यक्तिगत आमदनी 7 प्रतिशत बढ़े । यह ठीक ही कहा क्योंकि इसका क्या मतलब है ? दो, सवा दो प्रतिशत लोक संख्या में वृद्धि होती है । इसलिये जब 7 प्रतिशत गरीबों की आमदनी बढ़ायेंगे तो नतीजा यह होगा कि आज जो गैर बराबरी है वह उससे पट जायगी ।

महं आर्य सभी लोग मानते हैं कि यह देश समाजवाद की बकवास करता है, गांधीवाद की बकवास करता है, योजना की बकवास करता है। इस देश में गरीब और अमीर के बीच में जितना अन्तर है दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं है चाहे वह पूँजीवादी देश हो या सामान्यवादी देश हो या कम्युनिस्ट देश हो। इसलिए इनका यह दूरगम अंश जो प्रस्ताव का है यह भी ठीक है ये कहते हैं पाँच प्रतिशत खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। औद्योगिक उत्पादन में दस प्रतिशत की होनी चाहिये। तभी जो मात प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय का लक्ष्य रखा है, उसको प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इतना अगर नहीं होगा तो मात प्रतिशत आमदनी नहीं होगी और मात प्रतिशत गरीबों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ाएँगे हर साल तो समाजवाद की बात करना बिल्कुल बेकार है।

मैं एक अंतिम अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। पाँचवी योजना में आप सब में पहला यह काम करें कि अमीरों के उपयोग की जिननी चीजें इन वक्त बन रही हैं चाहे आटो-मोबाइल हों, रेफ्रिजरेटर हों, कम एयर कंडिशनर हों, टैलीविजन हों इन सब चीजों की पैदावार आप बन्द कर दें, अत्यव्यवस्था में परिवर्तन लाएं, खेती का विकास करें और जो साधारण जनता के उपयोग की वस्तुएँ हैं उन्हें के लिए समस्त साधनों का इस्तेमाल करें। इतना आप करेंगे तो जो लक्ष्य है वे हासिल करना आपके लिए मुश्किल नहीं होगा और आपको इस्तीफा भी नहीं देना पड़ेगा। ये काम करिये और इस्तीफा न

दीजिये। नहीं करेंगे तो इस्तीफा मांगा जाएगा और लोग आपको एक दिन निकाल देंगे।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Most of the present arguments have already been answered yesterday more effectively by the leaders of our party. All the speeches made by the Opposition members are apparently shallow. This particular Resolution is totally ill-conceived because a convention of this sort has never been followed in any of the Constitutional countries. May I ask Shri Shyamandan Mishra whether he has come across any democratic country where the fate of a Government has been linked up with economic targets? Economic targets are meant to be goals and are not to serve as guillotine on any government. Therefore as a concept itself, it is totally wrong and irresponsible, if I may say so.

Hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye has compared our country with countries like Russia, China and Japan. He should realise that in these countries the economy is totally regulated. Their structure is different from ours; not only economic life but even social, political, in fact every aspect of life, is totally regulated. Therefore they can order any economic target and can achieve it. But in a country like India where the economic structure is still retaining its capitalist cross-ends, how can we stick to any particular target? Even though we may plan to achieve certain limits, we may not be able to achieve the target because we have to depend on certain elements which are outside the purview and control of Government. Therefore, sticking to a particular target may not be possible. It is, therefore, mischievous to make such a proposition. Though the Mover of the Resolution has not mentioned any particular party or government; it is obvious, that every argument is addressed to the present Government. Therefore the motivation is very clear

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

There is also another difficulty. Assuming that the present Government falls on the ground that it has not fulfilled the target, what will follow? Are they in a position to form an alternative government? They cannot form an alternative government. Therefore, we have to go to the people again. That means, every year we have to go to the people and annual elections will become the order of the day.

For all these reasons, I strongly oppose this particular Resolution.

श्री अनार्द चरण दास (जाजपुर)

अपने प्रस्ताव में प्रियम बाबू ने कहा है कि जो लक्ष्य उन्होंने इन प्रस्ताव में रखें हैं यदि उनको प्राप्त नहीं किया जाता है तो सरकार इस्तीफा दे दे। उसके बाद क्या होगा? उसके बाद इन्वेकशन ही तो होगा। लेकिन कितने दिन में, कितनी अवधि में वह इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त नहीं करती है तो इस्तीफा दे, इसके बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है। जांच पड़ताल की कोई एक अवधि तो पहली बात यह है कि उनको रखनी चाहिये थी। अब अगर इन काम में सरकार असफल होती है तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि इन्वेकशन होगा। अगर इन्वेकशन होगा तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल इनकम क्या उनसे बढ़ जायगी? क्या वह घट नहीं जायगी? उन्होंने इन में यह रखा है :

growth in per capita income of those below poverty line at 7 per cent per annum.

पावर्टी लाइन में जो हैं उनके हाथ में क्या है? उनके हाथ में कोई साधन या सामर्थ्य नहीं है। वे काश्तकार हैं। काश्तकारों के लिए जब हम रेडीकल लैंड रिफार्म लाते

हैं तो उसका ये ही लोग हैं जो विरोध करते हैं। जब ज्यादा जमीन बड़े बड़े साहूकारों के हाथ में, बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के हाथ में, कैपिटलिस्टों के हाथ में रहेगी तो कैसे आप कहते हैं कि पर कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ जायगी। यह जरा नालायकी की बातें है।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कांग्रेस की कोई परम्परा नहीं है। यह ठीक नहीं है। परम्परा की वजह से ही आज कांग्रेस जिन्दा है। अगर ऐसा न होता तो वह आज कहीं न होती और कभी का उसको हटा दिया जाता।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है अपने प्रस्ताव में :

to generate employment opportunities at least to take care of the addition to the labour force each year.

एम्प्लायमेंट अपरचुनिटीज कहां दूँगे आप? गांवों में ही दूँगे। आप भी प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं। तब आपने इस दशा में कुछ आउटलाइन पेश की थी और उसको आपने अमल में लाया था? तब उन्होंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया।

मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल मात्र सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए वह इस प्रस्ताव को लाए हैं। मैं उन से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको वह वापिस ले लें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, has two parts. One part is: he seeks to set up certain targets of production, industrial and agricultural, and growth rate and the growth of national income. In the other part, he seeks with the help of

this House to set up a convention for the Government resigning if it does not achieve these targets.

As far as the targets are concerned, we may differ in the figures, whether a particular percentage is realisable in the present day conditions of economy or not. But, as far as the objective of fixing a target for having a quicker rate of development and growth is concerned, since our country has lost many years and we cannot afford to lose, I do not think there may be any difference of opinion with the hon. Member. I may also admit that if the Government cannot achieve certain objectives, it has a moral responsibility to own before the people that we have not been able to achieve these objectives and that these are the reasons on account of which we have not been able to achieve these objectives. There is no escape from accepting any moral responsibility. But, when the hon. Member goes further and indicates that if these objectives cannot be achieved, the Government must resign, I do not think that such a precedent exists anywhere else in any country where democratic constitution of the parliamentary type or any type exists. He is a very wise and learned person. The only difficulty about him is, he has a dual personality. When he sits on this side he has a correct attitude to every single problem. I know, Sir, and we have discussed many times many problems. But when he goes there he has a particular personality, that is to say, that dual personality always comes in conflict in giving a very integrated personality. If a very wise person like him, with a knowledge of economics, with his knowledge of various things, has this integrated personality, it would contribute very much for the growth of our nation because we need a person who would be able really to help us in solving the various complex problems which this nation is facing.

May I submit that democracy as we have now, as we have worked in this country, and as it has worked in sev-

eral other countries, has its own correctives. We have elections every five years and we have elections of various other forms and there is the corrective of Parliament. There is the corrective of people's own attitude to Government, people's movements, people's agitations, and newspapers and various other forms of media which are available to the people to keep the Government under constant check to see that the Government pursues those policies which are given out to the people. These correctives and these countervailing forces have worked in this country. After all, we are a very particular democracy. Our democracy is not confined to Chamber of Parliament Houses or Chambers of Legislatures. It is a democracy which has gone to the very deep roots of the people. And, people show their anger at the Government, at the wrong policies of the Government. And that check is available. I am trying to make a distinction. This check is also there, apart from the formal check which is already there of elections every five years. So, there are other checks like these which are available to the country.

But the difficulty is this. Some of the Hon. Members on that side do not always properly assess those checks. Those checks are available and in addition there is the party check. That is to say, every party has given pledges to the people and that party has got to assess its own position. They assess what they are doing, whether there are any defects or any slidebacks and from that point of view, every political party in a democracy has got its own mechanism of bringing about certain checks and keeping their party in a state of alertness.

I will not go into the various economic arguments because I have not much time. These matters have been discussed many times. The Government spokesmen have tried their best to explain it in the best manner possible. We have discussed the economic

[Shri K. N. Ganesh]

situation in the Adjournment Motion, in the No-Confidence Motion and in the earlier discussions also. We have discussed points regarding the growth of the economy, with regard to Bangladesh, drought, the rate of growth, profiteering, black money and various other matters which go into the making of an economic situation. It is a difficult economic situation today and we have discussed that many times. I will not go into that in detail just at present.

I will just deal with two or three points which he has raised. He said that the situation is very explosive I would like to point out that the national situation is very difficult, I agree, but to think that the situation is very explosive or that this explosion will lead to the destruction of what we hold dear, etc. is not the correct approach. We have faith in the innate goodness of the people. We have laid sound foundations of democratic conditions. We have passed through the very difficult national situation earlier. It will be wrong to say that because of this present difficulty, the national situation would become explosive. Having said that, I have one other point to make

My hon. friend spoke about the low rate of growth in the national income of the country. I admit it and there is no difference between us. I would only submit to him through you that he has not given any alternative policy. What is the alternative policy which he wants that we have to follow so that it may lead to the increase in the growth rate of national income from the present 7 per cent to 10 per cent? When it comes to alternative policy we have got to see whether it is possible for us to implement it. Take for example land reforms or procurement of foodgrains and distribution of the same through the distribution machinery. I entirely agree with the hon. Member Shri Limaye that our production pattern has got to be

changed and we cannot go on producing only luxury goods for a particular class of people. There are many items which the people need but which are not available in plenty. If the private section is not interested in producing those things more, the public sector has got to come in. He has not given a alternative policy by which these things would be fully met. He has said that because of our internal situation our image in the outside world is lowered. I think this is very far from reality because at any given point of time in this critical economic situation, we would not have been able to play our role as effectively as we ought to. At the same time, in the international affairs whether it is in Bangladesh, Lusaka, West Asia or United Nations Forum we have played a very significant role. I would submit to him that in this country in spite of difficulties that we have been facing we have been able to play a very significant role in the international fields.

I agree with the hon. Member when he made the remarks that we have to have a target for each and everything that we do. There has to be some accountability of the person who has been entrusted with a certain responsibility which he has failed to fulfil. I say there are enough mechanisms and correctives available in the democratic system as we have today. If I may submit that India has got a fighting democracy. We have enough correctives and so this recourse of frustration need not be resorted to because any Government needs time to do a certain thing.

With these words, Sir, I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, although we had got out of the no-confidence atmosphere yesterday, I find that the incubus of no-confidence is still here. I am not in the no-confidence mood at the present moment. I want to settle down to do some constructive task. And I think that the

Resolution has provided me an opportunity for the same. I do not believe in the clandestine method of doing a thing; I believe in a direct confrontation. Towards the end of the discussion, the hon. Member Shri Chatterjee said that the Government should have been warned, and I agree with this.

I find that a number of arguments have been advanced for circumventing the spirit of my Resolution and in this process they have evaded the task which any Government must face squarely.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to deal with some of the points which are of constitutional nature which have been raised in this context. My hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar said that the Government should go only if they fail to fulfil their promise on special issues. He further said that it should not be made obligatory that it is only on the non-fulfilment of those issues that Government must go.

Several other issues also come up. For example, my hon. friend would not agree with me when I say that even if the Government succeeds on the international front or in the war but it is not able to feed its population, it must go. That is what happened in the U.K. after the second world war. Although Mr. Churchill's party had won the war it had to go on the economic issues.

This Resolution does not rule out at all other issues being taken up by the people or by any party to oust the Government.

I must express my regret that I had not been able to stress earlier one very important item in my resolution. That related to the prices. Unless the prices behave properly, there would be no sense in all these targets. I thought that since this subject had been taken up only recently and discussed very thoroughly, it did not require my going into details now. But my hon. friend from DMK did lay stress on that, and he was quite right in doing so.

Dr. Pande had also raised a point of constitutional nature. He said 'If agriculture fails in a particular State—agriculture happens to be a State subject—would Mr. Mishra ask the Government at the Centre to resign?' My answer to that is that the Plan is accepted by the entire country; the Plan is accepted by the National Development Council which consists of all the Chief Ministers. And if the Chief Ministers accept the agricultural targets or the targets with regard to the subjects that lie within their purview, it is obligatory on them also to see that these targets are fulfilled. Indeed, they have to pull together with the Central Government in this matter.

Then, it was said that no Government could be expected to achieve the target in a democratic system. My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has very adequately replied to that point. May I again emphasise that even smaller countries like Taiwan and South Korea, let alone Japan, are fulfilling much higher targets than these and so, it should not be difficult for a country like India to fulfil those mentioned in the resolution?

It was also said that no Government could survive if such conditions or conventions were laid down. My answer to that is this. Please consider how many Governments in the world are achieving these targets from year to year? I do not for a moment suggest that even if there are abnormal years, Government must be obliged to fulfil these targets. The country can take a view, the Parliament can take a view, that there have been conditions which warranted exonerations of the Government in the given circumstances.

My hon. friend Shri Chatterjee suggested that such a resolution should be incorporated into the Constitution. It is in fact a part of the Constitution, if you properly read the Directive Principles. What my resolution seeks to do is to lay down conventions, and the conventions are as

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

good as the Constitution itself—that is the practice which prevails all over the world. So, this should satisfy my hon. friend Shri Chatterjee. But it is also a fact that in some countries of the world where there are planned economies, the Five Year Plans are the statutes of the Government. I am not expressing any opinion on that aspect of the matter; I mention it only to stress the fact that the targets have to be achieved and it is to that end that the plans are translated into statutes.

The hon. Member Shri Ramavatar Shastri said that these targets could not be achieved within the framework of a capitalist society. My answer to that is that he is quite right. But my difference with him lies in this that I believe in a democratic socialist order whereas he believes in a communist totalitarian order. I also believe in the transformation of the present society, but I do not believe in the communist totalitarian order. I believe in a mixed economy which I consider to be the most dynamic model which can maximise growth. You cannot have the maximisation of growth except through a mixed economy.

My hon. friend Shri K. Narayana Rao had asked the question whether any democratic country had adopted any conventions about the fulfilment of economic targets. My answer to that is that that should not come in the way of our laying down these conventions particularly after looking at the results or consequences that many countries are facing after their targets had not been fulfilled. In the democratic world, where the Plans are not being fulfilled, indeed very difficult conditions are prevailing, and even the democratic system is itself in peril.

Then I come to the hon. Minister who seemed to agree with me so far as the objectives of the Resolution are concerned, but disagreed with the

idea of laying down conventions. He told the House that I lacked some integration in personality. If integration mean slackness, if it means lack of efficiency, I do plead guilty to the charge that I lack integration. I want more efficiency, more alertness to be infused into the system.

Then he said that there are already checks and balances of other kinds available to the people and to Parliament which could be exercised. My question is: why did not these checks and balances work in the past to enable us to achieve targets? My Resolution comes in the light of the experiences that we have had in this country where we have not been able to achieve a higher target than 4 per cent increase in the national income? So that argument of the hon. Minister does not avail. Hence I wanted these to be laid down clearly.

Finally, I would ask some questions, simple and direct of the hon. members opposite, who have tried to read motives into the resolution. With all seriousness and solemnity, I ask can our democracy survive the present low rate of growth and development? Have they not come to realise that the present low rate of growth and development would not simply do in the circumstances? Do they believe that our country can remain a significant force in international affairs if we are trailing behind in a slow coach so far as economic development is concerned?

My friend, Shri Sharma, spoke of China's development. He said that that kind of rate of growth could not be achieved within our democratic system. There used to be a time when the countries of the world thought there was a real competition between India and China. Perhaps they looked forward with a certain amount of hope and expectation that India would be able to forge ahead with a higher rate of growth than China. But where do we find ourselves today?

We are left completely behind. If you take into account steel production, both countries began their career with the same quantity but now China has leapt forward with a four times lead over us. So is the story in petroleum production. Even in defence matters, their atomic arsenal is now becoming bigger day by day; in the field of missiles, they are forging ahead.

So we are facing an extremely difficult situation indeed.

The ruling party goes to the polls after having accepted the targets of the Plan. They form a part of their manifesto also. So the party has also got a mandate from the people for fulfilment of the plan targets. If they do not fulfil them, they have lost all justification for remaining in power.

My thesis has been that the ruling party, having accepted the Plan, must convert itself into a Plan army and the Cabinet must convert itself into a Plan Command. If that does not happen no planning can succeed in this country. That has been the catastrophe in our country, which I want should be avoided in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Shri Bade pressing his amendments?

SHRI R. V. BADE: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Shri Bade's amendments to the Resolution to vote.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the main Resolution?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not withdrawing it. This is a very important Resolution which they must accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House resolves that a convention be established that the Government should resign if it fails to fulfil the following basic programme:

- (i) growth in national income at 7 per cent per annum;
- (ii) growth in per capita income of those below poverty line at 7 per cent per annum;
- (iii) growth in agricultural production at 5 per cent per annum;
- (iv) growth in industrial production at 10 per cent per annum;
- (v) to contain price rise within a limit of 5 per cent per annum; and
- (vi) to generate employment opportunities at least to take care of the addition to the labour force each year".

The motion was negatived.

17.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN ASIA

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"Having noted the welcome change in the international situation and the growing urge among the Asian peoples, this House is of the opinion that India, along with other friendly nations, should take necessary initiative for creating a system of collective security in Asia on the basis of the principles of the U.N. Charter, peaceful co-existence and the Bandung Declaration, in order to—

- (i) consolidate their independence and attain economic independence;
- (ii) safeguard the peace and security in the Asian region;
- (iii) develop their struggles against the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism; and

[Shri D. K. Panda]

- (iv) promote in full measure the mutual co-operation among the Asian nations for rapid economic development and social progress."

To this, I want to add one sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech next time.

17.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. WATER SUPPLY
POSITION IN DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are going to the next item. Mr. Mohsin has come with a statement on the water supply problem. It was raised in the morning before the Speaker. The point is, there is a Calling Attention motion also which has been sent by some hon. Members to the Speaker; that is coming up on Monday. If I allow the Minister to make the statement today, that will not come.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : हम लोगों को पानी चाहिये काल-एटेन्शन आये न आये ।

श्री नवल किशोर शंखा (दोसा) : पानी आ गया है । हम को हालात का पता लग जाये, काल-एटेन्शन इस में क्या करेगी ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : हमारे मंत्री जो का पानी का कोई सीक्रेट-सोर्स हो तो मैं कह नहीं सकता, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो पानी गायब हो गया है । मेरी अर्ज यह है कि वे इस तान वा मंकेन कर दें कि पानी जल्द से

जल्द कब आ रहा है । उस के बाद तय करेंगे कि काल-एटेन्शन चाहिये या नहीं चाहिये ।

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : पानी आ रहा है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : पानी आ रहा है तो फिर काल-एटेन्शन रहने दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : साल्वे साहब का सजेशन सब के सामने है । इस वक्त हाउस के मामले स्टेटमेंट करा देने हैं, फिर काल-एटेन्शन की जरूरत नहीं है । आप क्या चाहते हैं—काल-एटेन्शन या स्टेटमेंट ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : सभापति जी, मेरा मुझाव यह है कि ये नदन को इस समय आपवस्त कर दें कि पानी आ रहा है और आता रहेगा—तब फिर काल-एटेन्शन आये तो ठीक है । लेकिन अगर पानी नहीं आ रहा है—किसी बजह से भी—तो अभी ब्यान दें ।

सभापति महोदय : दोनों चीजें आप के सामने हैं । आप लोगों ने सुबह मांग की थी कि स्टेटमेंट हो । उस के बाद काल-एटेन्शन भी दे दिया गया, वह भी सोमवार को आने वाला है । लेकिन दोनों बातें नहीं हो सकतीं—स्टेटमेंट भी आये और काल-एटेन्शन भी आये । इस लिए हाउस को यह डिमांड करना है—इन के स्टेटमेंट को सुनेंगे तो काल-एटेन्शन नहीं आयेगा । अगर काल-एटेन्शन लेना चाहते हैं तो वे स्टेटमेंट नहीं देंगे ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Let the Minister give us water. We do not want to pursue the Calling Attention Motion.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साहू: मेरा निवेदन है—नत्री महोदय इतना कह दें कि पानी आ रहा है और ज्यादा न बोलें, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि पानी बन्द हो जाये। वयान नहीं चाहिये, पानी चाहिये, बाकी बातें काल-एग्जेशन के वकन मानूम हो जायेंगी। वहां पर जो बंद-इन्फ्रामा है, जिस की वजह से जनता को तकलीफ हुई है, क्यों हुई है, इस की चर्चा सोमवार को कर सकते हैं। तत्काल तो यह चाहिये कि पानी आ जाये।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट होने के बाद काल-एग्जेशन का सवाल बेमानी हो जायेगा। इस लिए पहले स्टेटमेंट मुन लें, वह ज्यादा इम्पॉर्टेंट है, काल-एग्जेशन को आप स्कैंड कर दें।

श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण हो जाना चाहिए कि किस कारण से पानी की हड़ताल हुई और किस कारण से समझौता हुआ या क्या हुआ। इस बात की जानकारी आज हो जाना जरूरी है। हम लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जानकारी को नहीं रोकना चाहिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Water is more important than call attention. The people of Delhi are suffering. Tomorrow and the day after, there will be a two-day lapse. Let us know now whether we are getting water or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House agrees that the Minister should make his statement and the call attention need not come up on Monday. That is the opinion of the House. They are not pressing the call attention motion. The hon. Minister may make his statement now.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I rise to make a statement.

Sir, a strike had taken place in the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking starting on the midnight of 5th November, 1973. The main demand was 66 per cent increase in wages. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, had assured the striking workers that their demands would be put up before the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee for consideration and as far as possible a decision of the Committee would be obtained in about 15 days. The Committee considered the demands on the 13th November, 1973, but a final decision could not be taken and the matter was referred to the Commissioner for some additional information. The matter was to be considered again by the Committee on the 22nd November, 1973. Before it could be considered, suddenly at 8.00 A.M. on 22nd November, 1973, a section of the workers manning the Wazirabad Water Works struck work and as a result the entire complex of bulk production of water came to a standstill. It was discovered that the striking workers had simultaneously caused extensive acts of sabotage in the entire production and main distribution system. The sluice gate of Wazirabad barrage had been lifted and the raw water was let off downstream thereby causing a fall in the level of the impounded water by a few feet. The inter-locking system of the electrical switch-gear of the pump house was badly tempered with. All the five telephone lines connecting Wazirabad had been snapped at various places. In the

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

17.45 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION
PRICE OF FOODGRAINS

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the half-hour discussion by Mr. Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, yesterday in reply to the discussion on the no-confidence motion, our Prime Minister in a Spartan way admitted that the Government does not hesitate to admit its mistakes. I hope that the Government considers it a mistake that they did not increase the price of bread earlier! After the discussion on the no-confidence motion yesterday, today we find that the price of bread in Delhi has been raised! This may appear as a small incident. But it is not so. The wheat and rice quota are being cut almost everywhere. Whenever the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, flies to Delhi and back—he does it almost twice a week if not thrice—he only brings back very good news to the people of West Bengal that either the wheat ration or rice ration is being cut!

Chlorination plant chlorine gas was let off making the approach to the Plant difficult. Valves of the mains taking raw water into Chandrawal and also those on the distribution mains were closed. When information was received regarding stoppage of the water, the engineers reached the spot along with an adequate number of police force. With the help of the loyal workers the first pump of the raw water intake was started at about 3.30 P.M. The supply of water in Delhi had earlier been declared as essential service by the Delhi Administration on the 3rd November, 1973. The police arrested 62 persons. By about 9.00 P.M. all the pumps in the intake plant were restarted and by midnight filtration started in one of the two plants at Wazirabad and Chandrawal. The various damages which were caused to the Plant were set right. The help of the army was also sought and a batch of 30 army-men also reached the Water Works. By about 2.00 A.M. on 23rd November all the filtration plants started working to full capacity. At about 8.00 A.M. the conditions at Wazirabad and Chandrawal and at the various reservoirs had been brought to normal. With the partial restoration of water supply it was possible to give some water to certain parts of the city in the morning between 7.00 to 9.00 A.M. But since most of the reservoirs had gone dry yesterday and because many of the mains also remained obstructed, quite a large area of the city did not get water. By now the water supply position in the city has come to normal though there may not be adequate supply in the distant areas, because of inadequate pressure. During the course of the night it is expected to restore normal water supply in all parts of Delhi. Union leaders have informed that the strike has been called off. I regret that so much needless inconvenience has been caused to the citizens of Delhi.

It is admitted in the country today that since independence there had been no serious crisis like the food crisis as we are facing today. The Government is giving many pleas,—drought, floods etc. No doubt drought and floods have affected the food production last year. But if the Government had managed it properly and with the firm conviction of the ideology of socialism they are advocating, when they have accepted the basic principle of socialism or socialising the food trade and its distribution, perhaps even with the marginal shortage as the Government used to say, the food problem would not have been so acute. In the last 12 months, according to Government's admission, prices of food and other consumer goods jumped up by 22 per cent. The

retail prices in the open market have gone up by 40 to 50 per cent. There is another market which is running with impunity, the black market. It is no longer black; it has already become white market. There God alone knows by how much the prices have jumped up. There was a box news that in Calcutta, the price of a kilo of rice is more than that of a kilo of apple! The Government are saying that they are proud that they have undertaken the responsibility of feeding a large number of vulnerable sections of the people, particularly in the drought-affected areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The vulnerable section of the people are not only the drought-affected people. The vulnerable section of the people are those who cannot produce rice, the people in the urban areas, the landless people in the rural areas, the agricultural workers and those people who are below the poverty line, who constitute about 47 per cent according to your own figures.

There is a tall talk about distribution of foodgrains through ration shops and fair price shops which in some areas are called modified fair price shops. What is the position in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, especially in the rural areas? Is there really any distribution or supply? I say it from my own experience, in my constituency of Contai, which suffered four floods in the last four years, where according to Government's own admission seven lakhs of people out of 12 lakhs of people have been seriously affected by the floods, you will be astonished to know that in this vulnerable area per head one may get 50 grams of wheat through ration shops or modified ration shops or fair price shops or perhaps one may not get even that. This is the case not only in my constituency but also perhaps all over the country in the rural areas. The modified ration shops or fair price shops

are neither fair nor modified. I call them unfair shops because they exist in name. But in reality do not exist in the rural areas.

If the Government want to be true to their commitment to the socialist principles, it is possible for them to supply food to the people at reasonable prices. Government could take a bold step to supply foodgrains and other essential commodities, including edible oils, through the ration shops both in the urban and rural areas. If only the Government had done that earlier, the national crisis which had been created in the country in the food front, would not have been there. Why have the Government failed in fulfilling the target of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat?

As you know, in this House the Government took a very bold decision to take-over the wholesale trade in wheat? What is the fate of it? On the 18th April I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister saying that we are wholly for it, the opposition will extend all support to this measure, but if this policy of wheat takeover fails "there will be catastrophic consequences in the country".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You did not get any reply to it?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I got a reply that it has been forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture.

The Food Corporation employees made certain concrete suggestions as to how the procurement policy could be very successful. What was the answer? Many of them were arrested under the DIR and MISA. Now, according to reports, about 12,000 of them are going to be sacked very soon. I do not know what will be their fate.

Why have the Government of India failed in feeding the people? The main reason is their faltering and

[Shri Samar Guha]

halting attitude. Why has the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat failed? Firstly, because of the bungling of the FCI; secondly, because of the working of the vested interests in the State Government; thirdly, because of the working of the vested interests in the ruling party; fourthly, because of the influence of the big farmers, who are the main prop and support of the ruling party. It is this quadrangular clique or intrigue that has ensured that the policy of take-over of wholesale trade in wheat is not successful. The Government is terribly afraid of annoying these people. There was a lot of discussion between the opposition and the Government. What is the result?

A mountain produces a mouse! Yes, they talk of rice take-over: but in reality no rice take-over. Some States have been allowed to take-over wholesale trade of rice; some States have been allowed to go as they like. This is the policy of the Government. What does it show? It shows an attitude of uncertainty, an attitude of indecision and it shows that they have failed in their own commitment to socialist principles.

The Government has to take bold steps to take-over marketable surplus of foodgrains and to have the monopoly procurement in that. They should have a machinery of distribution through statutory rationing in urban areas and for vulnerable sections in the rural areas. By "vulnerable sections", I mean those who do not produce but purchase from the market. This system is bound to fail unless there is an overall measure of monopoly procurement of marketable surplus of foodgrains and the statutory distribution in the urban areas of foodgrains along with other essential commodities through ration shops is inescapable.

Even now it is possible if the Government takes bold steps and 500 grammes of foodgrains per head per day even at a price of Re. 1 per kg. can be given. But, as I said, it is not possible because the Government is faltering and the F.C.I. is bungling. The different State Governments are being controlled by vested interests and in the ruling party, both inside and outside, there is a big resistance from big farmers and rich farmers. The result is that there is bungling.

Now, the Government is saying—the Prime Minister has said it; the Minister has said it—that they are going to tide over the crisis. In Bengali, there is a proverb:

“जब कोई तुफान में पक्षी मर जाता है तो फकीर का किरामती बढ़ती है।

The meaning is, now that it is known to everybody that, after this session, the new crop is coming, the rice is coming and, naturally, it will be in the hands of the peasants and, naturally, the price will fall and, naturally, for 2-3 months, the people will have some food, the Government is going to take the credit as if it is due to the bold steps, the socialist policy, adopted by the Government.

Now, I am coming to the main point. The answer is given about the relation between procurement price and issue price. They relate the procurement price to the issue price. What is the relation? According to all statistics and calculations, the difference between the procurement price and the issue price should not exceed 15 per cent. But it is now between 25 to 33.3 per cent. What is the reason? How do you make these calculations? What is the basis of these calculations? By this, you have deprived not only the peasants but you could give more to the peasants. If you had taken bold steps, then perhaps, you could give food to the people at a cheaper rate also.

I want to ask these questions: the reasons for not introducing the policy of monopoly procurement of marketable surplus of foodgrains and distribution through statutory rationing in the urban as also for the vulnerable sections in the rural areas; the reasons for the failure of the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat; the reasons for permitting different States to take-over wholesale trade in rice and giving freedom to others; the rationale behind fixing the procurement price of wheat and rice and the issue price of wheat and rice and the reason for the gap of 25 to 33 per cent between the two costs.

18.00 hrs.

It is known to everybody that there is wastage of food to the extent of 25 per cent in handling by the FCI. FCI has become an institution known for bungling, inefficiency and corruption. It is uncommitted to the principles of social change. I want to know from the Government what steps they have taken and are proposing to take in respect of the 25 per cent wastage of food in handling by the FCI, loss in storage, loss during transit by railways and truck, demurrage, pilferage during storage and free gift of the gunny bags, to the millers, each gunny bag of which costs Rs. 3.50.

I want to know what steps Government propose to take about bank interest that the Government can increase in food trade. At the district level the cash is received and distributed by the FCI employees, but the cash is controlled by the Centre. As a result, the bank interest is lost and some extra payment has to be made during the procurement and distribution of food. I want to know whether they are going to rationhse that system.

I also want to know whether you are going to reorganize this rotten, worn-out, ineffective and corrupt FCI, whether you will re-structure it

like LIC. You may divide into different zones and have Managing Directors in four zones with headquarters one in Bombay, one in Delhi, one in Madras and one in Calcutta.

Lastly, we are getting two million tonnes of rice on 7-year loan basis from Russia. Naturally we will not have to bear that cost immediately. I want to know whether the effect of benefit of this loan will be taken into account while making the calculations, while deciding on the rationale behind fixing procurement price and issue price. I want the Government to take note of this factor also.

In Anand Patrika and other papers of West Bengal, reports have appeared that thousands of maunds of wheat and rice are rotting in Cooch Behar, Calcutta, Cossipore and in my constituency. Thousands of maunds of rice, wheat and sugar are rotting and Government has not taken care of them. I want to know whether they are going to take stern measures against those officers who allowed these things to rot in the godowns.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the rise in the procurement price of foodgrains, particularly of wheat and rice. I have been of the opinion from the beginning that the agriculturist should be paid a remunerative price, and I do not know why the Government did not take early action in this regard. Whatever may be the facts of the case, the President of the All India Federation of agriculturists has come out with a statement that in view of the fact that the procurement price is not related to the prices of the inputs, therefore, the Government should increase the procurement price of wheat or that the result would be that the area under wheat cultivation is likely to diminish. I would like to know from the Minister whether this statement of the President is true, and if so, what steps he proposes to take to see that the cultivable area of wheat and other foodgrains does not go down.

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

My second question is: is it not a fact that the prices of foodgrains which have a tendency to fall just at the time of their arrival in the market have now begun to rise? If so, what steps are being proposed to see that the prices do not rise?

Thirdly, is it not a fact that the number of fair-price shops in the country has not increased at all? It is what it was two months ago and if that is true, then how does the Government propose to meet the demand of the agriculturists areas, particularly, the country-side?

Fourthly, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is not a fact that allegations have been made that the overhead charges of the Food Corporation require a close scrutiny because they are too high or too much. If that is true, what steps has he taken to see that the overhead charges of the Food Corporation decrease so that the gap between the procurement price and the issue price is reduced?

Fifthly, I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that a large number of complaints are coming that the foodgrains supplied by the Food Corporation of India—Mr. Samar Guha mentioned that, he was talking that in West Bengal rotten foodgrains are being supplied—are rotten and whether not only from West Bengal but from other parts of the country also, complaints have come that the foodgrains supplied by the Food Corporation are rotten and if they are rotten, may I know whether he is prepared to institute an inquiry or to find out why these grains which are issued to the consumers are rotten, whether it is because of the fact that the foodgrains were allowed to rot or it is because that the grains which were stored have been changed and in their place rotten grains were supplied.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): In the original answer given by the Minister, there are two reasons pointed out for increasing the issue price. One is to make the procurement successful and the second is to give adequate incentives to the farmers. There is a contradiction in it. While answering a question put by my friend, Shri Mavalankar, last week, Mr. Chavan, our hon. Finance Minister, said that this is one of the measures like the increase in the price of petrol—he narrated several measures—to overcome the difficulties that we are facing due to deficit financing. If Mr. Chavan is correct, which I think in this case is so, because I have no time to make a speech, I would like to just point out this much that this is nothing but an indirect taxation on large number of people, poor people, vulnerable sections who are dependent upon the distribution system for getting rice and wheat. I would like the hon. Minister to make it clear whether it was really an indirect tax or whether it was what was told in this answer, which I don't believe, because there are many reasons one can argue.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

खाद्यान्नों की कीमतें बाँधने की आप बात करते हैं। क्या आप ऐसा स्वयं मूल्यों में वृद्धि करके करना चाहते हैं? यदि हाँ तो इसका क्या औचित्य है?

क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर बीज, खाद तथा खेती काम दूर सामान नहीं मिलने तथा पानी के अभाव के कारण खेती की पैदावार कम होनी है तथा उसका उत्पादन खर्च बढ़ जाता है? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार किसानों को इन दिक्कों को दूर करने के क्या उपाय कर रही है?

देश में राशन की दुकानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है? क्या यह सच है कि राशन की

दुकानों में नियमित रूप से राशन की सप्लाई नहीं होने के कारण लोगों में भारी अफ़सोस है ? सरकार इसे किस प्रकार दूर करना चाहती है ?

क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी गोदामों में त्रिजिन का संवातन एक० सी० प्रार्थ० करती है भीषण भ्रष्टाचार के कारण राशन के दुकानदारों को समय पर गन्ना नहीं दिया जाता तथा प्रत्येक दुकानदार में गन्ने की कीमत से अधिक राशि वसूल की जाती है जैसा कि पटना तथा बिहार के अन्य गोदामों में हो रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इन भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): In view of the distress sale which has happened in wheat and sugar, I want to know whether the Government is prepared to increase the remunerative price of sugar in the greater interest of the farmer. I want to know also whether compulsory levy, as a principle, has been admitted, and if it is so, I want to know whether necessary instructions have been issued to the State Governments to follow this very same principle. As for example, so far as Orissa is concerned, they have not at all been following this compulsory levy. As a result of this what has happened is this. It is only the big landowners who constitute only 0.02 per cent of the total land owning section and who own 67 per cent of the total land are actually benefited and this sort of distress sale is continuing unabated. So, is it made compulsory on the part of the State Government to follow this policy?

Secondly as far as procurement price is concerned, till today statutory minimum price of sugar is maintained at Rs. 80 per tonne. Several times it has been brought to the attention of the Government and in

this very House, that the cane-growers must get remunerative price for cane. As far as distribution of sugar is concerned....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is outside the purview.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Rice is not available to poor consumers at a reasonable price. All our effort should be to see that people get adequate supplies of foodgrains at fair prices. I lay emphasis on the words 'fair prices'. But this has not been done.

Therefore, I would like to know whether to make these available at a fair price to the consumers—in most of the States, for example, it has been demanded that rice should be sold at Re. 1 per kilogramme—whether the Government is going to fix up the price? In Assam, they have done that and they are proceeding with this matter.

Finally, I have a word about the procurement system. F.C.I. is one agency for the purpose and cooperatives are the other agency. The FCI sells through the small mill owners. It is the mill owners who are cheating the Government. When the District Collector comes to check-up the stocks, they say that this is the F.C.I.'s stock but when the FCI people come to them, they say that this stock is from the other source. These two agencies are allowed by the FCI for the procurement of foodgrains. They are also given advances. I want to know whether the Government is going to ensure that only one agency, namely, the mill-owners are allowed by the FCI and not the others to procure foodgrains. There should be a proper checking.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, at the outset, I am thankful to honourable Member, Shri Guha and other hon. Members who have put a very large number of questions to

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

me. In the shortest possible time available to me I do not think that I shall be able to answer all the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I shall endeavour to cover as many queries as possible. The hon. Members will also excuse me if some queries have not been replied to. In fact some of the points have been replied to on the floor of the House in some form or the other. If those points are left out by me, I shall try to concentrate only on the important ones.

One hon. Member, particularly, Shri Guha, as is usual with him, was very critical in his remarks when he said that everything that the Government did was wrong. Of course, he is very emotional also. I would, therefore, appeal to his good sense—he is a good colleague of ours—to appreciate the Government's point of view. Last year he made a statement in the House that the food crisis was the worst in the post-war period. I would submit for the kind consideration of the House that it is true that the drought was really unprecedented in the recent past and there was a severe set-back in production as a result of that. I am not going into the specific aspects of the problems. I would make a very humble plea with them that with the cooperation of the State Governments and perhaps with the cooperation of all of you also, this country which faced a very difficult food situation tackled it successfully. Now the worst crisis is over. Shri Guha himself has admitted that after two months the Government would claim that prices have gone down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That may be temporary. Because new crops may start coming up then.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Good crops will come up. He himself concedes that this year the crop

prospects are going to be good and the prices are likely to come down. I do not know what is likely to happen. Fortunately we have got good crop prospects. There are many factors in the economy which are operating. I am not an astrologer to say what is the prospect in the years to come. But, I can make a humble claim that the worst and most difficult period as far as management of food economy of this country is concerned, is over. I would not like to claim that there would not be any difficulty. I am not saying that. I only say that it would be much better to manage our food economy now as compared to the last eight or nine months.

There was one doubt in the minds of the hon. Members as to why Government had raised the issue prices. I think Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma had referred to this point, and he had appreciated Government's decision. The Government of India took a very important decision ...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He appreciated the rise in procurement price but not in the issue price.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I am referring only to the procurement price at the moment. From all sides of the House, irrespective of party affiliations, there was a demand on the floor of the House that the procurement price should be raised and that every effort should be made to encourage production in our country. Therefore, the Government of India took the very important decision of raising the procurement price of foodgrains. For instance, the procurement price of paddy was increased from Rs. 56 to 70, that of coarse grains has also been raised, and in the case of bajra, it has been raised to Rs. 72, and in the case of other foodgrains it has been raised to Rs. 70, and even in the case

of millets, it has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Though the present phase of the food situation still continues to be difficult, the trends of procurement indicate that the farmers are responding to this new price decision of the Government of India. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Members to realise that this decision was taken as a result of the desire of hon. Members to give a remunerative and good price to the farmers, and as a result of it, the procurement has started picking up. Of course, it is too early to estimate the achievement, because procurement in many States picks up after 15th December, but in certain parts of the country, the crops come a little earlier. Today, we have crossed about 8 lakh tonnes of procurement, of which 7 lakh tonnes is by and large of rice and one lakh tonnes is that of coarse grains. Every day we get about 30,000 to 35,000 tonnes of foodgrains as a result of procurement. This indicates a very healthy sign for our economy. When the prices are high and the food situation continues to be beset with difficulties, this is really a very healthy trend for our economy.

What would have happened had we not increased the issue price? We would have been required to incur or give a very heavy subsidy, and heavy subsidy means deficit financing, because resources are just not available....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The increase in procurement price is not to the extent of even 10 per cent and yet the issue price has been increased by 25 to 31 per cent.

SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE: I am coming to that.

Shri C. K. Chandrappan had said that there seemed to be some contradiction between what the Finance Minister Shri Chavan had said and what had been stated in the reply to the

question on the basis of which this discussion has been raised on the floor of the House. I do not think that there is any contradiction at all. If the issue price had not been raised, the subsidy would have gone up or else there would have been no other way of meeting it. Even then, I would like to explain to hon. Members that during this year itself, though the original budget provided for Rs. 130 crores for subsidy on foodgrains, that is not going to be adequate, despite the increase in the issue prices, and, therefore, I have approached or my Ministry has approached the Finance Ministry to make an additional provision of Rs. 120 crores which means that the total subsidy is likely to go up to Rs. 250 crores. This is because of two reasons. First of all, in the case of the foodgrains that we have to purchase in the international market, the price will have to be subsidised, whether it be that of milo or of wheat, to the extent of Rs. 30 to 40 per quintal or Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per tonne, which means a heavy amount of subsidy. Shri Samar Guha has raised the point whether the increase in issue price is in proportion to the increase in procurement price. I would submit that even now, in the case of rice, an element of Rs. 4 per quintal would be the subsidy element involved; in addition to that, perhaps, we may have to give certain bonus to the State Government if they procure over and above certain targeted figures. So, even as a result of this increase in issue prices, Government have not covered entirely the economic cost or the procurement cost or the cost of storage or the cost of transport etc. Therefore, to make a charge that Government are trying to trade and get some profit is not correct. That would be a very wrong conclusion. In fact, I have personally been of the view that if the economy of this country has to be in a healthy state, deficit financing has to be avoided, and as far as the food-grain economy is concerned, we should avoid heavy subsidies because otherwise our economy would get into difficulties.

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What has happened in the countries round about us? Have a look at Ceylon and Burma. I think it is a very dangerous thing if heavy doses of subsidies are introduced into the food economy. Our economy would then be in distress. Sometime back when I made a statement, I was criticised by one hon. member. But I think in the national interest it has been done. I continue to hold that view. I am not saying that as a result of that there has not been hardship to the people. But I think, ultimately, in the long run, the health of our economy will improve and it will be in the interest of large sections of our population including the poorest and vulnerable sections of society if we follow this policy.

Shri Samar Guha has suggested a very easy solution. Other members also indirectly referred to it, referring to monopoly procurement, levy and all that. We have no inhibition about any system. In fact, we have given freedom to State Governments. If they want to take over, we have no objection. Shri Guha suggests that the total marketable surplus should have been procured and the monopoly procurement system should have been introduced.

Personally, I am of the view that in this country, we will have to resort to compulsory levy, we will have to mop up the maximum marketable surplus and see that the requirements of the vulnerable sections are met. But while accepting this objective as a long term policy, when we think of implementing and administering the food economy, naturally as a responsible government, as a responsible party, as a Ministry which has to administer day to day matters and deal with day to day problems, we have to be practical. Suppose all market outlets are stopped. When you do not have adequate stocks, what would happen if any dislocation takes place? When there are no adequate

stocks to embark upon a plan of this kind would, I think, be a dangerous thing.

Therefore, the Government of India took a very right and wise decision in this regard. Food economy is a very delicate subject. Here sentiments and emotions are of no use. Because this has to do with the lives of millions of people, we have to be very careful in coming to any such decision. Therefore, though we have taken the position that progressively we propose to do it, we must proceed carefully. As far as the public sector is concerned, whatever may be the shortcomings ultimately we want that the public sector must play a very important role in procurement and distribution, through the cooperatives, State agencies and through the Food Corporation of India. In the matter of public distribution, we have also to lay continuous emphasis on proper distribution. Without that, there is no solution to the problem which we are facing in the country.

Some hon. members have drawn my attention to the deficiencies of the Food Corporation. I am not making the claim that everything is all right with the Corporation. In fact, I am so much worried, my Ministry is so much worried, about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Cut down wastage.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Whether it is quality control, whether it is wastage, whether it is sometimes misappropriation, we are confronted with a number of problems. Our continuous effort would be to improve the state of affairs. The Government of India have taken the decision that there should be State Corporations and co-operatives also which should play an important part side by side. At the same time, consistent efforts would be made to improve the functioning of the Food Corporation. This is our approach.

As far as cost and other things are concerned, a Committee will go into these matters. Our endeavour is to see how the cost can be reduced and how economy can be effected. I will seek the co-operation of hon. members here. For instance, one of the cases which the hon. member, Shri Samar Guha, referred to concerns the Calcutta office employees of the FCI. Of course, he has a right to represent the matter. But when we went into the accounts, we found that on medical bills alone in one branch, the Port branch, the amount was Rs. 47 lakhs in one year, the next year it went up to Rs. 82 lakhs and in the third year it shot up to Rs. 92 lakhs. We are now inquiring into what had happened. A lot of funds have been really misappropriated and we are finding out what has happened.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Earlier the Employees' Union suggested some measures....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sorry the same Union gheraoed the Local Manager and issued illegal orders recruiting a very large number of people....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is absolutely wrong. I had a long talk, three or four discussions, with the hon. Minister, Shri Ahmed in the presence of the representatives there. Shri Ahmed said the matter is under inquiry. He himself said that it would

be inquired into. I would humbly request him not to refer to it in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not escalate the scope of the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He himself agreed that the matter will be inquired into.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would only say that these are some of the problems, including quality control. Unless an atmosphere is created in this country so that all these various organs of the Government and the public sector organisations also assume certain responsibilities, it becomes a very difficult thing.

I was seeking the co-operation of the hon. Member, that let us try to create that atmosphere, and I do not think he will have differences. On the fundamentals, I do not think he will have differences. It will be the endeavour of our Ministry to improve the functioning of the Food Corporation of India.

With these few words I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity, and to the hon. Members also.

18.31 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 26, 1973/ Agrahayana 5, 1895 (Saka)