

Fifth Series, Vol. XVIII No. 14

Friday, August 18, 1972
Sravana 27, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 14—Friday, August 18, 1972/Sravana 27, 1894 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 261 to 264	1-26
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 265 to 280	26-37
Unstarred Questions (Nos. 2580 to 2609, 2612 to 2621, 2623 to 2634, 2636 to 2656, 2658, 2659, 2661 to 2666, 2668 to 2686, 2688, 2689, 2691 to 2708, 2710 to 2722, 2724 to 2731, 2733 to 2765, 2767 and 2769 to 2779.	37-164
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Crisis in Powerloom industry in Maharashtra	165-79
Papers Laid on the Table	179-82
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	182
Business of the House	182-85
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	185-92
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	185-88
Clauses 2 to 25 and 1	189
Motion to pass, as reported by the Select Committee	192
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	192
Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Chandigarh Amend- ment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	192-213
Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya	192-93
Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar	193-97
Shri B. S. Bhaura	197-200
Shri Darbara Singh	200-3
Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik	203-7
Shri Sat Pal Kapur	207-10
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	213
Motion to pass	213
Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya	210-12

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

Dentists (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	213-16
Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya	213-14
Dr. Saradish Roy	214-16
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	214

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—

(Insertion of new articles 23A, 23B and 23C) by Prof. Madhu Dandavate

Motion to consider	216-48
Dr. G. S. Melkote	216-21
Shri Balgovind Verma	221-27
Shri K. Narayana Rao	227-30
Shri A. M. Chellachami	230-32
Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya	232-35
Shri B. V. Naik	235-37
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	237-39
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary	239-44
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	244-48

Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill—

(Amendment of Sections 2, 10 etc.) by Prof. Madhu Dandavate

Motion to consider	248-68
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	248-57
Shri S. M. Banerjee	257-60
Shri C. M. Stephen	260-63
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	265-68
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	268

Half-an-hour Discussion—

Control being exercised by I.O.C. over the functioning of Indo-Burma Petroleum	269-90
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	269-72
Shri H. R. Gokhale	277-89

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 18, 1972/Sravana 27,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrears of Direct Taxes

+

*261. SHRI K. K. CHANDRAPAN:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of direct taxes arrears as on 30th June, 1972;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to speed up the collection of arrears;

(c) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the realisation of arrears in the last two years; and if so, to what extent; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to improve the collection of tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Information regarding the total amount of arrears of direct taxes as on 30th June, 1972 is not readily available. The latest information available is in respect of the direct taxes outstanding as on 31st March, 1972, which is given below:—

(In crores of rupees)

Income-tax (Net arrears).	438.60
Wealth-tax	16.01
Gift-tax	2.59
Estate Duty	13-75

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

(d) Wanchoo Committee have made certain recommendations in regard to reduction and collection of tax arrears. These are under consideration.

STATEMENT

1. Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work under which one or more I.T.Os in every functional range attend only to the work of collection.

2. Taking over of the recovery work from the State Government and entrusting it to Tax Recovery Officers of the Income-tax Department working under Tax Recovery Commissioners and for that purpose, increase in the strength of Tax Recovery Staff (Officers, Additional Commissioners and Commissioners).

3. Vigorous enforcement policy involving attachment of debts and bank balances and attachment and sale of moveables and immoveables.

4. Expediting of disposal of appeals involving substantial amounts in dispute so that collection of ultimate taxes, determined on appeal, could be enforced.

5. Observance of arrear clearance fortnights in order to concentrate all attention and energy on giving effect to appellate and rectification orders and collection of ultimate tax dues.

6. Facilitating payment of taxes by assessee with the acceptance of crossed cheques at special receipt counters in the Income-tax Offices.

7. Posting of senior officers, such as Additional Commissioners and Tax Recovery Commissioners for supervision and control over recovery of taxes and tax arrears.

8. Supervision of cases with tax arrears over Rs. 1 lakh by Commissioners, over Rs. 5 lakhs by Director (Research, Statistics & Publications) and by the Central Board of Direct Taxes for arrears over Rs. 25 lakhs.

Reductions in gross arrears (by way of adjustment, appeal effects and cash collections) in respect of the various Direct Taxes are as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Financial Year	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax	Estate Duty
1970-71	328.45	3.37	0.53	1.48
1971-72	303.64	3.33	0.65	2.15

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : With the available information the Minister has agreed that there are huge arrears of tax to be collected. I would like to know from the Minister what is the share of default from the corporate sector and which are the industrial houses which are involved in keeping big arrears and whether Government have taken any deterrent action against any of those industrial houses which are continuously defaulting in paying taxes. I would also like to know the names of these industrial houses.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In reply to the first question of the hon. Member I may say that we have, from time to time, replied that these arrears of taxes are a continuing process. Certain demands are raised and certain collections are made in the current year; certain arrears remain from the previous years. But we have also stated that there has been a progressive reduction in the arrears, and this year alone we have collected about Rs. 61 crores.

In reply to his second question, I do not have at present the figure of the corporate sector out of these arrears that are there. But we have, I think, supplied to the House very lengthy statements about arrears of Rs. 5 lakhs, arrears of Rs. 10 lakhs and so on. If the hon. Member wants to know of any specific industrial house, he may put a separate question and I will be able to give the answer.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : What about taking deterrent action ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Deterrent action will be taken, whether it is industrial house or anybody.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : In the last part of the statement attached to the answer, certain reductions by way of adjustment, appeal effects and cash collections during the last two financial years are given. While answering the supplementary just now, the Minister stated that the cash collection was Rs. 61 crores this year. The figure given of reduction in 1971-72 in the statement is Rs. 303.64 in respect of income-tax. I would like to know what was the amount written off during this year and during the last two years from the tax arrears.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As far as the amounts written of is concerned I will have to collect the figures. But, for the benefit of the hon. Members, I wish to say that for writing off an amount, a very elaborate process is there and the demands which become irrecoverable are under the following heads :

- (1) Assessee has died leaving behind no assets.
- (2) Assessee companies have gone into liquidation.
- (3) Assessee has become insolvent.
- (4) Assessee is not traceable.
- (5) Assessee has left no tangible assets.
- (6) Amount is written off as a result of settlement with the assessee.
- (7) Demands not found due on account of subsequent information, such as duplicate demands, etc.

It is only on the basis of script scrutiny where no other method is possible, only then demands are raised. There is a high-power committee and it is done by the high-power committee and over a ceiling it comes to the Finance Minister himself.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : The Minister has very cleverly avoided the specific question asked by Mr. Chandrappan regarding arrears of taxes as to what was the amount due from the corporate sector and which are the big industrial houses that are still in arrears.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to the latter part of the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : But he has not specifically mentioned the names of the big business houses.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that he has already replied to the same question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He might have replied some time back, but, to-day in relation to the question specifically asked....

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please listen to me ? The same question was asked and he has replied and that reply, whatever it is, is there. If you raise the same question, he will give the same reply again.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In how many cases are the big business houses in arrears and in how many cases was action taken against the big business houses ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have already said that if you ask, these are Rs. 436 crores arrears and these Rs. 436 crores arrears would mean a couple of thousands of assessees.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Of the 75 big business houses, how many are in arrears ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Probably, the hon. Member does not, with his political knowledge, realise that it is very difficult to get big monopoly houses. Not that we do not have any information....(Interruptions) I have already indicated that we have given figures in this House running into 500-600 assessee names—people who are in arrears of Rs. 5 lakhs, assessee with arrears of Rs. 10 lakhs and assessee with arrears of Rs. 1 lakh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about assessee having arrears of Rs. 1 crore and more ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : If you ask a specific question about the 75 big business houses, I will have no hesitation in giving that answer also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. Minister has stated that the outstanding arrears of income tax are about Rs. 500 crores. Although we have been imposing more and more taxes, we are leaving these arrears of Rs. 500 crores income tax uncollected. There are certain people who are in the upper brackets of income who know the ways to evade taxes and as a consequence of

that, the income tax arrears have been mounting up. All these people know the technique of playing fraud against the Government. Even sometimes, they seek protection from the courts....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, he has forgotten that he is now in the Congress.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He said that certain people have been declared insolvent, certain people have died and certain people have gone away, etc. There are certain people who do these transactions in the names of their wives, some in the names of their relatives ; such *binami* transactions of the properties take place and the ITO does not touch those culprits. They are cheating the Government in this manner. I would like to know how long it will take to accept the Wanchoo Committee's recommendations. How far has Government taken steps to catch such fraudsters and thus end this fraud and cheating of the big business houses forthwith ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Wanchoo Committee was set up for this purpose and for finding out as to how to bring about legislative and administrative measures so that such things could be eliminated. The recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee are under serious consideration and we are trying to expedite these matters.

MR. SPEAKER : If the question is long, the answer need not necessarily be very long.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : We know, there are people who use certain technical means to evade taxes. The Finance Minister made a statement in Rajya Sabha. He said that a special cell is being appointed to go into the depth of this matter and take action in respect of these big houses. Between 1946-47 to 1971-72, Rs. 9694 crores have been collected, constituting 86 per cent of the demands raised. While it is a serious problem, it is not of such magnitude that the Government of India cannot tackle it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to put a specific question.

MR. SPEAKER : I see a big man opposite to me....

SHRI PILOO MODY : The reasons due to which taxes are not collected are two. The assessments that are made are made in such a fashion that they are pitched so high that you have to go into long-drawn out arguments and representations with the Government delaying the collection of taxes thereby and the other reason is that these people are taking money from these businessmen and therefore giving them all manner of facilities for not paying taxes...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Even Swatantra party is enabled to evade taxes...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will add that also if it pleases my hon. friend. Now, first of all, I would like to know whether the Government itself has instituted any procedure whereby assessments can reasonably be made and disposed of quickly so that they could collect crores and crores of rupees worth of taxes. Secondly, I would like to know whether they have plans to stop squeezing money out of these parties, so that they do not have to let off the tax evaders.

AN HON. MEMBER : There are allegations made.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I can only give a political answer but that will involve him ; it is not certainly connected with this particular question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is embarrassed and therefore he cannot answer. The first question is purely technical, and he may give the answer as a technician...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : This question has already taken a long time ; I find I cannot proceed with the list. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Since the big man had got up, you had asked me to sit down. Now, the small man is getting up and kindly give him a chance.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बतलाया कि लगभग 600 ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के ऊपर 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक बकाया है। उन में से ऐसे बहुत से मामले हैं जो पांच वर्ष, दस वर्ष या पन्द्रह

वर्ष से विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं। क्या जाप कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनाने जा रहे हैं कि जो मामले लम्बे समय से विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं वह जल्दी से निपटारे जायें ? क्या आप कोई ऐसा नियम भी बनाने जा रहे हैं कि इतने समय के अन्दर हर मामला निपटारा जायेगा ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या जो वसूल करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उन में आपस में मतभेद है ? कुछ लोग डाइरेक्ट लिये जाते हैं और कुछ प्रमोशन से आते हैं। जो प्रमोशन से आते हैं वे अधिक काम करते हैं लेकिन जो सीधे नोकरी में लिये जाते हैं वे कम काम करते हैं। क्या इस कारण भी इस काम में विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The first is a very valuable suggestion. The Wanchoo Committee has also gone into it, and the hon. Member's useful suggestion will be taken into consideration. The answer to the second question is 'No'.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाय : मेरे दूसरे भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया नहीं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the arrears of taxes outstanding against Shri Biju Patnaik before the merger of Utkal Congress with the Congress ? What is the position today ? I am asking for information on one specific case. Secondly, what is the amount of tax arrears outstanding against Shri R. P. Goenka and his group.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question. The main question is a general question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : And some of their colleagues.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister has got the information and he is prepared to give it, I have no objection.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I shall have to collect the information. I cannot give the specific information asked for at this moment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Oho, oo!

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not please do like that.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I cannot give specific information at the moment as far as Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri R. P. Goenka are concerned. But I can assure the hon. Member that all efforts are being made. We are handicapped by various means. As far as Shri Biju Patnaik is concerned, he has got 75 writs in the Calcutta High Court. I have already said, and if you would permit me, I would repeat that certain judicial processes have also to undergo certain change, and that is also the recommendation of the Law Commission, which is under the consideration of Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about Shri R. P. Goenka? The hon. Minister said something about Shri Biju Patnaik, their guarantor for posters.

MR. SPEAKER : It is too general a question to fit into the main question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I seek your permission to point out that when Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya wanted to know the arrears of 75 large houses his question was described as a very general question. But I have given two specific instances. If the ruling from the Chair is that this cannot also fit into the main question, I do not know what we can do....

MR. SPEAKER : Since the hon. Minister does not have the information offhand, he will supply it to the hon. Member later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Staying at home is a very nice thing and we can enjoy it also, but we have a duty to perform, and you are our patron-saint sitting in the Chair, and you have to permit us to perform that duty. The hon. Minister may reply to the question in regard to the arrears out standing against Shri R. P. Goenka. If he does not, then we shall say that there are huge amounts outstanding against him and the hon. Minister is just shielding him.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : There are many big houses which evade taxes worth lakhs of rupees by entering

into negotiations or by having compromises with the income-tax authorities, and the parties which are in a position to pay do not pay. Then, there is negotiation and compromise is started and they evade the taxes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Board of Direct Taxes is definitely against compounding of cases. But where there are judicial processes, naturally those judicial processes have to be gone through; then, there are judicial petitions and petitions to the board and they have also to be gone through. But I can assure the hon. Member that it is the policy of the Finance Ministry not to compound cases as far as practicable and to see that all those who could be penalised and prosecuted are prosecuted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In reply to a supplementary regarding the amounts written off, the hon. Minister read out certain conditions under which they are written off after being investigated by a high-power committee. One of the conditions was that the person concerned had died or his concern had been liquidated. Is he aware of a case which has been reopened in regard to one gentleman by name, Shri Ram Rattan Gupta, and in whose case Rs. 21 lakhs have been written off in Kanpur? He is neither dead nor has his concern undergone liquidation. I want to know what has happened to that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is an individual case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He wanted individual cases.

MR. SPEAKER : How can it be asked at this time?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether it has been reopened.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a clue to him. That is enough.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Firstly, it is not very safe to go into Kanpur. I am not giving any assurance, but as far as my present memory goes, this amount of Rs. 25 lakhs concerning Shri Ram Rattan Gupta has not been written off. If I am wrong, I will correct it.

MR. SPEAKER : I said it is a specific case. But if in this case his memory

served him right, why not in the other cases asked by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu? Why does he put me in a difficult position?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: With your permission, may I give an explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: If his memory has worked in one case, it should work in the other case also.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The case of Shri Ram Rattan Gupta referred to writing off.

MR. SPEAKER: My only question is, if in this case his memory has worked, why should it not work in the cases referred to by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: My answer is that the case of Shri Ram Rattan Gupta referred to writing off. It is not a question of arrears; it is not a question of what is due. That was why I replied....

MR. SPEAKER: He did not follow what I said. In regard to a previous question, we have been taking the stand that the main question is too general a question and under it individual or specific questions cannot be asked. You wanted notice in regard to such cases. I held your objection in order and told him that these were two individual cases which cannot be adjusted into this question. Now you have adjusted the case mentioned by Shri Banerjee. So my ruling is absolutely nullified.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Because he remembers that case; the others he does not remember.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are very grateful to you, Sir.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall try to explain. I thought there was a distinction between this particular reference concerning write-off of Rs. 25 lakhs with reference to Shri Ram Rattan Gupta and the other cases referred to by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have this specific information that we are taking all legal steps to collect all the arrears.

In the other question, I was asked what were the arrears to which I have already given a general reply in regard

to arrears due from industrial houses of Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs and so on. If he wanted more specific particulars about those persons, I would have given them. That was why I took the liberty of answering this particular question.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked about Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri R. P. Goenka.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: About Shri Goenka, I have replied. If he gives me a specific question, I will answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He has already put a specific question, namely, what is the amount remaining as arrears in respect of R. P. Goenka.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. He will give it to you later on. (*Interruption*) Every day, you almost take so much of time on one question. For example, this question has taken 25 minutes. What is the use of other questions then? The Members, at the end, always approach me and say that their turn does not come at all. There can be one, two or three supplementaries but the whole time should not be monopolised by one question. Next question.

Seizure of smuggled Goods

*262. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places from where contraband goods have been seized in the country during the last six months;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the total amount collected by the Customs and Excise Department through sales and disposal of such contraband goods during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In view of the large number of seizures of contraband goods that have been made at different places during the last six months, the information would be very detailed and its collection would take considerable time. However, the bulk of the seizures of contraband goods were

made at various places and ports along the West Coast of India. Some seizures were also made in other big towns in the country. The more important places from where contraband goods were seized are :

Bombay (City and Port), Madras (City and Port), Calcutta (City and Port), Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bulsar, Rajkot, Surat, Daman, Bangalore and Mysore.

(b) In all such cases, departmental adjudication proceedings are started under the Customs Act for confiscation of the smuggled goods and imposition of penalties on persons concerned. In addition, prosecutions in courts of law are launched in suitable cases.

(c) The total amount collected through the sale of smuggled goods during the year 1970 and 1971 was Rs. 16.88 Crores.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : May I ask the Minister, through you, whether any seizures have also been made at Varanasi ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I will get this information and supply it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Sir, it is very unfortunate and rather disgraceful on the part of the Government for its inability to check this smuggling business. Crores of rupees are involved in this ; gold is coming ; nylon is coming ; biscuits and powder are coming ; lavender is coming. The foot-paths of all the big cities are full of such smuggled goods. I was told that a scheme has been contemplated to check this by watching over the seas from a ship or helicopter and other apparatus. May I know what sort of action the Government is going to take in order to prevent all sorts of smuggling goods, wherein crores of rupees are involved ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I agree with the hon. Member that smuggling is a serious problem, and very scarce resources of the country are deflected as a result of smuggling. (*Interruption*) I was trying to mention that as far as smuggling is concerned, it has now become an international phenomenon, and very sophisticated means of smuggling are being used. The Government have set up a committee, and fast-going crafts are being ordered so that we may

be able to catch those things. Administrative and legislative measures are also being taken to see that smuggling is eliminated to the extent possible.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : This committee will not do. This is escapism. Appointing a committee means what ? I wanted to know specifically what apparatus has been introduced to check smuggling because, long ago, a scheme has been contemplated for having ships and helicopters. Dubai and Singapore are the two places which are very near. Goods are coming from Dubai and from Singapore... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is good information for him.

DR. SARADISH ROY : How many persons have been arrested and how many persons were convicted during the last two years ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : During 1970, 2107 persons were arrested ; 264 prosecutions had to be dropped, 265 persons were convicted and 203 persons had been acquitted. In 1971, 2399 persons had been arrested ; 124 cases had to be dropped ; 350 have been convicted and 125 had been acquitted.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबूपाल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उन तरीकों का पता लगाया है, जिन से तस्कर व्यापार में यहाँ चीजें आती हैं। क्या यह सही है कि जब प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के जलपोत मरम्मत के लिए विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो वहाँ पर उन में माल डाल कर ऊपर से बन्द कर दिया जाता है और फिर यहाँ पर याइज में ले जा कर उस माल को निकाल लिया जाता है ? क्या इस का जांच के लिए कोई सतर्कता आयोग या जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

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

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI : What action is he taking to provide speedy launches to our customs officers in Vizag and Madras, because it seems that the smugglers have got speedier launches than our customs officers ? If we could provide customs officers

with launches speedier than those used by smugglers, by spending a few lakhs we shall be able to collect a few crores.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I agree with the hon. Member. The question of giving orders for building such boats is in the final stages.

MR. SPEAKER : You have agreed with everybody today.

When two or three supplementaries have been asked, I request the hon. Members not to get up. I found hon. Members getting up to ask supplementaries, even though more than half the time is over.

Number of Indian Tourist Centres operating in United States, Central America and South America

+
*263. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :**
SHRI VEKARIA :

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

(a) the number of Indian Tourist Centres operating in United States, Central America and South America ;

(b) the number of employees working in those centres ; and

(c) the number of tourists that have visited India from the respective areas during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) 4 (3 in the United States and 1 in Mexico).

(b) 28.

(c) Year	Number of Tourists	
	From U.S.A.	From Central & South America
1969	52,836	3,989
1970	58,793	5,099
1971	54,982	3,441

(Separate figures for Central America and South America are not available.)

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Considering the small number of tourists from South American countries to India and also the increase in the round-the-world trips being performed by South American tourists, may I know what special measures are being considered by the Government to attract South American tourists ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As my statement will make it clear, the number of tourists from South America has in fact declined over the last year or so. We have an office in Mexico. I must admit that South America has not yet developed into a very lucrative market for tourists ; it has a very long way to go yet. Our Mexico office at present is dealing with promotional work in South America. We are producing some literature in Spanish so that it might be sent to South America. But I must say that South America does not seem, even in the near future, to be a very lucrative source of foreign tourists.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : I specially mentioned round-the-world trip tourists because there is no direct airline between South American countries and Asia. They have always to go via Europe. Would the minister consider asking Air India to operate from India to South America through Africa ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It would not be economically feasible, because the competition in South American routes is very strong. There is very little ethnic traffic. We have from time to time considered the possibility but it is not in the near future likely to be a feasible proposition.

श्री वेकारिया : श्रीमन्, एक दफ्ता मैं अहमदाबाद से यहाँ आ रहा था। उस समय एक अमरीकन मुझे मिला। वह गुजरात के दूर से यहाँ आ रहा था। वह यहाँ से वर्ल्ड टूर पर जा रहा था। मैंने उस से पूछा कि कहाँ जायेंगे। उस ने कहा कि मैं अफ्रीका जाने वाला हूँ लायन्ड देखने के लिए। मैं ने कहा कि गुजरात में भी लायन्ड हैं, वहाँ क्यों नहीं गये। उस ने कहा कि अमरीका में आप का जो आफिस है, उस ने मुझे यह इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं दी कि हिन्दुस्तान में लायन्ड हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात

का क्या कारण है कि विदेशों में हमारे टूरिस्ट्स आफिसिज पर इतना खर्च किया जाता है, फिर भी उन को इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट इनफ़ॉर्मेशन नहीं दी जाती है। जब टूरिस्ट्स यहाँ आते हैं, तब भी उन को उचित इनफ़ॉर्मेशन नहीं दी जाती है, तो फिर इस खर्च का क्या मतलब है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे टूरिस्ट्स आफिसिज के कर्मचारियों को यहाँ के सभी देखने लायक टूरिस्ट सेंटर्स के बारे में जानकारी दी जायेगी या नहीं।

डॉ० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की किसी अमरीकन के साथ क्या बात हुई, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि विदेशों में हमारे जो टूरिस्ट आफिसिज हैं, उन में हम यहाँ का सब जानकारी भेजते हैं। हम ने यहाँ खास तौर पर बहुत सा लिट्रेचर बनाया है, जिस में यहाँ के सभी दर्शनीय स्थानों का विवरण है। (व्यवधान) शेरों का भी उत्त में उल्लेख किया गया है। हमारा यही यत्न है कि विदेशी पर्यटकों को यहाँ के अधिक से अधिक दर्शनीय स्थानों का ज्ञान हो।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The South-East Asian countries being very close to India historically, culturally and socially, what steps have been taken by Government to open tourist centres there and encourage tourists from those countries to come to India?

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have Government of India tourist offices in Tokyo and Singapore and Sydney also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and so many countries are there; what about those countries?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Tokyo and Singapore offices cover the whole region and promotional work is done. But we must remember that opening a tourist office abroad involves a good deal of expenditure. But if it is necessary, we will certainly open more offices.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rao Birender Singh.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Question No. 264.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There are two groups of Goenkas. Which group is he referring to?

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt like this. Let him read the reply.

Malpractices committed by Goenka Group of companies

*264. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to go into the various malpractices committed by the Goenka Group of Companies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the proposed constitution of the Commission and its terms of reference; and

(c) the time by which the Commission will submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in view the group of companies associated with Shri Ramnath Goenka. Twelve companies of this group have been inspected. With regard to National Co. Ltd., Calcutta and Andhra Prabha Private Ltd., Madras, F.I.Rs were filed with the C.B.I. The C.B.I. registered the F.I.Rs and commenced investigation. With regard to investigation of F.I.R. concerning National Co., Ltd. the matter had been taken to the High Court of Calcutta by the National Co. Ltd. under Article 226 of the Constitution. Single Judge dismissed the petition and a Division Bench of the High Court heard the appeal. It is understood that the judgment is pending. As regards the F.I.R. filed against Andhra Prabha Private Ltd., writ petitions were filed before the High Court of Madras. The writ petitions were dismissed by a Single Judge. The appeal filed against the judgment of the Single Judge is pending.

The Inspection Reports of the companies inspected are under examination.

The question of appointing a Commission of Inquiry will be considered on merits.

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

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : This is a specific question about the Goenka group of concerns. Now, will the hon. Minister come out with the information under his sleeves? I would like to know (1) the names of companies under these two groups of Goenkas and whether one of those companies was responsible for the printing of posters for the Congress campaign. . . (interruptions) Let the Minister reply to it. . . (interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Member ask his question.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Was the company which printed the posters one of this group? Secondly, what were the types of malpractices committed by these companies? Was non-payment of income-tax or concealment of income one of the malpractices? If so, what is the amount of arrears outstanding against this group of companies?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : When this question was transferred to us yesterday evening, I understood this question to mean that it referred to Shri Ramnath Goenka. There is no specific indication mentioned in the question which relates to one particular group and I do not think the Ramnath Goenka group is less guilty than the group. . . (interruptions) Now, on the question of information. . . (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If he is interrupted like that, how can the Minister reply to the question?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The first information filed by the Department of Company Affairs with the CBI with respect to Andhra Prabha Private Limited is for offences disclosed under sections 120B, 420, 477A. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, the answer has no relevance to the question at all. One is talking about chalk and the other is talking about cheese.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो सवाल पूछा है उसी का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय दें। मंत्री

महोदय उस का उत्तर न देकर इधर उधर भाग रहे हैं. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is precisely because of this that I wanted it to be spelt out as to which Goenka this refers to? But, Sir, you made me sit down. (interruptions)

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय बार बार उस पक्ष से ऐसा होता है, इस तरह की प्रक्रिया बन्द होनी चाहिए। बराबर मैं देखता हूँ कि किसी भी बात पर एक साथ दस दस आदमी उठ जाते हैं। यह प्रक्रिया बन्द होनी चाहिए. . . (interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have a further complaint. The matter has been clarified quite explicitly that the question has to do with the poster-wala Goenka and not the other one. Still, he persists in replying to the supplementary about the other Goenka. He is only reading from his file. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Piloo Mody, please don't get excited. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will you kindly protect us so that we get a proper reply, not a cock-and-bull story?

MR. SPEAKER : Your reply, whatever it might be, should be to the question put by Mr. Rao. Whatever you want to say should be in reply to the supplementary put by the Member.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : With respect to the question put by Shri Rao in respect of Goenka group of companies, I will give whatever information I have got with me. If the hon. Member wants any further information, he may be kind enough to put a separate question. It was not known to which Goenka group of companies he referred to.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : This is about appointing a Commission of inquiry to go into the various malpractices committed by the Goenka Group of Companies. There may be two or three groups. I am not bothered about that. If he does not know the

names of companies under the Goenka Group, how can he say about malpractices committed by them ?

MR. SPEAKER : If there was any doubt about which Goenka group he referred to, you should have referred back the Question to our Secretariat and we could have got more clarification from the Member sending the Question. Now, you have accepted this Question. That is the difficulty. At this stage, you are telling me, you do not know which Goenka group he referred to. You could have referred it back to us if it was not very clear.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Question was transferred to us yesterday late in the evening. With great respect to the House and to you, Sir, I thought I should answer the Question to the extent possible.

MR. SPEAKER : If you like, I can postpone it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I will give the information that is available with me...

MR. SPEAKER : If you want more time, that can be given.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : If you direct me Sir, to give some more information which is not available with me, I will be willing to do so. I will give whatever information I have. But I do not have the entire information. The time was not enough. I thought it referred to Ramnath Goenka group. The question of appointing a Commission of inquiry with respect to companies of Ramnath Goenka was specifically raised in the Rajya Sabha some time back. I thought, the Member might be having the same thing in his mind.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : As you have been pleased to say, it would probably, be much better to take up the Question later because the hon. Minister, in his reply to the main Question, said that he thought it related to Ramnath Goenka group of companies which was not meant. Now the Goenka group of companies, according to the Monopolies Commission, is of Mr. R. P. Goenka, not of Mr. Ramnath Goenka. So, we will not be doing justice to the Question unless it is taken up afresh later.

MR. SPEAKER : I postpone it. The question, as I understand, will be about Goenka group to which Mr. Rao referred.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : All the Goenka group of companies.

MR. SPEAKER : In that case, I cannot postpone it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know whether there is any connection between the two ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have changed your position. I do not think I should postpone it now. I am not postponing it now. If it was about all the Goenka group of companies, then the Minister was very correct... (Interruptions) I am not postponing it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know, first of all, the names of all the companies belonging to the Goenka group. I have not said one Goenka group; I want about all Goenka groups.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Your question is about malpractices committed by Goenka Group of Companies.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : There can be a connection between the two Goenka groups (Interruption) How can it be independent ?

MR. SPEAKER : If it relates to all Goenkas, the question will not be postponed; the Minister may reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : He has not understood my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Ram Nath Goenka is different from K. P. Goenka, as far as I can understand... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Personally, for me, it is very difficult to function because all the time the members here are talking. Can you please help in functioning ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to assist you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not need your assistance.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : With respect to K. P. Goenka group of companies ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not want to hear the reply, I can pass on to the next question.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : With respect to K. P. Goenka group of companies, I would like to make one suggestion for your consideration. I will give the House whatever information I have got. If they want any more information, they will have kindly to put a separate question specifically. Immediately I do not have all the information with me.

According to the information available with the Department of Company Affairs, the CBI have registered cases against the following five companies in the K. P. Goenka Group for infringement of provisions of Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 :
(1) Birapara Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri ;
(2) Carron Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri ;
(3) Killkot Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri ;
(4) Phaskowa Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri ;
and (5) Duncan Brothers Ltd., Calcutta. Apart from the companies mentioned above, the CBI have registered complaints against several cable manufacturing companies including Asian Cable Corporation Ltd., Bombay, with which Shri K. P. Goenka is associated. The complaints against the aforesaid companies have been lodged by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Ministry of Industrial Development.

The CBI have completed investigation into the affairs of M/s Asian Cable Corporation and submitted the report to the concerned Ministry. An inspection under Section 209(4) was conducted in respect of the books and accounts of this company but it had to be confined to the books of 1970-71 as the earlier books had been seized by the CBI in connection with a complaint that was under investigation. The CBI has completed the investigation and has sent their report to the concerned Ministry for action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : So, he had the information.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know whether the company which was responsible for printing certain posters during the elections and which matter also was discussed in the House ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is a proper question to ask. There is no protection for him ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : There may be so many Goenkas ... *(Interruptions)* He wants to know specifically whether this Goenka is the man who printed the wall posters ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I may tell you that by making noise, you cannot shut the relevancy of the question ... *(Interruptions)* I know what type of thumping it is. I do not want it. What is your reply to his question ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Let him put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of mentioning the poster, why don't you mention his name ? पोस्टर को इसमें उबरवस्ती घुसेड़ दिया है ।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : R. P. Goenka.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of order.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : On the floor of the House it had been amply and forcibly denied that the AICC has anything to do with R. P. Goenka or K. P. Goenka... *(Interruptions)* with respect to the posters printed by AICC.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Only one minute.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : No, Please. I am not yielding...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Why do they want to hide the facts ?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Parliament is meant for calm, calculated and cool discussion and not for shouting against each other. If you think that matters can be all finished and dealt with by shouting and counter-shouting, you are very wrong.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We wanted to know which is the Goenka who has not paid the money.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Minister has stated that the AICC had nothing to do with the posters.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said it. He has already mentioned it.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Sir, please hear me. The hon. Member, Shri Unnikrishnan said something. (Interruption) I would request my hon. friend Mr. Unnikrishnan to hear what I am saying, because this concerns him. I am talking about him. This was discussed on the floor of the House. This was accepted. He did accept that R. P. Goenka was a guarantor of the wall-poster. Now he is denying it. The same hon. Member accepted it then.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He never said it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He should be named.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Don't shield corrupt fellows.

MR. SPEAKER : I am really very sorry; I cannot go beyond that.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I have one more question...

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am sorry. The Question Hour is over. We are not able to go beyond four questions. If you go on like this, we won't be able to finish beyond four questions.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : You should come to the rescue of the minority if the majority obstructs the question which is unpalatable to them.

MR. SPEAKER : It is no use bringing in the name of majority or minority. Both are bound to behave responsibly.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : You are expected to protect our interests.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as disorderly behaviour goes on, either on this side or that side, I cannot protect anybody; after all, you too have a responsibility; don't take shelter under the terminology of minority.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order. There is no subject under discussion.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : My point of order is regarding this particular matter. Only four questions have been taken up today. We would always like to cooperate with them. We would always like to cooperate with the Chair. But we have also come to learn that the only way open is to shout; that is what they want. We are new Members. We have learnt that we have to shout too; otherwise there is no way out.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a responsible way of doing things. We have to run the House. Both sides should cooperate with each other. I cannot give shelter under any circumstances to a gentleman who just obstructs.]

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : You have not allowed my question, Sir. We should be protected. You have to come to my rescue. I want to put one question. . .

MR. SPEAKER : You have already put more than two questions.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I have to put one more.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Please. I am sorry. The Question Hour is over. By this way, it is your own business that will suffer; it is your own Question that is not reached. Kindly bear it in mind. क्वेश्चन आवर ची डिबेटिंग आवर बन गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Agricultural Finance Provided by Nationalised Banks

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

(a) the total amount of agricultural finance provided by the nationalised banks as on 31st July, 1972;

(b) the maximum loan limit upto which an individual can borrow by way of agricultural finance;

(c) whether this limit has been exceeded in any case;

(d) if so, in how many cases; and

(e) the amount of the biggest agricultural loan advanced so far and to whom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The latest available figure of the amount outstanding in respect of direct agricultural advances provided by the nationalised banks as at the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 150.23 crores.

(b) No pre-determined limits have been laid about the quantum of loan in any particular case. The amount must be justified by the purpose and requirement.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of '(b)' above.

(e) No figures of the highest amount sanctioned by any bank to a particular party are available. However the State-wise information about the number of borrowers with outstandings of Rs. 50,000 and above for the period ending December, 1970 is given in the enclosed statement.

The information relating to the accounts of individual constituents of a bank, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1950 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970, cannot be divulged.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	Borrowers with outstandings of Rs. 50,000 and above	
	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	261	150.86
Assam	3	3.16
Bihar	3	1.78
Gujarat	176	95.80
Haryana	6	11.51
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.00
Jammu & Kashmir	2	3.00

	1	2	3
Kerala		257	193.96
Madhya Pradesh		26	22.01
Maharashtra		73	68.37
Mysore		42	27.63
Orissa		7	6.55
Punjab		18	26.29
Rajasthan		35	17.53
Tamil Nadu		40	70.68
Uttar Pradesh		69	71.00
West Bengal		12	11.07
All Union Territories		20	20.40
TOTAL		1051	802.60

Commissioning of various Down Stream Units of Naphtha Cracker Project of Koyali Petro-Chemical Complex

*266. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved six technical collaboration proposals to speed up the commissioning of the various down stream units of the naphtha cracker project of the Koyali Petrochemical complex; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals approved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) These proposals are under consideration of the Government.

(b) These foreign collaboration proposals are in respect of provision of process know-how, basic engineering, supervision of detailed engineering, optional procurement services, supervision of construction and start-up.

बिक्री-कर के स्थान पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाना

* 267. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिक्री-कर को समाप्त करके उसके स्थान पर उत्पादन-शुल्क लगा कर

राज्यों के बीच इसका ध्यायसंगत वितरण करने की आम तौर पर की गई मांग की जोर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) : (क) व्यापारिक संगठनों से इस आशय कि दरखास्तें प्राप्त हुईं थीं कि (देशी कपड़े से भिन्न) टेक्सटाइल, तम्बाकू और चीनी (sugar) पर बिक्री कर के ऐवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लागू करने की जो योजना है, उस उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य जितनी वस्तुओं पर लागू किया जा सके, उतनी वस्तुओं को लागू कर दिया जाय।

(ख) पांचवें वित्त आयोग को इसी प्रकार की दरखास्तें प्राप्त हुईं और आयोग ने निम्नलिखित सिफारिश की :

“राज्यों के सामान्य विरोध को देखते हुए, इस योजना को भविष्य में भी जहां तक देख सकते हैं, वहां तक अन्य मदों अथवा वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में लागू करने की स्पष्टतः कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।”

सरकार ने आयोग की यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है।

Steps to Attract Foreign Tourists to India

*268. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether foreign tourist traffic to India which suffered a set-back last winter due to Bangladesh situation and December War is staging recovery;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken to attract more foreign tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Tourist arrivals have increased by 2,551 or 1.7% during January-June 1972 as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3422/72.*)

Loss Suffered by Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*269. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is incurring a loss of more than Rs. one lakh per day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make up the loss so far suffered and to ensure that no loss is suffered in future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). The Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India incurred a loss of Rs. 347 lakhs in 1971-72. The main reasons for this loss are — rise in prices of raw materials, loss of production due to rapid deterioration of plant and machinery and the poor condition of coke-oven-batteries natural for an aging plant; rise in freight rates; additional electricity duty; increased maintenance cost, also due to the age of the plants; and higher consumption of raw materials like gypsum and coal due to their poor quality.

Whatever measures are possible, whether in the long term or in the short-term, are being taken to improve the economics of working of this unit. The more important measures taken in this connection are:

(1) renovation of certain sections of plant and machinery, such as coke-oven batteries; and

(2) scheme for the manufacture of triple superphosphate which would *inter-alia* ensure regular supplies of

by-product gypsum at practically no cost for the existing ammonium sulphate plant.

This being an old and aging plant, the above measures, which are in the nature of palliatives, cannot be expected to improve the economics of working of the unit beyond a certain point. Any permanent solution to the problems of Sindri would really lie in a large-scale expansion and modernisation of the plant. For this purpose, a modernisation scheme with heavy petroleum fractions as the feedstock to replace the present coke/coke-oven gas, the supplies and quality of which are becoming increasingly uncertain, and employing modern technologies is under consideration of Government.

Agreement with Rumanian Oil Organisation for Importing Axle and Lubricating Oils

*270. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between the Government of India and Rumanian Oil Organisation was signed in Bombay on June 14, 1972 to import axle and lubricating oil from Rumania;

(b) if so, by what time the oils will reach India; and

(c) the form in which the payment would be made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The Indian Oil Corporation entered into a contract on 15th June, 1972 with M/s. Petrol-Export of Rumania for the import of axle oil and MVI naphthenic oil. This contract was signed in accordance with the Long-term Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Rumania.

(b) The first shipment is expected to arrive in India in the first week of September, 1972. The imports are scheduled to be completed by the end of the current year.

(c) Payment for these imports will be made in terms of Indian rupees.

Expenditure to be involved in Display of Gnat etc. at AIR show in U. K.

*271. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7635 on 26th May, 1972 regarding the display of Gnat at Air show in U. K. and state the expenditure involved in arranging the display of Gnat etc. at Air show in United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The expenditure on participation of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in the Flying Display and Exhibition at Farnborough is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 4.71 lakhs.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Newspapers

*272. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society has stated that the excise duty on newspaper had outlived its usefulness with the return of the Bangla Desh refugees to their homeland; and

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

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

(b) The reaction of the Government has been indicated in the Statement made by the Finance Minister in this House on 21-3-1972 according to which the excise levy will continue for the financial year 1972-73.

Criteria for issuing invitation Cards to M. Ps. on the Occasion of 15th August and 26th January

*273. SHRI DHARAMRAO AF-ZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria Government have adopted for issuing invitation cards to the Members of Parliament on the occasion of 15th August and 26th January National functions;

(b) whether Government have received complaints from the M.Ps. regarding unsatisfactory arrangements made by his Ministry for receiving and seating them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). All Members of Parliament (together with their spouses, if any) are invited to witness the Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the 15th August. Due to limited seating capacity on the Rampart, Leaders of Opposition groups in Parliament and a few senior Members are provided seats on the Ramparts; the remaining Members of Parliament are provided seats in 'M' Enclosure below the Rampart.

On the occasion of the Republic Day Parade on the 26th January, the practice has been to request all Members of Parliament in writing to indicate whether or not they will attend the Republic Day Parade. Invitation cards for the Republic Day Parade are issued to such of the Members of Parliament as express their willingness to attend the function. All Members of Parliament who are invited to the Republic Day Parade are seated in 'V-1' Enclosure. While seats for the Leaders of the Opposition groups in Parliament and a few senior Members of Parliament are reserved by name, a block of seats in that Enclosure is provided for the remaining Members of Parliament.

No complaints have been received from Members of Parliament regarding unsatisfactory arrangements made for receiving and seating them.

Progress of Naval Dockyard Project at Visakhapatnam

***274. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the Naval Dockyard Project at Visakhapatnam is held up due to interruption of dredging work;

(b) whether the foreign contractors responsible for dredging have stopped their operations and left the site due to a contractual dispute; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to solve the deadlock at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The dredging work had been suspended by the Director General, Naval Project in July 1969 as the dredging area could not be made available. The contractor was also permitted to leave the site. It is planned to resume dredging in December, 1972.

Increasing Facilities for the Sainik School Employees

***275. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to increase the facilities for the Sainik School employees, including Class IV employees; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar

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

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to Nationalised Banks to open Branches in backward Districts of Bihar and especially in Chotanagpur Region; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation public sector banks have been giving as a matter of policy, special attention to the needs of the hitherto underbanked States and within a State to poorly banked and backward districts and regions. Thus over the period end-June 1969 to March 1972, whereas in the country as a whole, the number of offices of all commercial banks, including the public sector banks, increased by 5,047 i.e. by 61 per cent, for Bihar the corresponding increase was 254 i.e. by 93 per cent. Within Bihar itself, out of the 254 new offices, 51 were opened in the 5 districts of the Chotanagpur region, raising the total number of offices functioning in that region to 147 as against 527 in the Bihar State as a whole. As on 31st March, 1972, the

population per office in the Chotanagpur region was 75,000 as against 1,07,000 for the Bihar State as a whole.

Proposal to set up a Fertilizer Plant at Nalagarh in Himachal Pradesh

*277. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a fertilizer plant at Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh, in the joint sector;

(b) whether any assistance has been given by Central Government for this Project;

(c) its production capacity; and

(d) the time by which it will start functioning?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Indo-Nepal AIR Pact

*278. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether India and Nepal have signed an Air pact; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Consultations between the delegations of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal were held in New Delhi from 20th to 25th July 1972 and resulted in the adoption of a fresh agreement on air services by the airlines of Nepal and India. The revised agreement provides for the operation of services by the Royal Nepal Airlines to Varanasi in addition to the points in India already being served by it, namely, Delhi, Patna and Calcutta. Further, the Royal Nepal

Airlines will also have the opportunity to operate some international air services through Calcutta and Delhi. Reciprocally, provision has been made for Indian air services to operate international services through Kathmandu.

Changes being made by China in her Defence Strategy

*279. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports to the effect that China is making certain fundamental changes in her defence strategy and is seeking to reinforce its arsenal with nuclear tactical weapons and also strengthening air arm with special fighter bombers; and

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

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

(b) All the reports are assessed and taken into account in planning our defence preparedness.

राज्यों को ऋण देने के लिए स्वायत्तशासी वित्त संस्था

*280. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों को उनके विकास के लिए गुण-दोष विवेचन के आधार पर ऋण देने के लिये सरकार एक स्वायत्त वित्त संस्था बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त संस्था की स्थापना कब तक कर दी जायगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

जनसाधारण द्वारा प्रयाग में लाई जाने वाली
औषधियों के बाजार मूल्य

2580. श्रीमती बी० आर० सिधिया
(शालियर) : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन
मंत्रालय यह बातों को ध्यान करेंगे कि

(क) जन साधारण द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई
जाने वाली 30 प्रमुख औषधियों के नाम
क्या हैं और उनके बाजार मूल्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मध्य वर्ग
और गरीब जनता के लाभ के लिए इन
औषधियों का रियायती दर पर बिक्री के लिए
कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना को मुख्य
बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और
रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखल) :

(क) क्योंकि प्रत्येक भोज अथवा औषधि
को एक विशेष रोग, जिसके लिए वह दवाई
निर्धारित हुई है, के लिए आवश्यक समझा
जा सकता है ; इसलिए प्रथम 30 औषधियों
को पहचान करना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी,
औषधि (मूल्य नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1970
के अन्तर्गत कई औषधियों को आवश्यक
औषधियों के रूप में घोषित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) सभी भेषजों एवं सूत्रयोगों
को उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित किया
गया है। ऐसा करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह
है कि सभी भेषज एवं औषधियों उचित
मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हों। रियायती दरों
पर दवाइयों को सप्लाई के लिए कोई पृथक
योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन ही नहीं है।

Loans advanced by SBI to Farmers of Rewa Region, Madhya Pradesh

2581. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF
REWA: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by
the State Bank of India or other
Nationalised Banks to farmers of Rewa

Region in Madhya Pradesh during the
last three years; and

(b) the number of farmers benefit-
ed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-
MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a)
and (b). The information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the Table of
the House.

Loans to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis by Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

2582. SHRI MARTAND SINGH
OF REWA: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging
to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes and Adivasis who have been ad-
vanced loans by the Nationalised Banks
during 1971-72 in the State of Madhya
Pradesh; and

(b) the maximum amount of loans
advanced to the small farmers in the
State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):
(a) Banks do not distinguish between
scheduled castes and scheduled tribes
on the one hand and the rest of the
constituents on the other in the main-
tenance of statistics; the information
asked for by the Hon'ble Member, is
therefore, not available.

(b) The amount of direct finance to
small farmers in Madhya Pradesh in
terms of outstandings as on the last
Friday of December, 1971, aggregated
about Rs. 45 lacs.

Proposal to Construct an Aerodrome at Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)

2583. SHRI MARTAND SINGH
OF REWA: Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
construct an aerodrome at Rewa
(Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) the time by which it is likely to
be ready for service?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सेवा मुक्त फौजी अधिकारियों को पुनः बसाना

2584. श्री मती वी० आर० सिन्धिया :

(स्वालयर) : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ रोसेटल-मेंट, रक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, का कार्यालय गत चीन-भारत युद्ध के समय में सेवारत था लेकिन यह अब तक सेवा मुक्त फौजी अधिकारियों को पुनः बसाने में सफल नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों को पुनः बसाने हेतु सरकार की ओर से क्या विशेष प्रयास किये जाने वाले हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख) पुनर्व्यवस्थापन निदेशालय गत भारत-चीन युद्ध के समय भी कार्य कर रहा था । पुनर्व्यवस्थापन निदेशालय की 1 अगस्त 1972 से इसके कार्य में सुधार करने के लिए और पुनर्गठित किया गया है । सेवा से मुक्त होने वाले अधिकारियों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन करने का कार्य एक चलते रहने वाली कार्यवाही है तथा उनके पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए योजनाओं का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है । सेना के सेवा मुक्त अफसरों को पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता का वर्तमान योजनाओं के संक्षिप्त ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

सेवा निवृत्त होने के उपरान्त कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर जो पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए सहायता चाहते हैं, डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल रिसेटलमेंट में रक्षा सेवा लाइज़न अफसरों, के पास अपना पंजीपन करवाते हैं । डाइरेक्टर जनरल, रिसेटलमेंट उनका स्क्रीन

डोसियर रखते हैं तथा उनकी योग्यता, अनुभव के आधार पर उनके नामों को अर्ध सैनिक संगठनों, केन्द्रीय, राज्य सरकारों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तथा निजी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में भेजते हैं । उन अफसरों की संख्या जिन्हें उपर्युक्त रोजगार के स्रोतों के द्वारा पुनः रोजगार मिल जाता है रिक्त स्थानों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है । सीमित संख्या में सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले या सेवा निवृत्त हो गए अफसरों के लिए सिविल नौकरियों में खपने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए रिजोनिंग पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त सेवा निवृत्त अफसर सब पुनर्व्यवस्थापन साधनों के हकदार हैं जो भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सामान्यतः उपलब्ध होते हैं जैसे ट्रेक्टरों का आबंटन, रक्षा मंत्रालय की अधिशेष गाड़ियों को खरीदना तथा व्यावसायिक गाड़ियों का आबंटन वह विशेष निधि से व्यक्तिगत रूप में या सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से रोजगार योजनाओं के लिए ऋण प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर/अल्पकालीन अफसर अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पदों के आरक्षण द्वारा भी पुनर्व्यवस्थापित होते हैं । स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने जिनमें अफसर संवर्ग में सौधी भर्ती की जाती है, उन्होंने आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों/अल्पकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए सौधी भर्ती के द्वारा रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए कुछ प्रतिशत रिक्त स्थानों को आरक्षित कर दिया है । आरक्षित करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ।

Students who passed from Sainik Schools and Joined National Defence Academy

2585. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students who passed from different Sainik Schools in India during the last three years and the

number of the students who got admission to the National Defence Academy;

(b) whether discontent prevailing in the teaching staff of Sainik Schools has affected the standard of education in these schools; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Government are not aware of any discontent prevailing in the teaching

staff. There has been no deterioration in the standard of education in these schools.

(c) Does not arise.

*Statement
LSC/HSC Results*

Year	Total number appeared	Total number passed
Nov.—Dec. 1969	485	450
Nov.—Dec. 1970	580	557
Mar.—Apr. 1972	673	648

Results for the 41st to 46th Courses

NDA Course	Date of commencement of the course	No. appeared in U.P.S.C.	No. qualified in Service Selection Board	No. not admitted for low medical category	No. actually admitted to N.D.A.
41st	January 1969	616	379	21	106
42nd	July 1969	856	626	32	120
43rd	January 1970	760	411	18	90
44th	July 1970	981	596	21	126
45th	January 1971	618	404	25	84
46th	July 1971	511	230	14	56

Resignation by Employees of Sainik Schools due to Maltreatment

2586. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of teachers and other employees of different Sainik Schools in India were forced to resign due to the maltreatment of the Sainik School Officials; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the functioning of the Sainik Schools in India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. (b) Does not arise.

Projects to be taken up for Development of Tourism in Kerala During Fifth Plan

2587. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme for the development of tourism during the Fifth Five Year Plan: and

(b) if so, the names and particulars of the main projects to be taken up in Kerala as part of the scheme during this period and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Schemes for the Fifth Plan have not yet been finalised. However, the integrated development of Kovalam as a beach resort of international standards will spill over into the Fifth Plan.

Proposals from private entrepreneurs for construction of modern Hotels

2588. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of proposals from private entrepreneurs for construction of modern hotels of international standard are pending consideration with Government;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals with particulars of the Indian parties and foreign collaborations received during 1971 and this year; and

(c) how many cases have been finalised and when the others are likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Applications from private parties for the approval of hotel projects from the point of view of their suitability being received in the Department of Tourism. As of now, such projects approved at the planning stage, number 93. The Department is in touch with the promoters of 33 other projects regarding the particulars required for approval.

(b) and (c). Five applications for foreign collaboration in hotel projects were received in 1971 and 1972, of which 2 which satisfied the prescribed requirements have been approved. These are respectively between Adyar Gate Hotel Pvt. Ltd., Madras and Holiday Inns Inc., U.S.A., and between Uttar Pradesh Hotels and Restaurants Ltd., Varanasi and Ramada Inns Inc., U.S.A. Of the other three, two have not complied with certain basic requirements, and additional information is awaited from the third.

Directive to I.T.D.C. to give due representation to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2589. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a very few members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are working in the Indian Tourism Development Corporation and if so, the total number thereof at present;

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government that reservation of posts for these communities is not made while making recruitment of staff in this Corporation and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether any directive has been issued by Government to the India Tourism Development Corporation to give due representation to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while making recruitment of staff in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) There are 691 employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and 36 employees belonging to Scheduled Tribes against the total strength of 3858 employees in the I.T.D.C.

(b) Yes, Sir. The complaints have been examined and with the issue of a directive to the Corporation on 8-11-1971, the position is expected to improve.

(c) Yes, Sir, on 8-11-1971.

Tuition Fee subsidy to the Children of Government Employees

2590. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government employees are paid tuition fee subsidy for their children studying in Government or Government aided schools in Delhi from 9th class onwards;

(b) whether the rate of payment for boys is higher than that for girls; and

(c) if so, the actual rates at which the payments are made, the reasons for discrimination and what steps are being taken to ensure that the rate of payment is made uniform?

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

(c) The rates of tuition fees in Government and Government aided schools prescribed by the Delhi Administration are as under :—

	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	First Grade	Second Grade	First Grade	Second Grade
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IX	8-00	6-00	4-00	3-00
X	9-00	7-00	5-00	3-50
XI	10-00	8-00	6-00	4-00

According to the general scheme of reimbursement of tuition fees, applicable to Central Government employees, reimbursement is admissible to the extent of the fees prescribed in Government schools in the respective States or the actual fees paid, whichever is lower. The reimbursement is thus subject to the limit of the actual payment made in each case. The question of any discrimination does not, therefore, arise.

Observation made by Custodian of Central Bank regarding Inflation

2591. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Custodian of Central Bank appeared in "Statesman" on 24th July, 1972 in regard to inflationary trends in the country because of the policy of deficit financing; and

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

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

(b) The Government is fully alive to the fact that a certain pressure on prices has also emanated from the budgetary operations and as such attaches highest importance to fiscal and monetary discipline and to measures designed to acce-

lerate production and strengthen and widen the system of public distribution.

Representation for Grant of Family Pensions from Widows of Ex-Servicemen

2592. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3592 in the Lok Sabha on 21st April, 1972 and state :

(a) the number of representations for grant of Family Pensions received direct and through M.Ps. from the widows of ex-Servicemen, other than Commissioned Officers who retired on service pensions before 1st January, 1964 and died after attaining the age of 60 years or after 5 years from the date of retirement and in whose cases the Family Pension Scheme introduced in 1964 is not generally applicable;

(b) the number with full particulars of cases out of those referred to in part (a) above in which Family Pensions have since been sanctioned under the Family Pension Scheme introduced in 1964; and

(c) the number with full particulars of the cases in which Family Pensions have not so far been sanctioned and time by when the Family Pension will be sanctioned in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Under the Family Pension Scheme introduced in 1964, widows of all deceased Armed Forces personnel who were in service on 1-1-1964 or who join service thereafter, are eligible for ordinary family pension for life, irrespective of the age at which such personnel die. This Scheme, however, is not applicable in the case of those ex-Servicemen who had retired before 1-1-1964.

Joint Stock and Private Limited Companies

2593. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of joint stock and private Limited Companies functioning in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal at the end of the year 1971-72, separately; and

(b) the places of their Registered Head Offices?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for nationalisation of AOC in Assam

2594. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand made by the various public and labour organisations to nationalise the A.O.C. in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Government has not received any such specific demand in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons of Assam Rifles and Assam Regiment killed and taken prisoners during the last Indo-Pak Conflict

2595. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state the total number of persons of the Assam Rifles and Assam Regiment killed, taken prisoners or missing in the last Indo-Pak conflict?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The information is as below:

Regiment	Number of persons		
	Killed	Taken PsOW	Missing
Assam Regt.	56	133	18
Assam Rifles	NIL	NIL	NIL

Number of S.C. & S.T. Employees in O.N.G.C.

2596. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise, in Oil and Natural Gas Commission as on 1st January, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the reserved quota for candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been maintained and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the specific steps Government propose to fulfil the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The position of staff strength categorywise in the O.N.G.C. as on 1-1-72 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below:—

Category	Total strength as on 1-1-72	No. of Sch. Castes	No. of Sch. Tribes
Class I	1537	26	4
Class II	1349	18	1
Class III	13577	598	92
Class IV	5055	863	147

(b) Reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is made, and the reserved vacancies which cannot be filled in by such candidates are carried forward, in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India.

However, in many cases it has not been possible to fill in the reserved vacancies as candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and fulfilling the prescribed minimum educational qualifications and experience were not available.

(c) ONGC have themselves taken certain steps in this regard. It has been decided that whereas the minimum educational qualifications and experience prescribed for the posts, should be insisted upon, the Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates appearing for interviews for selection for reserved posts should be judged by a relaxed standard.

It has further been decided that if a Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate for a Class III or higher post does not come up to the mark in the interview, even when judged by the relaxed standard, but the Selection Board feels that he may come up to the relaxed standard if he is put through a short period of coaching or job training, the Selection Board may recommend that the concerned candidate be given coaching/job training for a period of 2—3 months or less, during which period the candidate would be paid a stipend of Rs. 150/- per month. At the end of such coaching/job training, the candidate is to re-appear before the Selection Board and if he comes up to the relaxed standard, he is selected for appointment.

Messing and other charges Recoverable from Commissioned Officers

2597. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether messing and other charges recoverable from Commissioned Officers posted at peace stations usually exceed their pay and they generally remain under debt while non-commissioned Officers are exempted from messing charges and their pay remains undisturbed;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been referred to the Third Pay Commission or to any other Committee and if so, in what precise terms; and

(c) whether Government are otherwise considering the question of exempting Commissioned Officers from messing charges as is done while they are posted in field stations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The messing expenses and other charges recoverable from Commissioned Officers posted in peace stations do not exceed their pay. Non-commissioned Officers receive free food, accommodation, water and electricity.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is under examination.

Procedure for Appointment of Commissioned Officers from Short Service and Emergency Commission Cadres

2598. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for taking permanent Commissioned Officers from Short Service Commission and Emergency Commission cadres over to Permanent Commission; and

(b) whether the procedure has lately been changed and if so, the salient features of the new procedure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers satisfying the eligibility criteria regarding conduct and integrity, medical category, and age for grant of Permanent Commission were assessed through interviews at Services Selection Board. Those who were successful at the interviews and otherwise suitable were granted Permanent Commission.

(b) Yes Sir; only in respect of SSCOs. Under this changed procedure the suitability of Short Service Commissioned Officers for Permanent Commission is now to be assessed on the basis of their annual Confidential Reports, performance at various training courses and the awards and decorations earned. Interview by the Services Selection Board has been dispensed with.

Mess charges recovered from newly appointed Commissioned Officers of Madras Engineering Groups

2599. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average messing charges recovered from newly appointed commissioned officers below the rank of Captain, belonging to Madras Engineering Group during the past six months; and

(b) how these charges compare with their average basic pay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-योजना व्यय में पूरा न होने वाला अन्तर

2600. श्री गंगाचरण दोहित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के गैर-योजना व्यय के कितने अन्तर के पूरा न होने का सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) इस अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक कुल कितनी धन-राशि दी है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में कितनी धनराशि देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना बनाते समय यह अनुमान लगाया गया था कि चौथी आयोजना का अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के साधनों में आयोजना भिन्न खाते में 34.75 करोड़ रुपये का कमा रह सकता है। लेकिन साधनों में रहने वाला कमा के सम्बन्ध में विशेष सहायता राज्य सरकार की साधनों संबंधी वार्षिक स्थिति के निर्धारण के आधार पर ही दी जानी थी। इस आधार पर 1969-70 में राज्य

सरकार को ऋण के रूप में 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी गयी थी। लेकिन बाद के मूल्यांकनों से यह पता चला कि राज्य सरकार के राजस्वों में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण उनके साधनों में आयोजना-भिन्न खाते में कोई अन्तर नहीं रहा और इस लिए उन्हें केन्द्र से किसी विशेष सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। राज्य सरकार के आयोजना-भिन्न खाते में चालू वर्ष में और अगले वर्ष भी कोई कमा रहने की सम्भावना नहीं है और इस प्रकार उसे विशेष सहायता की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

हिन्दुस्थान टाइम्स द्वारा कर का अपबन्धन

2601. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिड़ला बन्धुओं के समाचार-पत्र "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" को वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) क्या "दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" ने इस उपाजित राशि में से बहुत बड़ी राशि छिपाई है और इस प्रकार सरकार के लाखों रुपये के कर का चोरी का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लि० की वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों से हुई प्राप्तियों जो उनकी लेखा-पराक्षित खाता विवरणियों में दिखाई गई हैं, इस प्रकार हैं :--

(i) मार्च 1969 को समाप्त वर्ष	1,62,68,709
(ii) मार्च 1970 को समाप्त वर्ष	2,12,04,705

रु०

(iii) मार्च 1971 को
समाप्त वर्ष 2,43,52,610

(ख) आयकर निर्धारण केवल प्रथम वर्ष का पूरा हुआ है और उसमें वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों से हुई प्राप्तियाँ छिपाए जाने का कोई पता नहीं चला।

(ग) और (घ) यह प्रश्न फिलहाल पैदा नहीं होते।

Prices of Foodgrains and Essential Commodities

2602. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study of prices during the past two months has shown that prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities have soared in the country and particularly in the capital;

(b) if so, the prices of essential commodities during the year ending 31st July, 1972 as compared to the prices during the preceding two years and the percentage of increase and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to bring down the prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) During the last two months the prices of food articles and some agriculture-based industrial raw materials have recorded comparatively larger increases than usually take place around this time of the year. This applied to Delhi as well as to the country as a whole.

(b) A statement showing the wholesale price indices of essential commodities (including foodgrains) for the week ended 29th July, 1972, and the order of variation as compared to the preceding two years, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3423/72.]

Shortfalls in the indigenous output of some agricultural commodities have largely contributed to the price rise during the last two years. For example, oil-seeds productions both in 1968-69 and

1969-70 was lower than in 1967-68. In 1970-71 there was a severe setback to the cotton crop, while in 1971-72 coarse-grains and sugar have suffered significant declines in output. Apart from the shortages of these commodities, there was a heavy influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, and another confrontation with Pakistan, resulting in heavy Government expenditure. The increase in industrial output has also not proceeded according to the target set in the Fourth Plan. The late arrival of the monsoon this year, and the subsequent prolonged dry spell, have accentuated the seasonal pressure on the prices of food articles and agriculture-based raw materials.

(c) A regular vigil is kept on the price situation in the country. In addition to various programmes for increasing agricultural and industrial output, the Government takes fiscal, monetary and administrative measures to contain price pressures. To meet the situation arising out of the erratic behaviour of the monsoon, the Government has initiated emergency programmes for saving the current kharif crop to the maximum extent possible, and for making up the expected shortfall through greater rabi output. State Governments have been asked to open as many fair price shops as necessary. They have also been advised to take stringent action under the Essential Commodities Act. Extension of the coverage of the public distribution system to commodities other than foodgrains and sugar is currently under consideration.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities in Delhi

2603. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 844 on 4th August, 1972 regarding raids by Income-tax Authorities in Delhi and state the names of architects and building engineers whose premises were raided on the 11th July, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE:
(SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Searches

were carried out at the business and residential premises of the following 10 architects :

1. M/s. R. G. Desai.
2. M/s. Desai & Tikekar.
3. M/s. Mahindru & Mahindru and T. R. Mahindru.
4. Anant Singh
5. M/s. G. C. Sharma & Sons and Shri G. C. Sharma.
6. Shri G. C. Sharma.
7. M/s. S. C. Mehta & Associates, Shri R. C. Mehta and Shri M. C. Mehta.
8. H. R. Sehgal.
9. M/s. Mehta Gandhi & Associates.
10. Master Sethe & Kothari.

Survey operations u/s 133A were also carried out at the office premises of the following 5 architects.

1. Anand Aptay & Jhabewala.
2. D. R. Prashar.
3. Ch. Giljar Singh & Co.
4. M/s. Bhargava & Associates.
5. Chadha & Associates.

Chit Fund Companies

2604. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Chit Fund Companies are operating in several States in the country, while some of them are genuine and some are not;

(b) whether such form of private lottery is continuing even though it is illegal under the Indian Penal Code and the State Lottery Act; and

(c) if so, whether Government have received complaints regarding the mischief played by some companies in this regard and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. K. GANESH) : (a) to (c). There are number of Chit Fund Companies operating in several States of the country. The more common form of chit fund involves regular periodical subscriptions by a group of persons and arrangements under which each member of the fund can expect to get the chit

amount either by drawal of lots or by auction or by tender or in any other manner as may be provided in the agreement with the foreman who runs the chit. The running of a prize chit under which the member who succeeds in the draw get a prize and does not have to pay the future periodical subscription amounts to the commission of an offence of running a lottery, under Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code falling within the jurisdiction of the concerned State Government. Where as case of this kind comes to the notice of the Reserve Bank, attention of the State Government is drawn to the matter.

Promotion of Joint Ventures by World Bank

2605. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank propose to promote joint ventures between developing and advanced countries; and

(b) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, has promoted such ventures in the past and will continue to do so as suitable opportunities present themselves. There is no proposal for the World Bank itself to take up this activity.

(b) The International Finance Corporation has provided financial assistance for a few joint ventures in the private sector in India in important fields such as fertilizers. It has also assisted establishment of joint ventures with Indian sponsors in other developing countries.

Drilling in North-West Directions of Kutch Border

2606. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether besides the location called Bauni-II in the North-West directions of Kutch border, Oil and Natural Gas Commission has released two more locations in the District for exploratory drilling;

(b) if so, what are the locations; and

(e) how far drilling in Kutch has proved successful?

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

(b) (i) Nirona-1,

(ii) Banni-1.

(c) The drilling at the first location (Banni-2) was started only on June, 18, 1972. The well is projected to be drilled to a depth of 3000 metres, and it is too early to make any forecast on the success of this drilling.

छोटे सिक्कों की प्रतिशतता

2607. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1956 में कुल करेंसी की तुलना में 3.9 प्रतिशत रोजगारी थी और यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1972 में कुल कितनी करेंसी उपलब्ध है और इसकी तुलना में उपलब्ध रोजगारी की प्रतिशतता क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): 1956 में, जनता के पास कुल करेंसी के मूल्य की तुलना में रोजगारी 3.9 प्रतिशत थी। 31 मार्च, 1972 को, जनता के पास कुल 4,822.45 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की मुद्रा तथा 148.43 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की रोजगारी थी जो उक्त तारांश की जनता के पास कुल मुद्रा की तुलना में 3.08 प्रतिशत बैठती है।

जबलपुर व्हीकल फॅक्टरी में आग

2608. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जबलपुर व्हीकल फॅक्टरी के स्थानीय कर्मचारी ने गत जून में वहां अचानक लगी आग को बुझाने का प्रयास किया था ;

(ख) क्या फॅक्टरी के उच्च अधिकारियों ने इन स्थानीय श्रमिकों तथा कर्मचारियों को उक्त आग बुझाने से रोका था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) व्हीकल फॅक्टरी, जबलपुर के कर्मचारियों की कुछ यूनियनों/संस्थाओं से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि फॅक्टरी के अधिकारियों ने कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने आग बुझाने का प्रयास किया था आग बुझाने से रोका। इस अग्नि कांड की जांच कराने के लिये एक जांच अदासत गठित की गई है। उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। आशा है, ज्ञापन में उल्लिखित आरोपों पर भी उस रिपोर्ट में प्रकाश डाला जाएगा। रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने पर किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही किये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

जबलपुर व्हीकल फॅक्टरी में निधि का घोटाला

6209. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर व्हीकल फॅक्टरी में लाखों रुपये का घोटाला था और क्या गत वर्ष जब रक्षा विभाग द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जाने वाली थी तो वहां अग्निकांड हो गया था ; और

(ख) अग्नि दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में फॅक्टरी के कितने अधिकारियों को मुअत्तल किया गया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) रुपये के घोटाले के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, अतः जांच जाने का प्रश्न ही

नहीं उठता। गत वर्ष कुछ छोटी मोटी आग लगने की घटनाएं हुई थी जो कि या तो शाटं सर्किट के अथवा सूखी घास द्वारा आग पकड़ने के कारण हुई थी। चूंकि अग्नि दुर्घटनाएं छोटी थी उनको लगते ही बुझा दिया गया था, और फैक्टरी की सम्पत्ति को कोई हानि नहीं हुई, और चूंकि वह किसी की भी असावधानी के कारण नहीं हुई थी किसी भी घटना की जांच का आदेश नहीं दिया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shortage of Small Coins

2612. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of small coins in the country has been due to import of defective mint machinery and technical knowhow; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Protest by State Governments for Locating Oil Refinery At Mathura

2613. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have adversely reacted to the decision regarding location of oil refinery at Mathura; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Training Facilities to Nepali Students under PL-480 Programme

2614. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to give training facilities to all the 130 Nepali students selected under the United States PL-480 programme; and

(b) whether the 130 students will be over and above the normal number of Nepali students who receive education under the Colombo Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The Government of India have decided to make available during the year 1972-73 training facilities under the Colombo Plan to about 130 Nepali trainees, who were formerly to come to India for training under the USAID, Third Country Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks and LIC to Farmers

2615. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much loan has been advanced to farmers in the country by the Nationalised Banks and Life Insurance Corporation for the construction of tube-wells and other agricultural promotional activities during the last three years; and

(b) the progress made so far in simplifying the procedural formalities to ensure that inconvenience is not caused to farmers in getting the loan sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Figures of amounts outstanding for direct advances to farmers by the nationalised banks for the period ending March, 1970, March, 1971 and March, 1972 are Rs. 80.44 crores, Rs. 127.64 crores and Rs. 150.23 crores respectively. Life Insurance Corporation does not make direct agricultural advances to the farmers.

(b) Since nationalisation, banks have taken various steps to rationalise their lending procedures, such as simplification of forms, printing of forms in Hindi and regional languages, assistance to farmers in filling up the forms, delegation of appropriate loan sanctioning powers to the branch managers, periodic review of pending cases etc. Government have also been urging the State Governments to bring forward legislation as advised by the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on commercial banks' lending to agriculture for smoother flow of credit to agriculture.

Committee for Improvement in Efficiency of Public Undertakings

2616. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee headed by a Member of the Planning Commission to find out the factors inhibiting the efficiency in the public sector undertakings has *inter alia* suggested that the public sector undertakings must be headed by technical experts; and

(b) the other suggestions made by the Committee and those accepted by Government for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir. The Action Committee on Public Enterprises has not made any general recommendation that public sector enterprises must be headed by technical experts.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee in their reports on the six plants so far accepted by Government include:—

- (i) strengthening of management and technical services;
- (ii) changes in organisational structure and manning at corporate and plant levels;
- (iii) Improvement in industrial relations, personnel management, motivation, etc.
- (iv) Improvement of maintenance, materials management, production Planning and control;
- (v) provision of certain balancing facilities;
- (vi) Changes in material inputs in certain processes;

- (vii) Greater integration between Corporations, engaged in similar activities; and
- (viii) A time-bound action plan for implementation of these recommendations.

Policy for Recruitment or Top Management Personnel in Public Undertakings

2617. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present policy for recruitment of top management personnel in the public sector undertakings has been found unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay down new policy in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c) It will not be correct to say that the present policy for recruitment of top management personnel as such in public enterprises has been found unsatisfactory. However, Government are considering certain fresh proposals dealing with managerial personnel policy itself in public enterprises. The proposals relate apart from recruitment to various aspects like Management organisation, Managerial incentives, Management Development Plans, and embrace the essential ingredients like in-take point, provision of proper training courses, job rotation, career planning, managerial succession plans, etc. It is expected that when Government's final decision on these proposals are implemented, a more sound managerial personnel policy will emerge, which will *inter alia* further rationalise the manning of top posts in these undertakings.

Absorption of Officers of Public Sector Undertakings being reverted to their parent offices

2618. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the senior officers of the public sector undertakings

were asked to return to their parent offices recently;

(b) whether their parent offices refused to take them back; and

(c) whether these officers were ultimately posted in Planning Commission resulting in over-staffing in the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the orders issued by Government pursuant to the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings". These orders require deputationists from Government Cadres to the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings to exercise an option within specified time limits either to be permanently absorbed in the enterprises where they are serving or to revert to their parent Cadres. According to these orders, all deputationists, other than those who have opted for permanent absorption in the enterprise and whose option has been accepted by the enterprise, have to revert to their parent Government Cadres.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, sir.

Control over Industries in Public Sector

2619. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question as to which Ministry at the centre should have a control over public sector industry and if so, the decision in the matter; and

(b) whether this question has also been examined by the Task Force and if so, the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Central Government Public Undertakings are placed under the administrative control of the various Central Government Ministries dealing with the particular subject. e. g., Ministry of Steel & Mines deals

with Steel Plants and mining enterprises, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals deals with oil refineries and Fertilizer Plants, etc. Changes in the allocation of such administrative control over the enterprises are reviewed by Government from time to time. However, at present there is no proposal under consideration to centralise control over all the public sector industry in one Ministry.

(b) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Action Committee on Public Enterprises headed by Member, Planning Commission. This Committee has had no occasion to examine the matter.

Profits Earned by Public Sector Undertakings

2620. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the public sector units which have shown profit during the year 1970-71 and the amount of profit earned by each during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): A statement showing the enterprises which made a profit during 1970-71 and the amount of profits earned by each is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3424/72.]

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का कार्यकरण तथा उसमें लगी पूंजी

2612. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी विदेशी तेल कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इन कम्पनियों में कितनी-कितनी भारतीय तथा विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० मोहल्ले) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Public subscription of Tata Iron and Steel Company

2623. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited has been allowed to raise public subscription;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of subscription allowed to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The company was granted a consent on 31st May, 1972 for a debenture issue of Rs. 15 crores to be made for cash at par to the general public through issue of a prospectus. The proceeds of the debenture issue were to be utilised for financing a part of the replacement and modernisation programme to be undertaken by the company.

Setting up of a Fertiliser Factory at Saladipura (Rajasthan)

2624. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the setting up of a Fertilizer Factory at Saladipura (Rajasthan) to produce fertilizer based on Pyrites and Rock Phosphates; and

(b) if so, when it will start production and what will be its capacity?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The setting up of a fertilizer factory in Rajasthan based on Pyrites and Rock Phosphate deposits in the state has not yet been sanctioned since such a proposal is still under study.

(b) Does not arise.

Accidents of Air Force Planes

2625. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Air Force Planes met with accidents during the first half of this year, and the crew killed, while on training flights;

(b) if so, the reasons for increased number of incidents; and

(c) the steps taken to check the recurrence of this?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is, however, no indication of any increase in the aircraft accident rate. Each accident is investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Appropriation action and remedial measures are being taken on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry.

Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation

2626. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have secured absolute majority in equity of Gujarat State Fertilisers Corporation; and

(b) what percentage of stock of Gujarat State Fertilisers Corporation is held by public sector financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) M/s. Gujarat State Fertiliser Company Limited was a Government company till 1966-67. It ceased to be a Government company from 1967-68 as the State Government's shareholding was reduced to 49%. The State Government has taken a decision to convert the Company into a Public Sector Company by raising its holding upto 51% of the share capital of the company.

(b) Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Company Limited hold 23.28% Equity Shares and 35.52% Preference share of M/s Gujarat State Fertiliser Company Limited.

Pilot Project for Construction of Aerodromes in Madhya Pradesh

2627. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some pilot projects for the construction of aerodromes in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There are already 9 aerodromes in Madhya Pradesh: at Bhopal, Bilaspur, Indore, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Khajuraho, Panna, Raipur and Satna controlled by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(b) Does not arise.

Discrimination Re: N.C.C. Training in the Engineering College located at Vidisha and Rewa

2628. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some discrimination has been noticed with regard to N.C.C. Training in the Engineering Colleges located at Vidisha and Rewa, both of which have equal number of trainees;

(b) whether the Regiment of the College located at Vidisha was also disbanded, as no independent Company was provided to this College; and

(c) if so, the brief facts of the case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no discrimination in the matter of NCC training and the training syllabus laid down for various types of units is uniform throughout the country. However, actual composition and structure of units vary from one location to another and this is dependent upon the number of eligible students who volunteer for enrolment and the financial and administrative cover which the institutions and the State Government are in a position to provide.

The Composite Technical Regiment, a two company unit, located at Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha (No. 2 Madhya Pradesh Composite Technical Regiment NCC) had to be disbanded in 1969 as sufficient number of cadets did not enrol and the State Government did not consider it necessary to allow the unit to function separately. With a view to ensuring the NCC training facilities are not completely withdrawn, this unit has been amalgamated with 1 Madhya Pradesh Composite (Tech) Regiment NCC Bhopal in August 1969 on the recommendation of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The institution has been able to provide

82 cadets only in 1971-72 and the intake at the institution is not sufficient to maintain an independent company of 200 cadets. Similar arrangements exist at other places also.

The Technical Unit located at the Government Engineering College, Rewa, is 7 Madhya Pradesh Engineering Company NCC. Upto 1970-71 it has been able to provide at least 50% of its authorised strength of 200 cadets and as such it has been allowed to continue as an independent Company. In 1971-72, however, the cadet strength was slightly less than 50% and the continuance of this unit as an independent Company will depend upon the institution providing at least 50% of the authorised strength in 1972-73.

Memorandum submitted to President by Government Employees National Forum

2629. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Government Employees National Forum, Delhi has submitted a Memorandum to the President; and

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

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

(b) The demands of the Forum relate to the submission of the Report of the Third Pay Commission by 15th August, 1972 and also for the announcement or adequate Interim relief immediately in view of the abnormal rise in prices. The position regarding the progress of work of the Pay Commission and about the question of further Interim Relief to Central Government employees was indicated to the House only recently on 4th August, 72 in reply to Unstarred Questions No. 936 and 998.

Criteria for disbursement of loan to Companies by LIC

2630. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Life Insurance Corporation of India for disbursing loans to various companies and Government undertakings;

(b) whether 75 percent of the loans disbursed by L.I.C. have gone to the companies belonging to the Monopoly Houses in the country; and

(c) the names of such companies to whom the loans were advanced by L.I.C. during the last three years and the rate at which the loans were advanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The LIC gives term loans to Industrial concerns generally in consortium with other public financial institutions for projects to which industrial licences have been issued, provided the projects are financially sound and commercially viable, the management is satisfactory and the investment profitable.

(b) Total amount of term loans disbursed by the LIC upto 31st March, 1972 to all Public Limited Companies was Rs. 26.27 crores, out of which loans disbursed to companies belonging to the monopoly houses were Rs. 16.64 crores constituting 63.35 per cent of the total.

(c) Loans were given to the following companies during the last three financial years:—

- (i) Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.
- (ii) Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.
- (iii) Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.
- (iv) Century Enka Ltd.
- (v) Indian Explosives Ltd.
- (vi) Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.
- (vii) Straw Products Ltd.
- (viii) Polyolefins Industries Ltd.
- (ix) Madras Aluminium Corporation Ltd.
- (x) Plastic Resins & Chemicals Ltd.
- (xi) Tata Yodagawa Ltd.

The rate of interest till November, 1970 was 9% per annum and thereafter it has been 9½% per annum, with a rebate of 1% for prompt payment of interest and repayment of instalments on the due dates.

Utilisation of services of Retired Personnel of the Armed Forces in the age-group of forty and fifty years

2631. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Officers and Other Ranks of the Armed Forces in the age-group of forty and fifty years;

(b) the number of these Officers who are gainfully employed; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to make use of this un-employed and disciplined man-power for nation building activities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of retired/retiring officers and other ranks in the age group of 40 to 50 years during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Officers	JCOs/ORs
1970 .	328	4091
1971 .	311	6779
1972 . .	288	7473

(b) 196 officers have been gainfully employed during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. In addition to this, 839 officers have been provided assistance for their resettlement on land, in transport business and Indian Oil Corporation agencies.

(c) (i) Pre and post release training schemes in Industrial Training Institutions and OTHER training schemes like Horticulture, Bee Keeping, Poultry farming and Diaring have been evolved to make service and ex-servicemen more eligible for employment in nation building activities as well as for self-employment.

(ii) Managerial training has been organised to improve the employability of officers for absorption in public and private sectors.

(iii) Ex-servicemen and officers are being encouraged and provided guidance, technical know-how and assistance in the field of small scale industries

which play an important part in the economic development of the country.

(iv) In accordance with the reservations allowed for them, they are utilised in Government as well as public sector jobs on re-employment.

Agreement signed by All India Life Insurance Employees Association regarding Bonus

2632. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed on 26th June, 1972 by the All India Life Insurance Employees Association on behalf of the Class III and Class IV employees with the management for 10 percent bonus; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). On 20th June, 1970 the LIC had entered into agreements with Class III and IV employees on pay, allowances bonus etc. The agreement dated 26th June, 1972, which is in modification of the earlier agreements, provides for:—

- (i) Payment of bonus, with effect from 1st January, 1971, at the rate of 10% of basic pay, special pay and dearness allowance.
- (ii) Leave travel concession with effect from 1st April, 1972.
- (iii) Improvement in the existing medical benefit scheme with effect from 1st April, 1972.
- (iv) In addition to the existing retirement benefits, payment of Rs. 2500/- to each Class III employee and Rs. 2000/- to each Class IV employee with effect from 1st January, 1972.
- (v) Holidays for Class IV building maintenance staff as are admissible to other employees with effect from 1-1-72.

The agreements will remain in operation till 31st March, 1973.

Steps to Develop Tourist Spots in Rajasthan

2633. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is becoming very popular from the tourists' point of view;

(b) whether there are some places in Rajasthan which are very attractive for the tourists but are not developed properly; and

(c) what steps have been taken to develop the tourist spots in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are fully aware of the tourist attractions in Rajasthan. The improvement of the tourism infrastructure is a continuous process.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4325/72*]

Number of Defence Construction Contractors and Contracts given out during 1970-71 and 1971-72

2634. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of defence construction contractors in the country;

(b) the total value of defence contracts given out during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) what was the upset and contractual prices of these contracts respectively in 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Progress regarding Passengers attracted by Air India since March, 1971 under Foreign Travel Scheme

2636. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentive was offered under the foreign travel scheme in March, 1971 by Air India to attract more passengers to travel out of India; and

(b) if so, the progress regarding the passengers attracted by Air India since March, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Under the Foreign Travel Scheme, residents in India,

who have not travelled abroad in three years, can do so once without 'P' form formalities. They are free to use any airline of their choice. Those who travel by Air India under the Foreign Travel Scheme can obtain a release of foreign exchange equivalent to US \$ 100.

(b) Air India has carried about 51.03% of the traffic out of India, booked under the Foreign Travel Scheme between March, 1971 and May, 1972.

Imposition of Tax on Agriculture

2637. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether he has sought the cooperation of the Chief Ministers to show 'Political Courage' in bringing agricultural under tax; and

(b) if so, the help extended by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers of States held on the 12th October, 1971, it was decided that all problems relating to taxation of agricultural wealth and income should be gone into by an expert Committee. Accordingly the Central Government have constituted a Committee headed by Dr. K. N. Raj to study the matter from all aspects and make its recommendations to the Government.

Grant of non-plan funds to States by Sixth Finance Commission

2638. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any note from the West Bengal Government asking the Sixth Finance Commission that while granting non-plan funds to a State it should be guided by overall prosperity of the State rather than industrialisation;

(b) if so, the main content thereof and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether per capita allocation of Central funds in prosperous States like Punjab or Haryana is higher than that of West Bengal, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, the share of West Bengal in Central taxes and duties, during the Fourth Plan period, on a per capita basis is higher than that of Punjab or Haryana. Also, while Punjab and Haryana do not receive any grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution, West Bengal is getting substantial grants.

Inter-connection between Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company and Birla Group

2639. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company had been asked by the Monopolies Commission to furnish details about its inter-connections with the Birla group in the case of its second application for substantial expansion of its fibre glass unit in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Company has furnished the necessary information in this connection;

(c) if so, what is the nature of information furnished; and

(d) what decision has been taken by the Commission on the Company's application?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d). The Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission which is a quasi-judicial body is still conducting its inquiry in the matter of the application of Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company Ltd.

Sale of Units by Unit Trust of India

2640. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BANAMALI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the second year in succession, the sales of units by the Unit Trust of India have recorded a fall;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reverse this downward trend in the sales of units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). After touching a record level of Rs. 22.83 crores during the year 1969-70, the sale of units declined to Rs. 18.00 crores in 1970-71 and to Rs. 15.00 crores in 1971-72.

The fall in the sale of the units is primarily attributable to the change in the scheme of tax concessions and to a certain extent in the increase in interest rates in rival channels of investment. As against an earmarked exemption from income tax on income from units upto Rs. 1000 available till the end of March, 1971, the income from units was bracketed with income from certain other specified categories of investments viz. deposits with banks, shares of Indian companies, national savings certificates etc. for purposes of an aggregate exemption upto Rs. 3000 allowed with effect from the 1st April, 1971. This change removed the special attraction of units from the point of view of saving on income tax. At the same time, the rates of interest offered by banks on fixed deposits improved after the raising of the Bank Rate to 6% in January, 1971. There were increases in the rates offered on the national savings certificates also.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Unit Trust of India to promote the sale of units in the current year :

(i) The Trust has declared a higher dividend of 8.25% for the year 1971-72 as against 8% for the previous year.

(ii) During the month of July this year units were offered by the Trust at a concessional price of Rs. 10.45 as against Rs. 10.

60 in the corresponding month last year.

(iii) The Trust has also decided to reduce the margin between the sale and repurchase prices of units.

Further, under the Finance Act, 1972, tax concession available in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to recognised provident fund, etc. has also been extended to contributions made for participation in the Trust's Unit Linked Insurance Plan. This is also expected to revive interest in the Unit Trust.

Enquiry into Financial Mismanagement in Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited

2641. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any probe was held into the financial mismanagement of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited during the last five years;

(b) whether Government had approved the erstwhile management's handling of foreign loans and issues of bonus shares; and

(c) whether it is proposed to hold any inquiry into other concerns also of which M/s. Martin Burn and Company were the former Managing Agents and now Secretaries and which are financially in a precarious position?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) During 1970-71 the books of account of the company were inspected under section 209(4) of the Companies Act.

(b) Out of the four loans given by the World Bank to the company, the Company fully repaid two loans in 1967. Out of the third loan amounting to \$ 19.5 million, the company has so far utilised credit to the extent of \$ 17.43 million. Against this utilisation, the company has repaid \$ 14.915 million and the balance is scheduled to be repaid on 1st February & 1st August, 1973 and 1st February, 1974 respectively. Out of the fourth loan of \$ 30 million the International Bank for reconstruction & Development cancelled \$ 28.26 million as one of the reasons was that the Bank

was not satisfied that the management of the Company was sound. The company was given consent to issue bonus shares of the value of Rs. 2,07,34,830 and Rs. 12,44,08,990 in 1958 and 1966 respectively.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Amendment to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

2642. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring changes in the rules of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) whether a committee of Members of Parliament is proposed to be set up to examine whether the rules and procedure are adhered properly; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Government are considering various amendments to the provisions of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act and rules made thereunder to make the law more effective.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Functioning of branches of Banks in Chhotanagpur and Palamau District, Bihar

2643. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Banks, branches of which are functioning in Chhotanagpur (Bihar) in general and Palamau District in particular; and

(b) the number of employees working in those banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As on 31st March, 1972 the number of bank offices operating in Chhotanagpur region (comprising five districts of Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Ranchi and Singhbhum) was 147, of which 12 were

in Palamau District. Details are given below:—

Name of banks	Chhotanagpur region as a whole (including Palamau District)	Palamau District only
1. State Bank of India	56	11
2. Central Bank of India.	10	..
3. Bank of India .	19	..
4. Punjab National Bank.	6	1
5. Bank of Baroda .	7	
6. United Commercial Bank . .	14	
7. Canara Bank .	4	
8. United Bank of India.	14	
9. Dena Bank .	1	
10. Union Bank of India.	6	
11. Allahabad Bank .	8	..
12. Indian Bank .	1	..
13. Jharia Industrial Bank.	1	..
TOTAL .	147	12

(b) The information is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conference of All India Tax Executives

2644. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of All India Tax Executives was held in New Delhi during the month of July, 1972;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held during the Conference;

(c) whether the Conference has sent any memorandum against the recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes, and

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

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

(b) Discussions in the Conference were held on the following topics:—

- (1) Tax Evasion — Causes of Tax Evasion and Measures to check it.
- (2) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices.
- (3) Review of Exemptions and Deductions.
- (4) Provisions stated to result in Tax Avoidance.
- (5) Problems of Tax Arrears — Causes and remedial measures; and
- (6) Tax Administration.

(c) no.

(d) Does not arise.

Number of widows of Jawans in Bihar State not provided with facilities promised by Government

2645. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows of the Jawans in the State of Bihar, who laid their lives in the defence of the country during the recent war, have not so far been given the facilities which Government had promised to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of the widows who have not been provided such facilities so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The decisions taken by Central Government in respect of these widows include liberalisation of pensionary awards, free education and cost of books and uniform for their children at institutions controlled by Central Government and priority in employment. The State Government have decided to extend similar educational concessions at institutions

under their control and give similar priorities in employment. State Government have also decided to allot accommodation, settle land and give *ex-gratia* grants.

In Bihar, pensionary awards have already been sanctioned in all eligible cases. As regards educational concessions, Central Government have issued entitlement cards for the eligible children and have conveyed the list of the beneficiaries to the State Government. Cases of dependants are being sponsored for employment in accordance with the priorities, as and when applications are made. The State Government have created Martyrs' Housing Fund with a sum of Rs. 12½ lakhs for construction of houses for war widows and disabled Servicemen at Patna, Ranchi and Arrah and are taking steps to start construction. In addition, the State Govt. have reserved 270 houses under construction at Patna for these persons. The State Government have also agreed to assist in providing housing facilities in the vicinity of their villages, depending upon the requirement of the widows. The State Government have reported that allotment of land is taking place and that 16 families have already been allotted land as well as free irrigation wells. State Government have also reported that they have paid in all cases *ex-gratia* grants amounting to Rs. 10,000/- for officers, Rs. 7,000/- for JCOs and Rs. 5,000/- for other Ranks.

Non payment of Ex-Gratia Grants to War Heroes in States

2646. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of war heroes in the various States have not been paid *ex-gratia* grants payable to them for acts of bravery in the last war;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to expedite payment of cash grants to all re-

ipients of gallantry decorations. Information is being collected in regard to the number of cases in which cash rewards have already been paid and those in which these have not been paid so far and the reasons therefor.

Requirements of Potassium Ethyl Xonthate in the Country

2647. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements of Potassium Ethyl Xonthate (PEX) per annum in the country; and

(b) the total quantity manufactured in the country at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan Applications Received by Nationalised Bank in Gaya (Bihar)

2648. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for loan received by the nationalised banks in the District of Gaya (Bihar) for small scale industries during the year 1971-72; and

(b) number of loan applications sanctioned and the total amount advanced thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and placed on the Table of the House.

Guidelines for utilisation of Assistance under U.N.D.P.

2649. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme administration has laid down certain guidelines for utilising the assistance given to India; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The United Nations Development Programme has laid down broad guidelines, as approved by its Governing Council at its Tenth Session held in June 1970, for utilising its assistance, applicable to all recipient countries.

(b) From 1-1-1972 UNDP assistance is based on Country programming as distinguished from the earlier project-to-project approach. Country programming involves the identification of the role of UNDP inputs in specified areas within the recipient countries' development objectives. It should be based on individual national development plans, or, where these do not exist, on national development priorities and objectives.

Subject to the over-riding principle of national sovereignty in the determination of the uses to which UNDP assistance will be put, Country programming will be carried out within an Indicative Planning Figure (IPF). The IPF constitutes an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from UNDP during the programme period. The Programme for each country will be formulated by its Government in co-operation, at an appropriate stage, with UNDP.

केरल में जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दायर की गई याचिका

2650. डॉ० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों ने विभागीय पदोन्नतियों की त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रकृति के सम्बन्ध में केरल उच्च न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार स्वयं मध्यस्थता करके इन विवादों को हल नहीं कर सकती ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की मुख्य शिकायतें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ग). जीवन बीमा

निगम और श्रेणी III तथा श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के चार संघों के साथ, अर्थात् अखिल भारतीय बीमा कर्मचारी संघ, अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी फ़ेडरेशन, अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी संघ और जीवन बीमा निगम उच्चतर ग्रेड सहायक संघ के बीच 20 जून 1970 को हुए समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार, जीवन बीमा नियम ने इन कर्मचारी संघों के साथ तरक्की के वर्तमान नियमों की समीक्षा के बारे में चर्चा की। जीवन बीमा निगम ने 15 अक्टूबर 1971 को इस सम्बन्ध में प्रथम तीन कर्मचारी संघों के साथ एक समझौता किया, परन्तु उच्चतर ग्रेड सहायक संघ ने समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये, और समझौते की वैधता के विरुद्ध केरल उच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर किया। मुख्य निकायतों का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित से है:—

- (1) सेक्शन हेड को और अधीक्षक के पदों को क्रमशः विशेष सहायक और सहायक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के उच्चतर ग्रेड में रखने के बारे में समझौते में तिहित व्यवस्था, और
 - (2) जिन कर्मचारियों ने विहित तकनीकी परीक्षाएं पास कर ली हैं उन्हें स्वतः ही तरक्की मिलने का दावा।
- (ख) सरकार यह बात पसंद करेगी कि इन मामलों का निबटारा निगम और उसके कर्मचारियों के बीच द्विपक्षीय वार्ता द्वारा ही हो जाय।

**Meeting of Regional Council of
Narcotics Department**

2651. DR. LAXMINARYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Narcotics Department no meeting of the Regional Council constituted under the scheme of joint consultation machinery has been held so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Narcotics Department Regional Council was fixed for the 20th July, 1972. Notice of this meeting was sent to all concerned, but for want of quorum no business was transacted.

The next meeting of this Council has now been scheduled to take place on the 15th September, 1972.

अफीम की खेती के नियमों का उल्लंघन

2652. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अफीम के काश्तकारों को अफीम की पैदावार के बारे में सूचना प्रतिदिन अपने गांव के अफीम काश्त मुखिया को देनी पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश की नीमच तहसील के देवली-देवली गांव के अधीन काश्तकारों से अभी हाल में इस नियम का उल्लंघन करने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) गांव के मुखिये को, जिसे लम्बरदार कहते हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कमीशन दिया जाता है। उसका एक कार्य, प्रत्येक काश्तकार द्वारा हर रोज इक्ठ्ठी की गयी अफीम को तोलना है।

(ख) और (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा कां मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Deficit Financing

2653. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the

'Statesman' of the 18th July, 1972 under the caption "steep increase in deficit financing—Budget Provision overtaken";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the total amount of deficit financing as in the beginning of the current financial year and as on 1st August, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The large deficit financing in 1971-72 was attributable mainly to massive expenditures incurred on refugees from Bangladesh, the December war with Pakistan and expenditures connected with natural calamities in several parts of the country. In the current fiscal year so far, monetary data reveal that the R.B.I.'s net credit to Government has increased by Rs. 447 crores between March 31, 1972 and July 21, 1972. These figures of R.B.I. credit to Government, however, are subject to fluctuations due to uneven flows of receipts and expenditures and cannot provide any indication of the actual outturn for the year as a whole.

Non-availability of Food Articles at Delhi Airport

2654. SHRI PILOO MODY :

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Statesman' dated the 9th July, 1972 under the caption "No eatables at Airport"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Though the restaurant was sealed due to eviction proceedings against the unauthorised contractor, arrangements for sale of snacks and cold drinks were immediately made. Catering service in the terrace restaurant was also started with effect from 15-7-72.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक सुविधाओं का विस्तार

2655. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रमों हेतु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कितनी राशि नियत की गयी है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये भी कोई व्यवस्था की गयी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो की गयी व्यवस्था की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशील रोहतगी) : (क) से (घ). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक नीति के तौर पर, कृषि लघु उद्योग जैसे उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों और देश के पिछड़े इलाकों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं। किन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित मात्रात्मक लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिए रूस से सहायता

2656. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को भारतीय उद्योगों के विकास के लिए रूस से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त राशि को किन उद्योगों पर खर्च किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ज्ञात रूसी ऋणों के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध 122.5 करोड़ रुबल (1021 करोड़ रुपये)

की कुल राशि में से अब तक लगभग 82.1 करोड़ रुबल (682 करोड़ रुपये) की राशि का उपयोग औद्योगिक विकास के लिए किया गया है।

सोवियत ऋणों पर 2 1/2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगता है और औषध परियोजना के लिए दिए गए ऋण को छोड़ कर, जो 7 वर्ष की अवधि में चुकाया जाना है, ये ऋण 12 वर्ष की अवधि में चुकाये जाने हैं। मूलधन की वापसी, सम्बन्ध परियोजनाओं को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक उपकरणों की सुपुर्दगी का काम पूरा होने के एक वर्ष बाद शुरू की जाती है। ब्याज की अदायगी और मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी भारतीय रुपयों में की जाती है, जिनका उपयोग सोवियत प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ को निर्यात के लिए, भारत में वस्तुओं की खरीद करने के लिए किया जाता है।

(ग) परियोजनाओं की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [प्रंथालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT-3426/72]

रक्षा सम्बन्धी सामग्री के उत्पादन और सप्लाई के फर्मों को दिये गये ठेके

2658. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) गत 2 वर्षों में रक्षा सम्बन्धी सामग्री के उत्पादन और सप्लाई के ठेके किन-किन फर्मों को दिये गये और इस प्रयोजन के लिये उनमें से प्रत्येक फर्म को कितनी अग्रिम धनराशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या कुछ फर्मों ने उपकरण सप्लाई करने में विलम्ब किया है और अग्रिम धन-

राशि वापस करने में आनाकानी कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) म राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल):(क) से (ग) रक्षा सेवाओं के लिये माल सेना मुख्यालयों भण्डार डिपो, आर्डनेन्स कारखानों तथा रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रके सरकारी उपक्रम के द्वारा अनेकों मामलों में सीधा उपलब्ध किया जाता है। अन्य मामलों में महानिदेशक पूर्ति तथा निपटान या रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाता है जो इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि क्या वे स्थापित मर्दें हैं या उनका देश में विकास किया जाना है। महानिदेशक पूर्ति तथा निपटान, तीनों सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों, आर्डनेन्स कारखानों, भण्डार डिपों तथा रक्षा उपक्रमों जो कि समग्र देश में फैली है, उनसे सूचना एकत्रित करने में समय लगेगा। अपेक्षित सूचना को एकत्रित करने में लगने वाला प्रयास सम्भवतः प्राप्त होने वाले उद्देश्य के अनुरूप न होगा। अतः निम्नलिखित उत्तर उन मर्दों तक सीमित है जिनके सम्बन्ध में आदेश रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा दिए गये है —

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 में 2758 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान 2291 मर्दों की पूर्ति के लिए आदेश दिए गए थे। संविदाकारों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है। उन सब की सूची तैयार करने में काफी समय तथा प्रयास की आवश्यकता होगी।

गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों में जिन संविदाओं के प्रति अग्रिम धन या "लेखा में" भुगतान किया गया है उनकी संख्या 20 है। उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है : [प्रंथालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT-3427/72]

(ख) कुछ मामलों में उपस्करों को पूर्ति होने में विलम्ब हुआ है किन्तु एक मामले को छोड़ कर शेष में आदेश चालू है; चालू आदेशों में वापसी के लिए दावे नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ग) मेसर्स मैसूर इलैक्ट्रो केमिकल वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बंगलोर। इस फर्म का परिसमापन हो गया है तथा आधिकारिक परिसमापक के दावे प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं।

Expansion of Patna Aerodrome

2659. SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patna aerodrome is comparatively very small with result that bigger Boeing planes cannot land there;

(b) whether a large number of passengers are inconvenienced on this account;

(c) whether Government propose to expand aerodrome at Patna for the convenience of the general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The existing runway length is adequate for the operations of Indian Airlines.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to provide additional space for passengers and the general public in the terminal building.

ग्लोब मोटर कम्पनी लिमिटेड

2661. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेसर्स ग्लोब मोटर्स ने, जिन्हें उच्च न्यायालय ने उनकी मार्च, 1972 में जमा राशि में किस्त जमा कराने का आदेश दिया था अभी तक कोई भुगतान नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देरी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने भविष्य में समय पर किस्तों का भुगतान कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है यह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

नागर विमानन विभाग में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2662. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागर विमानन विभाग में प्रत्येक श्रेणी में तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उन्हें स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब तक स्थायी कर दिया जायगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) श्रेणी I में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 8 है, जब कि श्रेणी II और III में यह संख्या क्रमशः 62 और 1377 है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को जैसे-जैसे स्थायी रिक्तियाँ उपलब्ध होंगी, स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा।

Reservation of Posts to Ex-servicemen in Punjab

2663. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Government have granted the concessions, like reservation of posts, relaxation in age limit only to such ex-servicemen as have joined the Armed Forces on or after 1st November, 1962;

(b) whether a large number of ex-servicemen as have joined the Armed

Forces prior to this date would be deprived of these facilities; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard their interest?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Punjab Government reserve 20% of all non-technical posts to be filled in by those ex-servicemen who joined the Armed Forces on or after 1st November 1962; out of these, the vacancies which remain unfilled are offered to other ex-servicemen who are otherwise fit and suitable for employment.

(b) The priority for this category would in Punjab come next to those who had joined service on or after 1st November, 1962.

(c) Central Government have already written to all the State Governments including Punjab to provide reservation in favour of ex-servicemen on the lines of reservation provided by the Centre.

Circulation of 'Sainik Samachar' in Hindi

2664. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total circulation of the 'Sainik Samachar' published in Hindi; and

(b) whether it is proposed to publish similar journals in all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 11,740.

(b) The Sainik Samachar is at present published in English, Gorkhali and eight other languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution viz. Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Bengali. It is not being printed in the remaining languages as there is not sufficient demand therefor.

Surplus Land with Defence Establishments

2665. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the PAC has recommended the investigation of the question of surplus land with the Defence establishments by a High Level Committee;

(b) whether Government have appointed such a high level Committee;

(c) if so, the date on which this Committee was appointed and the likely date by which it would submit its report; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which such a Committee would be appointed?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is under examination.

Building up of a Bank of Assemblies and Sub-Assemblies by Import

2666. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee recommended the building up of a bank of assemblies and sub-assemblies and other components by import to maintain consistent tempo of indigenous production in certain equipments;

(b) if so, whether such a bank has since been established; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee to provide a ready bank of spares as worded was in relation to maintenance requirements and not necessarily restricted to building up of such a bank for imported items only. However, all Defence Production Units always maintain such a bank of components and sub-assemblies which are required to be imported.

Finding of Oil at Tripura

2668. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any oil has been struck at Tripura where drilling has started recently; and

(b) if so, the prospects of oil there?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). The first well in Tripura was spudded in only on the 19th July, 1972 and it is projected to be drilled upto a depth of 4500 metres. The drilling is in early stages of progress and it is too early to say anything on the prospects of oil in this well.

Loan from World Bank for Import of Raw Materials and Components

2669. **SHRI RAMKANWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently requested the World Bank to grant a soft loan to finance the import of raw materials and components by State trading agencies in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank in this regard and the extent to which industries in India are likely to be helped with the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Board of Executive Directors of International Development Association, has approved the grant of a credit of 75 million US Dollars to India for import of raw and semi-finished materials components and spare parts for certain specified priority industries. Agreement for this credit will be signed as soon as the replenishment of IDA funds takes place. Only the import of canalised items, estimated to be of the order of 40 to 50 million US Dollars, will be made through State Trading Agencies such as STC, MMTc and HSL, on the basis of orders placed with them by the actual users. The bulk purchase through these agencies will be economical. The non-canalised items will be imported directly by the actual users. The proposed IDA Credit will cover about 29 per cent of total foreign exchange requirements of these industries for 1972-73.

Petroleum Crude from U.S.S.R. and other East European Countries

2670. **SHRI RAMKANWAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made efforts to secure petroleum

crude from Soviet Union and other east European countries;

(b) the extent to which these efforts have succeeded; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 23rd June, 1972 in this regard and if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). In the context of the increases in the prices of crude oil, Government have been exploring the possibilities of importing it from various sources including from the Soviet Union and other East European countries. Government have seen the press report in the 'Economic Times' of 23rd June, 1972. It is however not correct to say that Government's efforts to diversify its sources of supply of crude oil have not met with any success. The Indian Oil Corporation has recently negotiated an Agreement with the Iraq National Oil Company for the supply of upto 250,000 tonnes of North Rumaila Crude Oil by 31st December, 1972. This Agreement will come into effect after it has been ratified. Contacts have been and continue to be established with other countries also for the supply of crude oil. It will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the details of these discussions.

नेपाली गाँजे का पकड़ा जाना

2671. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती:** क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बेंगलूराय में पुलिस ने एक छापे में लाखों रुपये मूल्य का नेपाली गाँजा पकड़ा है;

(ख) क्या इसी प्रकार के छापों में पहले कुछ विदेशी माल भी पकड़ा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) : (क) बेगूसराय पुलिस द्वारा 6 जुलाई 1972 को चैघा गांव में 4.76 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित मूल्य का नेपाली गांजा पकड़ा गया था।

(ख) इस प्रकार के छापों में बेगूसराय पुलिस द्वारा पहले कोई विदेशी माल नहीं पकड़ा गया था।

(ग) बेगूसराय पुलिस द्वारा 1971 और 1972 में निम्नलिखित मामलों में गांजा पकड़ा गया :—

9-5-1971 .	ताजपुर गांव में गांजे के चार थैले।
1-11-1971	नवगांव गांव में दो सेर गांजा।
10-1-1972	102 सेर गांजा।
7-4-1972 .	170 मन गांजा।
17-5-1972	एक मन गांजा।

बिहार में सीमाशुल्क कर्मचारियों द्वारा 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान निम्नलिखित मात्राओं में गांजा, अफीम हशीश तथा विदेशी वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयीं जिनका मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

1970 .	84.3 किलोग्राम अफीम तथा 10.3 किलोग्राम हशीश
1971 .	36.8 किलोग्राम हशीश तथा 19.140 किलोग्राम गांजा
1972 .	4.35 किलोग्राम अफीम, 1522 किलोग्राम गांजा और 21.8 किलोग्राम हशीश

	पकड़े गये विदेशी माल का मूल्य :
1970 .	60,99,540 रुपये
1971 .	96,87,000 रुपये

1972 (जून 1972 तक), 57,43,236 रुपये।

इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

- (i) नेपाल से भारत को और भारत से नेपाल को माल के तस्कर-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर अनेक गश्ती निवारक दल तैनात किये गये हैं।
- (ii) कर्मचारियों के लिये कई जीपों की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ताकि वे एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को आसानी से आ जा सकें और प्रभावी तौर पर कार्यवाही कर सकें ;
- (iii) नेपाल को जूट के तस्कर-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये पटना समाहर्ती अधिकार क्षेत्र के फोरवेसगंज उप-प्रभाग में होम गार्ड्स की एक कम्पनी की सेवाएं प्राप्त कर ली गयी हैं ;
- (iv) निवारक दलों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गयी है ; भारत नेपाल सीमा पर सक्रिय सशस्त्र तस्करों का प्रतिरोध करने के लिये कर्मचारियों को हथियारों से लैस किया जा रहा है ;
- (v) नेपाल को माल के तस्कर निर्यात तथा नेपाल से माल के तस्कर आयात को रोकने के लिये भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क कायम किया जा रहा है ;
- (vi) इस सम्बन्ध में नेपाल के महा-महिम की सरकार का भी बार बार सहयोग मांगा गया है।

Dislocation in Air Services of Indian Airlines during the last three months

2672. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether the Indian Airlines services are now-a-days getting dislocated very frequently and their delay in departures and arrivals have become daily features almost on all routes;

(b) if so, the number of such dislocations in Airlines services all over India during the last three months and irregu-

larities in their departure and arrival during the same period ;

(c) the reasons for such dislocations of air services and irregularities in their departures and arrivals; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to regularise air services ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The total number of delays (15 minutes and above) and cancellations of Indian Airlines services during the months April, May and June, 1972 are given hereunder :

Months 1972	No. of planned take-offs	No. of delays	No. of cancellations	Regularity percentage 'On Time' departure)
April .	7921	2550	174	65.37
May .	8200	2933	151	62.39
June	8087	3522	280	52.99

(c) Reasons for unpunctuality included technical snags, go-slow tactics adopted by the maintenance engineers and an unusually large number of bird hits. In June bad weather accounted for a sizeable proportion of the delays and cancellations.

(d) Delays due to bad weather are beyond control. As regards delays due to engineering snags and other factors, constant efforts are being made by the Corporation to minimise them.

Improvement in Bank Services

2673. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special measures have been taken by Government to improve the bank services in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The banks themselves have been taking measures to improve service to their customers. They have taken various steps to rationalise their lending procedure, such as simplification of forms, use of regional language in such forms, increase in the discretionary powers to the dealing officers, improvement in the procedure of collection of outstation cheques, drafts etc.

The Banking Commission has made certain recommendations for improving and modernising the operating methods and procedures of commercial banks. The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Non-payment of over-time Allowance to Employees of Income Tax Department, Delhi

2674. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi/New Delhi,

the payment of Over-time Allowance has not been made to all the employees who were required to attend on Sundays and other holidays in the year 1970; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Panel for Income Tax Inspectors in the Office of Commissioner, Income Tax, Delhi

2675. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 7622 and 7623 on the 26th May, 1972, regarding examination for Income-tax Inspectors in the Office of Commissioner, Income-tax, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the panel for promotion to the grade of Income Tax Inspectors has since been prepared;

(b) whether the meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee has been held to make selection if not, whether Government propose to extend the life of the existing panel beyond one year;

(c) if so, whether it will not affect the interest of those Scheduled Castes employees who passed the Departmental Examination in July, 1971; and

(d) whether in the last three years the meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee to consider the qualified employees for promotion in the grade of Inspectors, Supervisors and Head Clerks were not held for one year from the date of the last panel drawn in each year?

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

(b) No, Sir. No select list can be prepared till after one year of the preparation of the earlier panel. The meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee to be held as a result of the examination conducted in 1971, which was only due after 27th July, 1972, is proposed to be held shortly. Since the previous panel only ceases to be in operation after 18 months of its preparation,

no formal extension of panel is proposed.

(c) No, Sir. The Scheduled Caste employees are recruited against the reserved vacancies and since there is no Scheduled Caste candidate left on the previous panel, the interests of the Scheduled Caste candidates, who have appeared in the Departmental Examination in 1971, would be duly protected.

(d) Yes, Sir. The meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee during the last three years were held after one year from the date of last panel drawn in each year.

Amendment to the State Financial Corporation Acts

2676. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has finalised the amendments to the State Finance Corporations Acts with a view to ensuring flexibility in their operations; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in enacting those amendments?

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

(b) The recommendations are being processed in consultation with the State Governments. As soon as these are completed, an amendment Bill will be introduced in Parliament.

Training to Middle Level Employees by Reserve Bank of India

2677. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the duration and nature of the training course being conducted by the Reserve Bank of India for middle level employees of 7 State Finance Corporations in the Northern region; and

(b) when the training of employees in other regions will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, to the extent available.

Assistance from World Bank for Improvement of Calcutta

2678. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team recently visited Calcutta to assess the quantum of assistance to be provided by the Bank for the city's improvement;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of assistance recommended by the team; and

(c) what decision has been taken by the World Bank on its recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The World Bank had indicated interest in extending assistance for implementing some of the schemes of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. A team from the World Bank recently visited Calcutta, to study the schemes under implementation. The matter is reported to be under the consideration of the World Bank.

Advertisement for the Post of Duty Officers by International Airport Authority

2679. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airport Authority has advertised in one Delhi newspaper only for the posts of Duty Officers in airports despite the satisfactory work done by the deputationists from Civil Aviation who were engaged in the same job before the formation of International Airport Authority;

(b) if so, whether Government have been consulted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c). The International Airports Authority of India advertised for the posts of Manager, Airport Terminals, in some of the leading newspapers of the country including three Delhi newspapers. This was done in consultation with the Department of Civil Aviation, since the latter was not in a position to depute on a long term basis the officials who in addition to their normal operational work were at-

tending to public relations duties. No decision in this regard from Government was required.

Supply of Additional Kerosene Oil by USSR

2680. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR have agreed to increase its Kerosene supply to India over and above the provision in the annual trade agreement; and

(b) if so, the quantum of additional supply agreed to and the value thereof?

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

(b) 80,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.16 crores.

Non-banking Companies in Corporation Sector

2681. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of non-banking companies in the Corporate sector which receive deposits from the public;

(b) the total amount of deposits held by these companies in 1969, 1970 and 1971;

(c) whether Government exercise any control over the functioning of these companies; and

(d) if so, the nature of control exercised by Government over these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) and (b). On the basis of the returns submitted to the Reserve Bank by 2241 non-banking companies in the corporate sector, the total deposits held by such companies amounted to Rs. 322.89 crores as on 31st March, 1969. As on the 31st March, 1970 returns were submitted by 2016 non-banking companies reporting

their deposits as on that date at Rs. 328.80 crores. Later figures are not yet available.

(c) and (d). The functioning of these and other companies in the corporate sector is regulated by the provisions contained in various Enactments such as the Companies Act, 1956, Industries (Development) Regulation Act, 1951 etc. In regard to the acceptance of deposits, Chapter IIIB of the Reserve Bank of India Act, empowers the Reserve Bank to regulate or prohibit the issue of prospectus or advertisements soliciting deposits from the public and calling for information and returns and also empowers the Bank to give directions. The sets of directions issued in 1966 prescribe the periods and the quantum upto which the deposits can be accepted; the particulars to be furnished by the companies in any advertisement inviting deposits; the maintenance of deposit registers showing the prescribed particulars; information to be furnished in their annual reports in respect of unpaid over due deposits; collection of hire-purchase debts within a reasonable period and submission of balance-sheets and returns to the Reserve Bank etc.

Projects in the Petro-Chemical Complex in Koyali taken over from Private to Public Sector

2682. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some projects in the petro-chemical Complex in Koyali, which were originally scheduled to be in the private sector, have been taken over in public sector mainly owing to delays in implementation by private parties;

(b) If so, the projects taken over in the public sector and the steps taken to implement these projects; and

(c) Whether the remaining projects in the private sector are making any satisfactory progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Projects for manufacturing polyethylene, polypropylene and acrylic fibre which were earlier expected to be set up in the private sector.

have now to be implemented in the public sector in order to ensure integration of the entire petrochemical complex. For polypropylene and acrylic fibre, the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation has already negotiated collaboration agreements which are under consideration of the Government. For polyethylene, the Corporation is in the process of finalizing a collaboration arrangement. No major down-stream project now remains in the private sector.

जून, 1972 में पाकिस्तान द्वारा
सशस्त्र आक्रमण

2683. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने जून 1972 में पश्चिमी सीमा के तबी-मुन्नवर क्षेत्र में सशस्त्र आक्रमण किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दोनों ओर के कितने सैनिक हताहत हुए; और

(ग) भविष्य में सीमा उल्लंघन रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं को सीमा उल्लंघन के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कारवाई करने के अनुदेश हैं ।

गत दो वर्षों में हुई इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स
और एयर इण्डिया की विमान दुर्घटनाएँ

2684. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
दुर्घटना और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स
और एयर इण्डिया की कितनी विमान दुर्घटनाएँ
हुई; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप
सरकार को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के 1970 में तीन विमान तथा 1971 में पांच विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए।

एयर इण्डिया का केवल एक विमान (1971 में अभ्यास उड़ान के दौरान) दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुआ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सुल्तानपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में कार्य कर रही राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

2685. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के सुल्तानपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उक्त जिलों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं ने छोटे किसानों को कितना ऋण दिया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 30 जून, 1972 को, सुल्तानपुर और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों में काम कर रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या, जिसमें राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या भी शामिल है, इस प्रकार थी :—

	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कार्यालय	राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यालय	सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों का जोड़
सुल्तानपुर	4	4	8
प्रतापगढ़	4	2	6

(ख) संभव सीमा तक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और आजमगढ़ जिलों में कार्य कर रही राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

2686. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और आजमगढ़ जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं हैं; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कृषि-उद्योगों के विकास के लिए उक्त जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं ने छोटे किसानों को कुल कितना ऋण दिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) गोरखपुर और आजमगढ़ जिलों में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या जिनमें राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं 30 जून, 1972 के इस प्रकार थी :—

	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कार्यालय	राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यालयों का जोड़	सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों का जोड़
1. गोरखपुर	18	17	35
2. आजमगढ़	8	12	20

(ख) सूचना संभव सीमा तक इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Abandoning the Drilling Plan of Allahab East Structure in the Shallow Waters of Gulf of Cambay

2688. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has abandoned its drilling

plan of Aliabet east structure in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Cambay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Firstly in the event of one or more exploration wells drilled on a structure indicating the existing of commercially exploitable oil pool, a large number of development wells have to be drilled in the various parts of the structure to obtain oil production. On the Aliabet East Structure, a channel passes close to the crestal part in which it should be possible to drill an exploration well if the required means are available. However, over the rest of the structure the water depth particularly at low tide is so small that with the normal means it would be extremely difficult to drill the required development wells. It has not so far been possible to find a method of drilling the development wells in such shallow waters. Until a method of drilling the development wells can be found, no useful purpose would be served by drilling an exploration well as it will not be possible to follow up the oil discovery by drilling development wells for production.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Southern States

2689. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :**

SHRI M. RAM. GOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether there is shortage of Kerosene Oil in certain Southern States; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) There have been sporadic shortages of Kerosene Oil in some parts of the Southern States.

(b) The product availability position is generally good in the country. However, local shortage sometimes occur mainly due to operational problems. To maintain kerosene supplies to the areas

where such shortages occur, special arrangements are invariably made and the supply position is being kept at a generally satisfactory level.

INS Nilgiri

2691. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) at what cost the I.N.S. Nilgiri was built and what are its functions and who was its builder; and

(b) the indigenous and imported percentage in terms of cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) I.N.S. Nilgiri was built by Mazagon Dock Limited at a provisional cost of Rs. 18.40 crores. She is a modern general purpose frigate.

(b) The percentages of indigenous and imported contents in terms of cost are approximately 53 and 47 respectively.

Proposal to enter into Project of building Hotels by Air India at Important Airports

2692. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India proposes to enter into the project of building hotels at important airports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons why these projects could not be taken up by India Tourism Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Air India is constructing 2 hotels at Juhu Beach at Santa Cruz, Bombay, as it is considered desirable for Air India to extend its activities to the operation of hotels as other international airlines have done. Indeed a special company has been floated by Air India for this purpose. The India Tourism Development Corporation has its own substantial programme of hotel construction at other centres.

Agreements with Foreign Collaborators for setting up New Projects by I.P.C.L.

2693. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited has concluded or propose to conclude some agreements with foreign collaborators for setting up some new projects; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such agreements and the nature of new projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The foreign collaboration agreements/proposals are in respect of provision of process know-how basic engineering, supervision of detailed engineering, optional procurement services, supervision of construction and start-up. The projects being implemented by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited will provide certain intermediate and end products for industries producing plastics, synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber and synthetic detergents.

Loan from World Bank for augmenting Water Resources of Greater Bombay

2694. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank proposes to advance loans to Maharashtra State for augmenting greater Bombay's water supply; and

(b) if so, the amount of the proposed loan and the terms and conditions for its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India has posed a project for the augmentation of water supply and improvement of sewerage in the Bombay Metropolitan Area to the International Development Association (IDA), a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, for assistance.

The Project is being appraised by the Association and the amount of the IDA credit has not yet been determined. The IDA Credit, if finally approved, will be to the Government of India and the proceeds will be transferred to the Government of Maharashtra as part of Central assistance for Plan schemes. Credits from IDA bear no interest but only a service charge of 3/4th of 1% and are repayable over a period of 50 years.

Plan to Curtail Foreign Experts Involvement in Defence Production

2695. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any plan for radically curtailing the involvement of foreign experts in defence production; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The involvement of foreign experts in Defence Production is strictly limited to fields where technical know-how is not indigenously available. Where foreign experts have to be employed, the policy is to replace them at the earliest by training suitable Indians.

Legal Proceedings against Pilots who refused to fly Avro-748 Planes

2696. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether legal proceedings have been instituted against the pilots who have refused to fly Avro-748 planes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of pilots against whom proceedings have been instituted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Lesser Demand for Advances by Small Farmers from Nationalised Banks

2697. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been lesser demand for advances from nationalised banks by small farmers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. There has been a progressive rise in the number of borrowal accounts and the amount outstanding in respect of direct advances for agriculture as will be seen from the following table:

As at the end of	No. of borrowal accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount outstanding per account (Rs.)
June, 1969	1,34,849	26,96.0	1,999
June, 1970	3,78,285	98,47.6	2,603
June, 1971	5,36,235	1,29,64.2	2,418
March, 1972	6,36,493	1,50,22.9	2,360

(b) The question does not arise.

Concerns under Soorajmull Nagarmull group, Calcutta

2698. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bajoria Properties Limited, Darjeeling Doora Investment Co. Limited, Alipur Holdings (P) Limited, Barrackpore Industries Limited, and Kanoria Industries Limited Calcutta are under the control of Soorajmull Nagarmull and if so, the composition of the Board of Directors of each of the companies;

(b) the principal shareholders of each of these companies and the number and percentage of equity shares held by each shareholder;

(c) the assets and liabilities of each for the latest year and the main items of their business;

(d) the amount of loans and advances received from each source by each company and which of them have gone into liquidation; and

(e) whether these companies have been charged with misappropriating

huge amount of money belonging to the shareholders and employees of the Macloed Co. and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

M/s Security Printers Private Limited

2699. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of M/s. Security Printers Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) the principal shareholders of this company with number and percentage of equity shares held by each;

(c) whether M/s. Security Printers Pvt. Ltd. is a subsidiary of the British controlled firm Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta; and

(d) whether the above two firms are connected with each other through inter locking of Directorships and capital?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The composition of the Board of Directors of M/s. Security Printers of India Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur is as follows:—

1. Shri M. C. Khunnah, Director
2. Shri C. L. Khunnah, Director
3. Shri P. K. Nanda, Director

(b) As on 31-3-71, M/s. W. W. Sprague & Co. Ltd., U. K. held 3570 equity shares (51%) and Shri L. N. Khunnah 3430 equity shares (49%) in the share capital of the company.

(c) According to latest available information M/s. Security Printers of India Pvt. Ltd. does not appear to be a subsidiary of M/s. Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta.

(d) There is only one director common to the two companies and there is no inter-locking of capital.

Fresh Proposal to make Calcutta Airport as a Prominent Airport

2700. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a conspiracy to sabotage the prospects of Calcutta Airport by big business houses of India; and

(b) whether any fresh proposal is under consideration to explore possibilities to make Calcutta Airport a prominent Airport?

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

(b) Government are anxious to preserve the importance of Calcutta Airport. A modern international terminal building at a cost of about Rs. 2 crores has been recently constructed at this airport. A control tower at a cost of over Rs. 48 lakh is under construction, as also an Airport Hotel.

Scheme for Attracting Tourists to Calcutta on Durga Puja Festivals

2701. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOU-

RISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme for the attraction of tourists to Calcutta on Durga Puja Festivals; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) With a view to attract tourist traffic to Calcutta, the Department of Tourism had given a subsidy of Rs. 77,000/- to the Government of West Bengal for organising a Calcutta festival during Durga Puja in the Year 1969-70.

It is proposed by the State Government to organise a similar festival this year for which financial assistance would be given by the Department of Tourism.

(b) The details of the scheme are being finalised by the Government of West Bengal.

गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान नजरबन्द किए गए गैर सैनिक पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या

2702. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) युद्धबंदी के रूप में पकड़े गये पाक सैनिकों के अतिरिक्त और कितने पाकिस्तानियों को भारत में नजरबंद किया गया है तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर क्षेत्र में कितने पाकिस्तानियों को घुसपैठियों के रूप में पकड़ा गया; और

(ख) क्या इन पर जेनेवा कन्वेंशन लागू होता है और यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) हमारी कैद में कुल 74,856 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदी हैं। ये पाकिस्तानी सेना तथा अर्द्ध सेना के सदस्य हैं। पृष्ठ तथा राजोरो क्षेत्र में पकड़े गए 18 अतिक्रमियों को युद्धबंदी के रूप में माना जा रहा है क्योंकि वे पाकिस्तानी सेना के सदस्य हैं।

(ख) जनेवा समझौते के अनुसार नियमित सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्यों को, जब भी पकड़े जाएं, उनसे युद्धबंदों के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाता है। ऐसे घुसपैठिए जो नियमित सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्य नहीं होते अथवा जो अपनी सक्रियताएँ युद्ध के नियमों के अनुसार नहीं करते उनके साथ युद्धबंदों के रूप में व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता।

इरानी आयात कम्पनी को ऊंचे मूल्यों की अदायगी

2703. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने नेशनल इरानी आयात कम्पनी के साथ तेल की सप्लाई के लिए करार कब किया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त करार के अनुसार भारत तेल के बाजार मूल्य की अपेक्षा अधिक मूल्य की अदायगी कर रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितनी अधिक राशि की अदायगी की गई है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

विधि और न्याय, तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :

(क) से (ग) मद्रास शोधन शाला लि० भारत सरकार, नेशनल इरानियन आयात कम्पनी और रैन अमरीकन इन्टरनेशनल आयात कम्पनी (जो अब अमोको के नाम से जानी जाती है) का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है; जिसमें इनके साम्य शेयर क्रमशः 74:13:13 के अनुपात में हैं। विदेशी साझेदारों ने, साम्य साझेदारी के अतिरिक्त, इस शोधनशाला के पूँजी परिव्यय के लिए 22.32 मिलियन डालर के विदेशी मुद्रास ऋण की भी व्यवस्था की। इसके अलावा, अमोको ने एक उर्वरक संयंत्र और/या पेट्रो-रसायन संयंत्रों में साझेदारों को भी पेशकश की। इन व्यवस्थाओं के प्रत्यक्ष परिणामस्वरूप

डेरियसकूड आयल की सप्लाई के लिए 18 नवम्बर, 1965 को कूड आयल सेल एग्रीमेन्ट (कूड आयल विक्रय करार) निष्पादित किया गया। इस करार के अनुसार मद्रास शोधनशाला को विदेशी साझेदारों द्वारा, प्रति बैरल 1.35 डालर के मूल्य के आधार पर 42 मिलियन मीटरी टन की मात्रा सप्लाई की जानी थी। यह सप्लाई, तीन संदर्भित कच्चे तेलों के दर्जशुदा मूल्यों में औसत वृद्धि में उतार-चढ़ाव के अन्तर्गत है। दर्जशुदा मूल्यों के स्थिर रहने के बावजूद, 1970 के शुरू में विश्व में कूड मूल्यों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति पाई गई थी। करार के संशोधन (यदि आवश्यक समझा गया) द्वारा आधार मूल्य में कमी के प्रश्न पर विदेशी साझेदारों के साथ पत्राचार किया गया था किन्तु कोई समझौता न हो सका। इसी बीच में विश्व में कच्चे तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होनी शुरू हो गई और यह पाया गया कि कूड आयल सेल्स एग्रीमेन्ट का ऐसा प्रभाव पड़ा कि मिडिल ईस्ट के विख्यात कच्चे तेलों के मूल्यों की तुलना में डेरियस कूड के मूल्य बहुत अधिक बढ़ गए। इस लिए विदेशी साझेदारों के साथ बातचीत जारी रही और, नवम्बर 1970 से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक की अवधि के बीच विभिन्न समयों में मूल्य निर्धारण करने के लिए फरवरी, 1972 में एक समझौता सम्पन्न किया गया। इस समझौते के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त करार मूल्य पर प्रति बैरल पर लगभग 6 सप्ट्स से 17 सैन्ट्स तक की कटौती प्राप्त हुई।

डेरियस कूड की सप्लाई से संबंधित करार में 1972 के अन्त तक प्रेषणों के लिए 180 दिनों के क्रेडिट (ऋण) की व्यवस्था है। इसमें प्रति बैरल पर 6 सैन्ट्स से 7.5 सैन्ट्स तक मूल्य लाभ का समावेश है।

यदि करार के समस्त लक्षणों एवं विदेशी साझेदारों के साझेदारों से प्राप्त लाभों पर विचार नहीं किया जाता है किन्तु ऋण की शर्तों के लाभ को दृष्टिगोचर किया जाता है तो तुलनात्मक कूड के बाजार मूल्य के अतिरिक्त 30 जून, 1972 तक डेरियस कूड के लिए काल्पनिक

भूगतान की राशि लगभग 4,60,000 रु डाल थी।

Switch over to the Assembly of another make of Aircraft by H.A.L., Kanpur

2704. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HAL unit in Kanpur has decided to abandon assembly of Avro-748 and to switch over to the assembly of another make of aircraft in collaboration with a foreign firm;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total investment required for the new project and how best the present machinery and tools that might be rendered surplus will be used; and

(d) the additional advantages the new aircraft offers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Calamity Fund

2705. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of creating a National Calamity Fund for meeting unforeseen natural calamities such as drought, floods, cyclone, etc. which occur almost every year in some part of the country or the other; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal in this regard?

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

(b) The matter has been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission who have been requested to review the policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities and examine *inter alia* the feasibility of establishing a National Fund to which the Central and State Governments may contribute a percentage of their revenue receipts.

Closed units reopened as a Result of Assistance by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

2706. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location of nine closed units which have so far reopened their factories with the assistance of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India;

(b) when the remaining four units out of thirteen units, which have been given a sum of Rs. 99.17 lakhs including guarantees, are likely to reopen;

(c) whether the working capital assistance for the thirty units to the extent of Rs. 318.44 lakhs has been arranged with bankers;

(d) whether the reconstruction assistance aggregating to Rs. 469.05 lakhs sanctioned to these thirty closed/sick industrial units is apart from the working capital assistance being arranged with bankers; and

(e) by what time all these thirty closed/sick industrial units are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has sanctioned assistance to 26 closed units so far out of which 19 have reopened. Six of these are located in Calcutta, 6 in 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia district and one each in the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan and Howrah. The remaining units which have been sanctioned Rs. 70.89 lakhs by way of assistance have still to comply with the various conditions imposed by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India before they can draw their assistance.

(c) to (e). Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has so far sanctioned assistance to 51 units in all. Working capital assistance of the order of Rs. 527.82 lakhs has been arranged for these units through commercial banks. This is in addition to the assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India itself. After assistance is sanctioned by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, the units have to comply with certain conditions imposed before they draw assistance to reopen the factories.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Unit in Backward Districts

2707. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of eleven industrial units located in notified backward Districts/areas which have been sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 831.50 lakhs during the year ended 30th June, 1971 by the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(b) the expansion projects of co-operatives in notified backward districts/areas which have been given concessional financial assistance during the same period by the Industrial Finance Corporation; and

(c) the amount of assistance given to public limited companies during the same period by the Industrial Finance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3428/72].

(b) The Corporation did not sanction any assistance on concessional terms for the expansion project of cooperatives during the year ended 30th June, 1971 as no such case came up for consideration.

(c) The assistance sanctioned and disbursed to public limited companies during the year ended 30th June, 1971 aggregated to Rs. 26 crores and Rs. 9.41 crores respectively.

Fire in Manali Refinery (Madras)

2708. SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM :

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

(a) whether Government have set up an inquiry Committee to go into the causes of the disastrous fire that broke out at Madras Refinery complex at Manali recently;

(b) if so, when it will submit its report; and

(c) the estimated loss caused by the fire and the preventive steps taken for future ?

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

(b) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within a period of two months.

(c) According to the Madras Refineries Limited the estimated cost of repair would be about Rs. 6.5 lakhs and product loss about Rs. 2.7 lakhs. The property was duly insured. The Managing Director has stated that the Refinery and tank farm are provided with excellent fire fighting facilities and that all tanks and structures have very good earthing system and are properly grounded. The Committee has been asked to determine the extent of loss and also to recommend the preventive measures that should be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Complaint about Malpractices in Digvijai Cement Company

2710. SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints about malpractices and corruption in Digvijai Cement Company owned by Somanies;

(b) if so, nature of complaints received;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the complaints; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Allegations against the management include the following :—

(i) Grant of contracts in regard to transport, supply of gunny bags etc. without inviting tenders to concerns in which some of the Directors are interested.

- (ii) Use of motor vehicles owned by the company for extraneous purposes (not connected with the business of the company).
- (iii) Utilisation of the services of the staff of the company as well as its goods by some persons having interests in the company.
- (iv) Engagement of persons, connected with some share-holders, on high salaries and allowances without any regard to their competence.

(c) and (d). An inspection of the books of account of the company has been ordered.

Ranking of India in regard to National income in the International Community

2711. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the ranking of India in regard to national income in the international community, at the time of Independence; at the end of First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Estimates of national income for India are available, on a regular basis, only from 1948-49. As for the ranking of India in respect of national income in the international community, information as at the end of each Plan period is not readily available. According to the United Nations Year Book of National Accounts Statistics, among 140 countries in respect of which information is given, India's national income ranked 6th in 1958, 7th in 1965 and 8th in 1968. The corresponding ranking in respect of *per capita* income was 106th in 1958, 95th in 1965 and 74th in 1968.

Proportion of Direct and Indirect Taxes to National Income

2712. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the proportion of direct and indirect taxes, separately national income for each year since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Revenue from direct and indirect taxes levied by Central and State Governments as per cent of national income

Year	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	Total
1951-52	2.4	5.0	7.4
1952-53	2.5	4.4	6.9
1953-54	2.3	4.1	6.4
1954-55	2.5	5.0	7.5
1955-56	2.6	5.1	7.7
1956-57	2.6	5.3	7.9
1957-58	2.9	6.3	9.2
1958-59	2.7	5.9	8.6
1959-60	2.9	6.5	9.4
1960-61	3.0	7.1	10.1
1961-62	3.2	7.8	11.0
1962-63	3.7	8.8	12.5
1963-64	4.1	9.5	13.6
1964-65	3.7	9.3	13.0
1965-66	3.6	10.6	14.2
1966-67	3.2	10.4	13.6
1967-68	2.8	9.4	12.2
1968-69	2.9	10.2	13.1
1969-70	3.1	10.4	13.5

NOTE.—For 1970-71 and 1971-72 estimates of national income at current prices are not as yet available.

Rate of increase in National Income and Money supply

2713. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of the rate of increase in national income and rate of increase in money supply since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any co-relation has been established between increase in national income and increase in money supply; and

(c) if so, the ratio between the two ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement showing annual rate of variation in national income and money supply since 1951-52 together with the ratio of national income to money supply for each of these years is enclosed. Although there is no precise correlation between

increases in national income and money supply, in a developing country there is a long term tendency for the ratio of national income to money supply (i.e. income velocity of money supply) to decline on account of increased demand for money resulting from growing monetisation of the economy and diversification of the economic structure.

STATEMENT

Variations in National Income, Money Supply and Ratio of National Income to Money Supply since 1951-52

Year	Percentage variations in National Income			Ratio of National Income at current prices to Money Supply
	At constant prices	At current prices	Money supply with the public*	
<i>First Plan</i>				
1951-52	+2.8	+4.6	-10.1	5.5
1952-53	+4.0	-1.5	-2.6	5.6
1953-54	+6.0	+6.7	+3.6	5.7
1954-55	+2.5	-8.3	+6.9	4.9
1955-56	+1.9	+3.9	+13.4	4.5
Annual Compound growth rate .	+3.5	+0.9	+1.9	
<i>Second Plan</i>				
1956-57	+5.0	+13.3	+5.6	4.8
1957-58	-1.0	+0.7	+3.0	4.7
1958-59	+7.0	+10.6	+4.7	5.0
1959-60	+1.8	+2.7	+7.7	4.8
1960-61	+7.3	+9.3	+5.5	4.9
Annual compound growth rate	+3.8	+7.3	+5.3	
<i>Third plan</i>				
1961-62	+3.5	+5.7	+6.2	4.6
1962-63	+2.0	+5.9	+8.7	4.5
1963-64	+5.7	+14.9	+13.3	4.6
1964-65	+7.2	+17.4	+8.7	4.9
1965-66	-5.6	+2.8	+11.0	4.6
Annual compound growth rate	+2.5	+9.1	+9.6	
<i>Annual Plans</i>				
1966-67	+1.5	+15.9	+9.3	4.8
1967-68	+9.3	+18.7	+8.1	5.3
1968-69	+2.4	+1.1	+8.0	5.0
<i>Fourth Plan</i>				
1969-70	+5.3	+8.7	+10.5	4.9
1970-71	+4.7	N.A.	+11.8	N.A.

*As on last Friday of March.

Assistance by Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

2714. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the rupee loans of Rs. 15.93 crores, foreign currency loans of Rs. 20.44 crores, underwriting of shares and debentures of Rs. 2.48 crores and subscriptions to shares and debentures of Rs. 2.78 crores sanctioned by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India during the 12 months ended December, 1971;

(b) the number and other particulars of applications received by the Small Loan Section of the Corporation from small units seeking foreign currency loans during this period; and

(c) the nature of assistance sanctioned to small units during this period ?

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

Replacement of old Naval Ship

2715. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of our naval ships have out-lasted their operational life; and

(b) if so, how does Government intend to replace them in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Several of the ships are no more at their optimum capacity, due to long use.

(b) The Government are fully conscious of the need for replacing old and ageing ships of our Navy. A programme has been drawn up to induct new ships by accelerating and expanding indigenous construction of warships and supplementing this by new acquisition where feasible. Every attempt is being made to develop and strengthen our Navy within the constraints of financial resources and indigenous capacity of warship construction.

Determination of inter se priority among war widows applying for Indane Gas Agencies

2716. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the principle on which *inter se* priority is determined among the war widows applying for Indane Gas agencies;

(b) the list of war-widows in order of priority, along with their dates of registration and dates of allotment of the agency, who have so far applied for agency at any place in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether after the exercise of the choice for an agency at a particular place by a war-widows subsequent change of place of the agency, has been allowed in any case till now ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). The allotment of gas agencies is made by the Indian Oil Corporation. War widows are placed in Priority II *i.e.* next below to the disabled Service personnel. The *inter-se* priority for allotment of IOC gas agencies to war widows is determined by the Indian Oil Corporation on the merits of each case keeping in mind their capacity to operate and finance the commercial enterprise satisfactorily.

LIST OF WAR WIDOWS ALLOTTED INDANE GAS AGENCIES IN UTTAR PRADESH WITH THEIR DATE OF APPLICATION.

Sl. No.	Name and address	Date of application	Date of allotment and station
1	2	3	4
1.	Mrs. Suman Purohit W/O late Flt. Lt. Manohar Purohit, Agra.	15-1-72	February 72—Agra
2.	Smt. Kamlesh Chauhan W/O late Capt. Madan Pal Chauhan, Vr. C. Meerut.	15-1-72	February 72—Bareilly

1	2	3	4
3.	Smt. Mohini Singh W/o late Lt. Col. Onkar Singh, Meerut.	31-1-72	February 72—Muzaffar Nagar
4.	Smt. Padma Negi, W/o late Major J. S. Negi, Lucknow.	31-1-72	March 72—Saharanpur.
5.	Smt. Kalpana Singh W/o late Capt. V. P. Singh, Vr. C. Allahabad.	5-2-72	April 72—Dhanbad (Subsequently change allowed for Allahabad).

LIST OF WAR WIDOWS ON THE WAITING LIST FOR ALLOTMENT OF IOC GAS AGENCIES WITH THEIR DATES OF APPLICATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Smt. Prabhawati Singh, W/o late Capt. S. G. Singh, Jhansi.	2-2-72
2.	Smt. Uma Nathani, W/o late Flt. Lt. D. R. Nathani, Dehra Dun.	8-2-72
3.	Smt. Sunita Theophillus W/o late Flt. Lt. G. Theophillus, Agra.	14-2-72
4.	Smt. Sita Rana W/o Major Tek Bahadur Rana, Dehra Dun.	25-2-72
5.	Smt. S. K. Singh W/o late Major Ranbir Singh, Vr. C. Meerut.	22-3-72
6.	Smt. Surinder Ram Singh, W/o late Maj. Ram Singh, Allahabad.	22-4-72
7.	Smt. Nirmal Kasana W/o late 2nd Lt. B. S. Kasana, Hapur.	28-4-72
8.	Smt. Vidya Gurung W/o late Major L. B. Gurung, Vr. C. Dehra Dun.	14-6-72

3 widows have been allowed change of station in Kerala State and 1 in Uttar Pradesh.

Steps to meet tourist requirements

2717. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is the second cheapest country in the world for tourists;

(b) whether Government are aware that tourists, these days, have a strong price consciousness not only about accommodation and other allied services but also in choosing modes of transport and travel distances ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet these requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH) : (a) Although no comparative figures of tourist costs in respect of various countries of the world are available, India is no doubt one of the relatively cheaper tourist destinations.

(b) Yes, Sir. Tourists by and large are price conscious and the costs of air travel, accommodation and allied costs are major determinants in their travel plans.

(c) The introduction of lower air fares, inclusive tour fares and liberalisation in the movement of charters to India will help to broaden the tourist market base, making it increasingly possible for this category of tourists to visit India.

Installation of powerful Computer System at Ahmedabad

2718. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on Automation, headed by Prof. Dandekar, has recommended installation of powerful computer system at Ahmedabad;

(b) whether this has resulted in serious discontentment among the Life Insurance employees; if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether stiff opposition was shown by the All India Insurance Employees Association throughout the country against installation of computers; and

(d) if so, the reason for accepting this recommendation in the face of such an opposition ?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The Committee on Automation has not recommended the installation of a powerful computer system at Ahmedabad.

(b) to (d). Since the Committee did not make any such recommendation, the question of its acceptance does not arise. Government is aware of the views of the Association on computers.

Three 8-Hour Shifts in Ordnance Factories for creating Employment and improving efficiency

2719. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was convened by the Raksha Utpadan Mantri on 12th June 1972 to discuss with both the recognised Federations the feasibility of having three 8-hour shifts in the Ordnance Factories to create more employment and improve efficiency;

(b) whether an assurance was given that stoppage of Over Time will not result in loss of pay packets and if so, the reaction of the Federation; and

(c) whether any Committee has been formed to explore further possibilities in this direction ?

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

(b) and (c). It was agreed in principle that 8-hour shifts should be introduced in the Ordnance Factories provided the existing earnings of the workers are not affected. The agreement however is not a commitment by any of the parties concerned and a final view in the matter by any of the parties will be taken after full implications of the scheme are brought out by a Committee, which has already been formed to go into the question, consisting of representatives each from the Department of Defence Production, Department of Defence Ministry of Finance (Defence), Directorate General of Ordnance Factories, Indian National Defence Workers Federation and All India Defence Employees Federation.

Civilian Employees employed in Air Force not declared permanent

2720. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the civilian employees employed in Air Force have not been declared permanent because they are working in lieu of Airmen;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken to make those employees, who are continuing in a particular post, permanent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Civilians employed in lieu of Airmen are not entitled for permanency so long as they are employed against Combatant posts.

(b) and (c). It is the policy of transfer civilians employed against Airmen vacancies, to regular establishment vacancies as and when such vacancies occur. These employees are then considered for permanency along with others against such vacancies.

Manufacture of Sophisticated Weapons in Ordnance Factories

2721. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of the DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made to manufacture sophisticated weapons in the ordnance factories ;

(b) whether any plan has been chalked out ; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It has been possible by the Ordnance Factories to improve upon the production of such weapons beyond the targets fixed during 1971-72. These Factories have chalked out a programme to further increase the production rate with a view to meet the entire requirements of the Army both by way of whole weapons and spares.

(c) Increased production has been planned to be achieved by (i) resorting to advance production planning through provision of additional machines; (ii) close supervision and control of manufacturing operations; and (iii) technical training in the manufacture of intricate and sophisticated components.

सामान्य बीमा कम्पनी, पटना के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन किया जाना

2722. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीमा कम्पनी, पटना (बिहार) में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों ने हाल ही में अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में विशाल प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगे क्या हैं तथा उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोह्तगी) : (क) विविध बीमा कम्पनियों के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की और प्रदर्शन किया ।

(ख) मुख्य मांगें ये थीं :

(1) विविध बीमा कारोबार का राष्ट्रीयकरण, वगैर मुआवजा दिये किया जाय ।

(2) विविध बीमा कारोबार करने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में केवल एक ही निगम बनाया जाय ।

(3) वेतन-मानों और सेवा शर्तों में समति लाई जाय ।

(4) विविध बीमा कर्मचारियों के अखिल भारतीय संघ को एक मात्र समझौताकारी एजेंट के रूप में मान्यता दी जाय ।

(5) अनिर्णित विवादों का निर्णय किया जाय ।

(ग) (1) से (3) मांगों का संबंध उन मामलों से है जिन पर साधारण बीमा कारोबार (राष्ट्रीयकरण) विधेयक पर प्रवर समिति विचार कर रही है ।

चौथी मांग पर विचार करना अभी समय-पूर्व है; परन्तु युनिट स्तर पर अनिर्णित विवादों की ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

Indo-British Agreement on AIR Charter services

2724. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-British agreement on air-charter services between the two countries has been extended for a further period of three months upto September, 1972 ;

(b) whether the existing agreement which expired on 30th June, was itself a three month extension of the earlier agreement ; and

(c) if so, the reason why Government have accepted for piece-meal extension of the agreement instead of going in for a long term agreement ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The UK Government is still in the process of formulating its long term policy in this regard.

Demand of Higher Royalty for Crude by Assam

2725. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :

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

(a) whether Assam has demanded higher royalty for the crude it produces ; and

(b) if so, the increased rate demanded ; and the decision by the Centre thereon ?

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

(b) The Govt. of Assam has asked for royalty at the rate of 20% of the weighted average of the posted price of crude plus transportation charges. No final decision has yet been taken.

Place selected for construction of an Airport in District Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu)

2726. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any place has been selected in District Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu for the construction of an airport ;

(b) if so, the name of the place selected ; and

(c) when the construction of the airport is expected to begin ?

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

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

Steps to check evasion of Taxes

2727. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of taking effective steps to prevent tax evasion in the country has been considered afresh by Government ; and

(b) if so, what are the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Wanchoo Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of tax evasion and suggest remedial measures has submitted its report which was laid on the Table of the House on the 20th March, 1972. Some of the recommendations have already been incorporated in the Finance Act, 1972 and the other recommendations are now under consideration.

Loan application for modernisation of export oriental Cotton Textile Mills

2728. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation has received any application for loans for modernisation of export-oriented cotton textile mills ; and

(b) if so, the names of the applicants and the Corporation's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Industrial Finance Corporation is awaiting the recommendations of the Textile Commissioner on the four textile mills viz : (i) M/s Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Bombay, (ii) M/s. Anglo-French Textile Ltd., Pondicherry, (iii) M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., and (iv) M/s. Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., who have applied to the Textile Commissioner for the 'certificate of eligibility' under the scheme formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the grant of soft loans by the Industrial Finance Corporation for modernisation of export-oriented cotton textile mills. The processing of the cases will be taken up by the Industrial Finance Corporation after the recommendations of the Textile Commissioner have been received.

Grant given to Women Pilots' Association

2729. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is giving a grant of Rs. 90,000 to the Banasthali Vidya Peeth for the Women's flying school ;

(b) whether such a grant is also being given to the Women Pilots' Association with an All-India membership ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Banasthali Vidyapeeth Flying & Gliding Club is a fixed annual subsidy of Rs. 30,000/- paid a fixed annual subsidy of Rs. 30,000/- plus flying subvention at the prescribed rates for the actual number of flying hours done from month to month, provided it achieves a minimum performance of 400 hours per year. During the last three years, the following amounts paid to it :

	Rs.
1969-70	48,794
1970-71	50,960
1971-72	34,591

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Such grants are paid to the clubs which impart flying training.

School for imparting training to Commercial Pilots

2730. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why Indian Air Force Pilots are being released from the Air Force for recruitment in Indian Airlines and Air India when civilian boys with Commercial Pilot licences are available for the jobs ; and

(b) the reasons for starting a school to impart training to Commercial Pilots when unemployed pilots are available ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR.

KARAN SINGH) : (a) Pilots with the necessary experience are not available in adequate numbers from the open market.

(b) The Central Flying Training School at Nadirgul (Hyderabad) has been established to provide improved facilities for proper training of selected candidates from the flying clubs up to Commercial Pilot's Licence level. This school has been created to function as a complementary institution to the flying clubs and not in competition with them.

As regards unemployed commercial pilots, efforts are being made to absorb them in available positions in the Civil Aviation Department, the two Corporations and in agricultural spraying operations.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण देने की नीति

2731. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की वर्तमान ऋण नीति से किसानों, छोटे उद्योग चलाने वालों व्यापारियों और बेरोजगार स्तरीयों की कोई महत्वपूर्ण लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है :

(ख) क्या बैंकों की ऋण नीति में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ; और

(घ) ऋण देने की नई नीति को सरकार का कब से क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों, लघु उद्योगों तथा व्यावसायिकों और आत्म नियोजित व्यक्तियों को दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष ऋणों से सम्बन्धित बकाया रकमों और उनके खातों की संख्या के तुलनात्मक

आंकड़े नीचे दी गयी सारणी में दिए गए हैं:—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ग	जून 1969		मार्च 1972	
	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
प्रत्यक्ष वित्त				
कसानों को . . .	1,34,849	26.96	6,36,493	1,50.23
लघु उद्योगों को . . .	36,301	1,48.45	84,859	2,90.28
व्यावसायिक तथा आत्म-नियोजित व्यक्तियों को .	422	0.33	49,685	10.61

बैंक बेरोजगार स्नातकों से संबंधित आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखते। व्यावसायिकों तथा आत्मनियोजित व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में जो रकमें बकाया हैं, उनमें इस वर्ग को दिये गये अग्रिम भी शामिल हैं। यह स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से इन क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) से (घ). राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की ऋण नीतियों को काफी उदार बना दिया गया है। ऋणों के लिए मूर्त जमानतें लेने के बजाय अब खास तौर पर इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाने लगा है कि जिन योजनाओं की वित्त व्यवस्था की जानी है वे योजनाएं तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम होनी चाहिए। सरकार ने ऋण गारण्टी निगम की स्थापना इसलिए की है कि वह बैंकों की उन हानियों को एक निर्धारित सीमा तक पूरा करने के लिए गारण्टी दे, जो उन बैंकों को त्रिभिन्न क्षेत्रों के छोटे उधारकर्ताओं को ऋण देने के कारण सहनी पड़ती हैं और इस प्रकार बैंकों को इस बात के लिए प्रेरित किया जाय कि वे अब पहले के मुकाबले ज्यादा बड़े पैमाने पर छोटे उधारकर्ताओं की सहायता करने के लिये आगे आए।

Reconstitution of Indian Oil Corporation Board

2733. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Indian Oil Corporation has been recently reconstituted ; and

(b) if so, the names of the part time Directors not re-nominated ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The Board of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., for the year 1971-72 has been recently reconstituted.

(b) A statement showing the names of the Directors on the Board for the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT 3429/72]

Recommendations of Indian Airlines review Committee headed by Shri N. P. Sen

2734. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Indian Airlines Review Committee headed by Shri N. P. Sen ;

(b) the arrangements made to implement these recommendations; and

(c) the recommendations so far implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The main recommendations of the Committee relate to management employee relations, personnel policies and practices and the organisational set up. The recommendations have been carefully examined by Indian Airlines and implementation initiated wherever possible.

Loan granted by S. B. I. under the initiative of Agro-Industries Corporation, West Bengal

2735. **SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan granted by the State Bank of India, under the initiative of the Agro-Industries Corporation, West Bengal (now dissolved) and also the terms of granting such loans;

(b) the overdue amount of such loans and the interest thereon; and

(c) the steps under the consideration of the Government to recover the money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confusion over exchange rate of rupee in South East Asia

2736. **SHRI P. K. DEO** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Statesman of the 13th July, 1972 under the caption "Confusion over exchange rate of rupees"; and

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

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

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has been notifying from time to time the

buying and selling rates for sterling in terms of Rupees. The latest notification revised buying and selling rates for spot sterling with effect from 4-7-72 as follows :

Buying \$5.3333 per Rs. 100/-

Selling \$ 5.3050 per Rs. 100/-

These rates continue to be in force.

Effect of strike by R. B. I. Employees on Trade and Commerce

2737. **SHRI P. K. DEO** :

SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the strike of employees of Reserve Bank of India in June, 1972 hit the trade and commerce in the metropolitan city; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) As the clearing of cheques, receipts and payments on Government account, the issue and exchange of notes and coins and other similar transactions at the counters of the Reserve Bank of India at the Fort and Byculla offices had to be suspended during the period of the strike, there was some inconvenience to trade and commerce in the Greater Bombay. Commercial Banks, however, continued to function normally. It is not possible to quantify the loss to trade and commerce caused by the strike.

(b) The Central conciliation machinery used its good offices and the strike was called off on 1st July, 1972 after a settlement was reached between the Reserve Bank and the Bombay Unit of the A.I.R.B.I. Employees Association.

Difficulties experienced by Small Scale Units on account of Banks apathy in Gujarat

2738. **SHRI P. K. DEO** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' of 17th July, 1972

under the heading "Bank's apathy in Gujarat-Small Units languishing";

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of this report; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) On several points Government's assessment of the situation differs considerably from that given in the Press Report. As a matter of policy public sector banks, in examining a loan proposal from small scale units set up by technicians, adopt a need-based approach and look more into the viability of the project, the know-how of the technician and his competence to implement the project than other factors like security, margin, etc. However, there may well be some cases of hardships and if specific cases are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be looked into. Government will also consider carefully any specific suggestion for improving the system of extending credit facilities to small scale units especially those set up by technical entrepreneurs.

Allegations of Malpractices Indulged in by Foreign Airlines operating in India

2739. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

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

(a) whether there are allegations of malpractices indulged in by foreign airlines operating in India ;

(b) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the "Economic Times" dated 17th July, 72 under the caption "Foul play by foreign airlines-curbs in the offing" and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken for curbing such malpractices by foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are aware that some international airlines indulge in malpractices to lure traffic.

(c) The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation :—

(i) Reduced return excursion fares have been introduced between the USA and India ;

(ii) Special youth fares have been established between India and France ;

(iii) A subsidiary company has been established by Air India for operation of charters; and

(iv) A new rule has been incorporated in the Aircraft Rules, 1937, Whether by it is compulsory for all airlines to file their tariffs with the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Apart from the above measures, a close watch is being maintained by the International Airports Authority of India enforcement organisation as well as our own governmental authorities concerned with the infringement of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Steps to meet the requirements of Hotel Accommodation for Foreign Tourists

2740. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimates have been made regarding the future demands for hotel accommodation for foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) what is the total hotel accommodation available at present ; and

(d) how do Government propose to meet the requirements in full ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is estimated that approximately 8,700 additional rooms will be needed to meet the requirements of 4,00,000 tourist arrivals expected in 1973.

(c) The total available capacity in hotels which have been approved by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists, is at present 10,437 rooms.

(d) Government have offered incentives including direct loan assistance to

private parties for construction of additional accommodation and have also undertaken construction direct and through Public Sector Corporations like the India Tourism Development Corporation and Air India. As the demand for accommodation will continue to be larger than supply in the near future, it will be difficult to meet it in full at any particular point of time.

Proposal to set up three Hotels by Indian Tobacco Company

2741. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Company's proposal to set up three hotels has been approved by Government ;

(b) whether Government have imposed any condition in approving the proposal ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposal has been approved in principle subject to the condition that 60% of the actual cost of the projects will be raised in the form of additional equity earmarked for Indians only ; the issue of capital to Indians is completed within two years from the date of issue of the letter of approval, and that wherever applicable the permission or clearance as may be required under the provisions of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall be invariably obtained from the appropriate authorities before instituting any effective steps for implementing the approval.

Patrolling along the coasts

2742. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to undertake patrolling all along the country's coast to ensure safety of territorial waters by building boats ; and

(b) if so, when such measures are likely to materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Government have always

considered it essential to patrol our coastal waters. The protection of our long coast line and island territories required a very large number of boats. While the construction of various types of boats/ships for the purpose is being taken, due to the long time taken in such construction and the financial constraints, it is difficult to commit by which time it would be possible to say that the entire number of boats/ships are available.

Dealership of Indane Gas to persons connected with the Ministry of petroleum and Chemicals

2743. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons connected with his Ministry, including himself, who have secured dealership of Indane Gas during the last three years ;

(b) the names of places where such dealership has been given ; and

(c) on what considerations such dealership was given ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) So far as could be ascertained from records no one connected with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has been granted Indane Gas distributorship during the last three years.

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

Permission of sale of small Arms to Citizens holding Licences

2744. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sale of small arms like revolver, pistols and rifles have been permitted to citizens holding licences ; and

(b) if so, at what centres and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Currently 12 Bore DBBL Shot Guns and .315 Sporting Rifles manu-

factured by the Ordnance Factories are sold to citizens holding appropriate licences through authorised Arms dealers, all over the country.

Foreign Exchange utilised on Import of Raw Materials for Fertilizers

2745. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange has been utilised on import of raw materials for fertilizers in India in the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether it is not possible to substitute such imports by indigenous raw materials;

(c) whether any research is being conducted in this direction; and

(d) if so, where?

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

(a) The foreign exchange expended on the import of the two main raw materials needed for fertilizer production, viz., Sulphur and rock phosphate is as under:

	(Rs. crores)
1969-70	19.02
1970-71	24.25
1971-72	22.11

A portion of the sulphur imported was also used by other industries as well. The separate figure for the fertilizer industry is not available.

(b) To some extent locally available pyrites and rock phosphates are already being used in the fertilizer industry and every effort is being made to make increasing use of these indigenous raw materials. Towards this end feasibility study had been undertaken for the scientific exploitation of the pyrites and rock phosphate deposits in Rajasthan. The dependence on elemental sulphur is also being reduced by using nitric acid instead of sulphuric acid for production of nitrophosphates.

(c) and (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cases referred to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

2746. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending clearance before the Monopolies and Trade Practices Commission as on 30th June, 1972;

(b) when is the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission going to be expanded; and

(c) the manner in which the personnel of this Commission have been appointed?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The number of applications under Chapter III of the MRTP Act pending clearance with the Commission is ten. Eleven agreements referred to the Commission by the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements under Chapter V are also pending enquiry by the Commission.

(b) There is no immediate proposal for increase in the strength of the Commission, which now stands only at the statutory minimum. The question of expansion is under consideration with reference to the likely future workload.

(c) The Chairman and the two members of the Commission have been appointed by the Central Government under section 5 of the M.R.T.P. Act having regard to the criteria laid down in sub-sections (2) and (3) of that Section. As regards the officers and staff appointed in the Commission, they have mainly been drawn by taking persons on deputation from Central/State Governments pending finalisation of the rules and regulations governing the recruitment and conditions of service in regard to their posts.

Tourist Centre Planned to be Developed in 1972-73

2747. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on tourism, State-wise, for the last three years;

(b) the new places that have been developed as Tourist Centres in 1971-72; and

(c) the new Centres planned to be developed in 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of this House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3430/72].

(b) The development of the tourist infrastructure is a continuous process and is spread-over many years. In 1971-72 developmental work in connection with the Central tourism schemes was undertaken at Gulmarg, Kovalam, Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, Elephanta, Sanchi, Madras, Jaipur, Bhopal, Srinagar, Sabarmati Ashram, Jaisalmer, Hyderabad, Kosi Kalan, Mahabalipuram, Calcutta, Varanasi, Jammu, Khajuraho, Hassan, Bangalore and Udaipur.

(c) In 1972-73, in addition to the continuation of the above works, construction of (i) rest houses would be taken up in the wild life and bird sanctuaries of Corbett, Kalesar, Kaziranga, Gir, Bandipur, Dandeli, Kanha, Jaldapara and Nalsarovar, (ii) youth hostels at Aurangabad, Hyderabad, Nainital, Hampi, Patnitop, Trivandrum, Puri, Darjeeling, Goa, Gandhinagar, Pondicherry, Panchkula, Dalhousie, and Amritsar, (iii) tourist bungalows at Gauhati, Rameshwaram, Dharamsala, Mantralaya Warangal, Porbandar, Ludhiana, Hassan (Dormitory type), Darjeeling, Jogfalls, Surajkund, Shirdi, Poona, Pandharpur and Daruhara, (iv) Reception Centres at Patna, Simla, Agra and Jaipur and (v) Camping sites at Panaji, Bannarghata, Baripada, Jaipur, Faraka, Bombay, Ketedan, Kulu-Manali, Highway, Mirthal, Dewas, Surajkund, Malappuram, Delhi, and Madras-Mahabalipuram Road.

Apart from the above, Transport Units were established by the India Tourism Development Corporation in 1971-72 at Bangalore, Hassan and Udaipur and the Department of Tourism arranged mini-buses for the use of tourists in the Sanctuaries of Bharatpur, Sariska, Gir, Corbett, Kaziranga, Kanha, Dandeli, Bandipur and Madumalai. In 1972-73, the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to establish transport units at Ahmedabad,

Jammu, Kovalam, Bhubaneswar, Varanasi, Lucknow, Calcutta and Chandigarh.

बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में फिल्म कलाकारों के घरों पर छापे

2748. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्र : यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता में गत तीन महीनों के दौरान आयकर विभाग ने कितने सिने कलाकारों और सिने व्यवसायियों के घरों में छापे डाले;

(ख) इन छापों में सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि बरामद की गई; और

(ग) क्या इन छापों के विरोध में सिने-संस्थाओं से सरकार को कोई विरोध-पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 29 ।

(ख) 20 लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य के जेवरन के अलावा, 6,66,662 रुपये की नकद रकम और लेखे तथा कागजात पकड़े गए थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Short Fall in non-project Aid

2749. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in non-project aid to India during 1971-72;

(b) if so, whether this is due to less contribution by U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, to what extent there was a shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). As against indications of non-project assistance of \$588 million (including debt relief) for the year 1971-72 given at the Aid-India Consortium meeting held in June, 1971 agreements have been signed with various Consortium member-countries for non-project assistance (including debt

relief) to the extent of \$303 million. The major portion of the shortfall of nearly \$285 million is due to the United States not making any fresh commitments other than debt relief for the U. S. Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1972.

Setting up of a New Explosive Factory in Public Sector

2750. SHRI C. K. JAFFER

SHARIEF :

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start a new explosives factory in the public sector; and

(b) if so, its location and the main features thereof?

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

(b) The factory will be located near Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh. It will produce propellants to meet the increased requirements of Defence. The rough estimated cost of the project is Rs. 67 crores and it will take about 6 years from the date of sanction to complete.

Scheme to Encourage Travel within the Country

2751. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out any new scheme to encourage travel within the country by providing some facilities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The necessary infra-structure is being built up and improved. Government have allocated funds for loans for the construction of hotels and the purchase of tourist transport. Youth hostels, reception centres, rest houses, game sanctuaries and camping sites are also being constructed.

इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मोस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड में लगाई गई पूंजी

2752. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मोस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड में उसके आरम्भ होने से आज तक कितनी पूंजी लगायी गयी है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी को रूस सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है और रूस सरकार को कितनी पूंजी तथा उसका व्याज आज तक भारत सरकार को चुकाना है; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी को वर्ष 1970-71 में कितनी हानि हुई और इसके क्या कारण थे ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 तक 5870.59 लाख रुपये । इसके अतिरिक्त, कम्पनी को 2,735 लाख रुपये के कार्यकारी पूंजीगत ऋण दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) 18 मिलियन रूबल । इसके लिये दिये जाने वाले व्याज के बारे में सूचना एकत्र को जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) 205.46 लाख रुपये की परिवर्तन हानि (ऋणों पर व्याज तथा 799.24 लाख रुपये के मूल्य हास के लिये व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात शुद्ध हानि) के निम्नलिखित मुख्य कारण हैं:—

(i) मुख्य रूप से परिवर्तन संबंधी तथा कमियों को दूर करने में लगे समय के कारण संयंत्रों की ब्रेक-ईवन (break-even) स्तर तक पहुंचने में असमर्थता, जुलाई, 1970 में ऋषिकेश में अलकनन्दा नदी में बहुत अधिक बाढ़, और सजिकल इस्ट्रु-मैन्टस प्लांट के उत्पादों के लिये पर्याप्त मांग का न होना ।

- (ii) औषधि (मूल्य-नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1970 के परिणामस्वरूप एण्टीबायो-टिक्स कारखानों द्वारा निर्मित औषधियों के विक्रय मूल्यों में कमी।
- (iii) कच्चे माल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि।
- (iv) यूनियनों के साथ हुये करार के कारण वेतन बिल में वृद्धि।

लेखा-परीक्षा कार्य का विकेन्द्रीकरण

2753. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री के० भालन्ना :

क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चार्टर प्राप्त लेखाकारों ने इस वर्ष तथा गत वर्ष अपनी इस मांग के समर्थन में देश में सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी क्षेत्रों में समूच लेखा परीक्षा कार्य को विकेन्द्रीकरण किया जाए, उग्र आन्दोलन चलाया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख). कम्पनी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1972, जो सदन में 11 अगस्त, 1972 को पुरस्थापित किया गया था, में कुछ उपबन्ध जोड़ दिये गये हैं।

मद्रास के शल्य उपकरण कारखाने पर ध्वय की गई धनराशि

2754. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मद्रास के सजिकल (शल्य) उपकरण कारखाने पर सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और क्या उससे सरकार को सन् 1970-71 में लाभ हुआ या अथवा घाटा, लाभ हुआ तो कितना और घाटा हुआ तो कितना; और

(ख) क्या जब सन् 1965 में सजिकल उपकरणों का उत्पादन अधिक हुआ था तो उनके लिए बाजार उपलब्ध नहीं था; और यदि हाँ, तो अब भी कितने शौजर तथा कितनी कीमत के औजार बेकार पड़े हैं ?

विधि और म्याथ तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1971 को मद्रास स्थित सजिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स प्लांट में सरकार का निवेश (ऋणों को सम्मिलित करते हुए) 964.93 लाख रुपया था। 1970-71 में कारखाने को 79.75 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई।

(ख) आवश्यक सुचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

Submission of Report Regarding Coordination between State Finance Corporation and Commercial Banks

2755. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Shri R. K. Talwar to go into the question of co-ordination between State Finance Corporations and commercial banks has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to implement the recommendations made by the Study Group; and

(c) whether any action has been taken for streamlining the procedures and for removing the deficiencies in the working of the State Finance Corporations which were discussed at the conference of the Chairman and Managing Directors of the State Finance Corporations convened on 4th November, 1971?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) The Reserve Bank of India has suggested certain amendments to the State Financial Corporations Act for flexibility in operations and widening their functions. These are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(ii) For strengthening the set-up of State Financial Corporations, Reserve Bank of India has decided to

depute Study Teams comprising its officials and technical officers from the Industrial Development Bank of India to discuss with each State Financial Corporation various issues so as to assess their staff requirement for project appraisal, disbursement, follow-up etc.

Enquiry into the Crash of a Naval Plane near Panaji

2756. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been held in regard to the crash of a naval plane on 21st July, 1972 near Panaji;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Proceedings of the Board of Enquiry are under examination.

Recommendations made by Institute of Economic Growth Regarding Raising of Bank Deposits

2757. SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Economic Growth has recommended raising of bank deposits and advance rates; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). For the consideration of the Banking Commission, two experts of the Institute of Economic Growth had prepared a technical study entitled "An Econometric Model of Banking in India" in which, among other things, the implications of raising of interest rates on bank deposits and bank advances were also examined. In preparing its reports the Banking Commission had taken into account the technical studies submitted to it. Currently the Banking Commission's report is under consideration of Government.

Use of "Rejuvenated" Batteries in Aircraft by Indian Airlines

2758. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent yearly on the import of batteries for Indian Airlines;

(b) whether Indian Airlines has used 'rejuvenated' batteries in the aircraft in past; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not using 'rejuvenated' batteries now?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) During 1971-72 Indian Airlines imported batteries and battery blocks costing Rs. 3,37,524.85.

(b) No, Sir. However batteries are serviced, and if necessary, individual cells are replaced.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to enquire into the Working of Foreign Airlines in India

2759. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enquire into the working of foreign airlines in India; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the proposed enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit to Priority Sectors and Weaker Sections by Public Sector Banks

2760. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of branch-expansion and credit to priority-sectors and weaker sections of the Public Sector Banks during the last year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the imbalance in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Statements I and II giving the desired informations are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3431/72]

(b) Inter-State disparities are being narrowed down by deliberately pursuing a policy of vigorous branch expansion programme in unbanked and under-banked areas. Also, steps are being taken to ensure adequate organisational machinery, to simplify lending policies and procedures and to establish greater rapport with the State Governments by active association of the banks with the various Co-ordination Committees.

Loan Sanctioned for Construction of a Tourist Hotel in Tirupathi District Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

2761. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned for constructing a Tourist Hotel at Tirupathi in District Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, how much and to whom; and

(c) whether loan assistance for constructing one more such hotel there is proposed to be given?

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

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

बुन्देलखण्ड के नौगाव स्थित प्रतिरक्षा भवनों का उपयोग

2762. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति से पहले मध्य-प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड में नौगाव एक सैनिक

छावनी थी, जहाँ उस समय सेना के लिए अनेक भवनों का निर्माण किया गया था, और क्या वे भवन आज भी अच्छी स्थिति में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सेना के लिए इन भवनों का उपयोग करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Additional Employment generated in Nationalised Banking Sector

2763. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the additional employment generated in the nationalised banking sector after the nationalisation of 14 banks?

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

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर का अपवंचन

2764. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार आयकर का अपवंचन करने के कारण कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा रही है और उनके द्वारा लगभग कितनी राशि का अपवंचन किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रमुख व्यक्तियों और फर्मों पर बकाया आयकर

2765. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन प्रथम 25 व्यक्तियों अथवा फर्मों के अलग-अलग नाम क्या हैं जिनकी

और इस समय अय-कर की अधिकतम धन-राशि बकाया है;

(ख) प्रत्येक के ऊपर अय-कर की बकाया राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) उसकी वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना 31 मार्च 1972 को यथा स्थिति एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सबन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई अड्डों के विकास पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

2767. श्री गंगाधरन बीशित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई अड्डों के विकास पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और किस प्रकार के कार्य आरम्भ किये गये तथा पूरे किये गये; और

(ख) उपरोक्त हवाई अड्डों पर वर्ष 1972-73 में किस प्रकार के विकास कार्य आरम्भ करने का विचार है और अनुमानतः उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) वर्तमान विधीय वर्ष में अब तक 3.29 लाख रुपये के विकास कार्य संबंधी प्राक्कलन स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं। इनमें से खजुराहो में कंट्रोल टावर के निर्माण का मूल्य 3 लाख रुपये से ऊपर है।

Number of International Flights Originating annually from Dum Dum Airport

2769. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International flights originating annually on an average from Dum Dum Airport; and

(b) whether Government propose to take a decision to the effect that all international flights to Far Eastern countries will originate from Dum Dum Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Presently 63 flights per week are operated to/through Calcutta airport by foreign carriers. Additionally, Air India and Indian Airlines operate 43 international flights every week through this airport.

(b) The operation of international flights by foreign airlines to/through India and by the national carriers to/through foreign countries, is governed by bilateral agreements/arrangements which take into account commercial considerations. As such, it is not feasible to lay down that all international flights will originate from a particular point.

Development of Jaldapara Sanctuary in West Bengal as A Tourist Spot on the Pattern of Kaziranga Sanctuary in Assam

2770. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take some positive steps to save single-horned Rhino in Jaldapara Sanctuary in West Bengal from extermination in order that this place may be developed as a tourist spot on the pattern of Kaziranga sanctuary in Assam; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Among the positive steps taken by the State Authorities to protect the Rhinoceros in Jaldapara Sanctuary are:

(1) Strengthening of Forest Department protective staff.

(2) Posting of armed home guards.

(3) Enlistment of Public Co-operation.

(4) Proposal for the creation of an armed contingent in the Forest Directorate.

(5) A Resolution under Article 252 of the Constitution of India adopted by the State Assembly authorising Parliament to enact on behalf of West Bengal, legislation on Wild Life to provide deterrent punishment for offences relating to the killing of wild life including rhinos, and illegal possession of trophies and animal products.

(6) The Department of Tourism plans to put up a rest house with ten double rooms at Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.27 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand of Employees of the H.A.L. Barrackpore (West Bengal) for Modern Aircraft Factory

2771. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the employees of the Branch factory of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Barrackpore, West Bengal had long been demanding a new project for manufacturing modern aircraft and for converting the factory into a divisional factory; and if so, the action so far taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Employees' Association at Barrackpore have been representing to the HAL Management for the provision of additional work and allocation of new projects to the factory in order to avoid possible retrenchment due to reduction in the work. The demand has been

considered by HAL Management. The Barrackpore Factory was established only for undertaking Overhaul of Dakota Aircraft and not for manufacture of Aircraft. However, the Management of HAL has been trying to explore the possibility of securing more work for the factory and also to find alternative jobs in other Divisions of the Company, for those employees who may be considered surplus to the requirements of the Barrackpore factory.

Progress in the establishment of Caustic Soda Factory in District North Kanara (Mysore)

2772. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of the Caustic Soda Factory in District North Kanara of Mysore State;

(b) the amount of money spent thereon so far by Government of Mysore with amount on the water supply scheme of the factory, separately, Mysore Industrial Area Development Corporation and M/s Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited;

(c) whether the expenditure by M/s Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited kept pace with the time chart in the project report and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the factory will be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Steps to relax and eliminate restrictions on Industries Manufacturing Petroleum Products and Chemicals

2773. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to relax restrictions on industries manufacturing petroleum products and chemicals and eliminate restrictions in the way of development of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): In regard to petroleum refining, it is the Government's policy to promote future projects only in the public sector, unless expansion of the private sector is warranted by considerations of public interest being served.

In regard to chemical industries, it has been decided—as a part of general policy—to consider cases for fuller utilization of capacity in specified fields. Generally seeking, a long-term view of product requirements is taken while considering establishment of new capacity and, in certain cases, licensing of capacity is not restricted by demand constraints.

Petro-Chemicals Projects to be completed in the near future

2774. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of Petro-Chemical Projects likely to be completed in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): In the public sector, the Gujarat Aromatics Project, which will produce DMT, Ortho-Xylene and Mixed Xylenes, is expected to go on stream during the next few months. The major projects likely to be completed in the private sector in the current year are three synthetic fibre plants. In 1973, another two synthetic fibre projects and one Caprolactam Project are expected to go on stream.

Introduction of teller system in Nationalised Banks to over-come Delays in encashment of Cheques

2775. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it takes unduly a long time to encash cheques in the nationalised banks;

(b) whether any survey has been made to find out the average time taken for encashing cheques in different Nationalised banks; and

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing 'Teller System' in all the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). No Survey has been conducted to find out the average time taken for encashing cheques in the nationalised or other banks. Banks are constantly endeavouring to reduce the waiting time of the Customers at the counter and as a step in this direction, some of the nationalised banks have already introduced the 'Teller System' at certain important branches. The recommendation of the Banking Commission in this regard for introduction of the 'Teller System' in all banks at all important branches is under Government's active consideration.

Purbanchal Bank

2776. **SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new institution named Purbanchal Bank would be set up at Gauhati to take effectively to the needs of the whole north eastern region;

(b) if so, total population to be served thereby; and

(c) its effect on the economy of the Purbanchal region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Purbanchal Bank Ltd. started functioning from the 3rd July, 1972. It would cater to the banking needs of the eastern region comprising the territories of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura; Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh having total population of 195.82 lakhs according to the 1971 census.

Solution of dispute in Avadi Factory, Madras

2777. **SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu, has offered his services to the Union Minister of Defence Production to help solve Avadi Factory dispute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The Government welcome the offer of help by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister to Raksha Utpadan Mantri during the industrial unrest in Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi.

Starting of drilling at Baramura (Tripura) by O.N.G.C.

2778. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new rig is proposed to be installed at Baramura (Tripura) for drilling operations; and

(b) if so, where and when?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) O.N.G.C. is planning to deploy one more rig in Tripura.

(b) The second rig will be utilised for drilling Gojalia or any other structure close to Baramura where O.N.G.C. has released drilling locations. It can be expected to go into operation in about 1½ years, considering the time likely to be taken for various preparatory steps including import of certain equipment needed for drilling.

मुजफ्फरपुर-दिल्ली के बीच विमान सेवा

2779. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोकर फ्रन्डशिप हवाई जहाज सप्ताह में दो बार दिल्ली आता है और दो बार जाता है और ऐसे ही मुजफ्फरपुर से दो बार कलकत्ता जाता है और वापिस आता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मुजफ्फरपुर से दिल्ली तथा बीच के अन्य स्थानों तक की विमान यात्रा के लिये केवल दो सीटें आरक्षित रखी जाती हैं और मुजफ्फरपुर से कलकत्ता के बीच विमान यात्रा को भी ऐसी ही स्थिति है;

(ग) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर से दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता जाने वाले सभी यात्री हवाई जहाजों में सीटें न मिलने के कारण इस सेवा का लाभ उठाने में असमर्थ रहते हैं; और

(घ) मुजफ्फरपुर से हवाई जहाज द्वारा यात्रा करने वालों को सरकार क्या सुविधाएं देने के लिए विचार कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली-कानपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर-पटना-रांची-कलकत्ता सेवा (आई० सी-411) हर सोमवार, बुधवार, तथा शुक्रवार और आई० सी०-412 सेवा विलोम दिशा में हर मंगलवार, बृहस्पतिवार तथा शनिवार को परिचालित होती है ।

(ख) आई० सी०-412 सेवा पर मुजफ्फरपुर से दिल्ली के लिए तीन सीटें आवंटित की जाती हैं । आई० सी०-411 पर सात सीटें आवंटित की जाती हैं जिन का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

मुजफ्फरपुर-पटना	2
मुजफ्फरपुर-रांची	2
मुजफ्फरपुर-कलकत्ता	3
	7

(ग) जी, नहीं । दिल्ली से मुजफ्फरपुर तक मई तथा जून 1972 के दौरान नियत सीटों की औसत लाग क्रमशः 69% और 77% थी तथा मुजफ्फरपुर से कलकत्ता तक 71% और 67% थी ।

(घ) कानपुर में पुनः ईंधन भरने की सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण विमान को फालतू ईंधन उठाना पड़ता है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप आय भार (पै-लोड) में कमी हो जाती है । इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने वहां ईंधन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रयत्न को इण्डियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन के साथ उठाया है । जब इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, तो इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये किये गये आवंटन में वृद्धि करने पर विचार करेगी ।

12.04 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
 MATTER OF URGENT
 PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED CRISIS IN POWERLOOM IN-
 DUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhivandi) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported crisis in the powerloom industry in Maharashtra due to scarcity and soaring prices of cotton yarn, nylon, rayon and staple yarn and the steps proposed by the Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): The statement is a very long one running to seven pages. May, I lay it on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table of the House. And the Members concerned may ask questions about it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the Fourth Plan period, the development of the powerloom industry is solely the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Maharashtra Government have already set up a Corporation for powerlooms. This Corporation is required to oversee the working of the powerloom industry in Maharashtra in all its aspects and take up with the Textile Commissioner, who is located in Bombay, such issues as may require the assistance of the Central Government for their solution. It is understood that Textile Commissioner has not been approached by the Corporation or the Maharashtra Government with complaints of scarcity or soaring prices of different types of yarn. If the Honourable Members so wish, they may, or even I can, take up the problems of powerloom sector with Maharashtra Government. I may add that a Working Group on Handlooms and Powerlooms has recently been set up by my

Ministry. The Textile Commissioner is its Chairman. It will go into the problems and difficulties of these Sectors in different States.

2. The powerloom industry in Maharashtra, as in other States, has been passing through a difficult period.

COTTON YARN

3. In so far as cotton yarn is concerned, while there has been no difficulty regarding availability and prices upto 40s counts have not misbehaved, there has been a price hike in counts above 60s. The factors responsible for this situation were a 45 days strike in the Coimbatore cluster of mills, power-cuts in the States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, and exports, regulated and non-regulated, to Bangla Desh. To rectify the situation, the Textile Commissioner held a series of meetings with the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation and the South India Millowners' Association. The industry ultimately agreed to make 50% of the quantity to be packed by each mill for civil deliveries available to the State Governments at reduced prices. This Scheme came into force from 1st August, 1972. In the first instance, indents are to be sent by the State Governments to the Textile Commissioner who would then get them serviced. This Scheme is of a very recent origin. I may, however, mention that due notice has been taken of the difficulties being experienced by the powerloom sector in Maharashtra in respect of higher counts of cotton yarn and an ad hoc allotment of 1684 cases (of 100 kgs. each) has already been made in favour of the Maharashtra Government. I understand that this release has arrested, to some extent, the spiralling trend in prices.

NYLON YARN

4. There is a voluntary agreement effective from the 1st March, 1972, between the spinners and weavers of nylon yarn regulating the prices of different deniers of nylon. The prices agreed to are given below :—

Denier	Ex-factory selling price (Rs. per kg.)
12	82.00
15	74.00
20	70.00

Denier	Ex-factory selling price (Rs. per kg.)
30	68.00
40	62.00
76	60.00
90	53.00
105	51.00

The spinners have been maintaining the agreed prices.

5. The production of nylon filament yarn in the country during the 6 months, January to June, 1972, was of the order of 5,520 tonnes as compared to the total production of 9,800 tonnes during 1971. The stocks of imported nylon yarn in stock with the State Trading Corporation is 1100 tonnes. The STC was instructed to reduce its selling price to the level of the voluntary agreement prices on 19-6-72. They have reduced the prices of imported nylon yarn with effect from 1st March, 1972 (the date from which the voluntary agreement prices became effective).

6. There is no problem regarding availability of nylon yarn nor is Government aware of any increases in the prices of nylon yarn. Government have also not received any representation from the trade or SASMA (Silk & Art Silk Mills Association) on this point. If there is any difficulty in getting indigenous nylon yarn at the agreed prices, the imported nylon yarn lying with STC could be released on cash and carry basis.

7. State Trading Corporation have issued release orders for 750 tonnes of imported nylon yarn to SASMA, which serves Maharashtra weavers also. Significantly this yarn has not so far been lifted. Had there been scarcity as mentioned by Hon'ble Members, not only would this quantity have been taken, but there would have been a hue and cry for more.

8. I may further clarify that State Trading Corporation is in a position to import requisite quantities of nylon yarn in the event of shortage. The procedure evolved in this behalf is that Silk and Art Silk Mills Association and other Associations will have to place denier-wise

indents with State Trading Corporation, backed by bank guarantees. Thereafter State Trading Corporation will take immediate action to import nylon yarn. This stage has not so far been reached during the current year.

VISCOSE RAYON FILAMENT YARN

9. There is a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers of rayon filament yarn effective from the 1st January, 1972, which envisages the following arrangement:—

- (a) 10 per cent of the production will be reserved by the spinners to be supplied as replenishment against export of rayon filament fabrics at the rate of Rs. 7.00 per kg.
- (b) 60.5 per cent of the production will be distributed to actual users at the following fixed prices:—

Deniers	Prices (Rs. per kg.) (incl. excise duty)
300	12.69
180	12.77
150	12.90
120	14.35
100	16.85
75	21.50
60	28.50
55	33.40
40	36.90
30	45.90

- (c) The balance of production to be sold by the spinners in open market.

10. The distribution of viscose filament yarn is done through a Central Committee of spinners and weavers positioned in Bombay. This Committee distributes viscose filament yarn through regional committees formed in different States. These regional committees include representatives of spinners and weavers as members.

11. There is no State-wise control on distribution of viscos filament yarn. The total production during the six months January to June, 1972, has been of the order of 19,896 tonnes as against the total production of 37,034 tonnes during

1971. The Government is not aware of any rise in prices in the rayon filament yarn industry. The spinners have not increased the voluntary agreement prices. Government has not received any complaints either about scarcity of viscose filament yarn or its market prices piercing the Agreement prices. If any specific instance of malpractices is brought to my notice, it will be gone into immediately.

STAPLE FIBRE YARN

12. The total production of staple fibre yarn in the country is of the order of 50,000 bales per month. Out of this 20,000 bales are produced by spinning mills who are members of South India Millowners' Association. 27,000 bales are produced by member mills of Man-made Fibre Spinners Association. Manufacturers of 3,000 bales of staple fibre yarn are not members of any Association.

13. In February, 1972 a voluntary agreement was reached between the MMFSA and weavers. Under this Agreement, quantities to be given to each State were pegged down to previous year's consumption in proportion to the quantities under the control of the Association. A mutually agreed price structure was also devised. 50% of the quantity to be given to each State was to be released at the agreed price and the remaining quantity was permitted for free sale.

14. In April, 1972, the Governments and the weavers of U.P. and Punjab assailed the price structure. They stressed that the entire quantity should be released at a fixed price. Their complaint was that while 50% of the quantity was being given at a lower rate, the remaining quantity was being sold at grossly higher prices. The Government accepted the request that the entire quantity being given by MMFSA to each State should be given at a uniform price which was slightly higher than the agreed price under the Agreement.

15. Since the entire quantity was to be distributed at a uniform rate, which was the same as the SIMA rate, a new distribution pattern was devised and enforced from 1st May, 1972 onwards. This, however, created imbalance in distribution. Since the entire production was to be sold at uniform rate in different States, the quantity falling in

50% quota merged with the free sale quota. Complaints came that yarn was not becoming available in requisite quantities in some States. On 3rd June, 1972, the Textile Commissioner took a meeting of State Governments (including Maharashtra), weavers and spinners. The main decisions taken at this meeting were that the supplies would be routed through the concerned Director of Industries, that allocations upto 30th April, 1972 should be completed latest by 30th June, 1972, that the Director of Industries and the spinners should meet frequently to sort out local problems, and that quarterly requirements should be conveyed to the spinners, denier-wise, by the Directors of Industries.

16. There was some delay in implementing these decisions. The Scheme, has, however, come into full operation during the current month. MMFSA have made an allotment of 2300 bales to Maharashtra on 8th August, 1972. This represents about 60% of the requirements of the State based on past consumption. The remaining quantity will have to be obtained from SIMA or other manufacturers who are not members of either Association.

17. Staple fibre yarn is immediately in short supply. The entire production depends upon production of staple fibre by the Nagda and Mayoer plants of Gwalior Rayons and to a very limited extent South Indian Viscose.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : I received the statement just about two minutes ago, and so, it has not been possible for me to go through it in detail. The statement should have been given to us at least half an hour earlier, so that we could have gone through the points mentioned in the statement. Still, I would like to know certain facts from the hon. Minister.

As we all know, nearly 60 per cent of the powerloom industry is situated in Maharashtra alone. Out of 2 lakhs powerlooms, nearly 1,10,000 powerlooms are in Maharashtra. The big centres are Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, Dhulia, Nagpur and some parts of Marathwada. Besides these, there are certain powerlooms in Madhya Pradesh, UP, Bihar and other parts of the country.

During the last six months, the prices of cotton yarn have been soaring like

[Shri Dhamankar]

anything. The price increase has been ranging from 50 to 75 or 80 per cent in the case of this cotton yarn. Government have been trying to meet this situation by various means. Firstly, under the pool system, they allotted coarse yarn of 40 counts for the powerlooms, but this system has not worked. Very recently, they introduced the voluntary agreement system with the millowners under which the millowners have agreed to supply fine cotton yarn to the powerloom association for distribution. But the fact is that the weavers are not getting it. When the associations approach the millowners they say that they have to fulfil the export commitment first and then only they would look to the needs of the powerloom sector. This has created a rise in the price of cotton yarn. This has been going on for almost six to eight months. I am sorry to state that nearly 50 per cent of the powerlooms in the Maharashtra State are closed down for want of cotton yarn. The millowners have their own system of hoarding their yarn through banks and other financial institutions, and this has created an artificial shortage. The hon. Minister in his statement at Patna said that there was no shortage of cotton yarn. It is a fact that there is no shortage, but this shortage has been created artificially by the millowners and big merchants who manage to get finances from the banks and who see that the yarn is hoarded and not supplied to the powerloom associations in time. This is the position with regard to cotton yarn.

As regards nylon and staple and rayon yarn, nearly 10,000 to 15,000 powerlooms in Bhiwandi alone are working on these yarns. There is scarcity of these yarns also, and the industry is facing acute rise in prices; the prices have been rising continuously, and when they approach the synthetic spinners, the latter say that they are short of raw material and Government are not releasing the required raw material as per their requirement and that there is some agreement that the spinners have entered into with the association. But finally we find that this has created an atmosphere of shortage in the market. They refuse to release the yarn at proper time and the prices go very high. The weavers have to purchase yarn in the market at very heavy prices, and the spinners release the nylon and staple and rayon

yarn to these associations whenever it suits them. So, this scheme which has been voluntarily agreed to between the spinners and the association of powerlooms is not being implemented properly. So far as the agreement is concerned, the powerloom associations are always bound down by it, but the spinners are very reluctant to implement their part of the agreement and this has created hardship for the powerlooms.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will adopt a policy of freeing of the fine cotton yarn and release it directly to the powerloom association instead of releasing it through the merchants and dalals? Secondly, may I know whether Government will give an assurance that the nylon, staple and rayon yarn will be supplied to the association in proper time and there will be no scope for creating artificial shortage and thereby adding to the increase in prices.

I would like to know whether Government have any scheme to implement all these arrangements agreed to.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : First I shall deal with cotton yarn. It is a fact that there has been a shortage of cotton yarn over 60s counts. For 40s and less counts, there is no scarcity. There is shortage of 60 counts and above because of the difficulty of getting imported cotton from Egypt and Sudan. Because of this, the price of 60s and above went up abnormally high.

The prices of 40s and below counts have been at more or less the normal levels. However, in view of the fact that there have been difficulties for the weavers, we had a voluntary agreement in July which has come into force on the 1st August, that is, since the last 18 days. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner with a representative of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and of the users, spinners, has also been formed. A watchdog committee has also been set up by the Textile Commissioner to look into the proper supply to weavers at prices fixed. I have not received any complaint during the last 18 days that there has been any violation of this voluntary agreement.

As regards nylon, so far we have not received any complaint that there is any shortfall or short supply. About this also, there was an agreement in March. I do not want to read out the whole

thing; it is a long one. But on the average, there has been no increase in the price of yarn. We have not received any representation from the trade on this point.

Apart from this, the SST, STC maintains a buffer stock of imported nylon yarn which can be released to see that the prices do not go abnormally high. In my lengthy statement, I have tried to explain the whole situation. A number of questions were asked. That is why the statement is so long. I wanted to make it self-contained and state the position as it is today.

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोसित (सीतापुर) : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि 34 काउन्ट का जो सूत है उस के भाव में कोई रद्दोबदल नहीं हुई है इस साल ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मैं न बताया जुलाई से पहले कीमत बढ़ी थी। अब यह हालत है, अंग्रेजी में है, मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूँ :

For 20s—packet of 10 lbs.—in January, it was 51 and today it is 47; for 30s it was 59 and today it is 53; for 40s it was 70 and today it is 68.

For 5 kg. bundles, for 20s it was 56 and today it is 50; for 24s, it was 66 and today it is 53; for 34s, it was 70 and today it is 67; for 40s it was 78 and today it is 69.

Therefore, the prices are showing a downward trend.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Before I ask certain questions, I would like to point out that here we have a lengthy statement of almost 7 pages. We have raised a number of issues.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : He himself said it is a long statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to express my agreement with him and also point out the consequences of supplying such a lengthy statement at such short notice.

When we raise certain questions, it may happen that we have put certain questions without going through all the details and it may become repetition. In fact, it would have been very helpful if the statement was given to us much earlier.

As far as the Call Attention notice is concerned, we have raised the issue of the powerloom crisis in Maharashtra, but since out of two lakh power looms, 1,10,000 powerlooms are in Maharashtra, it has really become a crisis, not only for the State of Maharashtra, but for the entire nation and only from that angle we have been interested in raising certain issues.

At the very outset, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that a number of powerloom centres, especially those entrepreneurs, who are small powerloom holders, find it extremely difficult to get the loans from the nationalised banks? When the banks were nationalised, one of the considerations was that as far as the small entrepreneurs are concerned, and as far as the backward sections of society are concerned, it should be possible for them to eliminate all the normal technical difficulties in getting adequate loans from the nationalised banks.

I can quote a number of instances. I do not want to go into details. But for Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, etc., we have factual data, that when the application are made by these people to get loans from the nationalised banks for their powerloom, industry, it is very difficult to get the loans, and as a result of that, a lot of difficulties are created.

I would again like to know, in spite of the statement that has been initially made by the Minister, whether it is not a fact that as far as the problems of pricing and distribution and the availability of yarn is concerned, there are a number of difficulties, and they have really posed a problem, and have created a crisis in the powerloom industry. Knowing what has been happening in Bhiwandi and Malegaon and at a number of other centres — they are the largest consumers of cotton yarn — I would like to know whether it is not a fact that especially at these centres, where superfine quality has been actually used, the rates of superfine yarn have gone up by 20 to 44 per cent. I am not describing the wage rise. But the rates have gone up by 20 to 44 per cent as compared to the rates effective on the 31st December, 1971. If this rise is there, it is bound to create a crisis for the powerloom industry, and as a result of acute shortage and sky-rocketing prices, to which I am referring, the plight

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

of the powerloom industry at those centres to which especially I was referring, has become miserable. As a result of that, the actual working hours have been cut down from 1st July, 1972. That has posed a new problem.

Now, you have said in your statement that during the fourth Plan period, the development of the powerloom industry is solely the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. In that context also, I would like to pose a question, which is again for the consideration of the Central Government. The Central Government has implemented a yarn pool scheme since 1971. But the supply is restricted to counts up to 40s. The yarn which is available in this scheme is of such a poor quality that it is impossible to utilise it even in weft, and it is, therefore, necessary to examine this yarn pool scheme and completely modify it. Even after modification — a number of modifications have been suggested — the modified scheme has to be effectively implemented, and this implementation is also very important to avoid this crisis.

I would like to pose one more question regarding the rayon yarn. Apart from cotton powerlooms, there are many powerlooms, especially in Bhiwandi and Malegaon, which are using rayon yarn. Generally, rayon yarn is mixed up with superfine cotton yarn in the manufacture of sarees and therefore, you must have noted that in the manufactures of sarees new difficulties are faced and that has created a crisis especially in these powerloom sectors where, on a very large scale, the sarees are being manufactured. In this connection, I may point out that this particular item has now been included in the *ad valorem* list of excise schedule, and the attempts to classify it in the tariff schedule have completely failed. There is a voluntary pricing and distribution scheme in operation since over three years, and then, there is a great disparity between the open market quotation and the controlled rates. Therefore, new problems have been posed. I would like to know, to overcome this difficulty, what steps are being taken.

Another question is this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let the Minister reply to the earlier ones.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He remembers; his memory is very sharp. There is another question, and that is with regard to acetate yarn. There is only one manufacturer in the entire country, and this concern is facing shortage of acetate, and the company has drastically cut down its production. You can check up the figures. The price of 120 Bright Acetate yarn has gone up to Rs. 13.25 per pound against Rs. 10.50 per kilogram a few days ago. What steps are being taken to check this rise, so that to a certain extent the crisis can be avoided?

As regards staple yarn, to which a reference has been made by the hon. Member, Shri Dhamankar, things have gone from bad to worse. Here again, you will find that the rise in price has created a big problem.

A new voluntary distribution and pricing agreement has been concluded between the spinners and weavers in the month of March. But yarn at controlled price is nowhere available. Spinners have been complaining about the shortage of their raw material, i.e., caprolactum. They have cut down their production by even fifty per cent in certain cases. Since the import of caprolactum has been nationalised the blame for production cut goes entirely to the State Trading Corporation.

I am one of those who want to see that the image of institutions in the public sector, namely, the State Trading Corporation and others, is not spoiled. Therefore, when I am pointing out this grievance it is not to discredit them but only to say that the efficiency in the public sector institutions should be stepped up. But the fact remains that they are not functioning properly. So it is clear that in spite of the assurance given by the hon. Minister the crisis in the powerloom industry continues to deepen and unless adequate steps are taken on the points I have raised, unless the schemes are modified and implemented effectively, we cannot overcome the crisis. Therefore, I should like to have categorical answers from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are going to be taken—I must candidly admit that some answers might be contained in the statement of the hon. Minister but I have not read his lengthy statement due to the shortness of time.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The statement is of course lengthy as it was prepared purposely to answer these questions; it covers all the points Prof. Dandavate asked; yet I should like to refer to a few of them.

So far as the credit part is concerned, handloom is mainly the responsibility of the State Government and of the co-operatives; they give credit facilities. This point has been raised by the hon. Member and I shall refer it to the State Government and I shall also try to take it up with the Finance Ministry. But it is a fact that they have run into difficulties in getting credit and they could not hold their stocks and when they had to sell their stocks at distress price in many cases in U.P. and perhaps in Maharashtra also.

About nylon I have said there is no scarcity. About cotton yarn, I have stated that the price upto 40 counts had been coming down but prices above 60 have been going up. It was for this reason that a new scheme has been evolved. It is a long one and if he wants I can read it out. Every mill is obliged to supply yarn at the price fixed on a voluntary basis and the textile commissioner is the person who will have authority to look into this. It has to be in a regulated manner. If it is not implemented effectively, we shall think of putting up a statutory price for the yarn. These are problems which have been agitating our minds also and we shall watch for two or three months more to see if it works successfully. If it does not succeed we shall have statutory control over yarn. The interests of the powerloom and handloom weavers have to be protected; they cannot be allowed to be exploited.

About staple fibre I request the hon. Member to go through the statement. The point is that there is only one source, Gwalior firm, and their capacity is only 50,000 tonnes per year. Out of that 27,000 is allotted for South India and 20,000 for some other. There is difficulty about staple yarn, for we have no raw materials. Our effort is to increase the production capacity of raw material. One unit is having almost a monopoly and has to make available all these products.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had written to seek your permission under rule 222 to raise a motion

of privilege against the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was intimidation. What we did or did not do in the House is not the subject-matter of discussion outside the House. She started behaving as a school-mistress....

(Interruptions.)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can you disallow it? Because she is the Prime Minister, you shield her.

MR. SPEAKER : I owe a certain responsibility to them also, not to you alone. She is the Prime Minister and Leader of the House. She calls you for a meeting and you discuss so many things in her room. She can give you suggestions also. That does not mean you should later on say it is a privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Since she is the Leader, you must be very careful in giving your decision.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anything. When you meet as leaders, you discuss so many things. It is very bad that you should come with a privilege motion later.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) : All these things should not go on record. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have said nothing unparliamentary. Is this the House for the Prime Minister alone? We are also members.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ganesh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What are your observations, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. It is not a privilege motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We elected you to be the Speaker to bring the House to order...

MR. SPEAKER : You start everything and then you ask me to bring the House to order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will you please tell me why it cannot be a privilege motion? We cannot function like this. The Prime Minister cannot misuse her office; she may be the Leader of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : As Leader of the House, she can meet you in her room and discuss so many things. It will be setting an unhealthy precedent if the Prime Minister were always to be in the fear that whatever she is saying in her room may not come out as a privilege or some other motion later. I do not think it is very correct.

Papers to be laid.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, INCOME-TAX (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1972 AND WEALTH TAX (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) S.O. 1905 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 369(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 864 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 902 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3412/72].

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1972, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3413/72].

(3) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 437 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1972, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3414/72.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 335(E) and G.S.R. 335A (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 347(E) to 358(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G.S.R. 365(E) to 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3516/72.]

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 748 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3417/72.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN PAPER CORPORATION LTD.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अप्पन्न महोदय

में कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के 31 मार्च, 1971 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।
- (2) हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का 31 मार्च 1971 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा सेवापरीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियंत्रक जीर महा-सेवापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3418/72.]

Reviews and Annual Reports of Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. and Lubrizol India Ltd. for 1970-71

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited for the year 1970-71.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3419/72.]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited for the year 1970-71.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3420/72.]

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I have to make a submission. I have given notice of a Calling Attention. I have submitted to you three times about it, in addition to writing a letter. I have not received even a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Calling Attention on Morarka Group did come up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am referring to one about the Food Corporation of India. Apart from tabling it, I have written to you also and three or four days are over.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not got it yet. I will look into that.

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 21st August, 1972 will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration and passing of: The Wild Life (Protection) Bill, 1972.
The Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 and consideration and passing of the Iron and Steel Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1972.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

- (4) Consideration and passing of :
The Antiquities and Art Treasurers Bill, 1972.
The Seeds (Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (5) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1972-73.
- (6) Consideration and passing of :
The Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development (Additional Excise Duty on Cloth) Amendment Bill, 1972.
The Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Bill, 1972.
- (7) Further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar re: development of backward areas.
- (8) Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already suggested that if any member wants to make any comments on the statement of the Minister about the business of the House for the next week, he should give advance notice. But when we take up the consideration and adoption of the Report of the Business Advisory Committee, it is not proper to make any new suggestions. Because, all the parties are represented in the BAC. So, if any member has to make any suggestion, he can do it through his representative in the BAC. If any member wants any particular matter to be taken up, he is also welcome to attend the meeting of the BAC. When the report of the BAC is being adopted, it is not proper to make any suggestions for anything to be included there. The proper stage for making such suggestions would be when the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs makes a statement about Government Business for following week when such questions can be raised, provided the Member gives advance notice.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): How can we give a notice when we do not know what is going to be the business for next week?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What about my party? We are not represented there.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pilo Mody, we invite you as a special invitee. The number of seats is less. Therefore, we invite other groups as special invitees. Normally, we do not have any distinction. Invitees are as good as members. You are welcome to come at any time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise three very small points. I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, Sir, to take note of them.

I am glad the Finance Minister is here. I would request the Finance Minister to make a statement—I am not asking for a discussion. My first point is, if my information is correct, the all-India index figure, in June, stood at 237.08 and my information further goes that in the month of July, it has already crossed 238. According to the accepted formula evolved by the Government, the Central Government employees throughout the country are entitled to another rise in the interim relief. Although they were entitled to a further rise in the interim relief at 235, I would request the Finance Minister to make a statement next week about it when the figure has already crossed 238.

MR. SPEAKER : That you could otherwise ask me without coming here. You do not leave any opportunity.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I request you to kindly bear with me? Class III and Class IV employees are the worst sufferers. The Government have miserably failed to check the rise in prices. Even today, sugar is not available.

My second point is, as you are aware, that there is a countrywide strike by 75,000 cement workers and the cement industry is completely paralysed throughout the country....

MR. SPEAKER : We have already admitted the Calling Attention on that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My third point is this. Last time also I raised it. Twenty Members of this House have written a letter to the Prime Minister requesting her to make either a statement or allow the Home Minister to make a statement in the historic 25th Anniversary year of Independence re-instating

those Central Government employees whose services were terminated in the 1968 strike. Even the worst criminals in the country who are charged under Section 302 are given remissions. Their death sentences are being commuted. The Central Government employees were discharged without any notice. They should be re-instated. I have been told that the Prime Minister is considering the matter. With all humility, I would request the Prime Minister, through you, Sir, that she should make a statement and create favourable conditions in the country.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, he has raised certain points which we could not include in the list of business for the next week. He has asked me to take note of them. All that I can say is, I have taken note of them.

12.39 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill. The time allotted for the Bill was 3 hours out of which 1 hour and 40 minutes have been taken. We have a balance of 1 hour and 20 minutes. The Finance Minister is to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must express my thanks to the whole House for giving a very splendid support to this Bill. Of course, some Members have made certain suggestions and moved some amendments which can be discussed while we take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. I would like to reply to the specific points raised by some Members.

Hon. Member, Shri Virendra Agarwal made the point that acquisition of immovable property would give a setback to the building activities. I really fail to understand the logic behind this argument. What we are providing against is the evasion of tax and undervaluation and under-estimation of properties. The Bill, really speaking, is not intended against any honest house-builder or construction activity as such. Unfortunately he seems to have missed

the entire objective of the Bill itself. This argument was quite superfluous, I should say.

Hon. Member, Shri Shukla, made the point that, in cases where properties which are the subject matter of transfer are not acquired under the proposed provisions for any reason, the difference between the fair market value of the transferred property and the apparent consideration should be treated as the undisclosed income and wealth of the transferee. I can understand his anxiety about it. But under an existing provision in section 52(2) of the Income-tax Act, in a case where the fair market value of a capital asset transferred by a taxpayer exceeds the consideration declared by him by more than 15%, the Income-tax Officer is empowered to levy capital gains tax on the basis that the consideration received was equal to the fair market value. This provision takes care of the point made by the hon. Member in this regard.

As regards the transferee, if the Income-tax Officer finds that the investment actually made by him in purchasing an immovable property exceeds the consideration declared in the transfer deed, and he offers no explanation about such excess or the explanation offered by him is considered by the Income-tax Officer to be unsatisfactory, the excess amount can be assessed as the income of the transferee for the relevant financial year. If this fact is established by proper and cogent evidence it will be permissible to assess the amount of such unaccounted for investment as the concealed income of the transferee. This takes care of the argument that he made about transferee.

Hon. Member, Shri Dasaratha Deb, has made a point that the definition of the expression "immovable property" is defective as it will not bring within the ambit of the proposed legislation transfers of flats in buildings owned by Housing Co-operative Societies. This point was very carefully considered by the Select Committee also. This was one of the points that was mentioned to the Select Committee, and the Select Committee has made a certain observation about it. The point is, what is owned and what is transferred in the case of flats of cooperative societies is not the ownership of the flat but the

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

shares—the right of ownership of shares being virtually the right of ownership of flats. Registration is the pivotal fact in the entire thing. Unfortunately transfer of shares is not required to be registered. We have therefore, made a suggestion that for this purpose the Registration Act will have to be amended. If we make the necessary amendment in the Registration Act making registration compulsory on transfer of shares, then the Act will cover that position as well.

Then, the other hon. members, Mr. Baladhandayutham and also Mr. Dasaratha Deb, made a point that the condition that the provisions for acquisition of property can be invoked only in cases where the fair market value of the transferred property exceeds Rs. 25,000 should be deleted. At present, we have said, this Act should take care of properties the transferred value of which is more than Rs. 25,000. Their point is that it should take care of properties of any value—even below Rs. 25,000. Administratively, it will not be a feasible proposition, because our main point is not only to catch the small fish but also the big whales. Looking to the number of transactions which are registered, the number is so huge that it will be very difficult to go into these. Then, we have provided again this six-monthly period. For example, I can mention this. This is the information that we have tried to collect and I would, therefore, say that it is approximate. For example, in Bombay city alone in the calendar year 1970, the number of transfers registered is 12140. Calcutta—12000 plus, Delhi—38000. I will just cite a sample. In a State like Tamil Nadu—this includes the transfers of immovable property also, that means even the agricultural land—in the year 1969-70, the number of transfers that were registered is 35,45,024. It gives you an inkling of the problem. So, the Select Committee went into this matter also and it was thought that if at all we wanted to make this Act more practicable and effective, it is much better to make it selective and, therefore, properties worth less than Rs. 25,000 have been excluded from the operation of this law which, I don't think, is unreasonable. Therefore, in my speech of introduction also I made a reference to this point which Mr. Baladhandayutham made in his note of dissent also.

So, I don't think that that point has much in it.

Some members have made a point: why should we pay 15% solatium? An hon. Member from my Party, Shri Narayana Rao, has said, 'Reduce the solatium from 15% to 12%'. The provision made in the Bill is on the lines of the Land Acquisition Act and it was the view of the Law Ministry that if we do not do it, the constitutionality of the Act may be questioned. I don't think this is a flimsy ground. Some members have said that it is a flimsy ground. The question of constitutionality of the Act is not a flimsy ground. It is a very solid and valid ground. While we enact a law, we should not do it superficially or light-heartedly. Therefore, I don't think I can accept this suggestion of the hon. Member.

Hon. Member, Shri Viswanathan, made a point that provision should be made in the Bill to make the buyer and the seller of the properties to get an advance ruling from the Income Tax Department as to the fair market value of the property proposed to be transferred. Hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody also made this point in his minute of dissent. I have referred to it in my introductory speech.

अव्यक्त महोदय : पता नहीं कहाँ चले जाते हैं। गोर के वक्त आ जाते हैं। न आगे आते हैं और न पीछे।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : वह तो है लेकिन क्या करें।

But, it is my duty because whatever they said is on the record.

To get an advance ruling from the Income Tax Department as regards the fair market value of the property will amount to a delaying tactic. That means every one must get clearance. Therefore, the responsibility is placed on the administration to give the clearance before the transfer. It is certainly a negative approach as far as the objective of the Bill is concerned.

The only point that remains to be dealt with is the suggestion made by hon. Member, Shri Shukla but he has an amendment. Possibly, I will deal with it when the amendment comes.

That is all I have to say. But, by and large, I found that the House has welcomed the Bill and I am grateful to them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. I will put them to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 — (Insertion of new Chapter XXA)

MR. SPEAKER: There are some amendments to Clause 4 but the hon. Members are not here.

Shri Shukla, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bhraich): I have an amendment No. 6 for incorporation of a new clause 1A. This is clause 1-A.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it for substitution or for adding something? (*Interruption*) I am sorry, you cannot move it just now. At present, we are on Clause 4. You cannot move that just now, because your amendment is for insertion of a new Clause, that is, Clause 1-A.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: It can be fitted anywhere in the Bill. It is an independent amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: You may move it when we come to Clause 1. Now, no amendments have been moved to Clause 4. There are no amendments right up to Clause 25 and so I will put all these clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:.....

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): May I just interrupt for a

minute? In Clause 4, the word that is used is 'compensation'. Can it stand in a court of law, instead of the word 'amount'. You simply say, 'compensation'....."

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: My advice is, it will.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will it be valid?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, it will be valid.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 4 to 25 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

MR. SPEAKER: We come to Clause 1. Mr. B. R. Shukla. You are proposing a new Clause, Clause 1-A.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I move* this amendment:

Page 1—after line 9, insert—

"1A. In accordance with article 31C of the Constitution, it is hereby declared that the provisions regarding acquisition of immovable property or land or any interest therein under this Act, are enacted with the object of giving effect to State policy contained in article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution." (6)

Sir, my object, in moving this amendment is this. There appears to be some Constitutional defect in this Bill. For, under article 31, property can be acquired only for a public purpose on payment of compensation and by authority of law. So, three conditions have to be satisfied namely that it should be by authority of law and after providing for compensation. These two conditions are there, but as regards the third condition namely that the acquisition should be made only for a public purpose, that public purpose is not apparent from the provisions of this Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

Last year, this House passed an amendment to the Constitution inserting article 31C which says that if in a law itself it is declared by Parliament that that law is enacted for giving effect to the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in article 39(b) and (c), that is, to break up monopoly or concentration of wealth, then the validity of such law cannot be questioned in a court of law. So, in order to put this measure on a sound constitutional footing, I have put in this amendment that it should be declared in this very law that it is being enacted in order to give effect to the provisions of article 39(b) and (c) of the Constitution.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know that the hon. Member is very well intentioned in this matter and he has tried to help us to ensure the constitutionality of this measure in case it is raised in the Supreme Court etc. But I can assure him that we have considered this question very carefully.

In this Bill what we are really doing is that we are adding a new chapter to the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act etc. It is fundamentally designed to prevent tax evasion and under-valuation of properties. Really speaking, it is not therefore, necessary to have the declaration which he thinks is necessary. I can assure him that it will be rather very superficial and lighthearted if we start making such declarations. If we make that kind of declaration here, it will be a matter of ridicule. I do not think, therefore, that it is necessary to have it.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I am not quite convinced, but certainly in view of the considered opinion which the Finance Minister has formed about the future course of litigation, I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 6 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula
and the Title were added to
the Bill.*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

PUNJAB NEW CAPITAL (PERIPHERY) CONTROL (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there is a very small and innocent Bill, namely the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill. If hon. Members could finish it without much discussion, then we may pass it before lunch.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us have it after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the hon. Minister may move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

This is a very small piece of legislation. The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act was enacted with a view to see that unauthorised structures did not come up around the city of Chandigarh some ten miles around Chandigarh. But it has been observed that some shabby-looking structures not consistent with the aesthetic and elegant point of view with which the city was built up are coming up.

13 hrs.

It is primarily to prevent this sort of unauthorised structures that this Bill has been brought before the House.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Are they going to be demolished?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA: Yes, but legal authority is necessary for the purpose. Hence this Bill.

As pointed out by the Punjab High Court, there is a doubt whether the Deputy Commissioner can exercise the power of demolition etc. We want to get over the difficulty by providing for rules for the purpose.

There are some ancillary provisions also. It is to achieve these things that the Bill has been brought before the House. I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का ताल्लुक है मैं उस के साथ सहमत हूँ और जो स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स इस में दिया है उस के मुताल्लिक मुझे कोई बहुत शिकायत नहीं है। लेकिन इस बिल में डिप्टी कमिश्नर को काफी पावर्स दी गई हैं और यह कहा गया है पन्द्रहवीं लाइन में :

"re-erected only in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed."

डिप्टी कमिश्नर जो कंडीशंस प्रेस्क्राइब करेगा उस के अनुसार यह इजाजत होगी और इसी के साथ ही कुछ रूल मेकिंग पावर है जिस में कि कुछ नियम बनाए जाएंगे। उस में अभी भी हमें मालूम नहीं कि क्या कंडीशंस होंगी और क्या रूल्स बनाए जाएंगे? मेरा अभी तक का अनुभव यह है कि इस ऐक्ट को लागू करने में, इस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने में काफी मुश्किलता उन लोगों को झेलनी पड़ेगी जो कि इस पॅरीफेरी एरिया में रहते हैं क्योंकि इस

एरिया में ज्यादातर देहात के लोग आते हैं और अपनी खेती बाड़ी के लिए, जैसे इस में है कि जो कुछ ट्यूबवेल वगैरह इस्तेमाल होंगे उन के निर्माण के लिए डिप्टी कमिश्नर ही परमोशन देगा। असली अमल में काफी दिक्कत आती हैं और कई कई महीने लग जाते हैं। मामूली स्ट्रक्चर कहीं कोई ट्यूबवेल है उस के ऊपर कोई छोटी सी छत बनाना चाहता है तो उस में भी काफी देर लग जाती है और उस में भी काफी एक्साज होता है। देहात के लिए हमारे जो टाउन प्लानर्स हैं उन्होंने कोई प्लान किसी तरह का स्ट्रक्चर बनाने के लिए नहीं बनाया। तो या तो देहात के लिए कोई प्लान बनाएं कि इस तरह के स्ट्रक्चर होंगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कितना टाइम लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार : मैं दस मिनट और लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर लंच के बाद बोल सीजिएगा।

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, just now I have received a telegram from Calcutta which says that two trade union leaders were invited to meet the Labour Minister in the Writers Building and within the Writers Building they were manhandled by a set of people... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ... instigated by the Congress. Inside the Government Secretariat this is happening... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When they come to attend a meeting they have been beaten up. (Interruption) It is a very serious matter.

Then, we do not know what happened to the Bombay strike. Two full days have gone. Yesterday, there was a Bombay *bundh*. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order Please. Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will you kindly ask the Minister to make a statement? (Interruption)

Shall I lay it on the Table of the House so that you can examine it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. It is a matter of law and order in the State. How does it come in here, now? Shri Vidyalkar.

14.50 hrs.

PUNJAB NEW CAPITAL (PERIPHERY) CONTROL (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALKAR (Chandigarh): I was saying that I would have agreed even if the law was made more stringent if I was assured that in its execution difficulties will not arise. Those who have experience of the execution of this law know the actual difficulties. I want to bring before the House those difficulties so that the Government might see that those difficulties should not arise.

This law is mostly concerned with the rural people because it operates in ten miles of area surrounding the city boundaries of Chandigarh. Inhabitants are mostly poor people and oustees. Their lands have been acquired; in some cases lands have been acquired only partially or they are about to be acquired and they are facing uncertainty, and cannot decide what kind of building they should erect. In most cases, when houses are acquired, portions of the lands still remain with

them. For their living they want to build something. They have to pass through so many procedural difficulties. The problem mostly concerns the oustees. They either encroach on Government land or erect all sorts of structures. That is why slums are coming up. About 10,000 families are houseless because we have not provided anything for these oustees, or for industrial labourers or the petty shopkeepers or pedlars or even the sweepers who are working in the city. For the poorer sections, we have not provided housing in the whole Chandigarh plan and the result is that all sorts of buildings and huts and structures are coming up, in a haphazard way.

First the origin of the problem should be tackled. Then only we can enforce the law properly. The difficulty becomes acute because in the whole of India Chandigarh is the only city where no rent restriction Act applies. That creates difficulty for poorer sections of people as they could not afford to hire accommodation on rent. They have to live somewhere and open sites are converted into living sites and all sorts of hutments are erected and slums appear all round.

It is provided in the law that if an application is made and within three months a reply was not recovered automatically it is assumed that the application is granted. In many cases the Government fails to give orders within that prescribed period. The result is that these unauthorised structures are built up.

One more reason is. Under section 15(b) exemption is given for places of worship. Under that guise many structures arise. The law should be implemented with a certain amount of understanding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are speaking on the original Act, not on the amending Bill.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALKAR: The Deputy Commissioners are being given wide powers and it is not only for agricultural purposes. They may prescribe in the rules even impossible conditions.

In this Act, one more thing is not clear to me. Power is given to the Deputy Commissioner to receive the application. When the original Act was

passed, Chandigarh formed part of Punjab. Now, the Deputy Commissioner of Chandigarh has jurisdiction only within the Chandigarh territory. This law is applicable for an area 10 miles around Chandigarh. Now, which Deputy Commissioner will receive the applications is not clear to me. It is not clear whether a Deputy Commissioner in Punjab area or Haryana also will have jurisdiction in this case to receive and decide applications. Who will control the whole plan? Something ought to be done with regard to this ambiguity.

I have another suggestion. The village houses in the urban areas should not be disturbed. Already there are nearly 10,000 homeless families in Chandigarh area. If the existing village houses were destroyed to construct new types of houses, the housing problem will become more acute. Therefore, this law should be enforced in a manner that most of the rural houses were not destroyed. They may be remodelled if necessary but they should not be destroyed. In the Chandigarh plan, some kind of plan for urban villages should be incorporated. After all, the plan that was made so many years ago is not so sacrosanct. According to the needs of the time, changes can be made. So, I suggest that a plan for urban villages should be incorporated in this. If it is done, so many difficulties would be overcome.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिडा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस छोटे से बिल पर विद्यालंकार जी ने काफी कुछ कहा है। जो इसमें अमेन्डमेंट करने जा रहे हैं, डिप्टी कमिश्नर को पावर्स पहले भी थीं, और उसको अख्तियार थे रहे हैं कि वह ज़ुमाना कर सके उन लोगों पर जिन्होंने कोई नाजायज़ कांस्ट्रक्शन कर लिया है, वह कांस्ट्रक्शन जोकि प्लान के मुताबिक न हो, उन पर वह पांच सौ रुपया ज़ुमाना कर दे और 50 रुपया हर रोज ज़ुमाना करता चला जाये। हमने देखा है कि चंडीगढ़ के दस मील के एरिया में कुछ गांव भी हैं। वहां पर आप जिन गांवों को डिमालिश कर देते हैं उनको कम्पेन्सेशन भी देना होता है लेकिन वह बहुत देर तक तय नहीं होता है। हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सारे लोग जिनकी ज़मीनें ले ली गई हैं, उनके जो घर थे वह डा

दिए गए हैं, उनके लिए बहुत सारे झगड़ पड़ रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार से अभी तक यह पता नहीं कि उनकी सुनवाई कहां पर होगी और कब होगी। इसमें आप डिप्टी कमिश्नर को पावर्स दे रहे हैं लेकिन जो लोग एप्लीकेशन देते हैं उनकी सुनवाई अफसर लोग कितनी करते हैं यह हम जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ इस अमेन्डमेंट के साथ में यह करना बहुत ज़रूरी है कि कोई पब्लिक रिप्रजेंटेटिव कमेटी हो जो लोगों की सुनवाई कर सके। यह रखना बहुत ज़रूरी है क्योंकि जब आप लोगों के मकान डिमालिश करेंगे तो बहुत झगड़े पड़ेंगे, कुछ दूसरे बड़े लोग दूसरी ऐसी बातें पैदा कर देंगे ऐसी हालत में पब्लिक रिप्रजेंटेटिव कमेटी का रोना बहुत ज़रूरी ताकि लोगों की सुनवाई वहां पर हो सके।

इसके अलावा जसा पंडित जी ने अभी कहा है कि वहां पर रेंट रेस्ट्रिक्शन कंट्रोल ऐक्ट नहीं है जिसकी वजह से बड़ी मुश्किल है लोगों को मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं और किराये इतने मंहगे हैं कि जो मजदूर है या छोटी तनख्वाह वाले हैं उनको मकान मिलना बहुत मुश्किल है। दस मील के एरिया में अगर कोई गरीब आदमी भुग्गी बनाकर रहेगा तो उसको रहने नहीं दिया जायेगा। बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि वहां जाते हैं और अपने खोखे बनाकर रोटी कमाते हैं। जितनी देर स्टेट आफिस के लोगों को कुछ देते रहते हैं तब तक ठीक है लेकिन जैसे ही कोई झगड़ा पड़ जाये तो वह अपनी ट्रक लेकर आ जाते हैं और उनके खोखों को डिमालिश कर देते हैं। एक तरफ हम हिन्दुस्तान में सुन्दर शहर बना रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो वहां पर रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं उनका ध्यान भी हमें रखना चाहिए। शहर बन रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर गरीब लोग रह नहीं सकते हैं वे वहां पर अपनी रोटी नहीं कमा सकते हैं। वे अपने रेंडे वहां खड़े नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको भगा दिया जाता है। आप पैरिस की तरह का माडर्न शहर

[श्री भान सिंह भौरा]

बना रहे हैं लेकिन इसमें उन लोगों के लिए भी सोचिए जिनके लिए आपने कहा है कि हम गरीबी दूर करेंगे। आज चंडीगढ़ में उन लोगों के रहने के लिए कोई भी जगह नहीं है। क्या आपने वहां पर उन गरीब लोगों के लिए भी कोई जगह बनाई है जहां पर वे रह सकें। आपने कभी यह बात नहीं सोची। वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स बनी हैं, अच्छी से अच्छी बन रही हैं। अफसर लोग अपनी कोठीयां बनाकर किराये पर दे देते हैं और खुद गवर्नमेन्ट बंगलों में ही रहते हैं। इतनी जबरदस्त घपलेबाजी जो वहां पर हो रही है क्या इसको भी आपने कभी सोचा है?

आज आप चंडीगढ़ के लिए यहां पर अमेन्डमेन्ट कर रहे हैं लेकिन तीन साल हुए जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को जायेगा और उसके लिए एक बाउन्ड्री कमिशन बनाया जायेगा . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different question.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : यहां पार्लमेन्ट में आप अमेन्डमेन्ट करने जा रहे हैं, चंडीगढ़ पंजाब का कैपिटल है, आपने कहा था कि बाउन्ड्री कमिशन बनेगा लेकिन अभी तक नहीं बना। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार की आदत रही है कि उस वक्त तक . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say that has nothing to do with the Bill.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : सरकार उस वक्त तक कुछ नहीं सोचती है जबतक कि कुछ गड़बड़ न हो, कोई भूख हड़ताल न हो, जब ऐसी कोई बात होगी तभी सोचेंगे। वरना सरकार ने जो फैसला किया था उसको इम्प्लीमेन्ट क्यों नहीं करती है? यह सबसे जरूरी है क्योंकि तीन साल हुए, मैं चाहूंगा मिनिस्टर साहब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहे कि उसका फैसला करें, जो झगड़े वाली बात है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is irrelevant. It has nothing to do with the Bill. If you have nothing more to say on this Bill, I will call another Member. This has nothing to do with the Bill.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : यह मामला इतना जरूरी है कि . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is important. But it has nothing to do with the Bill. It should be referred to at the appropriate time when the opportunity arises.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : यह जो अमेन्डमेन्ट करने जा रहे हैं इससे लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। बड़े लोगों पर 5 सी जुमाना भी कर देंगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा, 50 रु० रोज भी कर देंगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर किसी की झोपड़ी उखाड़ देंगे तो वह कहीं का नहीं रहगा। ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूँ जैसा मैंने पहले कहा अगर आप इसको इम्प्लीमेन्ट करना चाहते हैं तो एक डिटेल्ड बिल लायें जिसमें रेन्ट रेस्ट्रिक्शन हो और जो गरीब आदमी है उनके लिए कालोनीज बनाई जायें, सिर्फ अमीरों के लिए कोठीयां ही न बनें और जो जुमाना करने जा रहे हैं उसके साथ ही जैसा मैंने कहा एक पब्लिक रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव कमेटी हो जो देखे कि यह जायज है या नहीं क्योंकि अफसर लोग कुछ भी नहीं करेंगे।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मंत्री जी इस बिल के जरिये तरमोम लाये हैं। यह सही है कि चंडीगढ़ एक बहुत खुबसूरत शहर है, उसकी खुबसूरती को कायम रखने के लिये ऐसे लोगों पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगायें जा रहे हैं जो ऐसी घोष करने वाले हों खामख्वाह अपना कोई मकान खड़ा कर दे और शहर की खुबसूरती को खराब करें। यह बड़ा डिसप्युटेड प्वाइंट है क्योंकि देहात में जब हम जाते हैं जो कि चन्डीगढ़ के आस पास हैं, उन के डेवलपमेंट के लिये वहां कोई गुंजायश नहीं है। वे रोते हैं कि हमारे लिये कोई सड़क नहीं आयी, वह

कहत ह कि जो खेती के लिये सीड चाहिये वह नहीं मिल रहा है। वह कहते हैं कि यहां अस्पताल और स्कूल के लिये क्या गुंजायिश है? तो चंडीगढ़ के इर्दगिर्द जितने देहात हैं यह इस बात के लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं, लेकिन उन की तरफ जो ध्यान देने वाला सब से बड़ा अफसर है वह ध्यान नहीं देता है, और लोगों को मिलने के लिये भी वक्त कम देते हैं। देहात वाला आदमी अपना काम छोड़ कर आता है, वह चाहता है कि उन की जमीन पर चंडीगढ़ शहर बना, लेकिन वाजिब तौर पर चाहता है कि अगर हमारी जमीन ली है तो जो हमारे पास बची है या हमारे पास है, उस पर ठीक ढंग से अपना गुजारा कर सकें उस के लिए कौन सी सहुलियतें आप ने दी हैं, वह मैं जानना चाहता हूं? क्या मंत्री जी के पास ऐसे इस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स हैं कि इर्दगिर्द के देहात में वहां जमीन हवाई अड्डे के लिये, वेस्टर्न कमान्ड के लिये और चंडीगढ़ शहर के लिये ली, उस को इस ढंग से तक्सीम किया कि वेस्टर्न कमान्ड एक तरफ है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा रेलवे स्टेशन है, एक तरफ हवाई अड्डा है और दूसरी तरफ किसी को भी गुंजायिश नहीं है कि उस में कांस्ट्रक्शन कर सके। इर्दगिर्द के इलाके में यह हुकम है कि बिना हुकूमत से पूछे कोई कांस्ट्रक्शन न करे तो फिर नये सिरे से रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाना उचित नहीं है।

अब तो बहुत सारे ऐसे कांस्ट्रक्शन्स हो चुके हैं और बहुत से अनअथोराइज्ड भकान बन चुके हैं, जैसे दिल्ली में बन रहे हैं, मैं सैंकड़ों मिसालें दे सकता हूं दिल्ली के बारे में, कोई उन को तरफ ध्यान नहीं देता है। ऐसे ही वहां पर ग्रोथ हुई है, जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिये यह मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन अब रोक कर रहे हैं। तो कम से कम यह तो कीजिये कि जो लोग वहां से हटाये जायें उन को चंडीगढ़ के इर्दगिर्द जमीन मिल जाये। आज वहां जमीन की कीमत बहुत बढ़ी हुई है। 10,20 हजार रुपये एक एकड़ के दमियान जमीन की कीमत है। किसी की आप जमीन ले

लेंगे तो कम से कम उस को लैंडलैस तो न बनाइये। आस पास ही कहीं और जमीन उन को दे, इस की तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आप ने कहा रेलीवेट नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि रेलवेट है। कल को अगर कोई कमीशन बैठकर के जमीन की तक्सीम करेगा तो आधे गांव जायेंगे पंजाब में और आधे जायेंगे हरियाणा में। चंडीगढ़ किधर जायगा इसका हल हमें पता नहीं चल रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि पेरीफेरी में अनअथोराइज्ड कांस्ट्रक्शन न हों, जो कांस्ट्रक्शन हरियाणा वाले करना चाहते हों उस को रोक लेंगे, पंजाब वालों को रोक लेंगे? सजा आप दे सकते हैं, लेकिन एक प्रीबजेम है जिससे आप नहीं भाग सकते। जो जमीन एक्वायर होती है उस के बारे में पहले कौन सा ध्यान दिया गया है।

आज वहां कोई रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वहां लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है। सरकार ने पेरीफेरी मुकर्रर कर दी, ठीक है, लेकिन वहां लोगों को क्या दिक्कतें हैं उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट न होने की वजह से लोगों का सामान बाहर फेंक दिया जाता है। मैं मानता हूं कि चंडीगढ़ खूबसूरत शहर है और उस को खूबसूरत रखना चाहिये क्यों कि बाहर के लोग वहां आते हैं देखने के लिये डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, चूंकि आप उस सवाल को टच नहीं करने देते, ठीक है। लेकिन सरकार वहां कौन चला रहा है? या तो हरियाणा के या पंजाब के अफसर हैं, और जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर वहां होगा वह अपनी तरफदारी में सारी बात खींचेगा। इसलिये जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वहां चलती है वह किस बिना पर चलती है? तो पेरी-फेरी किस तरह से जायेंगे और किधर जायेंगी, इस का कुछ पता नहीं। जो चंडीगढ़ के देहात में रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं वे जब सिर उठा कर देखते हैं तो उन्हें शहर में बड़े बड़े भकान दि।

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

देते ह, लेकिन उन के घर में न बिजली है और न पानी है। एक देहात में आपने किया, लेकिन बहुत दूर से किया। उन लोगों की मुसंबतों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ताकि हम कह सकें कि जिन्होंने चंडीगढ़ को बनाने के लिये अपनी जमीनें दी हैं, अब जहां वे बैठे हैं उन को तमाम सहूलियतें हम ने मुहैया करा दीं।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह बिल जैसा हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया और पेश करते हुए कहा कि बड़ा इनोसट सा बिल है इस को पास कर देना चाहिये, मेरे स्थाल में जितना यह इनोसट लुकिंग है उतना है नहीं। माननीय दरबारा सिंह और पंडित अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार ने बोलते हुए कहा कि गरीब लोग इस की ज़द में आयेंगे। पंडित जी एक तरफ तो उन गरीब लोगों की तरफ से बोल रहे थे, साथ में कह रहे थे कि इस से भी ज्यादा अगर कड़ी सजा दी जाये ऐसे कांस्ट्रक्शन करने के लिये तो उन्हें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। मालूम होता है कि वह कनफ्यूजन में हैं, उधर गरीब लोग बैठे हुए दिखाई देते हैं और यहां अपनी सरकार दिखाई देती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को पेश करने से पहले सरदार दरबारा सिंह से, जो कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक खास आदमी हैं सलाह भिन्न किया था कि नहीं? यहां हाउस के अंदर रस्मन बोलना कि गरीब लोग इस की ज़द के अन्दर आयेंगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी।

पेरेंट ऐक्ट के मुताबिक अगर कोई जरायती काम के लिये या उस से संबंधित काम के लिये कांस्ट्रक्शन कर दे तो डिप्टी कमिश्नर से इजाज़त लेनी पड़ती थी और इजाज़त उस के लिये डिप्टी कमिश्नर को देनी पड़ती थी। अब क्या है कि इजाज़त देने से पहले कुछ

कंडीशन्स होंगी जो कि ऐक्ट के अन्दर प्रोवाइड नहीं कीं। श्रीमन्, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो मेमेरेन्डा है डेलीगेटेड पावर्स का उस के अन्दर मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कंडिशनस जो हैं यह इस वक्त बताना मुश्किल है। बीमारी यहीं खड़ी होती है। अगर वे कंडीशन्स इस के अन्दर दिखाई पड़तीं तो मेबरों को पता चलता...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those rules will be made and laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I am quite relevant about this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I mean is that those rules will be made and placed on the Table of the House. You will come to know of them.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : These powers are delegated to the Government.

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुश्किल क्या थी। आज गवर्नमेंट के सामने जो सारी चीजें हैं और मेरे खयाल में शायद मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में भी है वह यह कि चंडीगढ़ ड्रीम सिटी आफ दि राशियन आर्किटेक्ट है, जिस ने उस को डिजाइन किया था। जैसा कि उस को डिस्काइब किया जाता है। शायद उन के दिमाग में यह बात थी कि चंडीगढ़ को एक ऐसा शहर बनाया जाय जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बड़ा मशहूर शहर, बल्कि दुनिया के अन्दर मशहूर शहर बन जाये, शानदार शहर दिखाई दे। लेकिन गरीब लोगों के लिये जो मुश्किलता होंगी उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जो हजारों की तादाद में झुग्गी झोपड़ी वाले बैठे हुए हैं उन का क्या होगा? अगर कोई इस किस्म का कांस्ट्रक्शन करेगा तो उस पर 500 रु० ज़ुर्माना और 50 रुपया डेली चार्ज किया जायेगा। अगर 500 रु० ज़ुर्माना ही होता तब भी बात दूसरी होती लेकिन 50 रुपया डेली इकट्ठा हो कर कितना हो जायेगा? फिर उस की रिकवरी कैसे

को जायेगी? ऐज एरियस आक लैंड रेवेन्यू पंखित विद्यालंकार आखिर इस से ज्यादा और क्या सजा चाहते हैं? मरों समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर क्यों उन को गोली मरवाना चाहते हैं या तबाह करवाना चाहते हैं?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : आप ए प्वाइंट आक आइंडर। पंखित विद्यालंकार का मुकाबला हमेशा जनसंघ से होता है। इस लिये जन संघ के मॅम्बर इस तरह का क्रिटिसिज्म कर के इस को एक पोलिटिकल केस बनाना चाहते हैं। यह गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is meeting his arguments. It is perfectly legitimate.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : जो फेने-टिसिज्म आप में है वह नुझ में नहीं है। आप ही लोगों में यह मनिया हर वक्त रहता कि यह जन संघ का मॅम्बर है, यह दूसरा है।

What does it mean? I am speaking on the Bill.

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार : शायद श्री मुख्तियार सिंह उस वक्त मौजूद नहीं थे जब मैंने कहा था कि रूल्स बनाने के लिये जो पावर्स दी जायगी उस में जो रूल्स बनेंगे उनके बारे में हमें पता नहीं है कि हनारा क्या पोजीशन होयी।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो सारा जुर्माना इकट्ठा हो जायेगा उस को एरियस आक लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह पर रिकवर किया जायगा। ऐसी हालत में जो गरीब लोग है वह किस तरह से देंगे? वह कहाँ जायेंगे? एक गरीब किसान अपनी झोपड़ी वहाँ बनाता है। उस को सन की जमीन से महरूम कर दिया गया। उस की जो थोड़ी बहुत अपनी लैंड है इस पर उस ने कंस्ट्रक्शन किया है। अब जैसा श्री विद्यालंकार ने फर्माया वह दफ्तरों का चक्कर लगाता फिरगा और डिप्टी कमिश्नर के यहा उस को कोई सुनवाई नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से करप्शन ज्यादा फलेगा क्योंकि

पैसे के बगैर कोई काम चलता नहीं है। दफ्तरों के चक्कर काटने में ही उस के बहुत पैसे लग जायेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारी चीजें उन के ध्यान में होना चाहिये। इस लिये इस वक्त इस बिल को उन को वापस लेना चाहिये।

इस के लिये आप अगर हम लोगों से नहीं तो पंखित अमर नाथ विद्यालंकार से सलाह मशवरा करें। चंडीगढ़ के बारे में जो मुश्किलता हैं वह ठाक हैं। मेमोरैन्डम के अन्दर विया हुआ है कि जब 1966 में रिआर्गनाइजेशन किया गया था तब कहा गया था कि :

"It is shared by the Central Government, the Haryana Government and the Punjab Government."

चंडीगढ़ के आस पास दस मील का जो इलाका है उस में वह इलाके हैं जो पंजाब के अन्दर लाई करते हैं, वह इलाके हैं जो हरियाणा के अन्दर लाई करते हैं। उन के बारे में इस ऐक्ट के अन्दर साफ कर देना चाहिये था कि उस इलाके के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को हक होगा जिस के इलाके में यह हिस्से पड़ते होंगे।

आज सवाल पूछा गया। श्री मान सिंह भीरा ने भा. कहा और सरदार दरबारा सिंह भा. कहा। चाहते थे। मैं माफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा को चंडीगढ़ से कोई अलर्जी नहीं है। जैसा सरदार दरबारा सिंह ने कहा कि अवार्ड के मुताबिक फाजिल्का और अबोहर हम को दिये गये हैं। अगर आप कहे तो आज शाम तक हम चंडीगढ़ को खाली करने के लिये तैयार हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि हम चंडीगढ़ के बारे में कोई सक्त्त रवैया अपना रहे हैं।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज कर्ंगा कि यह एक एन्टी-पुअर बिल है। यह गरीब लोगों को अक्केट करेगा। बिस इज प्रो रिच। यानी जो अमीर लोग हैं वह अपने कंस्ट्रक्शन बना सकेंगे आप की कंस्ट्रिक्शन के मुताबिक। लेकिन गरीब लोग

[श्री मुक्तियार सिंह मलिक]

कैसे अपने कंस्ट्रक्शन बनायेंगे, उन के लिये क्या कंडिशनस होंगी अगर वह सब इस बिल में डिटेल्ड कर दी जाती तो हमें उन के बारे में पता चल जाता।

इन अल्फाज के साथ में आखिर में यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को वापस लें।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमां मेरे दोस्त श्री मुक्तियार सिंह ने बहुत सी बात कही। पेरिफेरी एरिया में जो मेन एरिया आता है उस का मैक्सिमम हिस्सा मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में है। आप तो रियासतों में गये नहीं, शायद आप को पता नहीं वहाँ के देहातों की क्या हालत है और क्या उन को दिक्कत है। पहली प्रॉब्लेम यह है कि आप ने डिप्टी कमिश्नर को अथराइज किया है। कौन से डिप्टी कमिश्नर को? चंडीगढ़ के, अम्बाला के, रोपड़ के या पटियाला के। इस में 40 से ज्यादा गांव रोपड़ के आते हैं, 70 गांव पटियाला के आते हैं और बाकि कुछ गांव अम्बाला के आते हैं। इस ऐक्ट के मुताबिक आप पंजाब के डिप्टी कमिश्नर को अथराइज कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी प्रॉब्लेम जो है वह यह कि जब चंडीगढ़ राजधानी बनी थी उस वक़्त उस का एक बेसिस माना गया था, एक उसूल उस का तय हुआ था। वह उसूल यह था कि जिस किसान की जमीन ली जायेगी या मकान लिया जायेगा उस को उस के बदले में जमीन दी जायेगी। लेकिन पेरिफेरी ऐक्ट के मुताबिक आज जो जमीन ली जा रहा है उस के बदले में किसानों को जमीन नहीं दी जा रहा है। बल्कि जो मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है वह भी बहुत कम दिया जा रहा है। चंडीगढ़ हिन्दुस्तान का सब से खूबसूरत शहर कहा जा सकता है, साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान का सब से एन्टी सोशलिस्ट शहर भी कहा जा सकता है। यह एक ऐसा शहर है जिस में रहने वाले का पता लग

जायेगा कि इस मकान का रहने वाला चपरासी है, इस मकान का रहने वाला डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी है, इस कोठी का रहने वाला सेक्रेटरी है, यहाँ रहने वाला मिनिस्टर है। इस किस्म का डिजाइन बना हुआ है। हम चाहते थे कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में चंडीगढ़ को एक क्लासलेस और कास्टलेस शहर बनायें लेकिन चंडीगढ़ एक क्लास बेसिस पर बना हुआ शहर है। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप आज जो जमीन 5,000 रु० एकड़ में लेते हैं वही जमीन आप 5 लाख रुपये एकड़ की हिसाब से बेचते हैं।

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may resume his seat, the bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum; he may continue his speech.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप देहातों में जो जमीन लेते हैं, जो गांव खाला करवाते हैं उस का मुआवजा देते हैं तीन हजार, चार हजार और पांच हजार रुपये एकड़, लेकिन जब वहाँ जमीन आप प्लाट बना कर बेचते हैं तो 300 रुपये गज, 400 रुपये गज और 500 रुपये गज के हिसाब से देते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब आप सस्ते दामों पर किसानों से जमीन लेते हैं तब क्यों आप उस को 100 गुने, 200 गुने और 300 गुने दाम पर बेचते हैं। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब यकीन दिलायें और यह अमेंडमेंट करें कि जितना प्रॉफिट उस जमीन पर होगा उस का 50 परसेंट उस किसान को मिलेगा जिस का जमीन ली जायेगी, तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

दूसरी बात आप कहते हैं कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर से इजाजत ली जाये। डिप्टी कमिश्नर के यहाँ एक एक साल लग जाता है छोटो छोटो बातों में। अगर चंडीगढ़ के डिप्टी कमिश्नर

को दरखास्त दी जाय कि मुझे एक ट्यूबवेल लगवाना है और उस ट्यूबवेल के लिये मुझे एक कमरा बनवाने की जरूरत है तो उस एप्लिकेशन को क्लियर होने में एक साल लग जाता है और किसान लोग मारे मारे फिरते हैं। उस की बात कोई नहीं पूछता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चंडीगढ़ एक मोस्ट करप्ट इनएफिशिएंट और ब्यूरोक्रेटिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। वहां गरीबों की सुनवाई नहीं होती। झोंपड़ी वाला गरीब आदमी जो छोटा किसान है वह अगर ट्यूबवेल लगाना चाहे, कुआं खोदना चाहे तो एक एक और दो दो साल उसको मारे मारे फिरना पड़ता है तब कहीं जा कर उसको इजाजत मिलती है।

चंडीगढ़ को बने हुए बीस साल हो गए हैं। टोटल एक्सप्लायटेशन चंडीगढ़ में चल रहा है। वहां पर बड़े बड़े मकान बने हैं, बड़े बड़े लोगों ने प्लॉट्स बनाए हैं। लेकिन चंडीगढ़ में रेंट कंट्रोल एक्ट अभी तक भी लागू नहीं किया गया। उसको फौरन तौर पर लागू किया जाए।

जो बिल बनाया है इसको लागू करने से पहले मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब वहां खुद जा कर देख लें और वहां दो तीन दिन तक जा कर अवश्यन करे कि देहातियों की क्या हालत है, गांव वालों की क्या हालत है। परीकरी का एरिया बना हुआ है। इसको एमेंड करने से पहले वह जा कर देख लें। जिन के मकान चंडीगढ़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने सैकड़ों की तादाद में पिछले महीनों में गिरा दिये हैं इस वास्ते कि मंजूरी उन्होंने नहीं ली उन लोगों की क्या हालत है। अभी तक भी उन की जमीनों को एक्वायर नहीं किया गया है। जो मकान पांच साल पहले गिराए गए हैं, उनकी जमीनों को भी अभी तक एक्वायर नहीं किया गया है। चंडीगढ़ का आपने एक्सपेंशन करना है। ऐसा करने के लिए जो मकान आप गिराए या जो एरिया आप लेना चाहते हैं उसके लिए मुआवजा

आप दें। ऐसा आप करते हैं तब तो बात समझ में आती है। लेकिन जिस एरिया में अभी आप एक्सपेंशन नहीं करने वाले हैं और पांच दस साल जहां आप जाने वाले नहीं हैं, उन एरियाज के लोगों की जिन्दगी आप क्यों खराब करते हैं। इसका भी कोई हल निकलना चाहिये। इसका एक ही हल है। मिनिस्टर साहब खुद जा कर वहां के हालात को देखें। बहुत बुरी हालत वहां पर है। चंडीगढ़ की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत खराब है, बहुत करप्ट है, बहुत नालायक है। वह गरीब किसानों को जीने नहीं दे रही है।

यह बिल तो ठीक है। इस में आपने एक कार्यवाही पूरी की है। लेकिन एक तो आप वहां रेंट कंट्रोल एक्ट फौरी तौर पर लागू करें। दूसरे फौरी तौर पर मिनिस्टर साहब खुद जा कर हालात का वहां जायजा लें। साथ ही चंडीगढ़ का फैसला भी इमिडिएटली होना चाहिये। कब तक आप इस मामले को लटका कर रखना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि चंडीगढ़ आप पंजाब को दे चुके हैं। लेकिन इस सारे मामले का जो फैसला है वह जल्दी होना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I had already said when I introduced the Bill that the object of this Bill was very limited, namely the prevention of possible erection or re-erection of structures which were not permitted under the existing law. It has been observed during the last few years that many unauthorised structures which were supposed to be ancillary or subsidiary to agricultural purposes are being actually erected which are however structures or constructions remotely related to agriculture. These shabby-looking structures and haphazard constructions are inconsistent with the architectural design of the city. They are inelegant and unaesthetic and are not covered by the purpose. These are

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]
quite in contravention of the existing rules.

I would like to emphasise that all hon. Members who have spoken on the Bill have directly or indirectly agreed with me on the question of the architectural beauty of the city being important and said that we should try to preserve it as far as possible.

The other question which has been raised in this connection, whose importance I do not like to deny, is the question about what we do for the poor people. If in the name of poverty we allow this sort of shabby-looking haphazard constructions to remain there, or we objectively encourage them to come up, then the very purpose for which the city was planned will be defeated. For, we know from our experience of some other big cities of India that lack of plan has created a problem. Here, planning of the city has created a problem. I think we should put up with the problems from the planned city. There are some provisions both of the Central Government and of the State Government for providing houses to the lower income group and also to the other poor people.

So those programmes could be utilised in this connection rather than asking for a relaxation of the provisions of the existing law or opposing the purpose for which these amendments are brought before the House.

It has been asked why the rules are not embodied in the Act itself. As already observed rightly by some hon. members, the question as a big rather complex one. So the rules to be framed under the Act have to be well-considered and the details of the problem have to be looked into. One hon. member has already mentioned that without going into the details of the problem, we should not frame rules because they must not be inconsistent with the purpose for which they are framed. I entirely agree with him. So careful consideration has to be given to the framing of the rules under the Act.

It has been observed from past experience that the powers given to the Deputy Commissioner were in some respects found inconsistent with the interests of the people. The Punjab High Court has in a ruling said that

he was given more power than he ought to have been, or rather the manner he exercised the power is not justifiable. That is why we have tried to introduce a slight amendment in the Bill. We do not like to increase the powers of the Dy. Commissioner; rather we want to see that he exercises the existing powers under certain rules, and in framing those rules, we want to see that the poorer and other sections of the people are adequately protected.

So the interests of the poor people have been kept in mind and considering all these things, the Bill deserves the support of the House from all quarters. I commend the Bill.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : चंडीगढ़ शहर में एक भी अनआधोराइज्ड बिल्डिंग नहीं है, किसी बिल्डिंग का एक हिस्सा और यहां तक कि कोई एक ईट भी उस में अनआधोराइज्ड नहीं लगी हुई है। जो एरिया आपको अभी नहीं लेना या दस साल तक नहीं लेना उसकी प्राबलैम है।

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: We want an assurance that in the execution of the law, the needs and conveniences of the rural people will be properly considered. That is very essential.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is precisely what I have said. In framing rules, we will look into those things.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: Not only in framing rules, but in the execution of the law and the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952, as in force in the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title

stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.50 hrs.

DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is again a very small piece of legislation with very limited objectives. It is about some unfortunate dentists, because some dentists have come over to India as repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and from what we now call Bangladesh. We find that some of these unfortunate dentists have not found any livelihood. So we want to see that they get some sort of livelihood.

The other object of the Bill is this. Up till now, the Dental Council of India was vested with the powers to look after the methods and modalities of imparting education in dental subjects. We want to see that these powers are vested in the Government of India, because, to bring about some sort of uniformity in the dental education in the country, we need this transference of power from the Dental Council of India to the Government of India.

The other objective we are seeking to achieve in this Bill is providing a sort of common standard, ethos or professional ethics and etiquette in the

country. We have also slightly reorganised and redefined the categories of the representatives on the Dental Council of India which are now under the control of the Government of India.

There are two categories of qualifications we recognise. One is the category of dentists who have approved qualifications from India, and the other is the dental qualifications obtained from abroad. But the dentists who have come over to this country as repatriates from Bangladesh, Burma and Ceylon may not come, and in fact they do not come, under any of these categories. That is why we want to have a separate category provided, so that these people can earn their bread.

With these three or four objectives in view, we have brought this legislation before the House for its consideration. With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the house.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now, there is an amendment to the motion for consideration by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya. Are you moving it?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Yes; I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely:

1. Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar
2. Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda
3. Shri M. C. Daga
4. Shri K. M. "Madhukar"
5. Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan
6. Shri Ramkanwar
7. Shri R. R. Sharma; and
8. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit

With instructions to report by the first day of the next session" (8)

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this amendment Bill, I want to make some general observations. Now-a-days, in the engineering and medical services, many posts remain

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

vacant for want of engineers or medical practitioners, but then, many engineers and medical practitioners are remaining unemployed. This is the case with the dentists also. There are hospitals where dentists' posts are provided, but the dentists are not being appointed. There are hundreds of dentists who remain unemployed for years together. That is the anomaly, and the Government should take note of it and do the needful.

In the rural areas and the primary health centres, there is no provision for dentists and as a result, poor people in the village and rural side are not having any dental service. I suggest that the Government should make efforts to provide dentists in the primary health centres; if not permanently, at least for once or twice a week they may be provided.

Dental hygiene should be taught in the schools so that the young people may be conversant with dental hygiene and in future they may not be put to trouble. Now-a-days, dental diseases have increased enormously due to insufficient food and vitamin deficiencies. Dental decay is a common feature among the children. So, this should be looked into.

The most important thing is that dental equipment is not provided in the hospitals as a result of which the dentists who are there could not work properly.

Coming to the Bill, one could observe that the Government as it is doing in other spheres, is concentrating power in the Centre. Under clauses 8 and 11 in this Bill the same thing is sought to be done. Under clause 8 the Central Government wants to take away the power from the Dental Council. Clause 8 provides for recognition of dental qualifications, under original section 10, the Dental Council was empowered to give recognition; they could recommend to the Government necessary amendments to the schedule. This power has been taken away. Similarly, clause 11 relates to section 16 and under that clause the power of recognition has been taken away from the Dental Council. I take exception to these amendments by which they want to have concentration of power in the hands of the Central Government.

Section 5 is being amended by clause 3. Only heads of dental wings of medical colleges or recognised medical institutions are empowered to contest an election. Originally under section 5 all the professors of the dental colleges and dental wings were eligible to stand as a candidate or vote. Now a restriction is imposed and only the principals, deans, directors and vice principal of dental colleges are eligible now.

By another sub-clause the right is restricted to heads of dental wings of medical colleges. There is an amendment by some hon. Members for four and two members respectively, to make up six members. The Government should accept this amendment. Professors should be given a chance to vote and stand as a candidate. With these observations I conclude my submission.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डेन्टिस्ट्स (एमेंडमेंट) बिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि 1948 के बाद. जब कि प्रारंभ में यह कानून बना, 1950 और 1955 में इस में कुछ संशोधन किये गये और 1950 तथा 1955 में जिस धारा 3(सी) में संशोधन किये गये थे, उसी में सरकार द्वारा फिर संशोधन प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on Monday.

15.00 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Insertion of new articles 23A, 23B and 23C) by Prof Madhu Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Private Members' business — Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Dandavate on the 4th August 1972 :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Dr. G. S. Melkote was on his legs. He may continue.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Sir, Prof. Dandavate, in his introductory remarks, while moving the motion

for consideration of the Bill, said as follows:

"...the Constitution Amendment Bill seek to amend the Constitution by suggesting insertion of new articles 23A, 23B and 23C. The objective of this Bill is to see that certain basic provisions which are missing from the fundamental rights are incorporated there. I would like to see that our Constitution ensures work and adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; secondly, failing such a provision of work and adequate means of livelihood, there should be some sort of unemployment allowance to be given to the unemployed; thirdly, there should be a monetary assistance to those who have completed the age of 60 years or who are chronically sick or disabled and, lastly, there should be free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years."

I would like to support this Bill. The arguments that are being placed before us are that India has emerged free only 25 years ago, that we have a large population of an explosive nature—it is not merely numbers but explosion is coming from the younger generation—and that the planners are trying to give full employment to everyone. In the last four five year plans, we have seen that the number of unemployed and under-employed is increasing and those who get employment are a very small number. If we see what is happening in other parts of the world, we find that only a very small percentage of people are unemployed and their economy could bear that strain and help them to get all these amenities. In 1948 I was in England and I asked the Employment Bureau about the number and type of unemployment there. They said, it is about 300,000. I asked, what is the employment potential. They said, 500,000. I asked, when there is employment for 500,000 and the unemployed are only 300,000, how can unemployment exist? The reply was, everybody is attempting to get better and better job. This evening I resign my job, become unemployed and tomorrow morning I accept some better job and I become employed.

I went to West Germany in 1968 and asked what is the nature of un-ours, which is developing, depends on employed. West Germany is still being

dogged by four governments—America, Russia, France and England; they are sitting tight on their neck. Still after the second world war, when all the industrial potential was carried away by these governments, within a very short time that government has been able to provide full employment in the country. Not only have they provided employment for all the people in Germany but people from all over the world, including India, go to Germany for employment.

Take the case of China, which is very big, with a population much bigger than ours, with a *per capita* land distribution which is much smaller than ours. There is full employment in China. I do not know the nature of the employment because it is very difficult to get that information, but we know there is full employment there.

It is also said that in Russia more and more people are getting more and more aid from the government. There is liberalisation in the amount of financial help, employment loan, old age pension and so on.

I had been to Australia in 1959. They said that unemployment is a very big headache for them. I wanted to know the nature of their problem. They said that 3,000 people are unemployed, and their population is nearly 12 million.

In our country the number of unemployed runs into millions and millions. How are we going to tackle it? Is it going to dog us for life, not only the present generation but also the future generations? What are the steps which we are going to take to solve this problem? It is no use blaming the government. We are part of the government. So, we have to look at it from that point of view. We are at the end of the Fourth Plan. The Fifth Plan is going to start in a year or so. What are the measures that we have taken to create full employment so that every citizen in the country will have at least one full meal? People talk big. We want amendment of the Constitution and all that. But what concrete measures have we taken?

The first and foremost is the employment potential. The main source of employment in a poor country like ours, which is developing, depends on three or four factors. Every man wants

[Dr. G. S. Melkote]

food. So, more people can be engaged in growing more and more food of various kinds. After food comes clothing. Maximum amount of cloth may be produced in a way which will give the maximum amount of employment. If you compare the number of people employed in khadi and in the mills you will see the disproportion. Then, people can be usefully engaged in constructing roads, irrigation schemes and so on, so that the country will progress and people will also get employment.

In the Fourth Plan we laid stress on manpower in order to man all these plans. Now what is the position? Recently, three people came to me. One of them was MA, another Ph.D. and the third M.Sc., all of them with good academic records. They could not get employment for the past four or five years. When this is the position of highly educated people, what about the pitiable plight of ordinary people? Those three people wanted to know how they can support their families and whether they should beg one rupee to take a cup of coffee. It is a very pitiable condition. Therefore, looking to the nature of what is occurring in the country, it is not merely I but, I am quite sure the Government itself will support this amendment. But merely supporting the amendment will not take us far. We have got to think in terms of what is to be done.

The first and foremost thing to do is to give right type of education. The education should be job-oriented. What a huge amount is spent by society on training a person upto the level of M.A. or Ph.D.? With an amount spent by society on a person for M.A. or Ph.D., you can train 45 of our primary students. After having spent so much amount, a person who is M.A. or Ph.D. remains unemployed, not a fit person in society, and is not able to get any job. Today, education is not job-oriented. It should be job-oriented. That is the primary thing that has got to be done. There should be more and more emphasis on primary education in the village sector, in the rural sector, and it should be job-oriented. If this is not done, the students will go on passing higher and higher examinations without getting any jobs. One will say, "I have got money and, therefore, I go in for college education." Another person will say, "I want to

improve my social status and, therefore, I go in for college education." Somebody else will say, "What can I do after passing the matriculation examination? Let me go to college." This is what is happening.

What type of education is there? There should be technical education. The sandwich courses and other things are being added. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may try to conclude now.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Would the House permit me to say a little more?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already taken 10 minutes; he may take 2-3 minutes more.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: This question has got to be thought about. I examined this question as to what Germany did. I have tried to understand it. The first and foremost thing is that this wide disparity at the economic level that is existing in the country between the rich and poor should be reduced. There is a poor man earning Rs. 200 or even less and there is an ordinary middle-class civilian earning Rs. 2000 or even more. This is a very big disparity which has got to be reduced, leave alone other things. What did Germany do? In 1949, when they faced such a situation, there were no jobs and there were no industries. The Government came forward to demonetise the currency. Now, preliminary to demonetisation, they said that they must take certain measures to get the benefit out of demonetisation. They took certain measures. They said, if a civil servant has got to get Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000, let him get it, if an ordinary worker has got to get Rs. 400 or Rs. 500, let him get it. But everything should be given in the form of a cheque. That cheque has got to go to the bank. Everybody will not draw all the money on the very first day. Some money will be left at the disposal of the Government which will be used to improve agriculture and industry. Secondly, they said, nobody can draw more than Rs. 200. They said, "It will accumulate in your name. But you can draw not more than Rs. 200." So, everybody has got to live within Rs. 200, whether he is a man earning Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 or even Rs. 4000. Therefore, they have to wear the same

cloth and eat the same food and so on. Then, the rich man, the capitalist class, the managerial class, saw how can a poor man live like this. The question of giving more bonus and all that to the working class came in. The working class said, "We are working for the betterment of the country." So, instead of working for 8 hours, they worked for 14 hours a day. That way, they got more production all around in the country.

We too have got to have such a revolution. That is how their economy improved. Further, the rich man realised how could a poor man live within Rs. 200. So, he said, increase his salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 because they wanted to live a better life. Therefore, there was no clash between the managerial class and the working class. They worked together as one man for the development of the nation. If the education pattern is job-oriented, one comes to accept any job that is available. Everybody starts accepting it. One does not say, "I want a cushy job or this job or that job." Any job that is available is accepted.

Unless that kind of socialist revolution is brought about in the country wherein people will work in peace, in a coherent manner, support one another, work together and the whole of the wealth of the nation will be utilised for giving more and more employment—and that employment will be not in capital-intensive industries but in job-intensive industries—unless that is done. I do not think that this problem before us will get the solution. Therefore, in supporting the Bill, I would request the Government to examine it and try to do their very best in order to create more employment opportunities.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : I would like to intervene in the debate on this Bill brought forward by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He is trying to insert new articles, articles 23A, 23B and 23C, in the Constitution. He has said in his Constitution (Amendment) Bill :

"All citizens shall have the right to work and shall be entitled to adequate means of livelihood.

"Failing to procure such means as referred to in clause (1), every citizen shall be entitled to an unemployment allowance to be paid by the State."

As we all know, this right to work finds a place in the Directive Principles of State Policy *vide* article 39 of the Constitution. But his contention is that it has not achieved the desired objective. I think, it is not justified because he already knows that Government is making continuous efforts in the Five-Year Plans for creation of more and more employment opportunities. In consonance with the objectives embodied in the Constitution, employment has been accorded a high priority in the successive Five-Year Plans. The Government Resolution of March 1950 clearly states that the objectives of planning in India is to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities of employment to all citizens of the country. I think, this is a clear proof of the intention of the Government that Government is making all-out efforts to create opportunities of employment to all people. Again in 1954 Parliament itself has affirmed and passed a resolution that the economic policy is to be based on the socialistic pattern of society and that the tempo of economic activity in general and industrial development in particular will be stepped up. This was the desire of Parliament and as a result, an appreciable increase in national income has been made and employment opportunities have been created.

You might have seen that, in the Third Plan, greater emphasis was laid on raising the standard of living of all the citizens and especially of those persons in low income group and those who were lacking opportunities to work. Thus you will find that Government has made all-out efforts to create opportunities of work to as many people as has been possible. Again in 1951 continuous efforts were made to generate substantial volume of employment opportunities. . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : What is the figure of the unemployment ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I do not deny that unemployment is

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

increasing. I know, Sir, the Government has not been able to eradicate this evil of unemployment and there are some reasons behind it... (Interruptions)

The growth of the labour force has always been greater than the opportunities that have been generated in the development plans and it is because of this that we have not been able to tackle this unemployment problem and you know also that there was recession in the country. There were two successive failure of crops and there were three aggressions committed against our country. All these things had to do a lot in checking our onward march to solve this problem.

You will appreciate that in the Three Plans alone, that is from 1951 to 1966, there were created as many as 31.5 million jobs, but, at the same time, 38 million labour force was added to the labour market. Therefore, our efforts were set at naught. Whatever efforts the Government made, those efforts did not prove effective. I have heard many of the hon. Members on this point. I share their concern. But, at the same time, they will have to appreciate that precise estimates are not available about the number of unemployed. But, there is no doubt it is growing. The Planning Commission collected some figures. Some estimates were prepared there but those estimates were open to doubt on the ground that they lacked statistical foundation. So, an expert Committee was appointed under Prof. Dantwala and they collected all the estimates and they have suggested certain measures about improving unemployment statistics.

Sir, lack of data did not deter the Government from marching onward to solve this problem. Rather, the Government tried to take remedial action against unemployment. The Government's anxiety is quite evident in the Five Year plans. In the Fourth Plan emphasis has been laid on the promotion of labour-intensive schemes such as construction of roads, soil conservation, area development programmes, rural electrification programme, village and small scale industries programme, etc. All these programmes have been taken on hand to create employment opportunities. Not only this, the weaker

sections of the society also and also the backward areas have received the attention of the Government to a greater extent. You will see that many schemes have been chalked out to create additional employment opportunities as this will be evident from the following :

- (a) Scheme for development of small but potentially viable farmers.
- (b) Scheme for sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labour.
- (c) Scheme for development of dry farming.
- (d) Drought-prone areas programme, commonly known as rural works programme.
- (e) Area Development Schemes for development of infra-structural facilities like roads, regulated markets, etc.
- (f) Scheme for development of agro-service centres.

All these programmes are there simply to tackle this problem of unemployment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the thrust of your argument ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : My argument is that with regard to the right to work he is talking about, the Government is doing its best to provide work to all its citizens. Also he is talking about allowance and other things. A crash programme was started last year and the idea was to give employment to one person from each family.

That programme is being continued this year. Last year, a provision of Rs. 25 crores was made in the Budget. This is for the sake of the educated unemployed.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : यह सही है पैसा रखा था 25 करोड़, 50 करोड़ भी रखा गया था लेकिन उसमें से खर्चा कितना हुआ और कितने लोगों को काम मिला ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I think the hon. Member will appreciate that in each district Rs. 12½ lakhs were allotted by the Government ; work is going on in all the districts, I know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will it be treated as a fundamental right

or not? What is being attempted or not attempted is not the point. Are you going to make it a fundamental right?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the drive of all these statistics that you are presenting to the House? That is what they want.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I am arguing out my case on these points, to show them, that Government is doing its best under the circumstances in which we are placed. I am emphasising that the Government is doing its best...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the point. The point is whether you would agree to the amendment of the Constitution to provide employment to everybody.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : No, Sir, I am opposed to it. I will oppose it at the end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then please be brief; other Members would like to make their submissions.

श्री टी० सोहनलाल (करीलबाग) : मैं एक इन्फार्मेशन चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पिछले साल जो पर्स किया था कि हर घर से एक आदमी को नौकरी मिलना चाहिए तो उसके ऊपर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की जिससे लोगों को नौकरी मिले? मेरी जानकारी में ऐसा है कि अभी तक एक एक घर से 6-6 आदमियों को नौकरी मिलती है लेकिन हर घर से एक आदमी को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो इसपर सरकार क्या कर रही है? . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From one irrelevancy to another! Order please.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : As I said, Rs. 25 crores were provided last year in the Budget. This is to solve the problem of the educated unemployed. Continuous emphasis is being laid on providing entrepreneurial training to the educated young men, engineers, diploma-holders, etc. Suitable financial assistance is being provided and other facilities are provided to them to generate self-employment. The Planning Commission is chalking out a

plan to give employment to all those engineers who are going without jobs. This is being done in the Planning Commission. The Apprentices Act of 1961 is being amended in order to bring within its purview the apprenticeship training of engineering graduates and diploma holders in order to make them self-sufficient and to help them stand on their own legs. Necessary steps are also being taken for strengthening the Career Advising and Vocational Guidance Programmes in universities and schools to channelise the youth in productive employment or self-employment. Banks are directed that they should advance loans to all those who want to set up their own industries. There is an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Bhagavatiji which has submitted its interim report. This is being studied in the Planning Commission, in consultation with the other Ministries. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a minute.

In the first place, he has taken almost 15 minutes. There are other Members who would like to make their submissions, and I must honestly say that up to this moment I have not been able to follow the thrust of his argument. What is he driving at?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : My whole purpose in putting forward these arguments is that it is no use arousing false hopes. We should do everything according to the scarce resources at our disposal. It is no use incorporating this amendment in the Constitution; it will only arouse hopes and it will go against the interests of the country. . . .

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura-East) : This will compel Government to give them work.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : No. So far as unemployment is concerned, the question of giving unemployment allowance has been raised. As far as this unemployment allowance is concerned, you know that the economy of the country has not reached a stage where this can be thought of. It can be thought of only in very advanced countries where there is frictional unemployment, but in our country where the resources are very scarce and where we must divert them in other channels to set up more industries which could

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

provide employment to our young people, it is no use giving doles. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and this Bill cannot be accepted by Government.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : May I seek one clarification from the hon. Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member please resume his seat. The Deputy Minister of Labour has not been replying to debate but he has only intervened, as any other Member does. This subject relates to the Law Ministry, and the reply will be given by the Law Minister who is here. The stage of seeking clarification at the moment has not arisen. He can seek clarification from the hon. Minister concerned when he makes his reply, not at this stage.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Since it relates to employment, I would like to ask him. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can ask at the end of the debate.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I must congratulate Prof. Madhu Dandavate for having brought forward this Bill before the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will he vote for it?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I shall presently say why I am not voting for it. This Bill highlights certain problems which are pressing, and to that extent, I think that Prof. Madhu Dandavate has succeeded in his attempt. Beyond that, I must confess that I am not in a position to accept this Bill. My reasons will follow presently.

The burden of this Bill is to transfer some of the provisions in the Chapter on the Directive Principles of State Policy into the chapter on Fundamental Rights. That is the crux of the problem. So, to what extent this may be accepted is a different matter. So far as the Directive Principles are concerned, the question unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, disablement benefit and the right to work etc. are already provided there.

Today, the problem of unemployment has been assuming very alarming proportions. If we look at it we find that it is true, and the hon. Minister himself has referred to several reports

of the Planning Commission on this, that there has been a growing tendency towards further unemployment. But we have to look at it in the proper perspective. Along with this unemployment, we have to see also that there is another Directive Principle which is being put into effect, namely the provisions for free and compulsory education. If you look at these two in perspective, you will find that they look as if they are at cross-purposes. Those sections which had previously not been educated adequately and had been prevented from entering into service and had been deprived of the opportunity for employment have now been brought into the mainstream of employed classes, and therefore, new hopes have been created among newer sections. The number of educated people is thus increasing but the malady or the disease is that the other sections which are already entrenched in the services are firmly resisting the entry of these new strata of society. This is a very disquieting feature, and I hope that this will receive the attention of Government.

Secondly, when we come to the nature of the provision about unemployment let us see the exact wording of art. 41 :

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want".

The hon. Minister has stated that we do not have the necessary capacity. But the directive principle says that we have to make a beginning. Did Government make a beginning within the limit of their capacity? At least, I insist upon the hon. Minister that this should be done. There are certain people to whom scholarships have been given, out of which they have got themselves educated. But if they are remaining idle and unemployed, is it not the duty of Government to give them certain unemployment benefit? Should they not make a start at least?

Similarly, in the case of disabled persons, we have not done it. Therefore, Government should look into these matters.

Then again, look at the plight of the unemployed. It is really tragic that

these people who are very much worried about their prospects in the future have to run from pillar to post at their own expense. At least is it not the duty of Government not to charge fee for application and to give them travel allowance for that purpose? Cannot that much at least be done by Government? Therefore, it is the primary duty of Government at least to make a beginning.

Having said this, I will now come to the provisions of the Bill and say why I cannot support the Bill. Both the directive principles and fundamental rights are fundamental, with a difference. The fundamental rights enshrined in chapter II are negative in character whereas the directive principles in chapter IV are positive in character. It is extremely difficult to enforce positive rights against the State. I do not want to quote extensively. But according to Salmond :

"The distinction is one of practical importance. It is much easier for the law to prevent the infliction of harm than to enforce a positive beneficence. Therefore, while liability for harmful acts of commission is a general rule, liability for acts of omission is the exception".

Therefore, it is very difficult to enforce the directive principles. I will explain how difficult it is. If you make the right to employment in a fundamental right under chapter II, how can any court issue an order to the Government or Parliament to give him employment? Similarly, if you make unemployment benefit a fundamental right, which court is competent to say that a particular person is entitled to it, and how much is to be given to him? The question hinges on practicability. By their very nature, these provisions cannot be enforced.

Prof. Dandavate says that these rights are not justiciable. That is not so; they are justiciable, but not enforceable. There is a lot of difference between the two. The courts will take cognisance of the directive principles; they have to. This is clearly spelt out in art. 37 :

"The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in

the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws".

Therefore, these rights are as much constitutional as any other part of the Constitution because in the governance of the country, the State has to take note of them. The State has to play a vital role and in this the judicial administration is an important ingredient.

The directive principles are outside the purview of the fundamental rights, though they are as much a part of the Constitution as any other provision of the Constitution. But they cannot be enforced. The very nature of the provisions contained therein are difficult to be enforced. Therefore, these are not such as could be included in Part III of the Constitution.

So, while I am opposing this Bill, the Government must take serious note of what lies behind this Bill and see what they can do about it. Let the legislative system be such that they could be implemented.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

*SHRI A. M. CHELLACHAMI (Tenkasi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to make my maiden speech on the floor of this House.

I would like to say a few words on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, which is under discussion. Prof. Dandavate through his Bill wants to incorporate in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights of our Constitution the right to work and to adequate means of livelihood. He has moved this Bill with the best of intentions. Our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has been stating, has been constantly emphasising, the need for removing educated unemployment prevalent widely throughout the country. She is also endeavouring earnestly to implement employment-oriented policies by creating additional employment potential in the country.

The basic and primary requisite of the people of our country is work. This question of adequate means of livelihood assumes greater significance in the case of unemployed educated young men. I have no hesitation in saying

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. M. Chellachami]

that the right to work should become the fundamental right of every citizen of our country. I need not say that it is the bounden duty of the Central State Governments to provide employment to the educated young men of our country. If it takes longer time to create additional employment opportunities for the increasing number of educated young men, then they should be given unemployment allowance by the State. If this is not done, the galloping educated unemployment will lead to an explosive situation in the country.

One of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution is the right to property. I would like to state categorically that the people who enjoy this right to property can be counted on our finger-tips. The majority of our people are undergoing untold hardships and they are not getting two square meals a day; they have not got sufficient cloth to hide their shame; they have not got shelter over their heads to protect themselves from the sun and showers. So far as they are concerned, what is the benefit that they derive from the fundamental right of right to property?

During 1970 in 429 Employment Exchanges in our country there were 45.15 lakhs of applications on the live registers. Sir, the placements effected during this year came only to 4.47 lakhs. I have not included in these figures the number of unemployed in the rural sector. 40.68 lakhs of applicants are still awaiting placement. Their fundamental and basic requirement is the right to work.

No doubt it is stated in the Directive Principles of State Policy that the State will strive its best to provide employment and adequate means of livelihood to every man and woman in our country. We have recently celebrated the Silver Jubilee of our Independence and in this year of rejoice and re-dedication it will be fit and proper to have this right to work as a fundamental right.

The recent study carried out by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research regarding unemployment among technical personnel and graduates has revealed that 5.80 lakhs with at least 1st class degree in Science, Agriculture, Arts and Commerce, and also

Engineering Technology were unemployed in April last year. One can console himself or herself that these young men might be belonging to middle-class families. The situation is really irreconcilable so far as the unemployed graduates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. As on 31st December 1969 11,459 educated young men belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the country. I came across a news item that this number might have gone up to nearly 17,500 during the year ending 31st December, 1971.

Before I conclude, I would appeal to the Government that unemployment allowance must be given at least to the educated young men belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Simultaneously, the Government must strive for creating greater employment opportunities in the country so that the evil of educated unemployment can be eradicated.

With these words I conclude.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : श्री दंडवते ने जो संविधान संशोधन विधयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। वर्तमान में स्थिति यह है कि देश के लाखों नवयुवकों के सामने अपन भविष्य के बारे में चिन्तायें व्याप्त हैं। उनको काम न मिलने के कारण चाहे वे शिक्षित हों, अशिक्षित हों या अर्ध शिक्षित हों निराशाजनक स्थिति है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो उनको वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हो। जसा कि इस विधयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में बताया गया है संविधान के अनुच्छेद 41 और 45 के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों का यह दायित्व था कि वे रोजगार का व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन अपने इस दायित्व को पूरा करने में वे असमर्थ रही हैं। उस असमर्थता के कारण ही इस विधयक को यहां प्रस्तुत करने की माननीय सदस्य को जरूरत पड़ी है। इसीवास्ते उन्होंने यह चाहा है कि अनुच्छेद 23 के बाद 23ए, बी और सी और जोड़ दिये जायें ताकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए रोजगार

प्राप्त करने के अधिकार का मूलभूत अधिकार गिन। जा सके। क्योंकि इसको आवश्यकता का अनुभव करते हुए भी इसको पूर्ति आज तक नहीं हो सका है। यह बात निश्चित है कि आजादी के पच्चीस साल बाद भी हमारे देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं हो सकी, राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का निर्माण हम नहीं कर सके, शिक्षा पद्धति तथा आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं बना सके कि नवयुवक उस चिन्ताजनक स्थिति को छोड़ कर यह कहने में समर्थ हो सकें कि हमें रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हैं। इसी वास्तु आज यहां पर इस विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है।

इस विधेयक में कुछ और भी बातें कही गई हैं। ये आर्थिक विषमता को लेकर कही गई हैं क्योंकि आर्थिक विषमताओं को दूर करने में सरकार असफल रही है। इस विधेयक में कहा गया है :

"All children until they complete the age of 14 years shall have the right to free education."

कुछ हद तक तो सरकार ने एजुकेशन को फ्री किया है लेकिन चौदह वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को अभी भी निःशुल्क शिक्षा नहीं दी जा रही है। यह भी आवश्यक है कि इसका व्यवस्था की जाए।

तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि जो लॉग असमर्थ हैं, असहाय हैं, जिनकी आयु साठ वर्ष से ऊपर हो गई है, जो किसी प्रकार का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो काम करने के लिए बिल्कुल असमर्थ हैं, उनको भी सरकार जीवन निर्वाह योग्य भत्ता प्रदान करे। ये तीनों बातें ऐसी हैं जिन से किसी को विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे पता नहीं कैसे श्री राव इसका विरोध कर सकते हैं। क्या उनको इसलिए इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा होना पड़ा कि वह देश के लाखों नवयुवक को रोजगार प्रदान नहीं करना चाहते हैं या चौदह वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त हो, इसको वह नहीं चाहते हैं

या जो काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जिनकी आयु साठ वर्ष से ऊपर हो चुकी है, जो असहाय हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान न की जाए।

मैं कुछ आंकड़ें बताना चाहता हूँ एम्प्लॉयमेंट रिव्यू 1969-70 है। इसके पेज 2 पर कहा गया है :

"Notwithstanding the measures taken by the Central and State Governments to increase the avenues of employment, the number of work seekers on the live register of employment exchanges continued to increase by 17.4 per cent in 1969 as against 8.7 per cent in 1968-69 and 5.6 per cent 1967-68. The rate of increase among the educated work seekers, matriculates and above were however much less, 14.7 per cent as against 21.3 per cent in 1968-69."

जो ग्रेजुएट हैं जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट हैं वे भी बताया गया है कि बहुत लम्बे असौ से बेकार हैं और रोजगार की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। इनकी संख्या भी बहुत बढ़ी है।

इसके पेज 44 के ऊपर जो कुशल इंजीनियर हैं, जो डाक्टर हैं, उनकी संख्या भी दो हुई हैं। इंजीनियरों के बारे में कहा गया है :

"Unemployment among the engineers became a serious problem towards the end of the Third Plan period. Thereafter there has been a steep rise in unemployment amongst engineering degree and diploma holders. The number of candidates who applied for admission to the combined engineering services examination held by the Union Public Service Commission, for instance, gradually increased from 2078 in 1965 to 3161 in 1966."

इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि सरकार अच्छा तरह जानती है कि किन परिस्थितियों में माननीय सदस्य को यह विधेयक लाना पड़ा है। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि देश के नव-निर्माण, देश में समाजवाद लाने और सभी नागरिकों को भोजन और अन्य सुविधाएं देने की बातें करने वाले शायद यह बात

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि हर व्यक्ति को रोजगार का अवसर मिले और इस लिए रोजगार का अधिकार हमारे संविधान के मूलमूल अधिकारों में जोड़ दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं है। अगर सरकार यह निर्धारित कर सकती है कि अमुक व्यक्ति का अमुक कर्तव्य है और कानून बना कर हर व्यक्ति को आकर तथा अन्य कर देने के लिए बाध्य कर सकती है, तो उस का यह भी दायित्व है कि हर एक व्यक्ति को काम पाने का अधिकार मिले। सरकार को अपने इस दायित्व से मुक्त नहीं होना चाहिए।

मैं इस विधेयक की इन दो बातों से भी सहमत हूँ कि निःशुल्क शिक्षा और अभ्यास तथा असमर्थ व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की जाये। मैं इस विधेयक का तत्पर्यन्त करता हूँ और सरकार को इसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the Bill tries to shift to the Fundamental Rights Chapter the right to work which is now provided in the Directive Principles Chapter. The Labour Minister was at pains to explain that the Directive Principles are almost equivalent to Fundamental Rights and it was rightly objected to because while the former are non-justiciable, the latter are justiciable. It is not a question of the ethics of the problem that we should be able to provide jobs. In the context of the Indian conditions, can the mover cite any country in the underdeveloped world of Asia and Africa where identical circumstances of backwardness or economic underdevelopment prevail, where the right to work has been enshrined as a fundamental right and put into execution? It is very easy for us to compare ourselves to USA or Russia. To that extent I appreciate on the intellectual plane the thrust of Prof. Dandavate. But if we compare ourselves to the conditions of reality which prevail here, in that way, the Indian socialist model has been accepted as a good mode, particularly in the countries of Africa. For instance, Em-

peror Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has asked his Government to follow the Indian model of economic development. Can we put the Government in the dock by asking them to do a thing which is virtually impossible of achievement, when we have not been able to translate into action the existing fundamental rights adequately and when we know that there is a tremendous amount of backlog in our unemployment? It is all right to climb to the top of the Himalayas, but where is the ladder to do it? Therefore, leaving aside the instinct for popularity involved in such a Bill where there is everything for everybody, particularly for unemployed and the injured section of our society, I would like to suggest one thing to the Ministry of Labour.

Even though it is not possible to make it a justiciable right which can be enforced either through the process of compensation or obtaining a decree from the judiciary, is it not possible to accept this demand in principle? We have been saying that there will be support price for agricultural produce and old age pension for those who are disabled and destitute and a certain amount of legal and financial protection for the unemployed. Is it not possible for us to accept this in principle and make a beginning with a token amount? Even a token old age pension will go a long way in alleviating the distress of the old people.

In some States old age pension is paid to the extent of Rs. 30. According to the statistics of the 1961 census, the number of people above the age of 65 who have no means of livelihood is very small. In my constituency, it would not cost more than Rs. 4 crores, if it is implemented. At the same time, the State Government is getting a revenue of Rs. 16 crores from my constituency. So, what is wrong in ploughing back Rs. 4 crores out of the 16 crores which they earn? Also the unemployment dole will be only for a short period because in course of time those people will become self-employed. Therefore, while at the intellectual plane we would like to see that such a provision comes into operation, to enshrine it in the fundamental rights at the present juncture would be very difficult.

As Gunnar Myrdal has said, we would be making very progressive legislation,

we would be taking very progressive steps, but they will all remain in paper. It will not be possible for us to translate these various liberal measures into action and take them to the grass roots.

So far as unemployment is concerned, I want to refer to one more point. The employment exchanges have become notorious as harbingers of corruption. It is not only unemployment that hurts people but the corruption in the agency which has been established by the welfare State to provide employment for the four million people who are in the live register.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Professor Madhu Dandavate has really evoked keen interest in us, and might have gone a long way to impress upon the public and the Government the importance of these vital questions which are really exercising our minds today. During the last elections we went to the electorate with many questions and certainly these were the most vital questions confronting the school-going and college-going children, persons who are old and infirm and the vast multitude who are unemployed.

15.59 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

In the Constitution of Soviet Russia the right to work has been guaranteed as a fundamental right. After the Bolshevik revolution succeeded, in the Stalin Constitution of 1936 they went to the extent of saying that every man should have the right not only for employment but also for rest and leisure and old age pension.

16.00 hrs.

All these fundamental rights in the Soviet Constitution definitely guide us to one conclusion, that is, to have socialism in our country. We have to give food to the people. The people who have voted us to power certainly demand that they should live in the world and they will not die without food.

Today, if I am permitted to say on the floor of the House, 50 per cent of the people are not on human standard. They are definitely on sub-human standard. Then, 25 per cent of the people are on mal-nutrition, towards starvation, towards human decay. If this is the condition, the Government has to

think seriously and very seriously how to give employment to the people. If it means nationalisation of all industries, even medium-sized industries, even small industries as it is in Burma, nothing will stand in the way. But we have to give employment to the people.

There are the Directive Principles. It has been said that these are the things we are aiming at. But these Directive Principles are pious principles; these are all a wishful thinking. There is no force behind them. There may be moral force behind them. But there is no legal force behind them. In our country today, political rights are justiciable but economic rights are not justiciable. What about the vast multitude of people who want redress of their economic grievances?

In the Soviet Constitution, it is said that citizens of U.S.S.R. have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with quality and quantity. (*Interruption*). What I intend to say is that communism says, each according to his need and from each according to his capacity. That is why probably in the Soviet Constitution, it is said about payment according to quality and quantity.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said that there should be right to work and shall be entitled to adequate means of livelihood. Even if it means Re. 1 a day, I will not disagree with him. If it is only 1 Kg. of rice or what which the Catholic fathers are now giving in distress areas, I will not even grumble with that. Let it be 1 Kg. of rice or wheat for these people who are starving today.

Education is very important. It has come out in the newspapers that, in our country, today hardly 30 per cent of the people are literate. I am quoting an expert who has said that after 25 years of freedom, there are more illiterates now than they were before. It is due to population explosion only. So, the question is how to become confronted with it. Plato said in his Republic, "Education is a means to the harmonised development of mind and soul." If you want to harmonise mind and soul, you bring in a new India, an egalitarian society, the socialism—the greatest good to the greatest number of people. Unless you educate the people at least upto

[Shri Shyamsunder Mohapatra]

the age of 14 years, free and compulsory education, the society cannot develop.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, when he brought the Education Bill, said in the British House of Commons, "Let us educate our masters." Who are our masters? They are the people outside, the electorate. So, unless we educate our masters, we are not doing any justice to them. That is why I say that our country is proceeding towards socialism.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate's submission is that these are vital questions and more vital question is giving help to the old and infirm people. Sir, you can appreciate my point that when we are above 60 years of age, we certainly need the cooperation of the Government to maintain us.

So, my point is that these old and infirm people certainly demand and need some food; at least some gratuitous relief, as we give a distressed areas, for these old and infirm people should suffice. Old and infirm people, to quote another expert, constitute 20 per cent of the population of the Republic of India. Such a vast multitude have to depend on their sons and daughters who, in this modern age, do not certainly care for their parents. Therefore, it is the State which should guarantee their food.

With these submissions, I appreciate Prof. Dandavate's Amendment, but I would say that it will not be necessary in view of the fact that our Government is today alive to these basic principles.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Prof. Dandavate wants that the principles enunciated in the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution, as they are not justiciable and cannot be enforced, should be brought under Fundamental Rights. By the insertion of three new articles he wants to give to all citizens the right to work and to adequate means of livelihood, failing which an unemployment allowance of Rs. 5 per day, as per the Financial Memorandum, free and compulsory education to children upto the age of 14 years, and to give

to every citizen above 60 years of age or remaining chronically sick or permanently incapacitated or disabled, etc., some monetary assistance.

Prof. Dandavate has himself given figures of unemployment and other figures. I will basically refer to them, and wherever he has not given figures, I will try to give the figures that I have with me. He has pointed out that every one says that he is in complete agreement as far as the spirit of the Bill goes, but then there are difficulties. I will not say anything about the first part but will only put forward the difficulties before him and before the House and would leave it to the House to decide whether it is possible for the Government to accept this Bill.

In this very House Dr. Pande, who has left the House and is not here now, and Dr. Karni Singh had moved two Bills in the last Session. They were discussed—they were almost identical with the present Bill. There were little variations here and there. These Bills were negated by this House.

About the question of unemployment, Prof. Dandavate has given the figure of 14 million of those who are on the live registers of employment exchanges besides those who are under-employed or who live in villages and do not avail themselves of the facilities of getting themselves registered in employment exchanges. If we accept the figure at 14 millions of those whose names exist in the registers and who are not employed, and add to that figure those who are partially employed and those who have not gone to the employment exchanges to get their names registered, the total figure may go to many times 14 millions. If the allowance, Prof. Dandavate has suggested is given to each one of them, then the figure of the allowance would be fantastic—it would come to Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 crores per year; he says that it should be at the rate of Rs. 5/- per day per head; that means, Rs. 150 per month per head; in other words, Rs. 1,800 per head per year I leave it to him and the other hon. members to calculate how much it would be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Then give them employment.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): We will.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The question of giving employment has been discussed in this House many times and I would not like to waste the time of the House in repeating what has been said in the House more than once.

The other provision which he wants to add is about education. He suggests that there should be free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 years. With your permission Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Members of the House that all education is free in two States—Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland. Tamil Nadu has made all school education free including the secondary stage. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and Mysore, all education upto the end of the secondary stage is free. In Maharashtra, primary education is free and children of parents whose income is below Rs. 1200 a year have free education at all stages. In Rajasthan, all education is free for girls and primary education is free for boys. In Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, primary education is free. In Uttar Pradesh, education is free for girls till the end of class X and for the boys till the end of class VI. In Bihar, primary education is free for girls in classes I to VII and for boys in classes I to V. In West Bengal, primary education is free for girls in rural areas in classes I to VIII. In the rural areas and in some urban areas it is also free for boys in classes I to V but in Calcutta and some other urban areas it is not yet free. In Orissa primary education is free. In Assam, primary education is free for girls in classes I to VIII and for boys in classes I to V. In the Union Territory of Delhi, primary education is free. The other Union Territories follow the pattern of one or the other of the States. But in all of them, primary education is free.

The children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get free education. In addition, all educational institutions generally allow a certain percentage of free studentships.

It will thus be seen that a massive effort has already been made to introduce, not only free primary education as required by Article 45 of the Constitution, but to provide free education at the secondary and other stages also. The main weakness in the present situation is that all primary education is not free in urban areas of West Bengal,

and for boys in all primary classes in the States of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It is estimated that the additional cost involved in making primary education fully free in these areas would be about Rs. 10 crores a year. A proposal to put across this long overdue reform by providing special central assistance to these States is now under the active consideration of the Government.

In spite of these achievements, it is still far from easy to introduce universal education for all children till they reach the age of 14 years. Prof. Dandavate, while speaking, has conceded that we have provided free education in the age group of 6 to 11. Those who are on the rolls, their percentage is about 84-85% and about the children in the age group of 11-14, he has said that the percentage is about 37%. If all children in the age group of 6-14 were to be brought into schools in the current year, at present levels of cost and efficiency, the total expenditure required would be about Rs. 972 crores annually which would be even larger than the total expenditure we now incur on all education (Rs. 950 crores). Apart from these financial hurdles, there are problems of bringing girls to schools and enrolling children from poorer families for whom free lunches, free text books and even free clothing will have to be provided. The problem of providing suitable education to the physically and mentally handicapped children in this age group is also very formidable because the numbers are large and the cost per unit is heavy. Moreover, a sudden increase in expenditure on primary education alone would distort priorities not only in educational planning but in planning as a whole.

Government is now considering this matter and it is proposed to develop a massive programme for the expansion and improvement of primary education during the next 7 to 15 years and to achieve the directive laid down by Art 45 of the Constitution as early as possible. I hope Prof. Dandavate would agree that the progress we have made is such that we should have all the children in the age group 6 to 14 in the schools by 1981.

By Clause 23C, he wants an allowance to be provided for persons above 60 years of age, who may be ill, who may be destitute, who may be sick,

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhari]

permanently incapacitated and so on. He has not given the figure. I have taken figures from the latest census. According to the latest 1971 census, there are 3.16 crores of persons above the age of 60. There are about five million blind persons. There are about one-and-a-half million people who are deaf. There are about five million who are orthopaedically handicapped. There are about two million who are mentally retarded. Besides these, there are quite a lot of people who are sick. If allowance is provided at the rate of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per day per head, at the rate suggested by Prof. Dandavate, do you know what the figure would come to? It would come to the fantastic figure of Rs. 8100 crores per year.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Minister said that the total number of people above 60 years would be 3.16 crores. The total cost would come to Rs. 8100 crores, according to the Minister. How does this work out at Rs. 8100 crores for 3 crores of people? We are a bit worried about the figures.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : As I said 3.16 crores of people above 60 years besides five million blind, one-and-a-half million deaf, five million orthopaedically handicapped and about two million mentally retarded. for all of them, that would be the figure.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : It is not Mr. Dandavate's point that all the persons above the age of 60 should be provided with this aid. There may be persons worth millions in this age group there may be persons who are very rich in this age group. It is not intended for such people. This is only intended for such people above the age of 60 who cannot stand on their own legs.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : That is exactly the point; if relief is provided to these persons, the figure would come to Rs. 8100 crores. If you leave out some fifty percent, even then, the figure would come to over Rs. 4000 crores. (An hon. Member: Four times that of our Defence Budget.) The Department of Social Welfare is therefore of the opinion that in view of the priorities being given to children's services, it would not be possible for the Government to bear

the financial burden which is implied in the proposal put forward by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

In these circumstances, at this stage, I respectfully submit, it is not possible for the Government to support this Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : You can as well delete Art. 41 altogether. If no attempt has been made at all, you can as well delete Art. 41 of the Constitution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I placed this Bill before the House for its consideration, I had expressed my fear that most probably there would be Members of this House who would accept the spirit of this Bill but who probably would reject its substance. That is exactly what is happening. While quite a number of friends have already supported this Bill, those who have opposed it have said that on practical considerations, while accepting the spirit they would like to reject the Bill. I do not want to take much time over this because there are also other urgent issues which we have to take up. But two or three main arguments have come up.

Firstly, I was not able to understand, just as the Deputy-Speaker was not able to understand, the argument of some of our friends who were trying to argue out the entire case for the Government and who pointed out how developmental activities were being undertaken, how more employment was being provided, how budgetary provisions were being made and so on. Of course, they forgot to point-out the gap between budgetary provisions and actual implementation. But with all that, a case was built up as to how the work was proceeding. The case was not built up to establish the fact that the greatest paradox of our time is that while in a professed socialist society like ours, we are prepared to consider the right to property as a Fundamental Right, but tragically enough the right to work is not being accepted by this country as a Fundamental Right. I think that that is the greatest paradox of our professions of socialism.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : The right to preserve property is a Fundamental Right and not the right to give property.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That exactly is the paradox of our situation. Many practical considerations have been advanced. For instance, we have been told that as far as the employment problem or the problem of education is concerned, there are certain difficulties. For instance, the financial memorandum is quoted and it is said that even if Rs. 5 per head is spent, and everyone above 60 is provided with the necessary allowance or old age pension, then the necessary resources will not be available. I am very glad that one hon. Member pointed out that everyone above 60 need not be given any allowance. There are a good number of Members of this House who are above 60. We are all drawing our allowances, and I do not think that we require any means of livelihood at all. But, of course, there are people above sixty who will need some old age pension. It is not my argument that everyone who is above 60 must be provided with this allowance. That is not my argument at all. A certain case has been built up over here, and I think that excepting probably a few exceptions, they have not demolished my case at all.

As far as the question of giving means of livelihood (allowance to those who are about 60 etc. is concerned, I do not think that any positive case has been made that this has to be rejected. The spirit has been accepted. There is hardly any one who has opposed the Bill *in toto*, in its spirit. Therefore, I would very much urge that let the House not reject this Bill outright. They can find out some *via media*; some *modus operandi* by which they can postpone the further consideration of this Bill. But I personally feel that if this particular Bill is rejected, we shall go on record that this House is opposed to accepting the right to work as a fundamental right.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not the House, but the Government is opposed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ultimately, it will come to that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : The hon. Member is contradicting himself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ultimately, what spirit we are accepting does not go on record, but what goes on record is that this Bill is rejected outright.

I can understand if it is said that Government require some time or that this Bill might be sent for eliciting opinion thereon. Or it might be said that since there is a constitutional provision involved, we adjourn the discussion on this Bill *sine die*; that can also be done. There are various methods open. Of course, one method is to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, and I remember that when Shri Nath Pai's famous Constitution (Amendment) Bill was being discussed here, so many Members had suggested so many methods to avoid the defeat of that particular Bill. Therefore, some *via media* can be found out, I would very much urge this House that let not this House go on record that this Bill has been rejected by it...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Not the House, but the Government is rejecting it.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : May I request the hon. Member that instead of putting this dilemma to the House to reject it in a manner and thereby dramatising it, he may withdraw it and give Government time to ponder over the whole debate? That would be the best course.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : How much time will he require? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If the Minister says that after a certain time, this will become a fundamental right in this country, let the Bill be accepted and let it be specified that it will come into operation, say, two years hence.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The operative portion of the Bill relates to payment of unemployment allowance. I do not think anybody can plead that as a fundamental right. Right to work could be a fundamental work, but not the right to doles. It can never be a fundamental right.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I must make myself clear. When he put a question and asked the House to decide whether this House rejects his Bill when it accepts the right to property as a fundamental right, that is, it rejects the right to work, he dramatised the whole thing (*Interruptions*). I made this plea to him. He has raised certain fundamental issues of social policy,

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

and he realises, as a good socialist that he is, that there are questions of priority in the programme. So when I said 'pause and ponder and give this House some more time', it means that in due course perhaps when we come to consider all the questions he has raised keeping in view the priority, some of the points he has raised could be considered at the appropriate time. So I suggested that instead of seeing that it is rejected, let him withdraw it as the best course open to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Most of the points that have arisen out of the debate have already been dealt with. I will say only one thing. If the feeling is expressed by the Treasury Benches that here is a Bill which wants the right to work to be established as a fundamental right, if that spirit is welcome and at an appropriate time it is spelt out in such a way that ultimately the right to work becomes part and parcel of our fundamental rights, between the two propositions, getting my Bill rejected and withdrawing the Bill on this assurance that actually the Bill will be examined, the details will be spelt out, there will be a debate on this with due acceptance of the spirit of the Bill, but further acceptance of the Bill and its details in a particular form may be deferred, if some sort of assurance is given on these lines, I am prepared to accept that assurance and on that basis, rather than allowing the Bill to be defeated, because for me the right to work Bill to be defeated, though some people may take the line afterwards that it was defeated because of the attitude of the ruling party—I am not looking at it from that partisan angle—is something which I cannot countenance, because ultimately what will go on record is that this supreme Parliament has rejected this Bill which wants the right to work to be accepted as a fundamental right—in that broader, non-partisan spirit, I am prepared to withdraw the Bill provided that assurance comes.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I welcome the concluding remarks of my hon. friend, the Mover. I do recognise that he brought forward this Bill to have a debate. I think he has made some points which will provoke a national debate.

Every member of the House will also give serious thought to it. But as I said earlier, we have to determine priorities for social reconstruction. In that process, as he has said, we will keep the spirit of the Bill in mind whenever we frame our social policy. With this assurance, I am sure he will withdraw it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In view of this assurance, I seek leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That leave be granted to Prof. Dandavate to withdraw his Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I withdraw the Bill.

16.30 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of Sections 2, 10 etc.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : Sir, I move :*

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

16.30½ hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

Before I make my observations on this Bill, at the very outset, let me express my gratitude to the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee for giving category 'A' to this Bill so that this Bill could get priority over all other pending Bills. I had a feeling that when there is a tremendous discontent among the industrial labour and the middle-class employees in this country on the issue of bonus, and when the viewpoint of a number of central trade union organisations has not been accepted by the Government, and as

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

a result of that, there is seething discontent in this country, as evidenced by a determined strike action of more than one lakh of labour in the city of Bombay,—

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are using this occasion :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will see that I am very much relevant; I will put it in the frame of relevancy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not declared that your argument is irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, following the strike action, I appealed to the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions that if those who have sent us here have a feeling that the parliamentary forum cannot be utilised to ventilate their grievances and put forward, before the sovereign Parliament in this country, the viewpoint and the need to revise the 1965 Bonus Act, in that case, it will be a disservice to the parliamentary traditions and democratic practices. I am happy that this point of view was accepted and category 'A' was given to this Bill. As a result of that, I am getting priority to move this Bill for the consideration of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We congratulate the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There has been considerable controversy about the Bonus Act which was adopted in 1965. When the Bonus Act was actually introduced in 1965, it was stated that there were a number of problems that were created by the demand for bonus by various categories. In order to eliminate all those controversies and settle these problems in a rational manner the Bonus Act was adopted in 1965.

But after the Bonus Act of 1965 was adopted, this particular Act which was supposed to have been passed to eliminate all difficulties regarding the bonus problem, created further problems, and more controversies were created. For instance, formerly there was the LAT formula and then there were many controversies, and it was felt that probably when the new Bonus Act comes, many of those controversies would be resolved and a new point of view will be adopted consistent with the claim

and the demand of the trade union organisations in this country, representing the organised labour. But in reality that did not happen. As a result, a number of controversies have been there. And, therefore, there has been a consistent demand that there must be an amendment to the existing Bonus Act.

The controversies were regarding the scope of the Act : which are the industries and which are the employees which have to come within the ambit of the Bonus Act? Then again, there were controversies regarding the nature and the minimum quantum of the bonus to be given to the workers. Again, there were controversies regarding the very concept of the bonus itself. I must admit that for years there has been a serious national debate that was going on the very concept of bonus. Some interpret bonus as an *ex-gratia* payment. Some interpret it as some sort of *modus operandi* for sharing the profit. Some others interpret it as a device for sharing the prosperity and some try to interpret it as some form of *modus operandi* by which there can be a sharing of the surplus. But the socialists in this country the organisations of the working class in this country, have taken up a definite connotation as far as bonus is concerned.

I do not consider bonus as some sort of a favour bestowed by the employers on the employees. Unfortunately due to the economic condition of our country, we are not able to give a living wage to the working class in the country. There is a wide gap between the actual wage and the living, you may say the need-based wage and the actual wage. It is found out by statisticians that gap between actual wage and the living wage roughly comes to 25 per cent of the actual wage.

The gap being so wide some methodology must be adopted by which the gap between the actual wage and the living wage could be bridged. We in the working class movement believe that bonus is not some sort of *ex-gratia* payment it is not a favour, it is a device by which to a greater or lesser extent the gap between the actual wage and the living wage could be bridged. It cannot be done 100 per cent. Therefore, as a first step, bridging of the gap could be done to a certain extent. Therefore, bonus has to be treated as

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

a deferred wage. That is the attitude the trade unionist in this country has taken up, whether he is from the HMS or the AITUC or CITU or the INTUC. Almost all these trade unionists are agreed that bonus has to be treated as a deferred wage and on the basis of that various payments made.

Once bonus is considered as a deferred wage, and once it becomes clear that it is a *modus operandi* to bridge the gap, we cannot have compartmentalisation of the Bonus Act that it will be applied to X industries or establishments and not to Y industries or establishments.

The process of bridging the gap between a living wage and the actual wage has to be applied both to the public sector and the private sector, local bodies and all the employees who belong to the Central Government and the State Governments. Irrespective of who are the employers this philosophy of the bonus is to be applied to all categories of the working class. The minimum quantum of bonus in this Bonus Act is four per cent of the total annual emoluments. When the gap is so wide we have been insisting that this position has to be changed from 4 to 8.33 per cent. This is the demand of all Trade unions. At a meeting of the HMS, INTUC and AITUC held on 8th September 1971 it was unanimously decided to demand 8.33 per cent bonus and the extension of the scope of the Bonus Act so as to incorporate in it not only private industries but public sector industries including departmentally run undertakings.

Here I should like to point out to you that it is not merely the trade union organisations like the HMS, AITUC or the CITU which have made this demand. I shall quote here what our Labour Minister had said in one of the conferences. The 27th session of the Indian Labour Conference held a meeting in October 1971 and it was opened by Shri R. K. Khadilkar who is the Labour Minister. While inaugurating this conference he said :

"Matters relating to bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act have resulted in a good deal of unrest and agitation."

He will also take note of the fact that agitation continues today also.

"Government is committed to a review of the working of the Act but obviously amendments can be promoted only after full discussion and consideration."

Since he seems to feel that amendments can come only after full discussion I felt that it will serve his hunger for discussion if I bring forward this Bill. I feel that whatever lacunae that exist in the Bonus Act of 1965 can be discussed and debated in this sovereign Parliament and then we can modify that Act suitably. With that perspective I have brought this Bill.

The Indian Labour Conference had decided that the entire issue of bonus should be gone into by a committee and the committee should submit its report within a period of six months. There has been a considerable delay as far as the recommendations are concerned. Although the Government was committed to appoint a committee as far back as October 1971, it was only in April 1972 that the committee was actually appointed. Because of this delay, we have been consistently demanding that there must be an interim report. When the problems are being discussed from various angles, it does happen that the final recommendations come at a later stage. But if one anticipates delay in the formulation of the final recommendations, it is very necessary that in the mean time the workers who are restive must be given an assurance that there will be an interim report on the basis of which certain actions would be taken up. But no such thing has come. In spite of the fact that over a number of years productivity has gone up, industries are making huge profits, wages as a proportion of cost of production have gone down and the value added by manufacturers has also gone up, why should the working class receive only 4 per cent as bonus? These are the factors I have stressed. Of course, in certain marginal or exceptional cases there may be cases differing from the analysis I have made, but on a number of occasions, the Labour Minister himself has said that this is the position of our economy. In view of all this, I insist that the clause about the minimum quantum of bonus of 4 per cent has to be changed and it should be 8.33 per cent.

There is another aspect. The ambit of the original Bill is such that certain

industries are completely kept out. Industries in which the workers have established their efficiency in productivity, who have established their sense of responsibility and who have established that they have a crucial role to play in the public sector—even workers in such key positions have so far remained completely excluded from this Act. Take for instance railways, nationalised banking industry, insurance and so on. There are a number of undertakings which are controlled by various committees or local bodies like the Bombay Electricity Supply and Tramways Undertakings which is under the Corporation. We have the employees of the Central and State Governments. All of them are playing a crucial role. We are thinking in terms of expanding the public sector, but the fact is in a number of directions, the expansion is not taking place. If the public sector actually expands more and more, it is very likely that workers will be losing their rights. It happens in the case of political as well as economic rights. A private employee has complete political freedom. If he becomes a railway employee or an employee of LIC or of a nationalised bank, his political rights suffer.

In countries like England and Soviet Russia—I am trying to take countries with differing social systems and ideologies—more and more rights are being given to the government and semi-Government employees, political rights as well as economic benefits. In this Bill I am not discussing political rights. As the expansion of the public sector takes place, if a number of employees come out of the ambit of the Bonus Act, it will be a great disadvantage to them. Therefore, I propose another amendment by which I would like to extend the entire ambit of the Bonus Act so that it will be possible for the public sector employees and others to come under the ambit of this particular law.

A controversy is going on in this country that only those employees who are directly engaged in the Process of production should be entitled to bonus. In a number of cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi you will find a large number of municipal employees, people belonging to the fire brigade which is described as an essential service, sweepers, scavengers and so on. They do not participate in the process of production directly; but they do

contribute to raising the efficiency of the productive apparatus in the country. The conservancy staff help in keeping the city clean so that people are free from diseases. In that way, they are helping the textile workers, dock workers and those who are engaged in the production of electricity. Even those who are engaged in the direct process of production, very often their health is maintained, their services are maintained by the co-operation of sections which are not supposed to be directly participating in the process of production.

Take the case of sweepers of the city of Bombay. Quite a number of them belong to the harijans and Scheduled Castes sections of the society who are destined to do this kind of dirty work for alleged sins committed by them in the past. Because they suffer in silence, does it mean that they must be made to suffer perpetually. To those economists who say that the sharing of bonus should be limited only to those who are directly participating in the process of production, I would pose one question.

We are the people who have decided that the Harijans, the Adibasis, the scavengers and the sweepers should be kept away from the rest of the people who are engaged in the productive apparatus so that they may continue to do this dirty job. They are suffering social oppression because they are engaged in this work. Now, as if all this is not enough, they say that this oppressed section cannot come within the ambit or orbit of the Bonus Act. I say that this is wrong. These people must be brought within the ambit of the Bonus Act. It is from that point of view that I have suggested that this particular Bill must be amended.

I have also suggested that some clauses must be deleted. For instance, there is a clause which says that 20 per cent must be the ceiling. These are the days when we move for ceilings. But in this case, I feel ceiling must be removed. Again, as far as the payment of bonus is concerned, the clause relating to restriction of 20 workers in an establishment should be removed. There are some consequential changes. I do not want to go into the details.

But there is one aspect which I want to draw attention. On this issue a country-wide agitation is going on.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Coming back to the city of Bombay, as an illustration, there is one pattern of logic in which from particular we can jump over to the general. Therefore, to generalise the case, I will take the illustration of Bombay, which is a model town, model in all senses. It is a model for poverty and affluence, for disparity and social oppression; for all sorts of oppressions as well as prosperity it is a model.

I will just take up that illustration...

AN HON. MEMBER : Cultural.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is also a part of it. There is culture and also a lack of culture. Treating some people like scavengers as oppressed people of society and treating them as non-productive people in society, I consider, according to my socialist connotation, that is lack of culture. That is the culture we lack in a city of Bombay.

In this connection, one controversy is going on. Many economists have raised a controversy that if we start treating Government employees, Railway employees, Municipal employees, insurance employees, bank employees and, particularly, the public sector employees as eligible for bonus, if all these employees are given the bonus, what will happen to the national economy of the country? Of course, while checking the prices, while checking up the hoarding, we do not think in terms of national economy of the country. I am talking about those economists, who, while looking at the parallel black money economy in this country, do not think in terms of a threat to national economy.....

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : That is not true. We are also thinking of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not referring to you. You are unnecessarily standing in the dock. I was referring to some economists. I am sure, Mr. Nimbalkar is not an economist. There are economists who have adopted those postures....

SHRI NIMBALKAR : There are people whom you call economists who say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't reply to all that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can point out to me if any argument that I have put forward is irrelevant. If somebody intervenes, I must reply to that.

Now, there are economists who have raised this point. If you want, I can produce those articles for the benefit of our friends. They have put forward a point of view that there are limitations. For instance, if we have to extricate black money, there are limitations to what we can do. There is a certain administrative lethargy; there is a certain resistance. Due to that, there is a limitation to recover the taxes from those who are evading them. In the light of this, a case has been built up that if all the employees under the public sector, under the municipal authorities, under the local authorities, are given the bonus, in that case, the expenditure will go upto a very big amount.

Here, I want to give an estimate. I have worked out the details and I have taken the assistance of certain economists. I have worked out that if this bonus benefit is to be given to all the categories of employees, then the rough estimate of expenditure will be to the tune of Rs. 200-250 crores. If there are certain difficulties, in that case, the representatives of the Government must carry on a dialogue with the trade unions and they must point out what are the difficulties. I feel, if the expenditure is going to be Rs. 200-250 crores, in case the provisions of this Bill are going to be implemented, it is a worthwhile experiment to be carried out, especially when living is not ensured.

I warn about one thing. When the workers start demanding bonus of 8.3-1/3 per cent. when they start demanding this benefit, one method of dealing with them is to defeat their agitations, defeat their strikes, to break their strikes. I repeat what I told the Prime Minister that with the powerful machinery of the State, it might be possible for the State machinery to cow down their struggles, and for some time, it might be possible for them to defeat them, but just as in the freedom battle, the fighter for freedom is never defeated, the vanguard of the working class in the class struggle also can never be defeated. At times, he may recede but, ultimately, he will always advance so long as the cause for which he fights is a correct cause.

Before resuming my seat, I request the Labour Minister to look at the problem in a proper perspective. Rather than suppressing the legitimate demand of the working class, he should try to have a rapport with them, try to understand their point of view, and try to debate the issue about bonus. My effort, through this amending Bill, is only to initiate this debate and put the entire problem in a correct perspective and make concrete proposals to modify and amend the out dated Bonus Act of 1965.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved : "That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise to support the Bill moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Khadilkar is here : I am happy about it. It was he who, with the help of some trade unionists, evolved this formula of minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. It is now known as Khadilkar formula and if this Bill is adopted, it will be known as Khadilkar-Dandavate formula.

A minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent has become the common demand of all workers. Even today what is happening in Bombay? More than a lakh of employees who are on strike there demand a bonus of 8.33 per cent. The textile employees throughout the country—in Bombay, Kanpur and other places—demand a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent. This Bonus Act has become obsolete. They have got two Balance Sheets and on the basis of the visible Balance Sheet, which they show, they only pay four per cent. The British India Corporation paid only four per cent, but then there was a strike in Kanpur—in Lal Imli Mills, etc. Then they paid six per cent and in certain cases 8.33 per cent. I should thank Mr. Khadilkar for intervening in the strike at Kanpur of textile workers and having forced the management to agree to pay in advance till the matter is finally decided, whether the workers are entitled to 8.33 per cent or not. Four per cent is out of date. Naturally this particular Amendment should be accepted.

My friend has also moved that section 11 of the Bonus Act be deleted. Section 11 deals with the maximum bonus. The ceiling has been laid down as 20 per cent. He wants deletion of that. But when we delete that, let there be a proper substitute. This should be

substituted properly because once it is deleted then the employers may think that for workers the sky is the ceiling and for them it would be whatever is available after deducting all those things according to the formula may be even less than 20 per cent. Therefore, a suitable amendment should be brought to substitute section 11 of the Act. I would request them to see whether this could be amended.

My hon. friend has also mentioned about the employees in public undertakings. The terms 'public undertakings' will not cover the employees of Defence, Posts & Telegraphs and Railways because they are all departmentally run; they are called government employees or government departmental employees. That should be properly substituted so that the desire of the hon. Member, rather the desire of all of us, is met and all the Central Government employees—Defence, Posts & Telegraphs and other allied organisations—are also covered or brought within the purview of Bonus Act.

My hon. friend touched a very serious point—who should get bonus? It was said that those who are connected directly with production should get bonus. I have worked in a Defence organisation for 20 years.
17.00 hrs.

In a particular factory, some people are directly connected with production. Some people are connected incidentally with production. Some people are connected to provide material to those who are producing. Unless this mass operation goes on, no production can be complete. After all, mass production is divided into various operations and every one, right from the General Manager to the ordinary worker, whether skilled or unskilled or semi-skilled, whether industrial or non-industrial, whether managerial, supervisory or ministerial, every one is connected with the production. Production cannot be made only by two people without the help of others and unless they are provided with material and other things which will enable them to produce. So, the definition of this should be changed completely. Whether it is defence industry or the P & T works or the railway industry, every worker is connected with the production or incidentally connected with production, directly or indirectly connected with production and he should be brought within the purview of this particular legislation.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I know the hon. Minister is aware that whether it is a railway employee or a P. & T. employee or the defence employee, they are all indebted to him, they are all thankful to him, for accepting the unanimous demand of the Members of the Consultative Committee on Labour which met on the 24th of July in Delhi, when they demanded that all employees should be brought within the purview of this Bonus Act and I hope he has forwarded it to the Government and the Government should, in all fairness, accept it. How can they possibly deny the employees working in the ordnance factories when you are paying the same bonus working to a worker in the HAL? How can you deny this to a man working in the Ambazhari ordnance factory when you are paying bonus to a worker in some of the defence factories like the HAL? In that way there is the discrimination. Now, they have paid Rs. 5 crores more to the insurance companies after nationalisation only because there is the discrimination between an Indian insurance company and a foreign insurance company. Let them remove this discrimination and see that all employees are covered under the Bonus Act. The State Government employees who are also connected with production and working in various State Government workshops should be associated with it.

I am also supporting the demand of the hon. Member that people at the lowest stage also should be covered. What about the poor Harijans, the scavengers, the Farashas and others....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Carpenter also?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Carpenter is a skilled job. Carpenter will change your face.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Is it an unskilled job—working in factories? He will paint you.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is already painted.

The question is : whether he is a skilled worker or a highly skilled worker or an unskilled worker—all should be treated alike and should be brought within the purview of this legislation. I would request you to kindly accept

this Bill. Until the Committee appointed for the purpose submits its recommendation to the Government, let him accept this Bill in good faith when he sincerely believes that there should be no discrimination, that there should be no ceiling, when he believes that we are really marching towards socialism, which I very much doubt, then he should accept this Bill. Otherwise, the only request I will make to him is to go out of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't challenge his honesty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I envy him, Sir. I am enamoured of him. I am one of his admirers. The difficulty is not with him. But there are some people, on the top, highly skilled people, who would not allow it. He wants to do a skilled job but the people on the top, the so-called highly skilled people, would not allow him. He should accept the Bill in both letter and spirit simply he should not accept it in spirit.

With these words, I fully endorse the Bill and there is no question of argument. I would request you that the entire working class in the country is groaning. There is going to be a countrywide agitation on the bonus issue unless the minimum bonus is increased. The hon. Minister is the inventor of this formula. I, therefore, expect that he would accept this Bill both in letter and in spirit.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : I rise to support this Bill. When I say, I rise to support this Bill, I would like to bring to the attention of the honourable House the character of the industrial situation in the country. The working class part of the industrial structure of the country today is as if on the edge of a volcano on the question of bonus. This question of bonus, with reference to minimum bonus, and in addition, the question of coverage, has been a matter which has been agitating the organised working class for a long time. It has got a long history. Sir, I do not want to cover the entire field.

Sir, the character or the concept of bonus was being agitated upon for a number of years and there were two points of view in this regard. One view was that it was a deferred wage; another view was that it was profit-sharing. Without prejudice to the claim of the working class for regarding it as profit-sharing, there were demands, that

this aspect of bonus has got an aspect of being a deferred wage. This was urged on the ground of the great gap witnessed between the living wage and the actual wage.

This aspect of the bonus question as deferred payment was grappled with about a quarter of a century ago in the State from which I am coming. That was when Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar was the Dewan of Travancore. He convened a Tripartite Conference. He said, whether there was profit or loss, the workers must be paid a minimum of four per cent. That sort of demand was made by the Government itself. Kindly note that 25 years back that proposition was accepted. On that basis, bonus was being paid. Then came the LAT, Labour Appellate Tribunal formula. This was the cause and the forum for disputes and agitations with the result that we witnessed continuing annual recurrence of disputes and agitations. So, even the Supreme Court stepped in and directed the Government to examine this question of the Bonus Formula.

In 1961, the Bonus Commission was appointed and they submitted their Report in the year 1964. The trade unions were unanimous in their demand regarding the minimum bonus. The INTUC put up a memorandum urging among other things that 8 1/3 per cent must be the minimum and that 50 per cent must be the maximum. This demand was put up by us. We said that all sectors engaged in production, whether it was the public sector or the private sector, must get the benefit of this minimum bonus.

The principle was the one that was enunciated by the Supreme Court that basically bonus was an effort to bridge up to the extent possible the gap between living wage and the actual wage. The Bonus Commission recommended a bonus of 4 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 40. To say that it must be subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 is to concede that there are industries working on a factory basis which would bring to the worker an annual wage of less than Rs. 1000; otherwise, Rs. 40 has no relevance. So dismal was the position. The question now is this. Does a worker who is getting Rs. 1000 per year have a living wage? Is he getting the need-based minimum? Is he getting a bare wage? Is he getting even the minimum wage?

Obviously not, and therefore, an annual insured amount was assured for him and it was said that that amount might be given. The Bonus Act was enacted in 1965, and with the enactment of the measure, discontentment again started. For, the problems which the Act sought to solve were not solved. The recommendations were tampered with. Certain recommendations only were accepted by the private employers. Certain safeguards and provisions to that effect were incorporated in the Act, but those provisions were struck down. The actual income-tax that had to be paid was taken into account as per the contemplation of the Act. But the Supreme Court said that it was to be the income-tax on the basis of the national gross income. Therefore, another amendment had to be brought forward. Amendment after amendment had to be brought forward in order to keep the original concept intact as much as possible. Whatever the worker was getting formerly was safeguarded by a provision in the Act. The Supreme Court put another interpretation on it and that was struck down. All along, the demand has been going on this country that the minimum bonus must not be 4 per cent but it must be 8 1/3 per cent. Then, there is a provision that all the public sector industries which are non-competitive must be outside the purview of the Act. But what has happened in effect?

Government had to issue directions even to those public sector industries saying that despite what the Bonus Act said, but they might pay bonus and call it *ex-gratia*, and thus, in spite of the provision in the Act, the industrial units of the Government, the non-competitive ones have been giving bonus and calling it *ex-gratia*. Therefore, that provision in the Act has been thrown to the winds.

Again, in the private sector, take the case of the textile industry. The textile workers were never satisfied with this. In 1969, in Coimbatore, an agreement was entered into accepting the proposition that the bonus would be at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent; of course, a proviso was put in that it would be subject to the final shape that it would take. Again, in 1970 another agreement was entered into by the Coimbatore textile mills that the rate of bonus would be 8.1/3 per cent, in spite of the fact that 4 per cent was the minimum prescribed in the Act.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Sir, I come from Kerala, and there also, the industries even in the unorganised sector, whether it be coir, or cashew or handloom etc. they have now provided without evaluating the profit for a bonus of even 9 per cent. In the case of Government industries, it has become the practice that profit or loss, everyone would be given 8 per cent or 9 per cent or 10 per cent or even 11 per cent. Even in plantations, the private capitalists have admitted that irrespective of whether the industry is making profit or not, the bonus would be at the rate of 8 per cent or 9 per cent or 10 per cent.

I am pointing all this out in order to show that wherever the working class is organised, this provision remains a dead letter, and 8 1/3 per cent has become the order of the day, wherever the working class can assert itself. There has been a unanimous demand on this matter so much so that in 1970, Shri D. Sanjeevaiah had to give an assurance in Bombay that Government were reconsidering the position and that an amended legislation might be brought forward. He had given that assurance while addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

Subsequent to that, when a private member's Bill on the self-same question was discussed here, an assurance was given by Government that they themselves would bring forward a comprehensive Bill on the basis of which the Mover was asked to withdraw the Bill and he withdrew it. Again after Shri Khadilkar took over, this question came up. The State Labour Ministers' conference took place. There everybody almost unanimously demanded that the 4 per cent formula must be struck down and 8.1/3 per cent must become the pattern of the day.

The issue came up again in connection with the demand of the textile workers of Bombay. Then what has now come to be known as the Khadilkar formula was evolved. Shri Khadilkar can take the credit for it; his name will go down in history as the author of that formula. What is the essence of it? First 4 per cent was given the go-by and minimum must be 5 1/3 per cent. Then without deducting return on capital, without deducting provision for reserve, without making allowance for

rehabilitation but allowing only for normal depreciation, if there is available a surplus, on a graded scale bonus would be given going up to 8 1/3 per cent. That is, in cases where formerly if the bonus formula was applied, they would get only 4 per cent, they would now get 8 1/3 per cent.

Two things were accepted as a result of the Bombay textile workers' demand. The 4 per cent formula was dispensed with; 5 1/3 per cent has got to be given. But it can go upto 8 1/3 per cent even when there is a loss. This formula was also applied in Ahmedabad. A list of mills was drawn up. Except for 12 mills, all mills were producing balance sheet and profit and loss account. This formula is now being applied to every public sector industry. Bonus of 8 1/3 per cent has become the order of the day.

If the Labour Ministers of all States wanted it, if the labour unions all over India demanded it, if the employers who are bargaining with workers are compelled to agree to 8 1/3 per cent throughout, if the 4 per cent formula has become a dead letter and is buried, then the question remains why the question of 4 per cent must be raised at all. The question raised must be: why it should not be 8 1/3 per cent. The question should be asked the other way round. The question should be: why not 8 1/3 per cent? If the tripartite agreement specifies 8 1/3 per cent, if everybody says it should be 8 1/3 per cent, if the Labour Ministers of all States say it should be 8 1/3 per cent, if the late Shri Sanjivayya had said that 8 1/3 per cent had to be considered, if the Khadilkar formula stipulated 5 1/3 per cent with the expectation that it could go upto 8 1/3 per cent, naturally the question that follows is: why not 8 1/3 per cent and not why 8 1/3 per cent? If this is not conceded, anything may happen. Let the tallest in this country stand against it; whoever stands against it does so at his own peril because that is not going to be considered. 8 1/3 per cent will have to be given. If there is delay in giving it, it only means unnecessary dislocation. This is inevitable, a must 8 1/3 per cent.

Then when did the 4 per cent formula come up? In 1965. Will you not concede that real wages have eroded in the last five or six years? Has that erosion been made up? If the basis is the

making up of the gap, should not that erosion be accounted for? Is that not an argument to revise the 4 per cent upwards to make it 8 1/3 per cent? That being so, it has got to be done. Even before the puja season is coming, the bonus season is coming, it has got to be done. Otherwise, dislocation will take place. Industrial work will be disrupted; things will become difficult and unnecessarily forces will be unleashed. I hope employers will have sufficient sense to act betimes. The interim report may or may not be submitted or considered in time. But Government have got to tackle this problem very seriously.

The other question is about the areas where the coverage must take place. Of course, it has been demanded that the coverage must be extended to different areas and that the public sector must be covered; but in regard to the public sector the question as to which area or which character of that sector is to be covered has to be gone into. Anyway, the present absurd provision in the Act that every public sector which is competitive may get it and every public sector which is not competitive may not get it is to be taken out, and there is absolutely no rationale about it. That is not the way in which this has got to be looked at. There has to be a fresh look into this. Before things become rather hot, let the forces that are responsible become alert and address themselves to this task, because, if that is not done, things may go beyond our control and at this time, when production is the most important thing, let not the producing wheels be disheartened and a calamitous situation invited.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we very strongly support this Bill so far as it seeks to revise the minimum bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act. We feel that in 1965, the rate that was provided in the Payment of Bonus Act was an apology for payment of bonus. Four per cent which has been provided in this Act has never satisfied the workers. Considering the state of economy in this country, the rising cost of living, four per cent is worse than an apology. All the recognised trade unions in this country have been demanding that at least the minimum bonus should be raised to 8.33 per cent,

that is, one-twelfth of the total emoluments. But, as has been pointed out by other hon. Members, in practice, the rate of minimum bonus has now been 8.33 per cent, and Mr. Khadihar himself has advocated this rate. Therefore there can be no reason why at least a statutory provision should not be made in the Act, so that the employers are forced to pay at least this minimum amount, even though it is not sufficient.

So far as the coverage is concerned, we have always felt that in the Act, artificial standards have been laid down without any rationale being there for excluding some of the types of industries or some of the types of workers from the benefit of the Payment of Bonus Act. The public sector was brought in a very limited manner, within the scope of this Act.

As Mr. Stephen pointed out, only in the case of competitive public sector units this was applicable. That is why we feel that the suggestion which has been made by Prof. Dandavate in this Bill is very welcome. As a matter of fact, we would have been happier if the provision had been made wider and instead of only the public sector undertakings, the Government employees had been brought within the scope of this Bill.

There is one provision with regard to which I wish to draw the attention of Prof. Dandavate. Probably he has not considered it from the aspect which I am now placing. Section 11 of the existing Act provides that the maximum bonus will be 20 per cent. Section 10 provides that the minimum bonus will be four per cent, or Rs. 40 whichever is higher. But under the present Act, the obligation to pay bonus at a rate above four per cent is because of the provision contained in section 11. But even if there is a ceiling of 20 per cent, Mr. Dandavate, in clause 4 of this Bill, has suggested that the entire section 11 should be omitted.

What will happen? So far as the maximum bonus is concerned, there will be no provision. Although he wants to get rid of the ceiling under section 11, what will happen is, if clause 4 of the Bill is adopted, no employer will have any statutory obligation to pay bonus over and above the one-twelfth as has been suggested in the clause.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Therefore, I request Mr. Dandavate to suggest an amendment to this clause.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) : It follows from the formula. There is a formula for it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In case more than twenty per cent can be given, why not give it ; why should there be a ceiling at 20 per cent ; if the employer can afford to pay more, it should be paid. Therefore we want the ceiling imposed in clause 11 should go.

There is another aspect—the way the surplus has to be calculated has been laid down in the first schedule. It is the experience of persons who have had to do something in connection with the enforcement of the Payment of Bonus Act before the tribunals that great difficulties are faced in calculating bonus, available surplus and allocable surplus. I am sure Mr. Gokhale will agree with me having wide experience of this branch of law. I request the Labour Minister to give intensive thought to this problem and to suggest amendments to the Payment of the Bonus Act which will simplify the procedure. All these provisions for making deductions are being utilised by the employers for showing that the available surplus is less. All sorts of complicated methods of calculation have been laid down in the statute and it is really defeating the very purposes of this legislation.

The urgency of the matter cannot be denied. Throughout the country labour is restive because they feel that the minimum bonus which they consider to be reasonable, 8.33 per cent, is being denied to them. In Bombay thousands of workers have to go on strike for getting an assurance for this amount of bonus which everybody in this House considers to be a very reasonable amount. If we want industrial peace to be maintained in this country, this minimum should be assured and it should be satutorily provided, not left to the employer-employee negotiation, allowing the employers to go on manipulating their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. For the proper development of industrial production and maintenance of industrial peace, this is the minimum I expect of the Government. Mr. Khadilkar having already accepted

the principle, I do not see any reason why he should not accept it here, unless there are pressures to the contrary from more important quarters that this should not be accepted.

I shall refer to clauses 8 and 9. Clause 9 deals with section 3 of the Act, sub-clauses 1, 4 and 10. The first deals with general insurance employees. (4) deals with persons employed by establishments engaged in industries carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or the State Government or local authority and (10) refers to employees in establishments in the public sector, save as otherwise provided under this Act. Now with the increase in public sector undertakings in number as well as in extent it is necessary that those who are in the public sector undertakings should be brought within the ambit of this Bill so that they get the benefit out of this Bill.

Therefore, we very strongly support this Bill and I request Prof. Dandavate to consider amending clause 4, so that the minimum bonus may not otherwise become the maximum bonus.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, I really want to congratulate Prof. Dandavate on having brought this Bill at the most opportune time, because there is widespread drought in the country. 80 per cent of the country is under drought and the remaining 20 per cent under floods. Industrial production has gone down from 12 to 2 per cent. Idle capacity in factories is increasing per unit cost has gone up. Under such circumstances, he has brought a very grand Bill of which the communists and socialists are boasting so much. I congratulate him because the Labour Minister is acting as a super trade union leader and conceding point after point. Last time he conceded gratuity even for an illegal strike period. There is no wonder if he is going to grant this also. I want to know how many people are living in this country. Only the 50 lakhs or 1 crore of labour are living and the labour leaders are living. The remaining 55 crores of people are not living. Nobody cares for them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue on the next day. Now we will take up the half-hour discussion.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CONTROL BEING EXERCISED BY I.O.C. OVER THE FUNCTIONING OF INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this is about Indo-Burma Petroleum, a subsidiary of Indian Oil Corporation which is a public sector venture, taking over Balmer Lawrie Company. I maintain this was taken over at a severe loss to the exchequer, spending Rs. 67 lakhs, a good part of it in foreign exchange. It was a direct deal cleared by one of the principal executives of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. It was an old East India managing agency house. It had a sprawling empire and in 1967 the assets were about Rs. 5,42,35,000. The decline started from the time when the Goenkas headed by R. P. Goenka of Duncan Brothers took over. By siphoning out money, the company was made dry and the share prices in the bazaar fell from Rs. 200 to Rs. 66 in a very short space of time. The company started losing money and it committed economic offences also. If you read the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee, Appendix IV F, you will find that in the case of Balmer Lawrie Company, the percentage of excess production in 1967 over licensed production was one hundred. They can be easily called the economic offenders of the country.

This company was identified as a sinking ship and Goenkhas headed by R. P. Goenkha wanted to get rid of this company. Even though they offered this company in the bazaar for sale at Rs. 4 below the lowest quotation in 1971 which was Rs. 58, there was no buyer because nobody will dare to touch a company without a future. Government in fact felt very sympathetic and they wanted to help Mr. Goenkha and they came to his rescue. Only the other day, the LIC and IBP jointly had controlling shares when the company was in a good condition. Why is it that LIC had sold the shares to R. P. Goenkha? Why is it that IBP and LIC allowed R. P. Goenkha to take control of Balmer Lawrie Company? Was it not done to give him a chance to rob the company? My information is, R. P. Goenkha bribed Mr. White Head of Steel Brothers, which was controlling IBP once upon a time,

by paying him Rs. 5 lakhs, who installed him physically in Balmer Lawrie Company, although he was only a minority shareholder.

Coming to the present issue, Duncan Brothers headed by Shri R. P. Goenka had 32,500 shares representing 22.5 per cent in Balmer Lawrie and 43,431 shares representing 30.9 per cent in Shri Gokhale's company with a pre-emptive right to acquire holdings of Alex Lawrie, the mother sterling company in the city of London. The Alex Lawrie Company had 38,625 shares representing 27.5 per cent of the shares. Of course, they had to be paid in very dear foreign exchange, when you say you are running short of it. The pre-emptive condition was there to prevent the control of Balmer Lawrie & Co. passing away to a third party. The move came from Shri R. P. Goenka.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the relevance of Shri R. P. Goenka, Balmer Lawrie and all that in the discussion on IOC?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will report what I mentioned in the explanatory note, which enabled this half an hour discussion. The Minister in the course of his reply mentioned about take over of Balmer Lawrie Limited. In the process Government was unable to provide facts which were indispensable. The Minister promised to provide it later. In this deal Government paid Rs. 95 for each share, whilst its quoted price did not exceed Rs. 65. Moreover, the company was heavily losing and there was no buyer. At this point, Government came for the rescue. Replies to such a question were given in a perfunctory manner and hence this notice.

The move came from Shri R. P. Goenka that either IBP should buy their share or they should buy IBP. Shri R. P. Goenka, a very dear friend of the government, a very powerful person, succeeded in pressuring IBP. The IBP, instead of buying the shares of Shri R. P. Goenka, could not exercise the pre-emptive right to control Balmer Lawrie along with its own 30.5 per cent share. The moment negotiation was contemplated, it was in the air, Shri Goenka started manipulating the Calcutta share market and it was made bullish. Shares started rising. From Rs. 66 it rose to Rs. 94 in two days in June 1972 and IBP bought Shri Goenka's 32,540 shares at Rs. 95 each

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

and Alex Lawrie's shares of 38,625 were paid at Rs. 85, and no doubt they were paid in foreign exchange. That is how Rs. 67 lakhs of white money was given in excess in this deal to Shri R. P. Goenka. Here I want to quote from the *Financial Express*.

Year	High	Low	Closed
1971 June	72	58	64.25
1972 June	95	72	62

This will show that a lot of money has been paid in excess to Shri Goenka. The Government could have exercised its right under the pre-emptive conditions and could have bought the shares in the market at Rs. 4 less than the lowest quotation, if they wanted to. Instead of that, they gave almost double the price that this man was entitled to.

This morning also there was a question and a reply about CBI inquiry of Balmer Lawrie, the Asian Cable Corporation of Shri R. P. Goenka, where Shri Raghunatha Reddy says:

"According to the information available with the Department of Company Affairs, the CBI have registered cases against the following five companies in the K. P. Goenka Group for infringement of provisions of Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 . . ."

There are five cases; the prosecutions are there. That is the man who has been patronised with Rs. 67 lakhs . . . (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the business of the IOC to purchase shares?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The IOC is a subsidiary company. The IBP had some shares jointly with Duncan Brothers Ltd. and Alex Lawrie. They were pressurised to buy those shares at a much higher price. Mr. Chairman has understood it very well. I am very glad.

Then, we had a previous reply given by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Shri Siddheshwar Prasad to Unstarred Question No. 546. There, the reply given was that the CBI had completed investigation into the affairs of M/s. Asian

Cables Corporation Ltd. and submitted the report to the concerned Ministry. We want to know what action has been taken on that. This is a very serious offence . . . (Interruption)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): How is relevant here? He is talking about the Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This morning, Mr. Raghunatha Reddy said that there are five cases. I want to quote Mr. Unnikrishnan. Mr. R. P. Goenka and all this is interwoven like a cobweb. During that poster debate, Mr. Unnikrishnan said:

"It will be explained that if other local references are available, this would not have been necessary . . ."

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He is misquoting what I said . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not yielding. I quote:

"We shall consider Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to be our guarantor for our poster next time. Shri Mishra: So, Mr. Goenka was your guarantor. Now it has been proved."

So, they have found a criminal to be their guarantor.

From the photostat copy that I have laid on the Table of the House — it is available in the Library — you will see that a copy of the order was sent to Balmer Lawrie & Co. to one Mr. P. Brahma — it is C/o Duncan Brothers, Managing Director, Mr. R. P. Goenka.

All I want to say is this. By this, we say that this Indira brand Samajbad can be always called *murdabad*.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :
सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने 4 अगस्त को दिए गए उत्तर में यह बताया था कि :

"Accordingly, the Board of Directors of the I.O.C., a fully Government-owned undertaking, is nominated by the Government of India."

यदि यह गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग है फुली तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखिर

कुछ वस्तुओं को खरीद के लिए टंडर्स क्यों नहीं काल किए गए? क्या इस प्रकार की अंडरटैकिंग में टेंडर काल करने की प्रथा ही नहीं है और प्रथा नहीं है तो क्या यह नियम-संगत है और प्रथा है, टेंडर काल नहीं किए गए, बिना टेंडर के लाखों रुपये की चीजों पर बेज को गई तो उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने बिना टेंडर काल किए यह काम किया, उन के खिलाफ आने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने जा रहे हैं? क्यों कि एक दो हजार नहीं लाखों रुपयों के गोलमाल की बात है। शेयर्स के बारे में भी पर्याप्त घोटाला हुआ है। प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा है:

"The cost structure would be available to the I.O.C. so as to ensure that the purchase prices are reasonable. . ."

रीजनेबल है या अनरीजनेबल है यह आप ने तय कैसे किया? इतना ही नहीं दूसरी बातों में भी गड़बड़ी है।

"The I.O.C. has decided to obtain its requirements of greases, specialities and barrels from Balmer and its subsidiaries."

आई० ओ० सी० ने तय भी कर लिया कि फुल रिक्वायरमेंट उसी से लेंगे तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रीजनेबल है या अनरीजनेबल है? आप न कैसे तय किया? जो काम नियंत्रानुकूल करना आवश्यक था वसा क्यों नहीं किया गया?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, the accusation is plain and precise. It is this: although the shares were ruling at Rs. 65 they were purchased at Rs. 95; that is, there was an excess payment to the extent of Rs. 30/- per share, and the total excess amount paid seems to be of the order of Rs. 67 lakhs as has been computed by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Some questions naturally arise in this connection.

This was a declining concern, this was almost a dying concern. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and ask your question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would be very brief, Sir, precision is my special quality.

This was a declining concern, a dying concern. Before Goenkas took over, it was distributing profit to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs. After they took over, the management was so bad that it distributed only a profit of the order of Rs. 8 lakhs. It was distributing 22.5 per cent earlier but later it came down to 8 per cent or so. The main thing is that, although mismanagement was going on. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to know from the Government?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking him: why did you purchase from such a declining, dying concern at such a high price? This was a thoroughly mismanaged concern. Why did not the Department of Company Affairs go into this and take it over because this was a mismanaged concern?

I am coming to another point. The hon. Minister says that Goenkas wanted to control the entire concern and they had offered to purchase the shares of the Government at the rate of Rs. 160. . . . (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: In half-an-hour discussion, you have only to put a question. Without going into the details, please ask your question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am really very unhappy about this. If you want to gag me completely, you can do it. It will go on record that I have been gagged.

This is my main question. The hon. Minister says that so much was paid because of the fact that Goenkas wanted to acquire complete control over this and they had offered to purchase our shares at the rate of Rs. 160. Goenkas did have shares to the extent of 50.14 per cent. In order to acquire effective control, they required only 0.86 per cent to go up to 51 per cent. Even if they wanted to go upto 70 per cent, they had the miscellaneous shares to draw upon to the extent of 19 per cent. My submission is this that this plea does not seem to hold water. Would not the Minister agree with me that this is a completely untenable plea? When they had the miscellaneous shares to the extent of

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

19 per cent on which they could draw at a much lower price, why should they have gone to the Government to purchase at that price? This is the real question, Sir. This argument does not appeal to us at all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : On a point of order. The rule is very specific about asking questions in half-an-hour discussion. It says :

"Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question."

A question.

"...for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

This means, he can ask only one question; he cannot ask many questions. He has already put three questions and he wants to put another question (*Interruption*) I want your ruling, Sir, on my point of order. Is a member entitled to ask as many questions as he chooses in a half-an-hour discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I requested Mishraji not to go into details..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I did not go into details.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You went into details. You have only to put a question. Please finish it now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : He can ask only one question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Thirdly, we have just now learnt.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : There cannot be even a 'secondly'. He is going 'Thirdly'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The third question is

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am objecting to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The third part of the same question is that we have just now learnt that two kinds of prices were offered for the shares—one at Rs. 85 and another at Rs. 95 per share. Why was this distinction made between the two and why not at the lower price, that is Rs. 85?.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Are there no rules here ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I know they feel concerned because this man has been going about saying that he is the Deputy Treasurer of the ruling Party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. I only want to say*.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : You know all the inner details. The agency will be handed over to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not form part of the record. It is not nice to pass remarks. Suppose you say something in favour of Russia or China or anybody else, then are you supposed to be an agent of those people? You are not. The remarks made by him will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Rule 376....

MR. CHAIRMAN : To cast aspersions against another member is not proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. The House has Rules as well as practice. Which one are you choosing to-day, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have been here for so many years. I know this was not the practice that any member should cast any aspersion against another member. That has not been the practice. Recently, this has developed, of course.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Who is going to*....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot ask any question. That will not go on record.

Shri Lalji Bhai—he is absent,

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I want to know whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals earlier this year did issue a directive to the Indian Oil Corporation to surrender or transfer its IBP share holding to the Government against an earlier agreed decision to the contrary arrived at between the

Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Chairman of IOC? If so, I want to know the rate, the reasons and the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had occasion to deal with this question on an earlier occasion although very briefly because it arose indirectly with respect to another question and broadly the position of the Government was explained by me to this House. When some hon. Members asked some particulars I said that when I get the next opportunity I will give to the honourable House whatever information I could get. I am glad I am now in a position to put the entire figures before the House. I am convinced that apart from the fact that the deal is a completely clean deal

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, never. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The only difficulty is this. (Interruptions) I can only hope to convince minds which are not shut. I can only hope to convince minds which are open. If people have pre-judged the issue, any amount of argument on my part, any amount of facts given, are not going to convince them. I know that. But, I must bring all the facts before the House for public consumption whether hon. Members relish them or not and if they have the courage to listen to truth, they must listen....

SHRI PILOO MODY : But you have given expression to your opinion first. You said, it is a clean deal.... (Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is impossible to deal with this issue if there are going to be constant interruptions. At least they must give the opportunity to the Government to put forth its views. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Speeches were made. Question were put. For your benefit and for the benefit of the nation at large, it is better that hon. Members must hear the Minister....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Provided he does not make propaganda.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : That is your privilege alone. What else is there except propaganda in what they have said ? I am going to mention later on how there is a common ground in some respects in what my hon. friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said and what I am going to say and that is the basis on which I am going to justify that this was a particular case where the Government's intervention was necessary, and it was necessary to remove the management of Duncan Bros. and to take over this vital concern, Balmer, Lawrie and Company. Now, Sir, I entirely agree that there were so many instances of mismanagement, liquidating the assets of the company and so on. There were so many instances of violation of law. It is not right for them to say that the Government had not taken steps to investigate the matters under the Company Law. These steps were taken...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After 8 years.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Government did take steps when they noticed the various acts of omission and the various acts of commission, as a result of which Government ultimately had to come to the conclusion that the only way in which these people can be prevented from misusing the funds of this vital industry, is to take over the control of this company....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Without any payment, without any compensation.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I thought that Sham Babu at least will give me an opportunity to explain everything. I am aware of the questions which were asked and I am going to deal with them. I, at least, don't have the capacity to deal with all the questions in one sentence. I must be allowed to proceed in my own way and place all the facts before the House....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) :*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This remark is not fair; it will not be recorded

18.00 hrs.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The background is this. In Balmer Lawrie, the

[Shri H. R. Gokhale.]

IBP had acquired an interest to the extent of 30 odd per cent. of shares. Duncan Bros. had about 22 and odd per cent shares. Alex Lawrie which was a British company had 27 odd per cent shares. The other miscellaneous shareholders had 19 odd per cent shares. On a mere arithmetical calculation, this would show that if Duncan Bros. and Alex Lawrie combined together, as I shall presently point out they did, they together had a control of over 50.14 per cent shares, while as an individual shareholder, the IBP which was a subsidiary of IOC was the strongest and largest single shareholder and it was not in a position to exercise adequate control on the management and functioning of the company.

In view of the fact that Duncan Bros. and Alex Lawrie together have combined and have mismanaged the affairs of the company—I have got a long list of these attempts at mismanagement. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about LIC shares?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The question is this. Some time in 1970, the IOC acquired this interest in the IBP, and the IOC itself had 60 per cent interest in the IBP and, therefore, the IBP was a subsidiary of the IOC. The IBP in turn had 30 per cent holding in Balmer Lawrie, as I have already mentioned.

Now, there were two alternatives, either allow Alex Lawrie or for that matter in particular Duncan Bros. to continue their acts of omission or commission or to take adequate steps to see that this vital sector of an industry was brought under public control. I say vital sector for various reasons. Balmer Lawrie is not alone, because Balmer Lawrie has four subsidiaries; one subsidiary is Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, producing wagons; they do wagon-building; in addition to that, they have produced petroleum tanks, refinery equipment etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Engineering fabricators.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Then, we have BIECCO Lawrie Ltd., which manufactures transformers and switch-

gears, and then Steel Containers Limited which manufactures barrels and Industrial Containers, Calcutta which manufactures barrels. I am mentioning all this because at least three of these four subsidiaries were producing material which was vital to the activities of the IOC, such as barrels, petroleum products, refinery equipment etc. This was all under the control of Duncan Bros. along with Alex Lawrie who had been diverting the funds of the company when they were controlling this company, for other purposes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: For posters.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: My hon. friend is so much obsessed with the poster idea that perhaps he dreams of poster even in his sleep, and, therefore, when a rational answer is given, it becomes difficult for him to hold on because he cannot hear; that is the whole trouble.

When the 30 per cent shareholding was there, and although the largest single shareholder in Balmer Lawrie, they wanted to exercise adequate control. Legal steps were taken in the first instance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: LIC shares.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I really can not go on with this, because I am talking of chalk and he is talking of cheese.

Now, let me come to the main point. Why was it necessary to take it over? The position was this that when they saw that as the largest single shareholder they were trying to exercise control through legal means or appropriate actions under the company law, in the original stage, they were not even allowing us to have our directors on the board of the company, in spite of the fact that the IBP had 30 per cent shareholding. Ultimately, recourse had to be taken to section 408 of the Companies Act, which alone compelled them to have our directors on the board. The directors detected the mismanagement, the liquidation of assets, the various advancement of loans without security etc. etc. They made it so difficult for the management, in spite of the fact that they were only 30 per cent that they realised that they could not carry on with IBP as not a majority

shareholder but as a substantial shareholder in the total holding of the company.

At one stage in order to see that we were in an absolute minority and were not in a position to influence the management of the company—that was where the question of legal action came—they tried to negotiate directly with Alex Lawrie and Duncan Bros. and acquire the assets so that Duncan Bros. and they in their own right had 50 per cent of the shareholding in Balmer Lawrie. Now it is clear that if they had been allowed to go through this transaction and they had 50 per cent of shares as against 30 per cent of ours and 19 per cent miscellaneous, they in their own right would have had a shareholding which would have entitled them to continue the management, or rather the mismanagement of which we were accusing them.

Now, we prevented this share transaction between Alex Lawrie and Duncan Bros. by filing a suit in the Calcutta High Court and obtaining an injunction, with the result that the transaction did not go through. Now, when they realised that they were not able to obtain this control by buying over the shares of Alex Lawrie, they also realised that there were only two alternatives open. One was by various means, which are known to hon. members, to bring down about a situation where Government would be compelled to sell their shares to them at a very unfavourable price. The other was to create a situation where Government would be compelled to take over all those shares because Goenka, like any other industrialist of his type, is not interested in his Rs. 160 price per share or in his dividend; he is interested in retaining sole and unadulterated management of the company so that he could divert the funds of the company for his other purposes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not right at all.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : . . . which he could do only if he had absolute and adequate control of the management of the company—which was prevented by Government by going to the Court and obtaining an injunction. I may tell the House that this injunction was operative only till now until Government took over full control, above 80 per cent, of the management of Balmer Lawrie.

When an attempt was to make us sell our shares to them, we stoutly resisted it, for two or three reasons. One was that Government were not holding the shares as ordinary investors so that we deal with them and sell them to a large house like Goenkas or Duncan Bros. We were interested in seeing that vital sectors of the economy are gradually and as early as possible, brought under public control. If that was an appropriate policy—the attitude which my Ministry took was later confirmed by various other branches of Government—that we would not surrender to this attempt at depressing the share market on the part of Goenka and Duncan Bros to see that we sold our shares to them at a very unfavourable price, we defeated them in that move.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Untrue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When his bubble is being pricked, he is interrupting (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Then the question arises : If Government wanted to take over the shares—a relevant point was raised by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and I will deal with it—why did not Government buy shares in the market ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Yes, not only that; you could have taken it over outright and paid them compensation later. Because of mismanagement, you could have nationalised it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : One point was also this that we could have gone to the miscellaneous shareholders and bought the shares. Why go and buy from Duncan Bros ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No, he has not understood my point. The point I was making was that it is not convincing to say that these people, Goenkas, wanted to purchase Government's shares at Rs. 160. They could, instead, have gone to the miscellaneous shareholders who accounted for about 19 per cent. That was another point I was making.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Let us look at that also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Government took over IISCO by Ordinance.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Why did they not take over Balmer Lawrie in the same fashion because there was the same mismanagement there ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There is no comparison between IISCO and this group. It must be remembered that here we are dealing with an interconnection between companies in which as I told you, IOC had in IBP 60 per cent holding and IBP had 30 per cent holding. Nationalisation was really taking over the interest, which was in the interest of the public sector. There is no comparison between IISCO nationalisation and this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It was much simpler here; you had only a few shares to nationalise.

The question is this. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. He will not be in a position to complete his reply at this rate. Why not you hear him ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I want to be brief. Had it not been for these interruptions, I would have finished my reply long ago. I want to be brief and deal with the broad facts because the time is very short.

The question arose that if we have to take control, if we were to take over Duncan Brothers or Alex Lawrie's shares, it could also be asked legitimately, "Why Duncan Brothers and why not Alex Lawrie's ?" If we have taken Alex Lawrie's, then also it could have given more than 50. The correct position is this. Alex Lawrie and Duncan Brothers both made it a condition that the shares of neither will be available until the shares of the other also are taken. Alex Lawrie insisted that if you take Duncan Brothers, then we will sell you. Duncan Brothers said, "If you take Alex Lawrie we will sell you." Therefore, the compelling necessity was that if we had to take over the controlling interest in this, we had to take over both Alex Lawrie and Duncan Brothers.

Then the question arose, what is the transaction and why the transaction was reached at a particular price. First of all, I must say, with all humility, that hon. Members are misinformed; the steady and controlling price of a share was 68.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have quoted from the *Financial Express*.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Let me deal with it. I have got something more. I have taken your question last time very seriously and I have collected the material, and I am saying it with a sense of responsibility.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about nationalisation ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I do not know whether I can satisfy you or the other hon. Member. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is half-an-hour discussion. We have already taken much more than half an hour. If you go on interrupting him like that, there will be no end to it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The figures will show. Normally, the share market price is one of the indications, but not always a conclusive indication of the intrinsic worth of a share. That is an accepted fact. Then the question is this. Even in the case of Balmer Lawrie's—I would have given the figures but the time is short—in the course of years, if you look at the variations, from the minimum to the maximum, the variation is so large that it would show that the share market has been influenced by interested parties particularly Duncan Brothers, in the course of years, to retain their management.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Did you put any valuation ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Of course, I did the calculations. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will you lay it on the Table of the House ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I will tell you now, here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What was the range ? (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The valuation of the shares is normally done on the basis of working out the average on three factors. The first factor, as I said, although not conclusive, is relevant and has to be taken into consideration; that is, the market value. The second is the asset value per share as per the

books of the company. The third is the earning capacity per share for the previous three years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Inflated.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In fact, it was taken at the minimum level to see that it was deflated and not inflated. To say that it was inflated is quite wrong.

So far as the share value is concerned, although the share value at the appropriate time when the averaging was done had gone up to as high as 94, we took the minimum quotation at the relevant time, 68, and assumed that as the market value, so that the average did not work to a higher figure. Also, with regard to the asset value—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You yourself said the other day that the ruling price was higher— (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : If this side is not prepared to hear him, I will adjourn the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : We want to listen to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When the truth is coming, they must have the courage to hear the whole thing.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The difficulty is, if the explanation is inconvenient, they do not want to listen. That is the whole trouble (*Interruption*) The question is this. The market value and the minimum quotation were taken. Even for the purpose of finding out the asset value of the share, the book value as in the original investment was taken because the actual value was far more than the assets of the building of Duncan Brothers and others. That was not taken in order to see that the average did not work out to a higher figure.

The same policy was adopted in respect of the third factor. This number worked out to an average value of about 95 and odd. This was done; not by the Petroleum Ministry alone; obviously not, because this was a matter on which the Government was taking a vital decision. This was done in consultation with the

Department of Economic Affairs; it was worked out there. This was done in consultation with the Unit Trust of India which is one of the largest investors in the country today. It was checked and cross-checked at various levels. Averages were worked and the average worked out to about Rs. 95 and odd. Therefore it is wrong to say that at all stages the price was Rs. 68... (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, on a point of order under rule 349. This House is entitled to a certain protection, namely, to hear the speech in a calm atmosphere. Rule 39 prohibits interruptions and running commentaries. Hissing and other things are prohibited specifically. My point of order is that that rule should be enforced. You will have to give a direction that any interruption that is being made must be off the record and the Minister must be directed to ignore them and proceed and we must be allowed to hear the speech in a calm atmosphere.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The whole purpose of the half-an-hour debate is this. When you raise an important question, you expect a reply from the Minister. We have already exceeded the time by 15 minutes and you should not blame me if I adjourn the House because you are behaving like this. Running commentary is going on. I shall request the hon. Minister to take as little more time as possible and conclude and not to pay any heed to the interruptions.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Now price had to be determined with reference to the relevant period during which negotiations for taking over the shares were going on. That was the period 20th May to 2nd June, 1972. The market quotation at that time was Rs. 94. I am talking of the average; it is absolutely wrong that the market quotation was Rs. 68 or anything less than 94 at that time.

Secondly, on account of the fact that the share which we have taken from Alex Lawries are also Balmer Lawries shares the average of the two prices, price paid to Alex Lawrie and the price paid to Duncan Brothers works out Rs. 89.50. What is the use of saying that a lower price was ruling and so on? On economic and legitimate commercial considerations which are relevant to the determination of the price of share

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

the price was worked out. You cannot refer to one particular day when it might have been depressed for one reason or the other, or inflated for another reason.

The next principles is the asset value. The assets value of these shares undoubtedly came to Rs. 174 and odd. It is important to remember that the asset value came to Rs. 174 and odd. Taking into consideration the fact that the intrinsic worth of the share was much more than even the quoted share which was 94 in the relevant period, the price agreed was Rs. 95 in one cases and Rs. 85 in the other.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order under rule 376. We have been repeatedly asking the hon. Minister to say why one was given Rs. 85 and another was given Rs. 95.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. He is replying now and if you are not satisfied it can be seen in the end.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I was saying that the relevant principles which were applicable in the determination of the intrinsic worth of a share were all taken into consideration and examined at various levels. . . . (An Hon. Member : What about L.I.C.?) That transaction has nothing to do with this; the LIC transaction was at a time when Indo-Burma was a British company and we were nowhere in the picture.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why did you sell it ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The questions is: are we confining ourselves to one point or are we going all over the world dealing with all the issues ?

The other argument was that this was a broken company and it was in shambles and it had no worth and so on. That is also not correct. First of all it is indicated by the fact that the asset value of the share was Rs. 174. I am not depending upon that. Let us go further. We have to look at the profits made by the company in the past few years. You have to take the overall picture about the profit and loss position. I have the position for three years. In one year, a loss was incurred

but I will satisfy all those who have an open mind. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why do you repeat that so often ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Because you repeat it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is your brief open ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : My brief is open. If you do not agree, I cannot help. I have to tell it for the country, because the House belongs to the country.

In 1969, the profit was Rs. 22.28 lakhs. In 1970 the profit was Rs. 23.64 lakhs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Was it before tax ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you go on interrupting, there will be no end.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What does profit mean? You would not help us in understanding things ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It was before tax. Coming to 1971, Balmer Lawrie had a variety of business activities, apart from four subsidiaries, in matters like travel agency, tea warehouse, two grease plants which are very important. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Poster business also.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In respect of one of these activities, i.e., the tea warehouse, there was tremendous loss and it had to be closed down much before we came into the picture. Only because of that particular undertaking, merely on account of the requirement of payment of retrenchment compensation, in one year Rs. 37 lakhs had to be paid. The result was a loss of Rs. 20.61 lakhs. If this had not occurred, the profit would have been Rs. 17 lakhs. When we look at the strength of the company, we look at the substratum, the productive capacity, the assets, the profit-worthiness, what is its utility to you in a public undertaking like IOC, etc. Taking into consideration all the factors, I can confidently say that if it is put to

examination by any independent, impartial economist, he will justify the price we have paid. Sir, all I can say is, in conclusion, that the price paid was absolutely commercial and reasonable, and there was no ulterior motive. Ulterior motives have been attributed, I must say, for ulterior purposes; it has nothing to do with a commercial examination of the problem. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 AM on Monday.

18.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 21, 1972/Sravana 30, 1894 (Saka).