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Sravana 20, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 11, 1972 | Sravana 20, 1894
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies.

*181. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the factors which prevent Government from nationalising the three foreign oil companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : A very detailed study has been undertaken of the various alternatives open to the Government such as the revision of refinery agreements by negotiations, or the acquisition of majority shares in the marketing and refinery operations of the foreign oil companies etc. When this study is completed, a final view will be taken in this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : From the answer of the Minister it seems that there are only two alternatives under consideration : (1) the revision of the refinery agreements and (2) the possibility of participation in these companies by the Government. Am I to take it that the third alternative of nationalisation is not under consideration? In view of the fact that the investment of these foreign oil companies upto date is Rs. 106 crores whereas their remittances, that is, repatriation of profits upto date, is Rs.

125 crores, I would like to know why the alternative of nationalisation is not mentioned as being under consideration. Other things other than nationalisation are only under consideration.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : As the question was put originally, the question was : what are the factors which prevent the Government from nationalising the three foreign oil companies? In answering this question, obviously I have to mention what are the alternatives other than nationalisation which have to be taken into account before a final decision is taken. Two are mentioned. I have mentioned that after something is done about these two, a definite view will be taken. So, the answer implies that the third alternative is there. That comes only after some decision is taken over these two alternatives which are mentioned in the answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether there is any move on the part of the foreign oil companies to convert these companies into rupee companies so as to attract participation in them by the Government of India as a sort of joint sector. If that is being considered, does not the Government realise that such a move would not in any way stop the remittances of profits and foreign repatriation would continue as before? This is the main difficulty which we are facing. Why are they seriously considering such things which would not in any way prevent remittances of profits abroad?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Government are aware of these implications. There are proposals by the oil companies for equity participation with us. But, it does not mean that the Government has set its mind on acceptance of these proposals.

The hon. Member would also realise that while dealing with the foreign oil companies, we are dealing with international agreements which are of long duration, the earliest of them, as far as I remember, comes to an end in 1979 and before any action is taken, the Government has, of necessity, to take all possible repercussions into account including the fact that there are international agreements.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In this respect, may I know from the Minister whether the three oil companies, *viz.*, ESSO, Caltex and the Burmah Shell have already intimated the Government regarding their proposal to retrench 1000 employees because in the meantime the Haldia refinery may come into being?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This question is not really related to the main question. But, as far as I am aware, I have not been informed, but I will check it. But the question is absolutely different from the main question.

श्री हुसैन खन् कछबाय : सभी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि विचार चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विचार कब से प्रारम्भ हुआ और इस का अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिया जायगा? जिन कम्पनियों के बारे में विचार हो रहा है, क्या उन में कोई देसी कम्पनी भी है, जिसे सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार रखती है, यदि मुघावजा देने की बात आई हो तो क्या सरकार कोई मुघावजा देने का विचार रखती है?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In the main answer which I have given, I have not said 'negotiations'. I have only said that these two alternatives are under the consideration of Government.

Appointment of Permanent Governing Bodies for Nationalised Banks

*182. **SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER.**

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in appointing permanent Governing bodies for the nationalised banks; and

(b) by what time Government propose to have permanent Governing bodies for all the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The First Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks constituted on 18th July, 1970, under Section 7(3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 have been functioning. These Boards are to continue till Boards of Directors are constituted in accordance with the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. The new Boards of Directors are expected to be constituted before long.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : The main question is very specific, and part (a) reads :

"The reasons for delay in appointing permanent Governing bodies for the nationalised banks:".

But there has been no answer to this question at all. Part (b) of the question is :

"by what time Government propose to have permanent Governing bodies for all the nationalised banks?".

For this, the answer is that the new boards of directors are expected to be constituted before long.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The reasons for delay are manifold. But one of the most important causes of delay is that

we had to appoint the representatives of the employees....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is settled now. That stage is over now.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member may please listen to me. Merely going by impression is not good. I would submit that this process was completed only on the 31st July, 1972. Now, we have to select members representing the depositors, the artisans and the agriculturists. Recommendations from different quarters have been called for and from the banks concerned. We have to clear these names from the income tax point of view and from the revenue intelligence point of view, because one has to be careful when one puts people on these banks and see that they are absolutely clear from all angles, and this is what is taking time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Three years have passed since nationalisation.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : I want to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. What is meant by 'before long'? By what time are the new boards of directors likely to start functioning? Can the Finance Minister not throw more light on this question?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would certainly like the new boards to take their positions as quickly as possible, and for that matter, I am constantly endeavouring and I will endeavour.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : If the delay was because of the delay in deciding upon the employees' representatives on the boards, what was the actual difficulty?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It was not really speaking a difficulty, but certain procedures had to be followed. First of all, the representative unions had to be

finalised. That took its own time, because there was the question of identification of the representative unions, and for that purpose verifications had to be undertaken of the membership of the bodies. Now that the representative unions have been finalised, they were asked to send their names. The process of identification, verification and finalisation of the representative unions and asking them to send the names took so long that it was completed only on the 31st July this year. Now, we have to select the other names. We have got a large number of lists of people, and we have to take a final decision in this matter because we have to see that practically all the States are represented in this matter. As I said, we have to have verifications about these persons from the income-tax angle etc. These are procedural matters but are very vital matters and they do take time.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : I understand there was a proposal to constitute regional committees for lead banks in various parts of the country. What has happened to it?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about governing bodies.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : If you permit and the hon. Minister is in a position to answer, he might as well answer.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of permitting; the question must be relevant.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : It is partly relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : May I know whether one very versatile gentleman from Rajasthan, who is a member of the present governing body of the Punjab National Bank, who is also the Chairman of the Sports

Council, who is also President of the Hotel Corporation.....

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : He has been the subject of heated debate in the Rajasthan Assembly. Is he being reconsidered for membership of the governing body of the Punjab National Bank ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may table a separate question. Why does he not ask a relevant question? When his turn comes, he spoils it by putting a question which is not relevant.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : There is a demand from State Governments that they must also have a say in the governing bodies of the nationalised banks. Would Government consider it when they are going to constitute permanent governing bodies?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The entire question was discussed when we approved the scheme under the Act. I think I had explained in detail as to why it was not necessary to have States' representatives on the boards because then they will not function in the way they should. But in order to associate State Governments with the functioning of the banks, we have decided to have some sort of regional committees under the scheme itself.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Including State Government representatives?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The State's representatives will be there. I have already had one meeting of the central region which consists of Madhya Pradesh and UP, where both the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers—in the case of UP, both were present and in the case of Madhya Pradesh, the Finance Minister was present along with his other colleague. There we discussed the working

of Nationalised Banks in the light of their performance in those States. So the State Governments are associated with the reviewing of functioning of the banks in meetings where the Central Government, the important banks functioning in those areas and the Custodians are present.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : May seek one clarification?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Next question.

Decrease in production in Hindustan Anti-Biotics Ltd., Pimpri

*183. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for decrease in production in the Hindustan Anti-biotics Limited, Pimpri;

(b) the agencies through which the production of the factory is brought out for sale in the market; and

(c) the names of the agencies which supply materials of different kinds to this factory and quantities supplied yearly by each of these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) As regards penicillin, its production went up from about 8 mmu in 1970-71 to about 66 mmu in 1971-72 and to about 21 mmu in the first quarter of the current year. In regard to streptomycin, the other main antibiotic produced by this undertaking, the production declined in the last two years, as compared to that in earlier years. This fall in production was mainly due to the non-availability of the right type of scy at cars required for streptomycin production and

other process problems. The declining trend has, however, been arrested and production has started picking up. During 1971-72, 62 tonnes of streptomycin were produced, as against 61 tonnes in 1970-71. About 17.5 tonnes of this drug were produced in the first quarter of this year.

(b) The undertaking markets its products both in the form of bulk drugs and in the form of formulations based thereon. While the bulk drugs are sold mainly to the viallers, the formulations are sold by the undertaking direct to the various Government hospitals and other institutions and through stockists/wholesalers to the Trade.

(c) There are no specialised agencies for the procurement of the various items required by the Undertaking. Over 10,000 items costing about Rs. 2.75 crores are purchased annually by this undertaking. All purchases exceeding Rs. 20,000 are made by inviting public tenders for which notices are issued in the Press.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : From the statement, it appears that bulk drugs are sold mainly to the viallers. Is it a fact that these viallers are mainly in the private sector and they make huge profits on it? If so, have Government any plan for selling these directly to consumers?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALF : As I have stated, so far as bulk drugs are concerned, they are sold by us directly to the consumers—the major portion. The formulations are not. But we are at present considering the question whether we should not increase our formulations and have our own distributing system.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Is it a fact that ingredients and other necessities that can be manufactured in the factories are purchased from outside through contractors, and as a result, many of the shops remain idle?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In regard to most of the items that are required, there are no particular specialised agencies used by HAL for obtaining these products. But as I have said, over 10,000 items are required and they cost about Rs. 2.75 crores. Wherever the purchase exceeds Rs. 20,000 it is done by open tender in the press. Therefore, it is not that one particular agency is preferred or not preferred.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know how the retail selling prices in the market, of penicillin and streptomycin manufactured at Pimpri compare with the retail selling prices of the same products made by other concerns.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALF : The question is really different.

MR. SPEAKER : It is about decrease in production; not sale.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALF : It is a different question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It has relation to the cost of production.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The main question was whether the production has fallen.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Are you putting a question on behalf of someone else?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I have got my own question; not on behalf of anybody.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you to appreciate that we cannot afford to give the same group the opportunity of putting it twice. There are so many hon. Members waiting.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am going to put a relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : I wonder if it would be possible. Anyway, please do.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether it is a fact that one of the main reasons for the fall in production is the existing relationship between management and labour, and what steps are the Government taking to improve that situation?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I may say with great respect that the assumption of the hon. Member is wrong, because this is one of the units where the relations with labour are the best.

MR. SPEAKER : This question fits everywhere.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Where it fits, I can say with confidence that the relations are very good.

Establishment of Naval outpost at Nicobar Island

*184. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the establishment of a Naval outpost having Naval air-arm at the Southern end of Nicobar Island; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose the information.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to say that when we send our questions to the Ministries, they should inform us—they should inform the Speaker—before the list is printed, that it is not in public interest so that such questions may not come on the list.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I say that we normally do this. I will check up whether we did it in this particular case or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes, we do not enter it; we just send it for your comments, and that is the proper time when you can make the objection, so that we can inform the hon. Member.

Cases referred to Monopolies Commission

*185. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have been referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the Commission has submitted its report; and

(c) whether the reports of the Commission have been made available to the public and Parliament along with the orders of Government on the cases referred to?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b) 28 cases have so far been referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission under Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the Commission has submitted its reports in 16 cases.

(c) Reports are made available to parties interested in the proposal who have to be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard by Government under section 29 of the Act.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : May I know from the Minister whether the Joint Committee had made it very clear in its report that section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act was

introduced to make all the reports available to Parliament, and why is it that these reports are not made available to Parliament? Is it because of the fact that the majority recommendations are in favour of big business-houses and even the orders issued by the Government are in favour of big business-houses?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : About the interpretation of section 62 which the hon. Member has been pleased to mention, the advice from the Law Ministry has been obtained, and on the Law Ministry's advice, the Government decided that it would not be required to place these reports on the Table of the House and that it would not be necessary because these reports are submitted for the purpose of Government's consideration under sections 21, 22 and 23 and not for general information as such.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it not a fact that this Commission itself had suggested and recommended that these reports should be made available to Parliament? May I further ask whether it is true that in most of the cases the reports are majority reports and the division in the Commission is always the same, two against the same one, and is it true that in a majority of cases the recommendations are pro-business-houses? Is it true that you are keeping the reports away from Parliament in order to defend the big monopolists?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : It is not so. In some cases there was agreement, and in quite a number of cases there might have been dissent from the majority; one member might have dissented. But as far as the placing of the reports on the Table of the House is concerned, this matter has been discussed and considered by the Government. On the advice of the Law Ministry it was felt not necessary to place the document on the Table of the House.

As for the second part of the question, when the report is sent by the Monopolies Commission under section 21, 22 or 23, it is the Government which has the authority to take a decision and the Government takes a decision on the merits of the case irrespective of the fact whether it is a monopoly house or not. Government is not at all scared of the monopoly houses or deterred by them and Government takes decision only on the merits of the case and not otherwise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Almost in every report the division is the same two against the same one. You have not replied to my question. The majority of the recommendations are favouring big business houses.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : In quite a number of cases the division is two members for, and one against a particular view. There are certain cases where the three members have agreed. As for difference on economic matters, it is quite natural and there is nothing to feel frightened about it... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some of the reports are available in the Parliament Library and in a majority of cases the reports are in favour of big business houses such as Telco, Carborendum Universal, TVS Aiyangar, Metro Chemicals, etc.

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you ask them to get this clarified? No reply has come to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed you a supplementary but I cannot get answers of your liking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not of my liking, but to the liking of those who formulated the Monopolies Commission.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In how many cases expansion of the existing industrial units is pending clearance from the Monopoly angle?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : 28 cases have been referred to the Commission and they have submitted 16 reports so far; 12 cases are pending enquiry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In most of the cases referred to the Commission after going into all the aspects of the case some members were divided on the policy of economy. Is it a fact? May I know whether any member of the Commission is holding some opinion to save certain big business houses from certain action being proposed by the Commission? If so what are those business houses which come under their purview?

MR. SPEAKER : I think there should be no reflection on the members of the commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We want to establish socialist society... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : May I submit with great respect that I have already answered the relevant part of the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I seek your protection. My question has not been answered. There are diverging views prevailing after referring the matter to the Commission. How many of the big business houses are involved? We want your protection, Sir. He must answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Please advise me in what way you should be protected by me. What should I tell him?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Minister has not answered my question.

SHRI K. GOPAL : May I know whether some companies whose cases have been referred to the Monopolies Commission

have started diversification and if so, whether Government will take steps to prevent them from diversifying?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to follow the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The substance of the question is the same as mine. The minister is evading it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as I can understand...

MR. SPEAKER : So, you did understand something?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Yes. The legal position is, diversification is allowed by way of expansion or by setting up a new undertaking. If the law under the MRTP Act and Industries (Development and Regulation) Act allows it, the company can go into diversification.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The question relates to cases referred to the Commission by Government. But it is my impression that the Commission can *suo motu* also go into certain matters. May I know whether the Commission has gone *suo motu* into certain matters and submitted a report to Government? Secondly, may I know whether there is any proposal to increase the strength of the Commission? If the recommendations made so far by the Commission are not implemented, what would be the use of increasing the strength of the Commission?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : This question relates to Chapter III of the MRTP Act. The Commission cannot start any inquiry with respect to cases that arise under Chapter III.

With regard to the proposal to expand the membership of the Commission, the matter is under consideration of the Government. We would like to have members

who would be able to understand the implications of the MRTP Act. Also, more work will have to be done by the Commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : When the recommendations made by the Commission are not being implemented, what is the use of increasing their strength?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : There is no immediate proposal to expand the commission. The matter is under consideration, having regard to the work the commission will have to do in future. That is the only stage we have reached.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Section 62 of the MRTP Act lays an obligation that the report made by the MRTP Commission shall be laid before the House. Has there been any amendment of the Act and if not, may I know why the report has not been laid on the Table of the House as required by that section?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The first question I have answered in reply to Mr. Dandavate.

Non-supply of Lubrication Oil to Small-Scale Industries by Indian Oil

*186. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil is not supplying lubrication oil regularly to small-scale industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation has been meeting, after due verification, including by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, the genuine requirements for lubricating oils of all such small scale industries who have approached them for supplies. The requirements of

small customers are generally being met through IOC's dealers and distributors.

(b) Does not arise.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : इंडियन प्रायल द्वारा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को मशीनी तेल की सप्लाई कम हो रही है यह हमारी जानकारी में है जबकि माननीय मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है और उन्हें कम सप्लाई होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि उन्हें ठीक सप्लाई हो रही है लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा हमारी नीतिज में यह है कि उस की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं हो रही है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I must say with respect to the hon. Member that her impression is wrong. But there is a reason for this impression. There is a strong possibility of misuse of this as edible oil. People go on making huge demands, and if these huge demands are fully met, they convert this for the purpose of using it as edible oil which, we are advised, is very dangerous and leads to cancerous growth. Therefore, a strict watch is maintained on the supplies. If and when the requirements are found to be genuine, supplies are made. There is no case where supply is not done when the demand is genuine.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Has it come to the notice of the Government that some of the IOC dealers sell the lubricants at exorbitant rates at the black market? If so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It has not been brought to our notice. If the hon. Member brings any particular case to our notice, we will certainly look into this.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI
rose.

MR. SPEAKER : He functions very well even without lubrication!

श्री हुकल खन्व कछवाच : क्या यह बात सही है कि छोटे उद्योग वालों के लिये ग्राम तोर पर मशीनी तेल का कोई एक फांटा फिक्स नहीं है और उन का टमकी मफलाई मिलने में कठिनाई होती है लेकिन बड़ी छोटे उद्योग वाले अग़र अधिक पैसा देकर मशीनी तेल लेना चाहते हैं तो वह उन्हें बराबर मिलना है, जितना भी चाहे अधिक मूल्य देने पर तेल मिल जाता है? क्या हम बाव का सर्वे किया गया है कि हम देश में मशीनी तेल की कितनी ख़ात है, कितना तेल हम समय प्राप्त के पास मौजूद है और उसकी ज़रूरी कमी हो रही है उस कमी को किस प्रकार से दूर करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : As I have mentioned earlier, the Indian Oil Corporation directly arranges to supply lubricants to such of the small scale industries whose requirements are large. There is also another category of consumers, including small scale industries, who process this oil into finished products. Their requirements are also directly met by the IOC; as the quantity involved is appreciably large, there is likelihood that this can be misused. As I said earlier, we maintain a strict watch and issue *ad hoc* quota as and when there is a genuine demand. The hon. Member says they go to the open market, pay more price and get it. Such cases have not come to our notice.

श्री टी० सी० सिंह खन्व : जैसा कि अभी उन्होंने कहा है कि यह लुब्रीकेशन प्रायस खाने में बनौर एडिबल प्रायस के इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो क्या हम का कारण यह है कि चूँकि खाने के काम में इस्तेमाल में आने वाले एडिबल प्रायस की अपेक्षा इस लुब्रीकेशन प्रायस की कीमत कम है इसलिए इसे खाने के काम में भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is so. That is the reason why we have to control it.

Air Taxi Service in the Country

*187. SHRI VEKARIA :

SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) whether Government are considering the question of starting an air-taxi service in the country;

(b) whether any State Government have sought permission for running air-taxi service; and

(c) if so, the name of the State and the action taken by Central Government thereon?

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

(a) The matter is not being pursued for the time being.

(b) No such proposal appears to have been received recently.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री वेकारिया : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अभी तक तो कुछ ऐसा मोचा नहीं है तो अब वह सोचेंगे या नहीं और सोचेंगे तो कब तक ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह) गेनमिगलरी ऐयर सर्विस के सम्बन्ध में तो विचार होता ही रहता है लेकिन कोई ऐसी योजना अभी हमारे पास नहीं है कि शीघ्र कोई यहाँ ऐयर टैक्सी सर्विस चलाई जाय।

SHRI D. P. JADEJA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the statement made by the Minister of Tourism of Maharashtra on the 18th July that they have sought the permission from the Central Government regarding starting of air tax service from the Bombay Airport to Nariman Point and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

DR. KARAN SINGH : This statement does not seem to have come to my notice. Neither he has written to me. I have not seen that statement in the press.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA : The statement was made by the Minister in the Assembly during the Question Hour.

DR. KARAN SINGH : If he writes to me about it, we will certainly consider the matter on its merits.

Reduction in the Price of Cooking Gas

*188. **SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :**
SHRI B.S. BHAURA :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to reduce the price of cooking gas; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof and the extent of reduction aimed?

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

(b) The price of liquified petroleum gas, also known as L.P.G. or cooking gas, when used as domestic fuel, has been fixed by Government with effect from 1-8-1972 on a basis similar to that adopted in the case of other bulk refined petroleum products i.e., by fixing the ex-refinery prices. The selling price to the consumer is arrived at after adding freight, marketing charges, profit, Agent's commission, Sales tax etc. The reductions achieved thereby vary from place to place—from a fraction of a rupee to nearly seven rupees per cylinder, depending upon how the price had been earlier fixed by the oil companies on their own and its refixation now on the aforesaid basis.

SHRI B.K. DAS CHOWDHURY : From the hon. Minister's statement, it makes a doubt that though cooking gas prices have been rationalised by the Government, the real fixation of prices has been left in the

hands of the oil company owners. In view of that, may I know what further steps Government like to propose so that the prices as fixed or rationalised by the Government to give real benefit to the consumers?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This rationalisation was done for the benefit of the consumers. As the hon. Member knows, before this rationalisation was done, the prices were fixed on an *ad hoc* basis by the oil companies themselves. The result was that even if the destination of supply was near the place of production, the price would be as much as it could be even if the distance of supply was a thousand miles away. Therefore, this rationalisation was necessary, that wherever reduction was possible because of less charges being there on account of freight, sales-tax, transport and such other things, the consumers in near areas must naturally get it at a lesser price. The method which has been followed is, more or less, the same as in the case of other petroleum products. Ex-refinery prices are fixed on the basis of import parity just as in the case of superior kerosene adjusted for calorific value at each L.P.G. producing refinery and then the consumer price is arrived at by adding the freight, marketing charges, sales-tax, octroi, etc. Every one knows that octroi, sales-tax and transport charges vary from place to place. Transport charges will vary according to the distance from the place of production to the place of destination where the supply is to be made. Formerly, whatever the distance, howsoever small the distance higher price had to be paid. Now Government have rationalised this to the effect that, if the place of destination is very near, there is no justification for the producer to charge more the consumers who are nearby. That is why prices are varied; the reduction is from a fraction of a rupee to Rs. 7.

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : As the Minister said, prices of cooking gas are really fixed on an *ad hoc* basis by the company owners. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government would also examine the price of oil itself, because cooking gas is the by-product of oil. Since the prices of cooking gas are really fixed on an *ad hoc* basis, by the company owners may I know whether Government will seriously consider refixing the price of oil with a certain rationalisation?

Secondly, may I know whether Government has got any idea as to what will be the real prices of cooking gas at various places? As the hon. Minister has said, the prices will vary from place to place. Can he give us an idea what will be the real prices in Shillong, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I can give some illustrations. My hon. friend referred to Bombay. For example, in the case of Bombay, for a cylinder of 12.80 Kg. after taking into account all the factors which were mentioned, the selling price before revision was Rs. 17.29; the selling price after revision has gone down to Rs. 15.81. I have got similar figures with regard to 15 other places where the supply is made. With regard to Delhi for, cylinder of 14.50 kg. before revision it was Rs. 22.89; after revision the selling price has become Rs. 22.00; the reduction is Rs. 0.89. The largest reduction, as far as I can see, is in the case of Gauhati where the cylinder price for a cylinder of 15.00 kg before revision was Rs. 25.42; the selling price after revision has become Rs. 18.64, leading to a reduction of Rs. 6.78.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : About Calcutta?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I can place this on the Table of the House. There are several places. I do not mind giving this information to the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the other part of my question, Sir? Will Government seriously consider re-examining the price of oil itself?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Probably the hon. Member is referring to the prices of oil products. There is a machinery for fixing the prices of oil products, whether sold by foreign companies or our own refineries. They are on the basis of such prices which are regulated by Government even today.

श्रीमान सिंह जीरा: यह जो कुकिंग गैस है वह बहुत जहरी है और हर एक चाहता है कि उस के घर में वह हो। क्या सरकार कोई उपाय करने जा रही है जिसके जरिये से जो लो इनकम ग्रुप के लोग हैं, जो गरीब हैं, उन के लिये कंसेशन दिया जाये और मन्ती दर पर उन को वह सप्लाई की जाये?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There can be no question of agreeing with the view of the hon. Member. Government's policy is to see that gas is made available at as cheap a price as possible. But economic considerations have also to be kept in mind, because most of the gas has come from our public refineries. While we see that they do not suffer loss, the very rationalisation which has been effected—the reduction in prices which has taken place—shows that Government is fully aware of the need to reduce prices.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : May I know from liquidt he hon. Minister if the initial price of the gash as been educed by the Government or the same price has been maintained and the only difference is on account of cartage and transport, etc?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : What I mentioned was that now the basis is the ex-refinery price which was not the basis originally.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या मिनिटर साहब यह बतलायेंगे कि जो 100 रुपये की डिक्सोर्टी ली जाती है उस को स्माल सेविंग कंट्रिब्यूट में कन्वर्ट करने का कोई प्रयोजन है? साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गैस सलेंडर है क्या उन में कोई मीटर लगाया जा सकता है जिस से पता लग सके कि वह खत्म होने वाला है या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो प्राइम के बारे में है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : A very sensible question. They make millions out of these deposits.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Why, Sir?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the natural gas which can be used as cooking gas is being wasted in Upper Assam by simply burning them at the mouth of the wells. What is the amount that is being burnt and has the Government got any scheme to use it as cooking gas?

SHRI PILOO MODY : They utilise the gas, but, not for cooking.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, a huge amount of natural gas is being wasted every day. It is being burnt at the mouth of the wells. Why is that natural gas not being used for cooking purposes? Sir, I think you have also visited that area.

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The question is about the price of cooking gas. If we can use that natural gas, a colossal amount of which is being burnt now, for cooking purposes, the price can come down. I want to know the amount of gas that is wasted and why it is not being used for cooking purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not understood him. If you have understood him, please reply to him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Government also does not like that the natural gas should be burnt. The question is that with regard to the conversion of this gas which is available into cooking gas, the mechanism for filling it up in cylinders is not available at all places and there, there is no alternative. But the Government's intention and policy is to see that wherever possible this mechanism is built up as fast as possible.

अपंग सैनिकों का पुनर्वास तथा कृत सैनिकों के परिवारों को सहायता

* 189 थीं क्षार बीं बढ़े :

श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में अपंग हुये किन्ने सैनिकों का इन बीच पुनर्वास हो चुका है तथा शेष का कब तक किया जायेगा ; और
(ख) युद्ध के दौरान वीरगति को प्राप्त हुये किन्ने सैनिक परिवारों को पुनर्वास सुविधायें प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं तथा शेष परिवारों को ऐसी सुविधायें कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेंगी?

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

Statement

(a) No Jawan wounded in the hostilities of 1971 has so far been discharged from service. They are either undergoing treatment in hospitals or are on sick leave. Various preparatory steps have, however been taken to assist in the rehabilitation of those who are likely to be invalided out of service. Lists of such persons are being prepared and their wishes in the matter ascertained. Training institutes are being selected for those who wish to receive vocational training. In regard to those, who desire direct employment, details of their,

educational qualifications, experience, nature of their disabilities and the type of employment for which they are *prima facie* suited, have been prepared and forwarded to various departments of Central and State Governments in advance so that vacancies can be earmarked for them. A special organisation has been set up to watch and coordinate the various steps required in this connection.

Pensionary benefits for the disabled have been liberalised. This itself will help a great deal in their rehabilitation.

(b) The liberalised pensionary awards or pending enquiry awards equal to the amount of pension have been paid in all cases where the families are entitled to it. The liberalised pensionary awards are considered a major step towards their rehabilitation. As regards employment, 924 dependants, who desire direct employment, have been sponsored to the Director General of Employment & Training. In addition, 133 dependants of soldiers killed in action have been offered employment by various State Governments. The other schemes for rehabilitation include vocational training, assistance in finding suitable accommodation, arranging for the repairs of the homes of those who have homes and construction of quarters for those who are at present homeless. The discussion with the State Governments in this regard is continuing. The States of Bihar, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh have agreed to provide specially built accommodation to them. In Uttar Pradesh, some tenements are under construction. The Government of Kerala has agreed to provide a house to each widow free under the low cost housing scheme. The Government of Maharashtra is carrying out a survey prior to taking up of building projects for war widows. The Delhi Development Authority have allotted 64 plots of land at subsidise rates. In addition, they have allotted 5 low come middle income

group flats to war widows. While these arrangements are under way, orders have been issued making war widows eligible for separated family accommodation in the Defence Pool on payment of nominal rent.

श्री धार० श्री० बड़े : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि जिन सैनिकों को प्रयोग्य घोषित किया गया है उन की सूचियां बन रही हैं और इस मामले में उन की इच्छाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है। लड़ाई बन्द हुये घाट महाने हां गये है और अभी तक सूचियां बन रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी सूचियां बन चुकी है और उन सूचियों में कितने लोग प्राये है। जिन सूचियों के बारे में आप ने कहा कि बन रही है उन में क्या उन के बच्चों का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है? इस सम्बन्ध में कितने आर्दामियों ने अपनी इच्छायें व्यक्त की है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस सूचना को कई बार इस मदन में दिया गया है कि सूचियां बनने के कारण किसी प्रकार की कोई सहायता रांकी नहीं गई। जो सहायता दी जाने वाली है वह तो हम दे रहे हैं। सूचियां बनने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जिन की सूचियां नहीं बनाईं हैं उन्हें सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। सहायता तो हम दे रहे हैं। और जैसा आप ने बक्तव्य में पढ़ा होगा, हम ने अभी तक किसी रिसेबल्ट व्यक्ति का सेना के बाहर नहीं किया है। या तो उन का उपचार हो रहा है या उन्हें और किसी प्रकार के काम में लगाया गया है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने बच्चों के बारे में पूछा है कि कितनों के बारे में हमारे पास सूचना घाई है, तो हमारे पास जो सूचना घाई है उस के अनुसार करीब 900 बच्चों के बारे में पता लगा है। और भी हम सूचना इकट्ठी कर रहे है। जो आंकड़े हमारे पास है उनके अनुसार 1396 बच्चे है जोकि केज्युमटीज के साथ जुड़े हुये है जिन का इस तरह की फेमिलिटीज देनी है। मैंने बना दिया है कि करीब नौ सौ का इस

तरह की फेसिलिटीय दी जा चुकी हैं। बाकी के बारे में जो प्रक्रिया है उसको फालो किया जा रहा है और प्राणा करते हैं कि इसको हम जल्दी पूरा कर सकेंगे।

श्री धार० बी० बड़े : तीन कैटेगरीय दी गई हैं। एक तो बीर गति पाने वालों की हैं। दूसरी उनकी है जो इंजर हुये हैं। तीसरी उनकी है जो मिसिंग हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने धनग धनग सूचियां बनाई हैं जिन के बास्ते धाप धावास की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहां धापने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में भी लिखा है, वहां धाप ऐसे कितने लोगों के लिये धावास की व्यवस्था कर पाये हैं।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस तरह की व्यवस्था हमने हर एक राज्य सरकार के साथ की है। कई राज्य सरकारों ने धापने मकान बना दिये हैं। और कई राज्य सरकारें मकान बनाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर चुकी हैं।

SHRI R. V. BADE : I wanted to know the number.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The numbers have been given in the statement. I shall read out the relevant part of the statement. It says :

"Bihar, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh have agreed to provide specially built accommodation to them. In UP separate tenements are under construction."

As regards the number, I shall collect it and lay it on the Table of the House. I shall have to collect it from the State Governments. This is a matter which is under execution, and so, the numbers are increasing day by day. But I shall ascertain the latest position and lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI R. V. BADE : How can the number increase day by day? The war was over long ago.

36LSS/72—2.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member had asked for the number of soldiers

SHRI R. V. BADE : I have asked for the number of houses. But that has not been given.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have explained that these houses are being built; they are in the process of being built. I shall ascertain the latest position and lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has asked for the number of houses or soldiers?

SHRI R. V. BADE : I had asked for the number of houses.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is going to collect it and lay it before the House. There is nothing wrong in this. If he has not got the number of houses, let him collect it and then give it to the House; it will be supplied in this House.

श्री महाधीपक सिंह शास्त्र : धापग सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में धापने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कुछ संस्थानों का उनकी शिक्षा के लिये धापन किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये संस्थान प्रान्तवार कितने हैं और कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं और कब तक इस कार्य को समाप्त कर लिया जायेगा?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : इसके लिये यदि माननीय सदस्य धनग से नोटिस दें तो मैं सूचना एकत्र करके उन्हें दे दूंगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister tell us whether it is true that there are complaints that the district civil authorities are adopting a very non-co-operative attitude with regard to the rehabilitation of soldiers and their families, particularly the disabled soldiers' families?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No, Sir.

श्री बिष्णु सिन्धु : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार की ओर से उन्हें जमीन दे दी जाती है और जब

सिपाही गांव में जमीन पर कब्जा करने के लिये जाते हैं जो झगड़े फिसाव शुद्ध हो जाते हैं? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निदेश देगी कि उन जमीनों को राज्य सरकारें खुद अपने कब्जे में ले कर, अपने प्रयत्नों से उन सिपाहियों को धाराबाद करने की कोशिश करें? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाही करने की बात सोच रही है?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : यह सही है कि उस तरह की कठिनाइयाँ हमारे सामने आई हैं जबकि कुछ अवानों या उनके आश्रितों को जमीनें मिली थीर वे उन जमीनों पर कब्जा करने गये तो वहाँ गांव के निवासियों ने उसके उपर झगड़ा किया। जब ऐसी बात होती है तो हम स्थानीय शासन का सहयोग ले कर इस बात का प्रयत्न करते हैं कि जमीन जिन को मिली है, उनको मिस जाये। यह बात ठीक है कि सरकार पहले जमीन को अपने कब्जे में लेने की कोशिश करती है और फिर जिस को देनी होती है उसको देती है। लेकिन ऐसा भी होता है कि जब सरकारी जमीन पर धनाधिकृत कब्जा दूसरों का होता है और जब धनाधिकृत कब्जे को हटाने की कोशिश की जाती है तो इस तरह के झगड़े होते हैं। जहाँ इस तरह के झगड़े पैदा होते हैं वहाँ हम प्रयत्न करते हैं कि हम उनकी सहायता करें।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Is it a fact that different State Governments have framed different rules for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen? If so, what steps are being taken to bring about uniformity in this respect? Will the hon. Minister also be pleased to state whether *ex-gratia* grants and gallantry awards being paid by the States to those killed and disabled are different in each State? Again, are those missing being also treated on par with those killed or disabled in the matter of relief being provided to the families.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as I know, the people who are listed as missing are being treated on par with those who are treated as 'casualties. As for the first part, various State Governments are providing facilities in accordance with their own resources and facilities. We have actually requested them to give them facilities, but depending upon their resources and the number of ex-servicemen in their area, they are giving facilities. We cannot force them to standardise the facilities irrespective of their resources and the number of ex-servicemen in those States.

Proposal to introduce a Janta Air Service in Indian Airlines

*190. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has taken any decision on the proposal to introduce a Janta Air Service;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the extent to which cheap travel would be possible by the Janta Air Service and whether as a result the Indian Airlines is likely to earn extra revenue and if so, the quantum thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Indian Airlines are already operating what are called austerity services in the eastern sector on the route Calcutta/Agartala/Khowai/Kamalpur/Kailashar with a daily frequency at reduced fares. The Corporation is also considering the feasibility of operating night services with jet aircraft on certain routes at reduced fares.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would call the attention of the Minister to an item that appeared in *The Statesman* of May 22 in which it was stated that the Airlines was

thinking in terms of starting some janta service at cheaper rates equivalent approximately to the first-class fare of the railway, coaches which would operate at night with jet aircraft having larger capacities so that a lot of people who cannot afford the regular fares but would like to travel quick, like for instance, government employees and others who are entitled to first-class travel on railways and have to spend days on end on the trunk routes may enjoy this facility. It looked as if the idea was very good. But from the reply of the Minister, it appears that the Airlines has somewhat retracted on that. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether it was his reply that was miscast or the Airlines has given up the idea of having this janta service on the main trunk lines at night at reduced rates with jet aircraft.

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I have mentioned in my reply, the feasibility of this idea is being worked out. *Prima facie*, it is a very attractive idea to utilise our jet planes at night. But there are several practical problems involved. First of all, the maintenance of planes requires at least six hours. The planes are operating the whole day. They must get clearcut maintenance. Then there is the question of crew. After all, the crew will have to fly at night. Whether a fresh agreement will have to be entered into or more crew will have to be recruited and so on, will have to be considered.

Then, night service will also involve ground staff having to work on night shift, because the ground facilities at the airports are usually switched off if there are no planes going, and so on.

Then there are various other problems connected with the economics of it. So, all this is being worked out, and if it transpires that we can introduce a service of this nature, I entirely agree with the hon. Mem-

ber that it will be a useful addition to the Indian Airlines.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I assume that any extension of an industrial or other service activity involves the employment of more people, and therefore I fully anticipate that we would employ more pilots, of which there is a great surplus today in the country, and more ground crew if the airport people are busy all night instead of going to bed; and utilise the installed capacity of the airport and utilise the present capacities of jet planes. I cannot see how economically it can be argued that it would be a bad proposition. I seriously, therefore, recommend to the Minister that we overcome—(Interruption)—Since the question hour has come to a close just now, I can now recommend. Therefore, I would like to recommend to the Minister that he should seriously go into this and quickly arrive at a solution.

MR. SPEAKER : And also a special seat for you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That, I require in the day services also. You kindly convey it to the Minister.

DR. KARAN SINGH : One seat or two seats, as he requires.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Crisis of Kerosene Oil in Delhi

*191. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute kerosene oil crisis in Delhi;

(b) whether the price fixed by Government for kerosene oil is 65 paise per litre whereas it is sold in Delhi for 60 paise a bottle; and

(c) whether Government propose to make an enquiry into it and take steps to stop this black-marketing?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Essential Commodities Act, the Delhi Administration is primarily concerned with the fixation of the retail selling price and also the enforcement thereof. On being consulted, it has stated that no such case of over-charging has been reported. However, it is keeping strict watch on this aspect through its enforcement staff.

Special Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur

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

(a) what further progress has been made to set up the Special Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur;

(b) whether construction work has started;

(c) whether some efficient Supervisory staff and skilled artisans will be drawn from the various Ordnance Factories for the success of this project and if so, whether instructions to this effect have been issued; and

(d) what will be the employment potential of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). An organisation consisting of General Manager, Chief Engineer and Deputy Financial Adviser, alongwith some other officers and supporting staff has already started functioning at site. This organisation has been set up to ensure timely implementation of the

project. The General Manager has been delegated special powers for the procurement of plant and machinery and construction of civil works so that decision can be taken on the spot in consultation with the Deputy Financial Adviser.

(b) A Sitting Board for the construction work was held recently to finalise the details and scope of the civil works. Detailed planning for the civil works is now in hand.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some efficient Supervisory Staff and skilled artisans will be drawn from the DGOF Organisation and the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and instructions to this effect have been issued.

(d) The employment potential of this project is expected to be 2,674 men.

Security measures at International Airports in the Country against Incidents of Skyjacking and Sabotage

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

(a) whether increasing incidence of skyjacking of planes of different airlines in different countries during the recent past has had an adverse effect on flow of foreign tourists into India;

(b) if so, Government's assessment in this regard;

(c) whether Government have taken some concrete security measures at the international airports in the country against such incidents and sabotage for the safety of the passengers and planes; and

(d) if so, the broad out lines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no reason to believe that incidents of skyjacking have had any perceptible effect on the flow of foreign tourists into India.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Anti-hijacking and anti-sabotage security measures were introduced at all civil airports in India in February 1971. These measures include frisking of passengers and search/identification of baggage, control of access to the apron and guarding of aircraft. Metal detectors have been installed at the four international airports and at some other domestic airports.

Grant of Loans to Farmers for Purchase of Cultivable Land

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to grant loans to farmers particularly small farmers for the purchase of cultivable land; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). There is no scheme under the Government for granting loans to farmers for purchase of cultivable land.

In a very limited way, some public sector banks have introduced special schemes to provide financial assistance to Agricultural Graduates for starting farm development projects including loan for purchase of land for cultivation upto a limit of Rs. 25,000/-.

Increase in Deficit Financing

*195. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest review report of the Reserve Bank of India indicate steep increase in money supply and deficit financing by Government;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in money supply;

(c) whether according to the Reserve Bank review "almost the entire expansion in money supply could be traced to bank credit to Government"; and

(d) if so, the effect of such deficit financing on rapid price rise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Reference seems to be to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for May, 1972 according to which the increase in money supply with the public amounted to Rs. 786 crores during the last busy season period November, 1971—April, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The pressure on prices is the result of several factors which operate simultaneously on the economy and the effect of deficit financing as such cannot be isolated. However, it appears that the relatively faster increase in money supply has exercised some upward pressure on prices.

Report of Pipeline Enquiry Commission

*196. SHRI H. M. PATEL :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pipeline Enquiry Commission has completed its deliberations;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Commission and reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether a copy of the Commission's report would be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Boys Naval Training Centre at Chilka Lake

*197. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made by Government in regard to the Boys Naval Training Centre at Chilka Lake; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It has since been decided not to locate the Boys Naval Training Centre near the Chilka Lake.

बिहार के ग्रामीण प्रबंधनों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं का खोला जाना

*198. श्री शंकर श्याम सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के ग्रामीण प्रबंधनों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की प्रथम तक कितनी शाखाएँ खोली गई हैं ;

(ख) गत छः महीनों के दौरान कृषि कार्य के लिये बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने कितना ऋण दिया है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार में बैंकों ने ग्रन्थ प्रान्तों की तुलना में किसानों को ऋण सुविधायें बहुत कम दी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). मार्च 1972 के अन्त तक बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या 225 थी।

दिसम्बर 1971 के अन्त तक, (जिस तारीख तक की जानकारी उपलब्ध है) बिहार राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया रकम 464.84 लाख रुपया थी और खातों की संख्या 24232 थी।

यह मानी हुई बात है कि बिहार उन राज्यों में से एक है जहाँ बैंकों की संख्या कम है। परिणामस्वरूप बिहार राज्य में खातों की संख्या भी कम ही रही है। राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय से, नई शाखाएँ खोलकर उस राज्य में बैंक-सुविधाओं की व्यापकता को बढ़ाने के लिये सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय, बिहार में स्थित सभी प्रकार के वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या 273 थी जो मार्च 1972 के अन्त तक बढ़कर 527 हो गई। इस प्रकार, राष्ट्रीयकरण की तिथि से मार्च 1972 तक बैंक कार्यालयों की वृद्धि की दर जहाँ सारे देश के लिये 61 प्रतिशत थी, वहाँ बिहार के सम्बन्ध में यह दर 93 प्रतिशत थी। शाखा विस्तार के इस कार्यक्रम के परिणाम-स्वरूप, बिहार में प्रति बैंक कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत प्रीसत जनसंख्या जो राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय 2,07,000 थी वह घटकर मार्च 1972 में 1,07,000 हो गई।

बैंक कार्यालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो जाने से, जैसे ही बिहार में बैंक-वृत्तियाँ और ज्यादा ठोस आधार पर कायम हो जायगी, वैसे ही रकमों को जमा के रूप में जुटाने और ऋण विस्तार आदि के क्षेत्रों में और ज्यादा तेजी से अग्रगण्य करने उस राज्य के लोगों की सेवा करने की उसकी योग्यता और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी। स्थिति में सुधार होने की प्रकृति स्पष्ट से दिखाई दे रही है, जैसाकि कृषि क्षेत्र को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की मात्रा से स्पष्ट हो जायगा। दिसम्बर 1970 से दिसम्बर 1971 के अन्त तक समाप्त होने वाली अवधि में, बिहार में इस प्रकार के ऋणों की संख्या 14761 से बढ़कर 24,232 हो गई, तथा बकाया रकम 335.73 लाख से बढ़कर 464.84 लाख हो गई। इस प्रकार ऐसे खातों की संख्या में जो प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है वह बिहार में 64.2 है जो, अखिल भारतीय स्तर की 14 प्रतिशत वृद्धि के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा है। इसी प्रकार, बिहार में बकाया रकमों की

जो प्रतिशत वृद्धि है, वह 38.4 है, जो 8.7 प्रतिशत की प्रखिल भारतीय वृद्धि के मुकाबले में काफी ज्यादा है।

Aero-Engines Factory at Bangalore

*199. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aero-Engines factory at Bangalore is working below capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to gear it up?

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

(b) Mainly due to delays in the receipt of materials from suppliers abroad the Aero-Engine Factory at Bangalore is at present working below capacity. Vigorous steps have been taken for expediting the supplies of materials and the position is now improving.

Raid on Jaipur Metals, Jaipur

*200. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a raid on the Jaipur Metals, Jaipur had revealed serious anomalies in connection with the Copper provided by Government for some official job entrusted to the company; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the company for such mal-practices indulged in by it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The CBI had conducted investigation

about the alleged misutilisation of imported copper in Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd. and have sent their report to the Government.

(b) This report is at present under examination of the Government.

Rewa Sainik School

1780. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sainik School at Rewa has a dual control by Centre as well as by the State and the growth of the Sainik school in comparison to the expenditure involved is not satisfactory ;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of accommodation for all categories of staff in this school ; and

(c) if so, the steps Central Government are taking in order to extend facilities to the staff and students ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The management of Sainik Schools is vested in the Sainik Schools Society. The scheme of Sainik Schools envisages that land, buildings, capital equipment for the school and a large number of scholarships would be provided by the Government of the State in which the school is located. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have placed an embargo on the expansion of the school by fixing its strength as 300 boys, even though Sainik Schools are expected to have a strength of 500 to 550 boys.

(b) and (c). There is a shortage of residential accommodation for the staff in the school. This has been brought to the notice of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and matter is receiving their attention.

Jobs to War-widows

1781. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 403 on the 14th April, 1972 regarding employment of war-widows and state the number of war-widows who have been provided with jobs by Central and State Governments so far ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Liberalised pensions have been sanctioned to all war-widows. In addition, 42 war-widows have so far been provided with jobs by Central and State Governments.

Advertisement of vacancies through Box Numbers of Newspapers

1782. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of nationalised banks are now advertising for clerical and other vacancies through box numbers of newspapers ;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping their identity secret while advertising their vacancies ; and

(c) the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The general superintendance, direction and management of the affairs and business of the nationalised banks are vested in the Board of Directors of the respective banks and recruitments in the nationalised banks are accordingly made as per the procedures laid down by the Board of Directors. While generally the banks make the recruitment of their employees through open advertisement in the newspapers giving their identity, a few of the banks advertise for clerical and other vacancies through

Box numbers of newspapers. The banks who keep their identity secret have stated that they do so with a view to avoiding possible canvassing and pressurisation on persons handling recruitment in banks. The Government have not issued any instructions in this regard.

Setting Up of a Study Group by National Tourism Board to Investigate Foreign Exchange Leakage

1783. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Tourism Board has set up a Study Group to investigate foreign exchange leakage and enforcement of existing regulations ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Board has had a general discussion on the question of leakage of foreign exchange through tourism, and a small group will place their suggestions before the Governor of the Reserve Bank for consideration. This is part of the larger, continuing study of this problem by Government.

Conversion of Reserved Posts into General due to Non-Availability of S. C. And S. T. Candidates

1785. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class I, II, III, and IV posts in his Ministry ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees ; and

(c) the number of posts, category-wise converted into general vacancies during the last three years for want of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ?

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

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1786. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III, and IV posts in his Ministry; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of the Ministry (main) is given below :—

Class	No. of posts	No. of Scheduled Castes Employees	No. of Scheduled Tribes Employees
I	16	—	—
II	83	1	—
III	70	6	2
IV	51	14	1

Employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Company Affairs

1787. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class I, II, III, and IV posts in his Department ;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(c) the number of posts, category-wise converted into general vacancies in the last

three years for want of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ?

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

Proposal to construct Modern Airports At Palam, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

1788. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a modern and upto-date airport for Palam is being planned ;

(b) the salient features of the plans and the total cost involved in its construction ;

(c) whether such airports are also proposed to be constructed at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). New Terminal facilities intended to cater both to international and domestic traffic at Delhi and Madras airports, and to international traffic at Bombay airport, are being planned. The Master Plans have been finalised. The Master Plan for Delhi airport is in a modular form consisting of a total of 9 modules, each capable of handling 1.5 million passengers per annum. In the first phase it is proposed to build one international module. The schematic designs for the module are under preparation. Cost estimates have yet to be prepared.

A new international terminal has already been constructed and commissioned in Calcutta from January, 1970.

Additional Pay to Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in Technical Trades

1789. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether any additional pay and allowances are admissible to the Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers including the S.S.C. officers and E.C.Os. during and after their training in various technical trade lines and if so, the quantum thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : During the period of their training in technical trades, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers receive the pay of the rank held by them.

Commissioned Officers upto the rank of Lt. Colonel (or equivalent), who have rendered at least two years' service, are eligible for qualification pay/qualification grant, if they possess one of the specified qualifications and fulfil the prescribed conditions. The rates of qualification pay and qualification grant are as follows :

- (a) *Qualification Pay*
- (i) Higher rate .. Rs. 100 p.m.
 (ii) Lower rate .. Rs. 70 p.m.
- (b) *Qualification Grant*
- (i) Higher rate .. Rs. 2,400
 (ii) Lower rate .. Rs. 1,600

No additional pay or allowance as such is given to a Non-Commissioned Officer for his having qualified in a technical trade; however, after he has acquired such qualification, he can be placed in an appropriate higher pay-group, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

Request from Rajasthan Government for Setting up of Fertilizer Complex in the State

1790. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government of Rajasthan have requested the Central Government to set up a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether the State Government have given details of the project to be set up and have also requested central assistance for setting them up; and
- (c) whether the Central Government have considered the request and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). On request from the Government of Rajasthan in regard to the setting up a fertilizer plant in Rajasthan based on the rock-phosphates and pyrites deposits in the State, a Working Group was set up by the Government of India to look into the feasibility of setting up of a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan. The Working Group has indicated the possibility of establishing such a complex in Rajasthan. Further action towards the establishment of the complex will be considered after the commercial exploitation of these deposits is established. No details in regard to the project have been received from the State Government so far.

Representation from Malabar Cigar Manufacturers' Association

1791. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have received any representation from the Malabar Cigar Manufacturers' Association urging them to reconsider the levy of new tax on tobacco; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) :

(a) No, Sir.

However, a memorandum, dated 15-4-1972, has been received from the Malabar Cigar Manufacturers' Association, urging that the import into Kerala of cigars manufactured in Tamil Nadu evading payment of duty, should be stopped. This representation does not contain any request for reconsideration of the increase in the rates of Central Excise duty on tobacco.

(b) In view of reply to (a), this does not arise.

Operation of Boeing 737 Flights of Indian Airlines to Mohanbari-Dibrugarh.

1792. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public and the various trades and Industrial organisations have made representations to Government to extend the operation of Boeing 737 flights of Indian Airlines to Mohanbari-Dibrugarh District, Assam; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There have been some representations in this regard, but the aerodrome at Mohanbari is not yet suitable for Boeing 737 operations. The question of improving the aerodrome is receiving the attention of the Civil Aviation Department.

Production of Soda Ash

1793. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to issue

more licences for the production of soda ash in the country and if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned enhanced production of soda ash in the country during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the expected production of soda ash in the country and the extent to which it will meet domestic needs of the country; and

(d) the estimated foreign exchange to be saved as a result of enhanced production of soda ash in the country ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. 9 letters of Intent for New units/substantial expansion of existing units for a capacity of 7.21 lakh tonnes/annum have been issued between the period December 1971 to March 1972. Three proposals for an additional capacity of 4.08 lakh tonnes/annum are under consideration.

(b) A letter of intent for expansion of capacity of an existing unit by 1.40 lakh tonnes/annum was issued in May, 1972.

(c) The estimated indigenous production and domestic demand during the year 1972-73 are given below :

Indigenous Production : 5,30,000 Tonnes

Domestic Demand : 5,40,000 Tonnes

As compared to the actual production of 4.78 lakh tonnes in 1971-72, the estimated production in the current year is likely to be more by 53,000 tonnes. The foreign exchange value (c. i. f.) of this quantity would be approximately Rs. 2 crores.

**Manufacture of Laboratory Chemicals
by Foreign Firms**

1794. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the inroads made by foreign firms in the manufacturing of laboratory chemicals, when sufficient indigenous resources and manufacturers exist;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are allowing foreign firms to enter this industry; and

(c) the names of the foreign firms engaged in the manufacture of laboratory chemicals ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). Out of a total capacity of 2,756 tonnes licensed for the manufacture of laboratory chemicals in the organised sector, only 560 tonnes have been licensed to two units with a foreign equity of more than 50% *i.e.* M/s. Glaxo Laboratories and M/s. E. Merck India Ltd. The balance of 2196 tonnes has been licensed to Indian Units. In the case of M/s. Glaxo Laboratories the manufacture of the laboratory chemicals was initially taken up within the framework of the diversification policy as it then stood. With the change in that policy the manufacture of the chemicals have been regularised through the issue of a Carrying-on-Business licence. As regards M/s. E. Merck, an industrial licence for the manufacture of certain drugs and a sophisticated range of laboratory chemicals was issued as an integrated scheme.

Supply of Indian Arms to Nepal

1795. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has requested India for the supply of Indian arms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government of India to be as helpful to all friendly countries, including Nepal, as possible. Details regarding requests made to us or of the action taken by us in the matter of supply of Defence Stores to foreign countries cannot be disclosed.

Loans to Industrial/Commercial Establishments in which Shri R. P. Goenka and his Family Members are Partners

1796. SHRI MAHA DEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given to industrial and commercial establishments in which Shri R. P. Goenka and the members of his family are partners, during the last three years ; and

(b) the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the term loans sanctioned and disbursed by the all India long term public financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Limited to the industrial concerns belonging to the industrial house of Shri R. P. Goenka as listed in Appendix II to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. The Unit Trust of India does not grant loans. These financial institutions do not render financial assistance to commercial trading establishments.

During the last three financial years, only the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Limited has given two foreign currency loans to an industrial concern belonging to the industrial house of Shri R. P. Goenka as detailed below :—

Amount of foreign currency loan	Rate of interest	Security	Repayment Schedule
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Sanc-tioned *Disbur-sed*
(Rupees in lakhs)

1	6.36	3.65	8.5% p.a.	Bank guarantee	August, 1971 to February, 1979.
2	6.50		9% p.a.	-do-	September, 1974 to March, 1980

Number of Air Crashes involving Aircrafts of Indian Airlines and Air India during the last three years

1797. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of air crashes involving the aircrafts of the Indian Airlines and Air India during the last three years and the amount of compensation paid by Government to the dependents of victims of the air crashes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Five aircrafts of Indian Airlines were involved in accidents in 1969, 3 in 1970 and 5 in 1971. Of these, three accidents, one each in 1969, 1970 and 1971 resulted in fatalities for which a total compensation of Rs. 30,66,000.00 has been

paid so far by the Corporation to the next of kin of the deceased.

There was only one accident to an Air India aircraft (in 1971) during a practice flight. There were no fatalities and no compensation was paid.

Distribution of Madras Fertilizer Products through Private Sector Firms

1798. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed editorial comment in "NPK Indiana" (June, 1972 issue) regarding the distribution of public sector Madras Fertilizer Products through large private sector firms;

(b) why the Ministry is reluctant to keep watch over Madras Fertilizer through the office of the Chairman whose office has been lying vacant for months; and

(c) why Madras Fertilizer was not persuaded to use marketing net-works developed by FACT and FCI etc. ?

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

(a) Government have seen a report in this regard.

(b) Including the Chairman, there are four nominees of Government on the Board of Directors of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) to look after the interests of Government in this undertaking. Action is in hand to appoint a Chairman in the vacancy caused by the death of the previous incumbent. Meanwhile, one of the Government directors now presides over the Board meetings.

(c) Fertilizer manufacturers have a measure of freedom to make their own arrangements for the marketing of their products. As regards MFL in particular the marketing aspect is one of the subjects speci-

fically covered under the Formation Agreement between the Government of India and Amoco (India) Inc. Under that Agreement, MFL can appoint a competent marketer or marketers, who agree to purchase the major part of the products of the company on a long term basis and also organise their sales to the agriculturists in proper time and with efficiency.

Sale of Narcotics

1799. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the measures Government propose to take to tighten the sale of narcotics with reference to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 9th July, 1972 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.*]
See No. LT—3351/72]

Revision of Tariff Value of Sugar

1800. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the tariff value of crystal sugar produced in vacuum pan factories; and

(b) if so, the revised value per quintal and its effect on the prices of sugar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The tariff value for free sale sugar has not been revised for the month of July or August, 1972.

(b) In view of reply to (a), this does not arise.

Losses suffered by Antibiotics Plant

1801. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the reports appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 1st July, 1972 under the heading "Bureaucratic sabotage of Public Sector—Antibiotics Plant made to lose Rs. 36 crores"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and remedial steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The various points made in the report referred to are based on wrong facts and misconceptions. The report also lacks a proper appreciation of the problems faced by the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., particularly in the initial stages. These have been identified and determined efforts are being made to overcome them and improve the financial results of the undertaking. As a result the undertaking has been able to cut its losses progressively and its sales turn-over has also increased from about Rs. one crore in 1968-69 to Rs. 16.11 crores in 1971-72. The Government are keeping a close and continuous watch on the working of the Company and such further steps as may be necessary would be taken.

Smuggling from and to South Africa and Rhodesia

1802. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to prevent smuggling of goods from and to Rhodesia and South Africa; and

(b) the major items being smuggled from and to these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The Government have prohibited the imports from and exports to Rhodesia and South Africa.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling in general, including smuggling of goods from and to Rhodesia and South Africa.

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

(b) No cases of direct smuggling of goods from and to these countries have been detected. However, Government have received information that some Indian films exported to third countries are diverted to South Africa.

Disposal of Naphtha available in Kerala

1803. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of naphtha available in Kerala; and

(b) the manner in which it is being disposed of by Government at present ?

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

(a) The total quantity of Naphtha to be produced by the Cochin Refinery during the current year 1972 is expected to be about 1,20,000 tonnes.

(b) The requirements of Naphtha of the following Fertilizer & Chemical Units :

(1) FACT Alwaye

(2) FACT Cochin

(3) Plastic Resins & Chemicals, Sahu-puram are fully met first and the balance quantity available, if any, is moved out to meet the requirements of other Fertilizer & Petrochemicals projects.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उद्योगों को ऋण

1804. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगों के विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने की व्यवस्था सन्तोष-प्रद नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसमें क्या सुधार कर रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री धरमनाराय षण्ढाण): (क) जी, नहीं। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा इस प्रश्न में व्यक्त किये गये विचारों से सरकार सहमत नहीं है। फिर भी यदि इस व्यवस्था में कभी कोई कमी पाई जायगी तो सरकार इसमें सुधार करने के उपायों पर विचार करने के लिये सदा तैयार रहेगी।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Nylon Tyre Cord

1805. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licences have been issued in 1971 and 1972 for manufacture of nylon tyre cord to industrialists and if so, their names, and whether any of them belong to Monopoly Houses; and

(b) the value of the capacity already licensed for each one of the parties at present and the value of the new capacity licensed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Two Letters of Intent have been converted into Industrial Licenses in 1972 for the manufacture of Nylon Tyre Cord. The details of these Licences are given below :—

Name of the Licensee and annual capacity in tonnes per annum	Whether it belongs to 20 larger Industrial Houses
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1. M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. (A new company—M/s. Shriram Fibres Ltd.—has been floated to implement the project). Capacity—2000 tonnes ..	Yes.
2. M/s. National Rayon Corporation Ltd. Bombay Capacity—2200 tonnes ..	No.

These two parties do not hold any previous licence for manufacture of Nylon Tyre Cord.

(b) In addition to the above, there are two parties producing Nylon Tyre Cord. The details of these parties are given below:—

	Tonnes per annum
(i) M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.—	1000
(ii) M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	1400

Of these M/s. J. K. Synthetics belong to the 20 larger Houses.

बिदेशी मुद्रा को कमी को पूरा करने हेतु कार्यवाही

1806. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिदेशी मुद्रा की कमी को पूरा करने हेतु सरकार ने कुछ विशेष कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से प्रावश्यक आयातों के लिये प्रदायगी करने के प्रयोजन से देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाकर और निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देकर आत्मनिर्भरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इन प्रयत्नों का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में उत्पादन का स्तर बढ़ाना जिससे निर्यात के लिये वस्तुएँ प्राप्त हो सकें, निर्यात की प्रतियोगी क्षमता में सुधार करना, निर्यात सम्बन्धी दृष्टियों को दूर करना और निर्यात सम्बन्धी नीति में कुछ स्थिरता लाना है।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त विकास में बाधा पहुँचाये बिना आयात प्रतिस्थापन को और बढ़ावा देकर आयातों पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिये विभिन्न प्रकार के उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Enquiry against firms

1807 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission has decided to hold enquiries into a number

of cases in which certain firms are alleged to have indulged in restrictive trade practices;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the various irregularities committed by the companies against whom such inquiries have to take place?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY). (a) to (c). The Register of Restrictive Trade Agreements has filed six applications under Section 10(a) (iii) of the M.R. T.P. Act before the MRTP Commission. A statement giving details of the applications is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3352/72]

Time-Bound Programme for Improving Efficiency of public undertakings

1808. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to evolve a time-bound programme to improve the efficiency of public sector undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the time by which final decision will be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) and (b). The improvement of the operational and managerial efficiency of the public enterprises has to be a continuous process. The Government constantly review the working of these enterprises through monthly progress reports, quarterly financial reviews, in-depth and other special studies etc., and take whatever remedial action is indicated by these reviews. More recently, Government have appointed an Action Committee on Public Enterprises for the purpose of identifying the operational and managerial deficiencies of the undertakings with a 36LSS/72—3

view to assisting the administrative Ministries and the Company Managements in taking suitable measures for overcoming the deficiencies and achieving higher levels of performance. The Committee is expected to complete its examination of most of the public undertakings by middle of 1973. The Committee has already reported on 7 units and their recommendations are under implementation.

Appointment of special team for increasing indigenous contents of MIG-21

1809. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a special Study Team to expedite the process of increasing the indigenous contents of MIG-21; and

(b) if so, when it will submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान

1810. **श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाव :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय वेब में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित कितने केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं ; और

(ख) कितने केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थान निर्माणाधीन हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वामित्व में 103 औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम हैं, जिनमें से 63 उद्यम औद्योगिक हैं ; इनमें निर्माणाधीन 8 उद्यम भी शामिल हैं।

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थानों में विदेशी तकनी-
शिक्षण और इंजीनियर

1811. श्री हुसैन खान कच्छाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थानों तथा निर्माणाधीन केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थानों में कुल कितने विदेशी तकनीशियन और इंजीनियर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनके वेतन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुलोला रोहतगी) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर, पहली जनवरी, 1972 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक तथा वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में 14 विदेशी तकनीकी कामिक नियमित आधार पर काम कर रहे थे। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, इन उद्यमों में ; उस तारीख को 262 तकनीशियन पूर्णतः अल्पाधिक आधार पर नियुक्त थे। इन आंकड़ों में, उपक्रमों के केवल ऐसे कर्मचारी शामिल हैं जो उनके द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; उनमें वे तकनीकी कामिक शामिल नहीं हैं जो विदेशी सहयोगियों द्वारा, सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली तकनीकी सेवा में प्रंग के रूप में, नियुक्त किये हैं ॥

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Appointment of members of action Committee on steel

1812. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri K.M. George and Shri Nitish De, who are the members of the Action Committee on Public Undertakings, have been deeply connected with Tatas;

(b) if so, the special consideration for their appointment on the Action Committee on Steel;

(c) whether Shri K.M. George, Member of the Action Committee on Steel was

formerly on Bokaro Steel Limited and was removed and taken by Tatas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) No, Sir. Shri K.M. George's first employment was with the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. from 1946 to 1954 but thereafter he served in the public sector steel industry for 15 years almost from its inception, concluding with five years as Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Ltd. He is at present working for M/s. ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd. Durgapur. Professor Nitish De started his career as an employee of the Tata Iron Steel Co. Ltd., but for only 9 months during 1950-51. In his professional capacity as Senior Professor of Management & Behavioural Sciences in the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the last seven years, Professor Nitish De has undertaken consultancy work in public and private sector companies and institutions, individually and as member of his Institute's team; the projects included Tata Iron and Steel Company and Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company.

(b) The question does not arise. In view of their high professional standing and wide experience, they were appointed members of the Action Committee for studying the management, operational, technological etc. problems of public enterprises of Central Government in all sectors, including steel. Government consider their wide and varied experience very relevant to the task of and an asset to the Action Committee.

(c) Shri K.M. George resigned on his own from the post of Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Ltd., in February 1969 on the expiry of his five-year contract of appointment. He has since been the Managing Director of A.C.C. Vickers Babcock Ltd., Durgapur. Messrs. Tata

Sons Private Ltd. own about 0.1% of the equity capital of Messers. A.C.C. Vickers Babcock Ltd.

Implementation of Administrative measures suggested by expert group on state enactments

1813. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of State Governments that have implemented the administrative measures suggested by the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on Commercial Banks' lending to Agriculture;

(b) the nature of administrative measures implemented for removing the impediments tending to thwart the smooth flow of agricultural credit; and

(c) whether any State Government have enacted the Model Bill in this regard?

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.

(c) So far three State Governments, viz. Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, have drafted the bill. It has been passed in the Himachal Pradesh Legislature and is awaiting formal assent. The Bill will be placed in the legislatures of Mysore and Madhya Pradesh Governments in the coming sessions.

Other Governments have reported that the draft Bill is under preparation.

People found without tickets in Calcutta Bombay Caravelle of Indian Airlines on 27th May, 1972.

1814. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether eight persons were found without tickets in the Calcutta-Bombay Caravelle of the Indian Airlines on 27th May, 1972;

(b) whether any enquiry was made by Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, the result of enquiry and action taken by Government against the ticketless travellers and the defaulting staff on duty?

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

(a) Yes : Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The matter is under detailed investigation by the Corporation.

Technique of Hydro-Cracking of Petroleum

1815. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the effort being made to develop the technique of hydro-cracking of heavier fractions of petroleum?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): Hydro-cracking of heavier fraction of petroleum is a relatively new technique developed only by a few well known large Companies of international repute. The process utilizes vacuum gas oil fraction from crude oil as feed stock and the cracking is done in an atmosphere of hydrogen under high pressure and temperature (around 100 atmospheres and 400 C) in the presence of a catalyst. The Indian Institute of Petroleum is trying to develop the know-how for this technique and has undertaken pilot studies. However, as the process involve a very intensive technology, it has not yet achieved the know-how.

Modernisation of ordnance factories

1816. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to modernise our Ordnance Factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Besides the normal programme of renewal and replacement of plant and machinery, a systematic programme of rehabilitation and modernisation of ordnance factories has also been undertaken. Government have recently sanctioned for major schemes for the rehabilitation modernisation of ordnance factories. These include the small Arms Factory Kirkee, High Explosive Factory, Krikee, Ordnance Factory Muradnagar and Cordite Factory Aruvankadu.

Survey in Palamau District (Bihar)

1817. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by his Ministry in the District of Palamau (Bihar) to find out the natural resources there; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The Oil & Natural Gas Commission, coming under this Ministry is responsible for conducting surveys for oil exploration. No surveys have, so far, been conducted by ONGC in Palamau District in Bihar as the rocks in that area are, in general, considered to be unfavourable for finding oil/gas.

(b) Does not arise.

Injured Indian POWs in Pakistan

1818. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of injured Indian Prisoners of War, who are still in Pakistan custody and the number of prisoners of War who have died in Pakistani custody; and

(b) whether Government propose to request the Government of Pakistan to send them back to India immediately.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) . According to reports received from International Committee of Red Cross, there are no more seriously sick and wounded Indian Prisoners of War in Pakistan, who are eligible for repatriation. However, Government of India is still pursuing the matter with them.

Four Indian Prisoners of War have died in the custody of Pakistan.

Advances made by Nationalised Banks.

1819. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money advanced by the nationalised banks since their nationalisation;

(b) whether there is decline in the advances; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The outstanding amounts of advances of nationalised banks increased from Rs. 1,839.9 crores as on 18th July, 1969 to Rs. 2,992.9 crores as on 14th July, 1972 .

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Unearthing of black money with film actors and actresses

1820. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry regarding the black money with the Film actors and actresses has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Enquiry has not yet been completed. In the cases of some actors and actresses where searches were conducted in the month of May and where certain assets were seized, orders have been passed u/s 132 (5) of the Income-tax Act determining in a summary manner the undisclosed income and tax thereon. The final assessments are still pending.

Introduction of Boeing Service to Madurai

1821. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of introducing a Boeing service to Madurai in the near future; and

(b) if so, the time by which the service is likely to be started and its frequency?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Indian Airlines have no plans at present to operate Boeing 737 services through Madurai.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Douglas DC-10 Medium-range 250-Seater planes by Air India

1822. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :

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

(a) the main features of the Douglas DC-10 medium-range 250-seater planes proposed to be purchased by Air India;

(b) the amount to be spent by Government in this regard; and

(c) when and on which routes they will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना

1823. श्री धार० बी० बहू : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्वालियर (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बिधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० धार० गोखले) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Certificates to apprentices trained in H.A.L., Kanpur

1825. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Apprentices trained in H.A.L., Kanpur have not been granted Certificates :

(b) whether they are not given any priority in the matter of employment;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total amount spent by Government on each apprentice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) Certificates are being issued to the apprentices trained in H.A.L., Kanpur by National Council (for Training in Vocational Trade) as per the provisions of Apprentices Act.

(b) Other things being equal, candidates with National Apprenticeship certificate and trained at HAL are given preference over candidates from open market. In addition, apprentices holding National Apprenticeship Certificates are given weightage of one year towards experience, for purposes of recruitment and promotion.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Average expenditure incurred per apprentice, inclusive of stipend, during 1971-72 was Rs. 2700/- per annum.

Removal of office bearers of the Union in Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

1826. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur 5 active Office-bearers of the Union, have been removed from service in the month of July, 1972;

(b) if so, whether these employees have been removed at a time when the Union and the All India Defence Employees Federation observed complete industrial peace in this Factory; and

(c) if so, the reason for such a drastic step by the management and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Five employees of the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur were removed from service with effect from 5-7-1972.

(b) and (c). These persons were removed on the basis of the reports of the Courts of Enquiries constituted in departmental proceedings initiated against these persons for incidents that occurred on 21-6-1971 and 27-5-1971, because of which they had been charge-sheeted.

The Government will consider the matter as and when it comes up before it under the prescribed procedure.

Decision on demands of employees of I.D.P.L., Rishikesh

1827. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the demands of the employees of Indian Durgs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh were under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has since been taken thereon and if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether the Union has entered into an agreement for three years recently assuring industrial peace?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Of the 40 demands made by the Antibiotics project (Rishikesh) Karamchari Sangh, 37 demands were either settled or dropped by the Union. The remaining three demands are under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Representation from Madhya Pradesh Government for location of some units of Petro-chemical Complex

1828. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have represented to the Central Government for the location of some units of the proposed Rs. 400 crore Petro-chemical Complex in the State;

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Mass Communication Programme" launched by income-tax department

1829. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department had recently launched a "Mass Communication Programme" aimed at educating the tax-payers about their rights and obligations; and

(b) if so, the highlights of the programme launched and the achievements expected therefrom?

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

(b) In the course of the programme, officers of the Department explained the salient features of the Income-tax Act in simple terms in regional languages to small

gatherings of tax-payers. Talks were also given on T.V. and All India Radio. A pamphlet "Help us to Help You" brought out in Hindi and English was widely distributed. These were the highlights of the programme. It is expected this would generate an atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust and encourage and facilitate voluntary compliance with tax laws by a large number of people in the middle and small income groups.

Simplification of procedure for collecting Income-tax

1830. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to simplify the Income-tax collecting system and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Yes, Sir.. The following steps have been taken to simplify the Income-tax collecting system:—

- (1) Introduction of the Scheme of Functional Distribution of work. Here the collection of tax is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the range.
- (2) Opening of Special Receipt Counters in some of the Income-tax Offices for accepting crossed cheques.
- (3) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During these periods, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustment /rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demand due from the assesses.

Announcement of new exchange rates of Sterling by Reserve Bank of India

1831. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-
PURKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced its new buying and selling rates for spot sterling in keeping with the fluctuating levels of the British Currency in the London Market; and

(b) if so, the rates so announced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has announced 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.

Arrears of Income tax in Mysore

1832. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of Income-tax in the State of Mysore, District-wise, for the last two years; and

(b) the number of such cases lying pending for more than two years and the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The total amount of arrears of Income-tax in the

State of Mysore, District-wise, for the last two years is as under:—

Name of District	Arrears as on	
	31-3-1971 Amount in thousands (000).	31-3-1972 Amount in thousands (000).
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore .	26,029	19,474
2. Kolar .	595	314
3. Tumkur .	119	120
4. Mandya .	153	160
5. South Kanara	585	638
6. Mysore .	1,476	785
7. Coorg. .	103	58
8. Dharwar .	1,934	1,475
9. Gulbarga .	1,256	758
10. Raichur	582	551
11. Bidar	86	147
12. Belgaum .	1,378	1,612
13. Bijapur. .	327	281
14. North Kanara	339	363
15. Shimoga .	286	337
16. Chitradurga	100	111
17. Bellary .	324	201
18. Hassan .	32	67
19. Chickmagalur	149	39
Total :	35,853	27,491

(b) There were 128 cases in which arrears exceeding Rs. 10,000/- were outstanding for more than two years as on 31-3-1972.

In some of the cases the demands have been stayed by the Courts or other authorities.

In the remaining cases recovery proceedings are being pursued by the Tax Recovery Officers and Income-tax Officers (Collection) as per the provisions of the Act as under:—

(i) Amounts due to the assessee are being attached and recovered under section 226 (2) and 226 (3).

- (ii) Immovable properties are being attached and brought to sale to realise the arrears of tax.
- (iii) Movable properties are being distrained and sold.
- (iv) Courts are moved under section 226 (4) to withhold and pay to the Department amounts held in deposit by them.
- (v) In suitable cases arrest warrants are being issued by the Tax Recovery Officers as a coercive measure to ensure recovery.

Wastage of Natural Gas in Assam

1833. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of natural gas in Assam is wasted by burning;

(b) the total amount of available gas and the quantity of gas used by Namrup Fertilizers & Co. and wasted by burning during the last three years;

(c) the value in terms of rupees of the gas wasted by burning during the period; and

(d) whether Government have drawn out any plan for utilisation of the gas now being wasted and if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes. Certain quantities of Natural gas are being flared in Assam.

(b) The information is given below :
(i) Oil India fields : (In million cubic metres)

Gas	1969	1970	1971
Produced	794.577	892.089	941.930
Used By F.C.I.			
Namrup	44.862	51.714	52.483
Supplied to other major consumers	182.752	185.326	197.895
Oil's internal use	66.897	55.086	70.245
Flared	500.066	599.963	594.307

(ii) Oil Natural Gas Commission fields:

Gas	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Produced	9.60	9.52	20.25
Supplied to Consumers	0.43	0.44	0.99
Flared	9.17	9.08	19.35

(c) As far as Natural Gas flared by Oil is concerned, the information regarding its value is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Natural Gas of the aggregate value of Rs. 19.40 lakhs was flared by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission during the last three years.

(d) The quantity of gas available with the OIL is committed to meet the anticipated increase in requirements of the consumers, particularly the FCI. The OIL is also examining the feasibility of extracting LFG from this gas before supplying it to the consumers.

Out of the small quantity of gas produced by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (which comes out in an associated form Crude oil) some quantity is used for its operations, some quantity is supplied to nearby tea gardens as fuel and the balance has to be flared for want of industrial customers who could take such small quantities of gas. ONGC is, however, negotiating with some prospective consumers in the nearby area for the supply of the gas.

Pending cases of Income-tax

1834. SHRI K. MALLANNA : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax cases pending in the country as on 30th June, 1972, circle-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to dispose of such cases at an early date and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Information regarding the number of Income-tax assessments pending in the country as on 30-6-72 is not available as yet and is in the process of compilation. However, the number of Income-tax assessments pending as on 1-4-1972 was 40,87,664 (arrears and current); the charge-wise details of this pendency are given in the attached statement.

(b) The following important steps have been taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of pending assessments:—

(i) Introduction of the 'Summary assessment scheme' with effect from 1-4-1971. By an amendment of Section 143 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, and issue of suitable Departmental instructions, the Income-tax Officers have been empowered to complete assessments in a summary manner in small cases on the basis of returns of income filed by the assessee; for such summary assessments the income declared by an assessee is to be accepted subject to prescribed routine adjustments and for this purpose it is not necessary to call the assessee to the Income-tax Office or require him to produce books of accounts etc. It is expected to complete about 75% of pending assessments in this expeditious manner avoiding inconvenience to the assessee concerned.

(ii) The remaining important cases are to be completed, after normal detailed scrutiny by comparatively experienced Income-tax Officers; senior Income-tax circles are being

demarcated for concentrating on such cases.

(iii) The time limit prescribed in the Income-tax Act, 1961 for completion of assessments has been reduced from four years to two years.

As a result of the aforesaid measures, during the year 1971-72, 37.76 lakh Income-tax assessments were completed, which was a considerable improvement over the preceding year's disposal of 34.92 lakhs; as against 12.30 lakh arrear assessments carried forward after 1970-71 there were only 11.24 lakh arrear assessments carried forward after 1971-72.

STATEMENT

Commissioner's charge	Assessments pending
1	2
Andhra Pradesh-I	88,964
Andhra Pradesh-II	1,13,461
Assam	84,587
Bihar	1,34,080
Bombay City-I	1,01,557
Bombay City-II	80,188
Bombay City-III	77,669
Bombay City-IV	88,011
Bombay City-V	83,432
Bombay (Central)	3,031
Calcutta (Central)	3,717
Delhi-I	71,614
Delhi-II	61,629
Delhi-III	25,247
Delhi-IV	85,407
Delhi (Central)	3,789
Gujarat-I	0,56,728
Gujarat-II	1,47,058
Gujarat-III	1,37,814
Haryana & Himachial Pradesh	88,423
Kanpur	1,56,086
Kerala	88,885
Lucknow	1,33,699
Madhya Pradesh	1,33,574
Madras-I	1,06,145
Madras-II	1,67,364

1	2
Madras(Central)	4,244
Mysore	1,36,403
Nagpur	66,202
Orissa	58,201
Poona	1,62,923
Punjab	2,00,391
Rajasthan	1,55,553
West Bengal-I	1,56,935
West Bengal-II	2,04,489
West Bengal-III	2,08,819
West Bengal-IV	1,34,641
West Bengal-V	1,91,632
Total	40,87,664

Loans given to Industrialists/Industries by L.I.C.

1835. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Industrialists and Industries to whom loans have been given by life Insurance Corporation during the years 1970, 1971 and from 1st January, 1972 to 30th June, 1972; and

(b) the total amount of loan outstanding against each such industry/industrialist as on 30th June, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The LIC does not give term loans for industrial purposes to individual industrialists. Such loans are given only to Public limited Companies and Cooperative Societies. Loans sanctioned and disbursed by the LIC during the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71 & 1971-72 and during the period 1st April 1972 to 30th June, 1972 industry-wise are given below :

(In lakhs of rupees)

Industry	Financial years							
	1969-70 Sanctioned	Disbur- sed	1970-71 Sanctioned	Disbur- sed	1971-72* Sanctioned	Disbur- sed	From 1-4-1972* to 30-6-72 Sanctioned	Disbur- sed
1. Aluminium	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cement	—	38.00	—	77.00	—	—	—	—
3. Dyes, Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	50.00	80.00	—	115.00	1330.00	35.000	15.00	—
4. Electrical Goods	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—	—
5. Engineering	—	21.50	—	80.00	25.00	—	—	—
6. Iron & Steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00	—
7. Mineral Oil	50.00	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—
8. Paper & Boards	135.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sugar & Breweries	200.00	134.00	—	203.50	240.00	168.00	—	15.50
10. Textiles (other than Cotton)	—	30.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
11. Miscellaneous	20.00	—	—	—	7.50	—	—	—
TOTAL	455.00	303.40	200.00	475.50	1652.52	253.00	175.00	16.50

*Subject to audit.

(Lakhs of Rupees)

Industry	Amount outstanding*
1. Cement	5,41.47
2. Cotton Textiles	1,38.50
3. Dyes, Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals }	11,79.00
4. Electrical Goods	1,56.13
5. Engineering	1,51.50
6. Jute	46.50
7. Mineral Oil	50.00
8. Paper & Boards	2,20.00
9. Sugar & Breweries	6,95.00
TOTAL	31,78.10

*Subject to audit.

Setting up a Committee to Review the Working of N.C.C.1836. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a highpowered Committee to review the working of the National Cadet Corps;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee; and .

(c) the time by which the Committee will start its work and when the report is likely to be submitted to Government?

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

(b) The composition of the proposed Committee is being finalised.

(c) It is expected that the Committee will take about six months, from the date it is constituted, to complete its work and submits its report to Government.

Oil Exploration in Mysore

1837. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to expand oil exploration plan in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir. The geology of the Mysore State is well known and does not indicate the existence of source rocks for oil generation and entrapment.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों द्वारा अधिविक्रय (प्रोवरड्राफ्ट)

1838. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य ने बालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितनी-कितनी राशि अधिविक्रय (प्रोवरड्राफ्ट) के रूप में ली है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई सीमा निर्धारित की है जिससे अधिक राशि प्रोवरड्राफ्ट के रूप में नहीं ली जा सकती ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती मुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) . पहली और अनतीम अप्रैल, 1972 को विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रोवरड्राफ्टों को दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। योजना आयोग और रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से जो पद्धति तैयार की गई है और जो 1 मई, 1972 से लागू हुई है, उसके अन्तर्गत

यदि किसी राज्य का 7 दिनों तक लगातार भोवर-ड्राफ्ट बना रहेगा तो रिजर्व बैंक स्वतः उसे अदा-यगिया बन्द कर देगा जो फिर तभी शुरू की जायेगी जब उसका भोवरड्राफ्ट साफ हो जायेगा। पहली मई, 1972 से लेकर लगातार सात दिन से अधिक के लिये किसी भी राज्य ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से भोवरड्राफ्ट नहीं लिया है।

बिबरण

राज्यों द्वारा लिये गये
भोवरड्राफ्ट

1-4-1972 29-4-1972*
को को

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश .	78.08	92.61
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश .	41.30	45.49
3. बिहार .	47.83	49.47
4. हरियाणा .	25.06	36.24
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	—	2.91
6. केरल .	47.91	57.76
7. महाराष्ट्र .	17.98	26.29
8. मेघालय .	1.80	..
9. मैसूर .	68.30	71.49
10. उड़ीसा .	1.48	—
11. राजस्थान .	89.13	99.60
12. तमिलनाडु .	78.55	68.31
13. उत्तर प्रदेश .	33.94	44.45
14. पश्चिम बंगाल .	12.73	46.30
सभी राज्य .	544.09	641.92

*30 अप्रैल को रविवार था। तदनुसार पिछले कार्य-दिन के घांके दिये गये हैं।

श्री श्री पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये बिदेसों से सहायता

1839. श्री बलराज प्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ देशों ने भारत की श्री श्री पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये सहायता संबंधी अर्पण बचनों को पूरा करने में विलम्ब किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और योजना पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री बलराज प्रवाल) :

(क) और (ख). सहायता के बचन वार्षिक आधार पर दिये जाते हैं कि पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आधार पर 1971 में सहायता संघ की बैठक में जो संकेत दिये गये थे, उनके संबंध में केवल संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने ही कोई नये बचन नहीं दिये हैं। किन्तु इसका आयोजना पर कोई खास प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में सम्मिलित कार्यक्रमों को आयात प्रतिस्थापन और निर्यात-प्रोत्साहन के जरिये आत्मनिर्भरता पर अधिक जोर देकर पूरा करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की गई है।

Protest from Rajasthan Government for locating oil refinery at Mathura

1840. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

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

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have lodged a protest with the Union Government on the latter's decision to locate the oil refinery at Mathura in U.P.; and

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

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Boeing-707 Aircrafts Surplus with Air India

1841. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether a few Boeing 707 aircraft

have become surplus and Air India is contemplating to dispose them of and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Air India acquires aircraft without proper planning?

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

(a) Some Boeing 707 capacity is being utilised on a charter basis by Indian Airlines. During the present year therefore Air-India will have no surplus capacity. There may be some surplus capacity available in 1973 and the question of its utilisation is under consideration. Air-India is not at present contemplating disposal of any of its aircraft.

(b) No, Sir.

Boeing 737 Planes Grounded due to the Non-Availability of Spare parts

1842. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the newly acquired Boeing 737 planes have been grounded due to non-availability of spare parts;

(b) whether American manufacturers have refused to supply spare parts to India; and

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

Donations by India under Colombo Plan

1843. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :**

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has emerged as the largest regional donor under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, India's contribution so far; and

(c) the names of the countries which have been benefited as a result of India's contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. India has been the largest regional donor under the Colombo Plan for a few years now.

(b) India's contribution upto the end of 1971 is as follows :

	Rs. million
(i) Value of technical assistance	47.57
(ii) Number of experts sent (Except Nepal)	212
(iii) Number of training places awarded	4997

Besides, economic and financial assistance to Bhutan and Nepal has amounted to Rs. 372 million upto 31-12-71 and Rs. 900 million upto 31-3-72, respectively.

(c) A list is given below :

LIST

Afghanistan
Australia
Burma
Cambodia
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Korea (South)
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Vietnam (South)

Participation of Pilots of Indian Airlines in the World-wide Token Strike by Pilots

1844. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKKODKAR :

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM :

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

(a) whether pilots of Indian Airlines also joined the world-wide pilots 24-hours token strike to protest against hijacking and sabotage of aircrafts; and

(b) if so, whether the question of hijacking was raised in the United Nations?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration Scheme in Southern Iraq

1845. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKKODKAR :

SHRI RAMKANWAR :

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

(a) whether any team of Oil and Natural Gas Commission recently visited Baghdad to study the area for oil exploration in Southern Iraq; and

(b) if so, its findings and achievements ?

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

Sir.

(b) On the report of the team the ONGC submitted a proposal to Government to put in a bid for exploration in an area which they considered the most promising. This proposal was approved by Govt. and the bid has since been put in by ONGC.

Assistance from United Nations Developments Programme.

1846. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation approved by the United Nations Development Programme for assistance to India in the next five years; and

(b) the number of new projects to be assisted thereby?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The Governing Counciling of the United Nations Development Programme at its Session held during June 1972 in Geneva has approved the Country Programme for India, with an Indicative Planning Figure of \$ 50 million for the five-year period 1972-1976.

(b) In our Country Programme, we have included 123 large-scale projects spanning the major developmental sector. They consist of ongoing, pipeline, extension and fresh projects. The number of fresh projects is 72. Financial provision has also been made for small-scale projects.

UNDP have approved the Programme as a whole and not specific projects. The individual project proposals will have to be proposed separately to and sanctioned by the UNDP Administration within the limits of Indicative Planning Figure of \$50 million for the five-year period 1972-1976.

Expansion of existing oil refineries

1847. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM. :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under

the consideration of Government to expand the existing oil refineries in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The following projects for the expansion of the existing oil refineries are being implemented :

(i) *Cochin Refinery* : In March 1971, the refinery was granted an industrial licence to expand its capacity by about 1 million tonnes annually. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5.11 crores. The additional capacity is expected to be commissioned in 1973.

(ii) *Barauni Refinery* : Although the refinery's design capacity is 3 million tonnes, it is operating at 2.2 million tonnes per annum due to the limited capacity of the pipeline from the Assam fields.

It is proposed to utilise the balance capacity of the refinery by processing imported crude. The available crudes from the Middle East mostly being high sulphur crudes certain modifications/additions are being carried out in the refinery to enable it to process high sulphur crudes. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13.6 crores and it is expected to be completed by mid-1974. The idle unit at the refinery is, however, expected to be commissioned by the end of 1972 by utilising a comparatively low sulphur imported crude.

(iii) *Koyali Refinery* : Although the design capacity of the refinery is 3 million tonnes per annum, by a process of revamping and debottlenecking it has already been increased to 4.3 million tonnes per annum. The Working Group constituted to examine the question of further expansion of the refinery in all its aspects submitted

its report in November, 1971. The report has been examined and the Indian Oil Corporation have been asked to prepare a feasibility report for expansions of the refinery to 5.5 million tonnes per annum, designed to process imported crude supplemented with indigenous crude.

Acquiring of the Automatic Platform from Japan for Oil Exploration in Sea Waters

1848. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :**

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

(a) whether Government are acquiring an automatic platform from Japan in the near future for oil exploration in the sea waters and if so, when;

(b) whether the digging of wells in the sea has been started;

(c) the extent to which domestic requirements of oil will be met when the sea wells start working to full capacity; and

(d) the expected annual production of the oil therefrom?

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

(a) and (b). A self-propelled jack-up drilling vessel is now under construction for Oil & Natural Gas Commission in a Shipyard in Japan. This vessel, when delivered, will be used for conducting oil exploration in the Bombay High area and other parts of our continental shelf. On present indications, the vessel is expected to arrive in Bombay in December 1972. Off-shore exploratory drilling on the Bombay High and the adjacent structures will commence soon after the vessel reaches Bombay.

One offshore well was drilled on the Aliabet West structure in the shallow

waters of the Gulf of Cambay from a fixed platform fabricated in Bhavnagar.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to say anything in this regard until a sufficient number of wells have been drilled and tested in the prospective offshore areas.

Servicemen Co-operatives for undertaking Small Scale Manufacture

1849. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility of setting up Servicemen's Co-operatives to undertake small scale manufacture of items for HAL, BEL, BEML and HVF has been explored; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Serving personnel are not permitted to do business by forming co-operatives or otherwise. However, ex-servicemen are allowed to form co-operatives for small-scale production, including manufacture of items for defence and other public sector undertakings. Funds have been created out of which financial assistance for such activities can be given.

Setting up of an Air Squadron at Kulu (H.P.)

1850. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up an Air Squadron at Kulu (Himachal Pradesh) has been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). An NCC Air Squadron has already been raised at Kulu on 26th January, 1972.

Power to Treasury Offices to Sanction Refunds of Lapsed Deposits

1851. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have advised the Governments of States and Union Territories to empower the Treasury Offices to sanction refunds of the lapsed deposits in certain cases and to dispense with the requirements of prior sanctions being issued by the Accountant-General for meeting such payments;

(b) the cases for which such a course has been advised; and

(c) the names of the State/Union Territories which have accepted and implemented this advice?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State and Union Territory Governments have been advised to empower the Treasury Officers to sanction refund of lapsed deposits for which detailed accounts are maintained at their respective Treasuries without the sanction of the Accountant-General.

(c) The State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Haryana have confirmed about the implementation of the above recommendation.

Payment of outstanding arrears of Pensions

1852. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether orders authorising the Col-

ectors to allow payment of outstanding arrears of pensions remaining undrawn for more than a year in case amount does not exceed Rs. 5,000 have been issued; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to issue such orders and if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

A.R.C. recommendations for reorientation of organisation for Treasuries.

1853. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PA RASHAR :

SHRI P.A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain recommendations for reorientation of the organisational set-up for treasuries for improving their functional efficiency;

(b) if so, the main recommendations which have been accepted by the Central Government and have been commended to the State Governments;

(c) the date/dates when these were commended to each State; and

(d) the number and names of the States which have accepted these recommendations and the dates of their acceptance and implementation?

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

(b) to (d). A Statemet (I) giving the summary of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3353 172] These were commended to the State Governments in F.M.'s letter dated 16th October.

1971. Gist of the replies received from the State Governments so far is contained in the Statement (II). Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3353/72]

Air India's withdrawal from its pool with Boac and Qantas

1854. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India has withdrawn or contemplates to withdraw from the pool arrangements with BOAC and QUNTAS;

(b) if so, the possible repercussions of the move on Air India's handling of passenger traffic and freight; and

(c) whether Air India has decided to introduce any promotional or reduced return fare to London?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIAL AVIATION (DR. KARANSINGH)

(a) Air India's pooling arrangements with BOAC and QANTAS on the London-Sydney routes were terminated with effect from 1st April, 1972 as the parties desired to restructure them.

(b) Air India does not anticipate adverse repercussions.

(c) The following promotional/reduced fares for travel to London are already offered by Air India :—

(1) Affinity Group Fares ranging from 30% to 45% discount, depending on the group size;

(2) Group Inclusive Tour Fares with 39% discount for a minimum group of 10 passengers.

In addition, Air India has proposed the following promotional fares for travel from India to the UK at the forthcoming IATA Traffic Conference :

(i) Youth Fares (age between 12 and 29 years), with discounts to be negotiated at the Conference :

(ii) Family Fares where the head of the family has to pay the full and the family members to pay half the fare for journey ex-India to U.K. and back.

Unearthing of Foreign Exchange Racket in Calcutta

1855. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Revenue Board man scotches tax raid" which appeared in the 'BLITZ' dated 3rd June, 1972; and

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

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

(b) The matter is being investigated.

Indian Oxygen Limited

1856. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether before permitting the Indian Oxygen Limited to set up another Argon gas plant at Jamshedpur, the case was considered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(b) if so, whether the foreign supplier of the plant will be given further share in the equity of this concern?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The proposal of Indian Oxygen Limited under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, for

setting up an Argon Plant at Jamshedpur is under consideration of Government.

Production of Complex Fertilizers in Nangal and Sindri Fertilizer Plants

1857. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nangal and Sindri Fertilizer Plants are in a position to commence immediately the production of complex fertilizers, if imported DAP is made available to them;

(b) whether his Ministry has tried to impress the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture about this possibility; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). The Fertilizer Corporation of India have indicated the possibility of production of NP Fertilizers at Nangal and NPK fertilizers at Sindri, if imported DAP is made available to them. The proposals are under examination.

Officers of the Indian Economic Service

1858. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons for not considering the senior officers of the Indian Economic Service for the position of the Chief Economic Adviser in the Department of Economic Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : It is not correct to state that senior officers of the Indian Economic Service have not been considered for the position of the Chief Economic Adviser in the Department of Economic Affairs.

Handing over of Defence Research Projects to C.S.I.R.

1859. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have handed over 70 Defence Research Projects to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to create a border base for defence oriented research; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. At present the total number of projects of Defence interest in progress in CSIR laboratories is 48.

(b) As the number of projects is somewhat large the detailed list is not being given. The work of development can be grouped under the following broad categories.

- (i) Chemicals
- (ii) Metals, Alloys
- (iii) Batteries
- (iv) Electronic items
- (v) Instruments.

Work on all these projects is proceeding satisfactorily. In addition CSIR is manufacturing certain items for defence use on a pilot plant basis in their own laboratories or getting industry to set up production units to meet the needs of defence. A high level Steering Committee chaired by D.G., CSIR with members from Defence take review regularly of the progress of such projects.

Advertisements by big business houses in Journal owned by Political Parties

1860. SHRI SHYAMNADAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any regulations regarding giving of advertisements by big business houses and companies to journals run by political parties in the light of the legal ban on donations by companies to political parties; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Unemployed Youth from Burhanpur Branch of the State Bank of India (M.P.)

1861. SHRI G.C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployed youth have to face great difficulties in getting loans from the Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh) Branch of the State Bank due to surety system existing there;

(b) whether Government propose to exempt the educated unemployed youth from the Surety system for setting loans upto Rs. 1 lakh for setting up small industries; and

(c) the number of the educated unemployed youth upto the age of 35 years in Madhya Pradesh, who took advantage of loan facilities from the State Bank of India during the period 1969-70 and 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). With a view to providing bank finance in an increasing measure to the hitherto neglected sectors, particularly to the educated and technically qualified

unemployed youth, public sector banks have in recent years been operating a number of liberalised credit schemes. In scanning a loan application they now take a need-based approach laying greater emphasis on the ultimate viability of the project, integrity of the borrower and close supervision on the implementation of the project than the nature and the extent of the security available. Only in the case of large loans or in cases where for some other reason obtaining of security is considered essential, the question of security comes up. Despite this liberalisation, complaints do come up from time to time regarding difficulties in obtaining loans. When specific complaints are brought to the notice, they are examined with a view to taking a appropriate remedial action.

(c) State Bank of India does not maintain the information in the manner asked for by the hon'ble Member. However, data relating to credit facilities extended by the State Bank of India to craftsmen and technically qualified entrepreneurs to set up small-scale industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्टाइडिंग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

1862. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या फुर्बटम और नागर बिमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में किसी हवाई प्रदू पर स्टाइडिंग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस केन्द्र द्वारा कब तक प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये उस केन्द्र को कितने स्टाइडर दिये जायेंगे ?

फुर्बटम और नागर बिमान मंत्री (डा० कर्ष सिंह) : (क) से (ग). रायपुर में पूर्वी मध्य

प्रदेश स्टाइडिंग तथा फ्लाईंग क्लब में पहले ही एक स्टाइडिंग विंग है जिसे मई 1964 में उपदान स्कीम में सम्मिलित किया गया था और जिसे 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 वर्षों के दौरान निर्धारित मानों पर उपदान तथा वार्षिक सहायता प्रदान की गई थी। परन्तु, क्योंकि यह 1968-69 के दौरान 1500 सांघों का न्यूनतम वार्षिक निष्पादन प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहा, अतः इसे अगले वर्ष की स्कीम में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।

मालवा (मध्य प्रदेश) में अफीम का उत्पादन

1863. श्री गंगा चरण बीसित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मालवा क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में कितनी अफीम का उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को क्या सुविधायें देने की योजना है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोह्तगी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के मालवा क्षेत्र में वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है :—

	70 डिग्री घनत्व पर उत्पादित अफीम की मात्रा
	किलोग्राम
1970-71	568,010
1971-72	596,560 (अनुमानित)

*अफीम का सरकारी कारखानों में विश्लेषण तथा परीक्षण हो रहा है।

(ख) अफीम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में पोस्ट के कारखानों को मुफ्त तक-मीकी सलाह दी जाती है। उन्हें इस विषय पर निःशुल्क साहित्य भी बांटा जा रहा है और कीटनामकों तथा उर्वरकों को इस्तेमाल करने के

बारे में किसानों को जानकारी देने के लिये प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, पोस्ट के काश्तकारों को अफीम के देय मूल्य, उर्वरक विसर्पण अनुक्रम (एसेम्बलिंग स्टाइडिंग स्केल) में निश्चित किये जाते हैं जो काश्तकार द्वारा उत्पादित प्रति-हेक्टेयर पैदावार पर निर्भर करते हैं। इस प्रकार, प्रति हेक्टेयर अधिक पैदावार देने वाले काश्तकार को उंचा मूल्य दिया जाता है। कुछ स्थानों में, उन काश्तकारों के सहयोग से स्थानीय प्रयोगात्मक फार्म खोले जा रहे हैं, जो अफीम की ऊंची पैदावार प्रथम अधिक अच्छी मार्फीन अन्तर्वस्तु प्रदान करते हैं। इन प्रयोगों से प्राप्त परिणामों का पोस्ट के अन्य काश्तकारों को मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिये उपयोग किया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, अफीम तथा इसकी मार्फीन अन्तर्वस्तु के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के तरीकों की खोज करने के उद्देश्य से, नेशनल बाटोनिकल गार्डेंस, लखनऊ; भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद, नई दिल्ली, जैसी विभिन्न सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा विभिन्न दीर्घावधि अनुसन्धान योजनाओं को भी शुरू किया गया है। इन योजनाओं से जो परिणाम निकलेंगे, वे काश्तकारों को हिदायतें प्रदान करने के लिये आधार स्वरूप भी होंगे।

**Faulty Machinery Imported by F.C.L.
for Durgapur Unit**

1864. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

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

(a) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India imported faulty machinery from West Germany and Italy for its Durgapur Unit;

(b) whether these machines have been unserviceable; and

(c) the need for importing the machines when such machines are available within the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) and (b). (1) No, Sir. [However, [some parts of the pumps and compressors imported by the Fertilizer Corporation of India got damaged during initial start up/ commissioning of the Durgapur Plant. Replacements for damaged parts are being made by the suppliers free of cost.

(c) only] the machines, which are not manufactured in India have been imported after obtaining the necessary clearances from the D.G.T.D.

**Issue of Direction for Imposition of Taxes
in Tamil Nadu**

1865. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI ARVIND NETAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have directed Tamil Nadu Government to impose more taxes in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of State Government thereto; and

(d) whether similar directives have been issued to other States also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d). The National Development Council at its meeting held in May last considered broadly the magnitude of additional resources mobilisation that would need to be undertaken by the Centre and the States in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Following the meeting of the National Development Council, the Government of India have recently written to all State

Governments, including Tamil Nadu, urging them to explore various possibilities of raising additional resources both from the rural and urban sectors. It is much too early to expect any final decision by the State Government on the specific measures.

Avro Aircraft damaged in an accident at Cochin Airport

1866. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Avro Aircraft, was damaged in an accident at Cochin Airport a few months back;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this accident and if so the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 12th May, 1972 Indian Airlines Avro VT-FT operating a scheduled flight between Coimbatore and Cochin whilst landing at Cochin, overshot the runway and was substantially damaged. However, neither the crew-members nor the passengers sustained any injuries.

(c) The accident is under investigation by the Civil Aviation Department.

Finance Assistant to Kerala

1867. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have made any representation regarding financial difficulties of the State;

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Centre for any financial assis-

tance to tide over the present financial difficulties; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). The State Government have requested for assistance for covering their budgetary deficit in the current year. However, a deficit does not by itself qualify for any special assistance. During the Fourth Plan period, Government of India are providing special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States, including Kerala, which may be assessed by the Planning Commission to have inescapable gaps in resources. The quantum of accommodation to be given to the State Government each year is fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission in regard to unavoidable non-Plan commitments, the scope of economies in non-Plan expenditure the efforts to improve the revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resources by the State Government.

Automatic Weather Station at Trivandrum in collaboration with French National Centre

1868. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Indian Meteorological Department to start an automatic weather station at Trivandrum in collaboration with French National Centre for space studies and Indian Space Research Organisation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which it is to be completed ?

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

(a) and (b). As a part of the global experiment, an automatic weather station was set up by the India Meteorological Department at Trivandrum in March, 1972, in collaboration with Centre National D' Etudes Spatiales, France, and the Indian Space Research Organisation. The station will function till December 1972.

The station is interrogated by an orbiting French Satellite, EOLE, and transmits meteorological data to it. The Satellite retransmits the data to a collecting station in France and the latter sends it back to the India Meteorological Department for verification.

The objective of the experiment is to test the efficacy of using an orbiting satellite to collect meteorological data from hundreds of unmanned automatic weather stations over uninhabited areas, and hundreds of floating balloons in the atmosphere. It is planned to use this technique during the Global Atmosphere Research Project to be undertaken during the next five or six years for collecting other unobtainable data over the oceans, deserts and polar regions.

**Setting up of Holding Company
for various Petro-chemical Complexes**

1869. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6617 on the 2nd August 1971 regarding the setting up of holding company to take decisions for various Petro-Chemical Complexes and state whether Government have since taken any decision in the matter and if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

No Sir. The various relevant aspects of the matter are presently under examination. **Aggregation of Income of Husband and Wife for Taxation**

1870. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to combine the incomes of husband and wife for purpose of taxation ;

(b) if so, whether Wanchoo Committee on direct Taxes had opposed this proposal; and

(c) whether the Women's Council of India has requested Government not to combine the incomes of husband and wife for the purpose of taxation and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is considering the question of making the family consisting of husband, wife and minor children as unit of taxation for purposes of income-tax and wealth-tax.

(b) Three of the five members of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) were not in favour of the family consisting of husband, wife and minor children being treated as unit of assessment. The other two members have, however, recommended the adoption of such a family as a unit of taxation.

(c) No, Sir. Government have so far not received any such request from Womens' Council of India.

पी० एल० 480 के घन का उपयोग

1871. श्री शिब कुमार शास्त्री : क्या बिल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या पी० एल० 480 का घन भारत से बाहर नहीं जा सकता ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पी० एल० 480 के घन का उपयोग भविष्य में किस किस रूप में हो सकेगा ?

बिस मन्त्री (जी बसन्त राव बबूराव) :
(क) घोर (ख). पी० एल० 480 की रशियां धमरीकी दूतावास घोर वाणिज्यिक दूतावास के कार्यकलापों सहित संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा भारत में उपयोग के लिये उपलब्ध हैं। जिन प्रयोजनों के लिये ये रशियां उपयोग की जाती हैं उनका ब्योरा धमरीकी पब्लिक ला 480 की धारा 104 में दिया गया है जिसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है। प्रन्थालय में रखी गई। बेहिये संख्या एल० टी०—3354/72] भारत के साथ किये गये करारों के अन्तर्गत, उन प्रयोजनों के उपयोग के लिये अनुमति नहीं दी गई है जिनका ब्योरा उक्त धारा की उपधारा (ग) में दिया गया है।

पब्लिक ला 480 की धारा 141 (ख) (1) घोर (2) के अन्तर्गत पी० एल० 480 की बहुत थोड़ी सी रकम अन्य देशों में कृषि घोर शिक्षा संबंधी धमरीकी कार्यकलापों में उपयोग के लिए उन देशों की मुद्राओं में परिवर्तित किये जाने के लिये निविष्ट की गई है। इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन संबंधी दायित्व के सिवाय पी० एल० 480 की रशियां अपरिवर्तनीय है घोर वे भारत से बाहर नहीं ले जाई जा सकती।

Doubling the Production of Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi

1872. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared certain schemes for doubling the production of Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). An augmentation programme at a cost of Rs. 5.69 crores is already under implementation in the Heavy Vehicles

Factory, Avadi. This will help to increase the tank production and also improve the supply of tank spares required by the Army.

Launching of first large ocean going Tug at Calcutta

1873. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first large ocean going Tug built for the Indian Navy has been launched at Calcutta on 30th June, 1972;

(b) whether the Tug was built with Indian components and if so, the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether in view of its successful operation Government are contemplating to build another Tug ?

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

(b) The tug is being built with more than 60% indigenous content. The total cost of the tug is Rs. 170.93 lakhs, with provision for price escalation due to variation in rates of customs duty, foreign exchange, and wages.

(c) An order for the construction of one more ocean going tug is likely to be placed on Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. shortly.

Loss suffered by Air India during 1971-72

1874. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether Air India has suffered a loss of Rs. 4 crore during 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) According to the revised figure the loss for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 1.66 crores.

(b) The main reasons for the loss are:—

1. Substantial increase in staff costs following wage settlements.
2. Decline in the rate of growth of world air travel due to the last years monetary crisis in the USA and Europe.
3. Additional expenditure on account of circuitous flying to avoid Pakistani territory.
4. Increase in insurance rates to cover hijacking and war risks.
5. Disruption of services on account of Pakistani aggression.

Patrol Ships for Indian Navy

1875. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Indian Navy propose to built some patrol ships; and
- (b) the extent to which these ships would help strengthen India's coastal defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Construction of Partol boats indigenously in Mazagaon Dock Bombay is under consideration.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose information on the subject.

Release of Cotton Hill Bungalow of Kerala Government used for accommodating N.C.C. Mess

1877. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Cotton Hill Bangalow, belonging to Kerala Government, is under the Control of Director, National Cadet Corps for accommodating N.C.C. Mess;

(b) whether any request from the Government of Kerala has been received for the release of Cotton Hill Bangalow; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to release it in the near future?

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

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Financial Assistance to Orissa

1878. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Central Government for more allocation of funds to put the state on sound footing economically;

(b) whether the drought conditions and other natural calamities in Orissa have also adversely affected the economy of the State; and

(c) if so, the amount of additional grant given to the State and the amount likely to be released in the near future to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). While no specific request for allocation of additional funds to meet the budgetary requirements of Orissa Government has been received, the State Government have requested the Centre to provide additional assistance for relief and rehabilitation in cyclone and drought affected areas of the State. The Central Team which visited Orissa recently has recommended a ceiling of Rs. 6.33 crores on various relief measures for the period July-October, 1972 for purposes of Central assistance.

During the current year so far assistance amounting to Rs. 6.00 crores, including Rs. 3 crores as short term loan for agricultural inputs has been released to the State Government. Further releases will be considered on the basis of progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government and subject to the ceilings adopted for the purpose.

Financial Assistance to Bihar due to drought

1879. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent drought in the Bihar State has put the State economy in a very bad position;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have asked the Central Government for allocation of more funds;

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

(d) the total amount sanctioned to that State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). A request has been received from the Government of Bihar for Central assistance towards expenditure being incurred by them on drought relief measures. Financial assistance will be provided to the State Government in the light of the recommendations of the Central Team of officers.

Calling for tenders at short notices by I.O.C.

1880. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation, while calling for tenders for transportation of five lakh tons of crude from Persian Gulf to Chittagong gave only 24 hours time for submission of tenders and the tender notice itself indicated the rate to be quoted;

(b) if so, whether it is a general practice with Indian Oil Corporation to call for tenders at short notice and to indicate the rates to be quoted;

(c) whether tenders were opened before the stipulated time with the result that a tender quoting a lower rate was rejected on the ground of late submission even though its submission was before the time specified in the tender notice; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation issued four enquiries between 25th February 1972 and 14th March 1972 for the transport of crude oil from the Gulf ports to Chittagong. The fourth and the final enquiry was issued on 14th March, 1972 in which the parties were asked to keep their offers open upto 1800 hours on 15th March, 1972. It also indicated firm freight rates.

(b) The period of notice for calling tenders depends on the urgency of each case. IOC had, in fact, in the past called for tenders at short notice and, therefore, this was not the first time. In this particular case, in view of the fact that IOC had been in the market since 25th February, 1972, it considered short notice adequate. Indication of rate in the tender enquiry is not a general practice with IOC, but this was given in this case in order to expedite and finalise this arrangement as the Chittagong Refinery had shut down due to the non-availability of crude oil. In view of the exigencies of this situation, IOC had to give a rate indication so that the arrangement could be finalised expeditiously. Such a practice is not uncommon in the chartering of tankers.

(c) In the enquiry no time was specified for opening the tenders, but the parties

were asked to keep their offers open upto 18.00 hours on 15th March, 1972. This was due to the fact that 1½ to 2 hours' time is normally required for the local brokers to communicate with their principals in foreign countries. Therefore, IOC closed the tender by 16.30 hours on 15th March, 1972, so that the local brokers could convey the acceptance to the tanker owners by 18.00 hours i.e. the time upto which they were to keep their offers open. It was only after announcing the acceptance of the lowest offer that a party had approached the IOC with a marginally lower freight. This very party had requested the IOC, half an hour earlier to the closing of the tenders, for time upto the following day, as the party was not in a position to contact its principals abroad. Therefore, the lower offer given by this party soon after making the request for a 24 hours postponement, lacked credibility. In any case, in the tanker trade, once acceptance is announced, there is no going back on the rate etc.

(d) The IOC is making a detailed scrutiny in this regard including of its procedures.

Advances to States by Nationalised Banks

1881. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of advances disbursed by Nationalised Banks to States, State-wise, during the last three years, year-wise for development activities;

(b) whether 74 per cent of the total advances is being cornered by four States while rest starve for funds;

(c) if so, the reasons for this phenomenon; and

(d) whether there is any centralised control over issue of bank advances to States and if no, whether Government propose to take steps to ensure suitable and just distribution of funds among the various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Since commercial banks do not give advances to State Governments as such, it is presumed that the term 'advances to States' used in the question refers to nationalised banks' advances to all categories of borrowers in different States. The available information, which shows the position in regard to outstandings as on March 12, 1971, and on March 31, 1972 is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-3355/72*].

(b) to (d). The reference in this part is presumably to the findings of a technical study prepared for the Banking Commission on the subject of geographical distribution of nationalised banks' outstanding advances. That study had shown that at the end of 1968 four States, namely, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat together claimed as much as 74 per cent of nationalised banks' total advances. Figures given in Annexure will show that this percentage declined to 67.7 by March 12, 1971, and still further to 63.8 by end of March, 1972. It is, however, important to note that advances sanctioned in a particular State are not necessarily utilised within that State, and comparisons of this nature may not therefore truly reflect the actual spread of bank credit amongst the different States.

It is the policy of the Government to bring about reduction in regional disparities and both the Reserve Bank and the Government have been emphasising this aspect. History, differences in natural endowments and unevenness in the development of infrastructure facilities and production activities in different States have resulted in inter-State disparities in the availability of banking services also. A corrective trend is in evidence. With emphasis on branch expansion and credit extension in hitherto

under-banked States and with the implementation of a development strategy giving greater emphasis to the economic and social development of backward States, the trend towards reduction in regional disparities in the distribution of bank credit is bound to get strengthened further.

Air India offer to Indian Airlines regarding transfer of old Boeing 707 Aircraft

1882. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has offered to the Indian Airlines to transfer some of their old Boeing 707 aircraft which have become surplus with them but the Indian Airlines have refused to accept them because they would be uneconomic for internal service; and

(b) whether the matter has been settled between the two airlines and if not, how the surplus aircraft are going to be utilised profitably?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such offer has been made recently. Indian Airlines is utilising some Boeing 707 capacity on a charter basis from Air-India. Air-India may have some surplus 707 capacity in 1973 and the question of its utilisation is under consideration.

नौबतपुर में बैंक धाक इंडिया की शाखा खोलना

1883. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे बनाने वालों को समय पर ऋण देने के उद्देश्य से बैंक धाक इंडिया की एक शाखा पटना (बिहार) में नौबतपुर में खोली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह शाखा कब खोली गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त बैंक ने अभी तक किसी को भी ऋण नहीं दिया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिस्व मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुसीला रोहलगी) : (क) और (ख). बैंक धाक इंडिया ने (बिहार के पटना जिले में) नौबतपुर में 3 सितम्बर, 1972 को एक शाखा खोली थी।

(ग) चूंकि इस शाखा के प्रन्तगत जो क्षेत्र आता है वह अधिकांशतः कृषि क्षेत्र है इसलिये कुछ कृषि ऋण देकर शुरूआत की गई है। शाखा है कि रबी के मौसम में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बेहतर प्रगति की जायेगी। बैंक लघु उद्योगों के लिये भी यथासमय ऋण दे सकेगा हालांकि स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये इस प्रकार के व्यवसाय की गुंजाइश समिति को प्राप्त होती है।

सेना को बालें सप्लाई करने में अष्टाधार

1884. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 जून, 1972 के पट्टियाट "एनप्रदर दाल स्कण्डनस" शीर्षक के प्रन्तगत प्रकाशित समाचार की और दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) और (ग). बाल और घनाजों की हमारी आवश्यकता कृषि मंत्रालय के मुख्य क्रय निदेशक द्वारा पूरी की जा रही है जो इन्हें भारतीय खाद्य नियम से प्राप्त करता है। स्टाक, धार्मी सब्सि कार के बिनियमों के अनुसार होने पर ही स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं। समाचार में घटिया

किस्म की दाल सप्साई करने के किसी विशिष्ट मामले का संदर्भ नहीं है अतः कोई पूछताछ करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पटना हवाई अड्डे के वर्तमान भवन के विस्तार की योजना

1885. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पटना हवाई अड्डे का जो भवन है, वह वहां की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये छोटा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उसके वर्तमान भवन के विस्तार की कोई योजना तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इस कार्य को कब से प्रारम्भ करने का विचार रखती है ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। प्रतिरिक्त स्थान की व्यवस्था करने के लिये टर्मीनल भवन के बरामदे में शीशे लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य को अगले कुछ महीनों में प्रारम्भ एवं पूरा कर दिया जायेगा।

Agreement between I.T.D.C. and Ashoka Hotel Employees' Union on 26-2-1971

1886. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement was arrived at on 26th February, 1971 between the India Tourism Development Corporation (Ashoka Hotel Unit) and Ashoka Hotel Employees Union regarding the demands for increase in house rent allowance, grant of C.C.A., merger of 70 per cent of the Dearness Allowance with basic pay, better medical facilities and introduction of recruitment/promotion rules;

(b) if so, whether these demands have been settled since then; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The agreement arrived at on 26-2-1971 covered some other demands of the Union and the issues referred to in Part (a) were left open for further discussions. Negotiations have taken place subsequently in this regard between the Management and the Unions and it is hoped to arrive at a settlement soon.

Construction of an Aerodrome at Salem

1887. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to construct an aerodrome at Salem; and

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned and when it is likely to be ready for service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No decision has yet been taken, but Indian Airlines are presently conducting a traffic survey.

(b) Does not arise.

Exemption to pensioners from payment of Income-tax

1888. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to exempt pensioners from Income-tax; and

(b) if so, main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

assistance from foreign countries to meet gap in National Resources for development of regions covered by Colombo Plan

1889. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have made any survey regarding the development of the region covered by Colombo Plan and examined how international co-operation, capital aid or technical assistance can be helpful in the gaps of national resources so far as the Colombo Plan is concerned; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A survey of the type suggested regarding the development of the region covered by Colombo Plan has not been made by Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities for depositing excise duty in Nationalised Banks

1890. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make provision for payment of Excise Duty in nationalised banks apart from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle that, apart from State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, all the nationalised banks should also transact government business including

acceptance of excise duty. In pursuance of this decision, arrangements are being progressively made by the nationalised banks, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, for the establishment of currency chests by making suitable structural alterations in their premises, providing armed guards and other security arrangements and for the training of staff. Meanwhile *ad hoc* arrangements are being considered for selection of 50 pilot centres where the central excise duties may be deposited in nationalised banks.

Advancing of Loans to Policy Holders of L.I.C.

1891. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the scheme introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation for advancing loans to its policy holders for the construction of houses;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation does not advance loan for construction of residential houses in Malaviya Nagar Extension, New Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the question of granting house building loan in that area is under the consideration of Government and if so, the time by which a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The L.I.C. grants loans to its policy-holders for construction of houses under its "Own Your Home" scheme. The salient features of the scheme are :

(i) Loans are granted to policy-holders for construction of houses or for purchase of recently constructed houses and also for extension of existing houses.

- (ii) The rate of interest is 7½% per annum if the property is fully self-occupied. In case it is to be let out either wholly or partially, the rate of interest is 8½% per annum. In case of default an additional interest of 2½% per annum becomes payable.
- (iii) The minimum amount of loan is Rs. 10,000/- and the maximum Rs. 1 lakh; where the loan is for extension of a house the minimum is only Rs. 7,500/-.
- (iv) where a borrower opts to repay the loan by equated monthly instalments he may take a mortgage redemption policy for a sum assured equal to the amount of the loan. Where the loan is proposed to be repaid by an Endowment Assurance Policy, the sum assured will have to be about 110% of the loan.

(b) A colony is approved for sanction of housing loans by L.I.C. if the necessary amenities e.g. Water Supply, Electricity and Sewerage are available in that colony. As the Malviya Nagar Extension colony has not so far been provided with all these civic amenities the L.I.C. does not entertain applications for loans for construction of houses in the said colony.

(c) As soon as the said colony is provided with all the civic amenities, the L.I.C. would entertain applications for loan for construction of houses.

Bonus Allowed by L.I.C. to Policy Holders

1892. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the bonus allowed to the policy holders by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) whether for the last two valuations, the amount of bonus declared is the same while the business of Life Insurance Corporation has increased manifold; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Life Insurance Corporation propose to give more bonus this time to policy-holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The rates of bonus allotted at the last three valuations to participating policies issued by the LIC are as under :—

Valuation as on	Rates of bonus per thousand sum assured per annum	
	Endowment policies	whole life policies
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
31-3-67 . . .	16.00	20.00
31-3-69 . . .	17.00	22.00
31-3-71 . . .	17.60	22.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In Life Insurance the rate of growth of new business is not an index of profitability and bonus depends on the surplus disclosed by the actuarial valuation. The bonus to be declared on the next occasion would depend on the surplus disclosed by the actuarial valuation as on 31-3-1973.

Scheme for providing benefits to the Agents of L.I.C.

1893. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new scheme has been prepared by Life Insurance Corporation

of India in regard to appointment and providing of other benefits to the agents of Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and to what extent the agents will be benefited by the scheme; and

(c) the date from which the new scheme will be implemented and whether all the agents of Life Insurance Corporation have been informed of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Under Section 49(2) of the LIC Act 1956, the Corporation framed regulations which provide for the method of recruitment and terms and conditions of work of its agents

(b) The salient features of the Regulations, are :—

(i) All appointments would be made by the officer in charge of the concerned Branch after interviewing the candidates and satisfying himself about their suitability. Only persons possessing certain minimum educational qualifications would be appointed.

(ii) Except in cases where the requirements may be waived for special reasons to be recorded in writing all newly appointed agents would be put on probation and would be required to undergo the specified training and pass the specified test before confirmation. Even existing agents may be called upon to undergo the aforesaid training and tests.

(iii) The functions of the agents, including the post-sales service to be rendered by them, have been laid down.

(iv) The minimum business to be procured by the agents has been substantially

increased. However, existing agents have been allowed a period of transition to conform to the increased requirement of business. Agents with long service have been exempted from the minimum business guarantee.

(v) The rates of commission (including bonus commission) have been prescribed.

(vi) Payment of gratuity upto a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- has been provided for. Eligibility for payment and the amount of gratuity payable are dependent on the past performance and renewal commission earning of the agent.

(vii) Term insurance benefit ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 has been provided, where again the amount of benefit depends on the renewal commission earned by the agent.

(viii) Certain restrictions on payment of the usual rate of renewal commission after termination or death have been removed.

(ix) Rules for termination of agencies have been laid down, and provision is also made for appeals against such orders.

(x) Rules for payment of commission on discontinuance of agencies have been laid down.

In view of their emphasis on higher productivity and improved post-sale services and the provision of fringe benefits like gratuity and term insurance, the Agents Regulations are expected to build up an efficient and stable force of whole-time agents.

(c) The Regulations came into force on 1-5-1972 and the agents have been informed about them.

"Second Generation" of Vijayanta Tank

1895. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Second generation" of Vijayanta tank is now being planned; and

(b) if so, the nature of its design and when it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An improved version of Vijayanta tank has been designed to provide for better ballistic shape and immunity, better observation facility and integrated night vision with fighting ability.

Prototype trials are being planned and production will commence on completion thereof.

Steps to improve tourist facilities in state

1896. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take for improving tourist facilities in Mysore State;

(b) whether the State Government of Mysore has also requested the Central Government to assist the State in improving the tourist spots in the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the schemes being implemented by the Government of India for improvement and augmentation of tourist facilities in Mysore State is attached. These schemes have been

approved after taking into consideration the requests received from the State Government from time to time.

Statement

1. Youth Hostel at Hampi.
2. Rest House at Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary.
3. Rest House at Dandeli Wild Life sanctuary.
4. Provision of two mini-buses, one each at Dandeli and Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary.
5. Tourist Lodge at Badami
6. Tourist Lodge at Jog Falls
7. Dormitory type accommodation at Hassan
8. Restaurant at Pattadakal or Aiholi.
9. Conversion of Lalit Mahal Palace at Mysore into a hotel and putting up additional accommodation there.
10. Provision of water supply at Aiholi.
11. Under the Hotel Development Loan scheme, two loans of Rs. 92 lakhs have been approved for two hotel projects in the private sector.

The India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, has also provided following facilities for tourists;

1. A 91 room luxury Hotel at Bangalore. It is proposed to expand the hotel by adding another 100 rooms.
2. Accommodation at Travellers Lodge, Hassan, has been expanded by adding an additional wing of 20 double rooms.
3. Travellers Lodge at Bijapur and a restaurant at Hampi are managed by the India Tourism Development Corporation.
4. Transport units have been set up at Bangalore and Hassan.

Applications for loans pending with Industrial Finance Corporation in Mysore

1897. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for loans pending with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited from concerns which propose to set up industries in Mysore State;

(b) for how long these applications have been pending and the causes of delay if any; and

(c) whether any of these applications are for areas declared backward, if so, the names of such areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) As on the 31st July, 1972, seven applications for loans were pending with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India from concerns which propose to set up industries in Mysore State.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3356/72].

Arrears of Income Tax against foreign companies

1898. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-tax arrears have been outstanding against some foreign companies;

(b) if so, the names of such companies;

(c) the amount of Income-tax outstanding against them; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to recover it?

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

(b) to (d). The particulars regarding foreign companies as defined in Section 80B(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 against whom income-tax arrears of Rs. 50,000 or above were outstanding as on 31-3-1972 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3357/72].

भारतीय वायु सेना को स्वावलम्बी बनाना

1899. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायु सेना को प्राधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों तथा लड़ाकू विमानों के संबंध में स्वावलम्बी होने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रविष्य में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राव) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि प्राधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्रों और लड़ाकू वायुयानों तथा प्रतिरिक्त पुर्जों के निर्माण में पूर्ण रूप से आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना प्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत देशों के लिये भी कठिन है, और वह भी केवल काफी लम्बे समय में काफी खर्च पर प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, फिर भी उपमध्य संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत भारत में वायुयान-उद्योग तथा सम्बन्धित शस्त्रास्त्रों के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिये प्रथम प्राथमिकता प्राप्त करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। विदेशी मशीनों पर निर्भरता को धीरे धीरे कम किया जा रहा है।

Concessional lending for 'Productive Endeavours'

1900. SHRI D.K. PANDA :
SHRI P.K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector banks have been given guidelines for implementation of the

scheme of concessional lending at the rate of 4 per cent for 'productive endeavours';

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme indicating precisely the sectors of economy to be benefited thereby, and the total amount ear-marked under the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken so far for implementation of the scheme and the number and volume of such loans already granted?

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

(b) The salient features of the scheme indicating, *inter alia*, the sectors of economy to be benefited were explained in the statement placed by the Finance Minister before Lok Sabha on March 25, 1972.

(c) The public sector banks were advised about the scheme only in June, 1972. They have been attending to preliminaries such as selection of the branches for implementing the scheme, issue of instructions to branches etc. As regards the volume of credit, the banks are required to submit quarterly reports ending March, June, September and December each year. As the first report will relate to the period ending September, 1972, the requisite data would be available only some time after that date.

Operation of Banking System

1901. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest analysis of the operation of banking system in the country as published in the 'Statesman' of June 15, 1972, captioned "Banks Turning Back to Financing Big Industries";

(b) whether any independent studies have been made by Government in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to ensure adequate credit facilities to priority sectors of Agriculture and Small industry?

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

(b) and (c). The Government keeps on reviewing the emerging trends in the field of bank finance on a continuous basis. Many of the conclusions drawn in the article referred to in part (a) of the Question differ from those based on these reviews. Finance to hitherto neglected sectors such as agriculture and small scale industry continues to be accorded a high priority.

Seizure of Hashish from post parcel in Bombay

1902. SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs authorities in Bombay had intercepted a Post parcel containing one kilogram of Hashish worth Rs. 3 lakhs ;

(b) whether the smugglers are using the postal traffic as a channel for smuggling; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken effective steps to prevent it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) On 6-3-1972, the Customs authorities in Bombay seized one kilogram of hashish from an airmail Post parcel No. 5635 meant for U.S.A.

(b) Reports received in Narcotics Intelligence Bureau indicate that smugglers tend to use postal traffic for sending narcotics in small quantities under fictitious addresses;

(c) Customs staff posted at Foreign Post Offices in India are alive to this problem and exercise due vigilance. Intelligence received in this regard is passed on to them, for appropriate action. There is a close coordination between agencies concerned.

Share of LIC's investment in big houses

1903. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major share of Life Insurance Corporation's investment in the private sector is in big houses;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has almost ignored the Small Scale sector in the matter of investment;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have issued any guidelines to Life Insurance Corporation in regard to investment; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) LIC's total investments in the companies belong to the 75 large business groups constituted 63.8% of its total investments in the private sector as on 31st March, 1971.

(b) and (c). Under Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938 as made applicable to the LIC, the LIC can make investments, subject to certain conditions and within certain limits, in the shares and debentures of companies provided they are public limited companies. Usually Small Scale industries are organised either as proprietary/partnership concerns or as private limited companies. There is therefore little scope for LIC to invest in the securities of small-scale industrial concerns. The same applies to loans. Even if there were no legal difficulties, LIC would find it difficult to lend direct to small-scale units, because LIC, being more preoccupied with promoting the sale of insurance, has had to organise

its investment activity in such a way that it can deal in large amounts with institutional intermediaries and does not itself have to deal direct with a large number of small borrowers. LIC's contribution to small-scale industry therefore takes the form of financial support to the market borrowings of State Financial Corporations which render financial assistance to small scale as well as medium-scale industries. LIC also gives loans to cooperative industrial estates serving small scale industries. Further, the LIC indirectly serves small scale industry by contributing to the power development programmes of the various States.

(d) and (e). The framework within which LIC has to invest its funds is contained in Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938 as made applicable to the LIC and the policy statement made on the floor of the House by the then Finance Minister on 25th August, 1958.

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

1904. SHRI P.K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) India's foreign exchange reserves as on 1st July, 1972;

(b) how they compare with our foreign exchange reserves during the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report on the subject in the 'Economic Times' of the 17th June, 1972, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). India's foreign exchange reserves including Gold and SDRs were Rs. 846 crores on 1st July, 1972 compared with Rs. 787 crores on 1st July, 1971. The figure for 1972 includes fresh allocation of SDRs on 1-1-72, amounting to Rs. 74.7 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir. The position of our reserves has enabled us to continue a liberal import policy without any substantial changes in current year, despite shrinkage in net external assistance, increasing debt burden and fluctuations in the growth of our exports. The importance of maintaining our reserves at an adequate level emphasises the need to redouble our efforts at self-reliance.

Profit made by Nationalised Banks

1905. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the profit made by the nationalised banks since their nationalisation;

(b) whether there is decline in the ratio of profit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The aggregate net profits of the 14 nationalised banks since their nationalisation, *viz.* for the two complete accounting years 1970 and 1971, were Rs. 6.90 crores and Rs. 8.37 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir. In these two years there is no decline in the ratio of their aggregate net profits to their aggregate working funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Unutilised capacity in Fertiliser Industry

1906. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for unutilised capacity in the fertilizer industry in the Private Sector as well as Public Sector, industry wise; and

(b) the steps taken to make full utilisation of the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) The non-attainment of the rated capacities in some of the public sector plants is due to factors like (i) technological and other deficiencies in the operation of old and aging plants at Sindri and certain sections of FACT, (ii) non-availability of cokeoven gas in Rourkela and maintenance and operational problems at Neyveli, (iii) power cuts/interruptions at Nangal, Gorakhpur, etc., (iv) defective designing of equipment at Trombay. In the private sector, the capacity utilisation has been low in some of the units like those at Ennore and Varanasi which suffer from the technological and other operational problems.

The capacity utilisation also remained low in some of the superphosphate units because of lack of demand for the superphosphates produced by them.

Production was also affected in some of the factories because of troubles on the labour front.

(b) The various factors which are found to affect production in the existing plants have been identified and appropriate remedial measures have been taken or are being taken with a view to optimising production and a measure of success is already being achieved. The more important steps taken or being taken to maximise production from the existing units are as follows :

- (i) repairs and renovations of old sections and carrying out a rationalisation scheme in the Sindri factory;
- (ii) Modification of certain sections of the Trombay unit;
- (iii) Arrangements for steady supply power to the Units

- (iv) Installation of supplementary naphtha gasification facilities to produce synthesis gas and initiation of steps to maximise cokeoven gas supply to the fertilizer plant at Rourkela;
- (v) Modifications in various sections of ammonia and urea plants at Neyveli;
- (vi) Repairs and renovations in certain sections of the Alway Plant.

Expansion of Koyali Refinery (Gujarat)

1907. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of expansion of Koyali Refinery (Gujarat);

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) what will be the increased capacity of this Refinery and the additional cost of expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). Government had appointed a Study Group to examine the desirability of expansion of the existing Koyali Refinery. The Study Group submitted its report in November 1971, and recommended that the refinery should be expanded to a capacity of 5.5 million tonnes per annum by 1975 and designed to process imported crude supplemented by indigenous crude.

The report has been examined by Government and the Indian Oil Corporation have been asked to prepare a feasibility report. Final decision in this regard would be taken and the cost involved will be known on receipt of the feasibility report.

Proposal to provide a Touch-Down of Indian Airlines Delhi-Varanasi-Kathmandu Service at Gorakhpur

1908. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether two services of the Indian Airlines operate between Delhi and Kathmandu—one Delhi Kathmandu and the other Delhi-Varanasi-Kathmandu;

(b) if so, whether in view of the importance of Gorakhpur, where landing facilities are available, Government propose to provide a touch-down of the Delhi-Varanasi-Kathmandu Service at Gorakhpur; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines does not have any such plans at present. However, the question of airlinking Gorakhpur is separately under consideration.

Take-over of M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

1909. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken over Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, which business house or large independent company had the controlling interest in this concern before its take over by Government and what was the percentage of equity shares held by the said business house or company in Balmer Lawrie and Company prior to nationalisation;

(c) total amount of compensation to be paid and the basis for the payment of compensation;

(d) the average market value of shares of Balmer Lawrie and Company; and

(e) the price at which these shares have been purchased ?

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

(a) The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., (IBP), a public Sector Under-taking, which already had a 30% holding in Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd; has recently acquired majority equity holding in that company.

(b) There has been no nationalisation of Balmer Lawrie by the Government; only the IBP has acquired majority equity holding of this company. Until recently, control was exercised by Messrs. Duncan Brothers & Company Ltd; who held 22.59% of the equity holding, and who also held the proxy for the 27.55% of the equity holding with Messrs. Alex Lawrie & Co. (India) Ltd., and others of U.K., i.e. 50.14% of the total equity holding of Balmer Lawrie.

(c) The total negotiated purchase price paid by the IBP to Duncan Brothers and to the U.K. parties for their combined holding of 72,215 shares, i.e. 50.14% of the total equity holding of Balmer Lawrie, is Rs. 64,63,675.

(d) The average market quotation of shares of Balmer Lawrie during May 1972, when the negotiated price was finalised, was Rs. 94 per share of the face value of Rs. 100.

(e) IBP purchased these shares at the negotiated price of Rs. 95 per share from Duncan Brothers and Rs. 85 per share from the U.K. parties, i.e. at an average purchase price of Rs. 89.50 per share.

C.B.I. Enquiry into Evasion of Taxes by Shri Biju Patnaik

1910. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation investigated allegations of tax evasion against Shri Biju Patnaik former Chief Minister of Orissa;

(b) if so, the charges against him and the findings of the C.B.I. on the same;

(c) the main recommendations of the C.B.I.; and

(d) what action if any has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Meeting of Aid India Consortium

1911. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in the 'Statesman', Calcutta dated the 17th June, 1972 under the caption "Aid-India Consortium, meeting thrown into turmoil by U.S.A."; and

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

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

(b) Since a consensus could not be reached on debt relief at the meeting of the Aid India Consortium in Paris last June, the World Bank decided to continue the discussions with the members of the Consortium. The Government of India is still awaiting the results of these discussions.

Maruti and Company Limited

1912. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Board of Directors of Maruti and Company Limited, Haryana;

(b) the full particulars of members of the Board of Directors ;

(c) the broad out lines of the capital structure of the company;

(d) the sources and uses of funds for the latest year; and

(e) the principal share holders of the Company with number and percentage of equity shares held by each?

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

Companies Under Goenka Group

1913. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies under the control of the Goenka group of Duncan Brothers, Calcutta, as at the end of March 31, 1972; and

(b) the total paid-up capital, assets and turn over of each of the companies?

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

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses to Managing Director (Marketing) of Indian Oil

1915. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Managing Director (Marketing) of Indian Oil has submitted

a bill of Rs. 1,15,000 on account of reimbursement of medical expenses; and

(b) whether the amount has been sanctioned?

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

(a) and (b). A statement of account showing an expenditure of Rs. 1.14 lakhs on hospitalisation, medical and other expenses incurred by the Managing Director, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division), for an operation to have cancerous growth removed and for post operative medical treatment abroad, undertaken on the specific advice of the experts of the Tata Memorial Hospital and the Medical Authority prescribed by the Government, has been referred by the Indian Oil Corporation to the Government for advice. The question of reimbursement of this amount and if so the extent thereof, is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Withdrawal of Indian Army from Bangladesh

1917. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indian Defence Services personnel in Bangladesh during May, June and July, 1972;

(b) the reasons for their stay and when they are likely to be withdrawn; and

(c) who is bearing the cost of maintaining these personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). In response to a request from the Bangladesh Government, a small detachment of the Indian Army had been deputed to assist the

Bangladesh forces in carrying out anti-insurgency operations in the Chittagong Hill Tracts during the period 15 March 1972 to 15 May 1972. This detachment was withdrawn from the Bangladesh by 15th May 1972. Since then no Defence Service personnel other than those employed in our High Commission in Dacca are in Bangladesh.

(c) The cost has been borne by the Government of India.

Loan from World Bank

1918. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loan received by India from World Bank in 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : During the year 1971-72 Agreements were signed by India with the World Bank for a loan of \$50 million and with the International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, for credits of \$446 million.

Propagation of Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme among Factory Workers

1919. SHRI B.S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Small Saving Directorate in his Ministry to encourage ordinary workers employed in factories to open Cumulative Time Deposit accounts;

(b) whether workers opening the account are required to authorise their employer to deduct the amount from their wages every month and the employers deposit the amount in the concerned post offices;

(c) whether a C.T.D. account holder is not permitted to withdraw the deposited amount before the time limit is over and as a result the workers are put to great financial difficulties during the period of unemployment; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to enable account holders to withdraw money from the C.T.D. account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The Payment of Wages Act was amended suitably in 1958 so as to empower the employers to deduct amounts for deposits in Cumulative Time Deposit and/or for purchasing other savings securities, in the case of those employees who give their consent for such regular deductions being made from their pay rolls. The representatives of the National Savings Organisation as well as the State Governments persuade the employees in the various industrial establishments to join the Pay Roll Savings Groups and obtain from them letters of authorisation, thus enabling their employers to make monthly deductions and deposit the amount in their Cumulative Time Deposits.

(c) and (d). Withdrawals are permitted in Cumulative Time Deposit Schemes to the extent of 50% of the deposits, once in the case of a 5-year account, twice in the case of a 10-year account and thrice in the case of a 15-year account. These are to be repaid with simple interest at the rate of 7.2% per annum either in lump-sum or in equal monthly instalments. If the withdrawal is not fully repaid at the time of the maturity of the account, the amount outstanding, with interest thereon, is deducted from the maturity value. In addition, premature closure of Cumulative Time Deposit account is authorised in individual cases of financial hardship like continued unemployment of the account holder but in such cases the amounts deposited are paid back without interest and interest is charged on outstanding withdrawals, if any.

Margin of Profit per Cylinder of Domestic Gas

1920. SHRI B.S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the margin of profit per cylinder of domestic gas of Indian Oil sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : The profit margin currently allowed to a company marketing L.P. Gas is Rs. 70/- per tonne or Rs. 1.05 for a 15 Kg. cylinder.

Grant of Central D.A. to Madhya Pradesh Government Staff

1921. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have written to the Central Government regarding grant of Central Dearness Allowance for Madhya Pradesh Government staff; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No request has been received from the State Government during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh and other Parts of the Country

1922. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is still shortage of Kerosene oil in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps which Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): (a) There have been sporadic shortages of the product in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Secunderabad area and Bangalore.

(b) The product availability position is generally good in the country. The shortages mentioned above have been mainly due to operational problems. Although the product was available at the main storage points, there have been problems in moving the product to the consumption centres and this factor has been responsible for the recent sporadic shortages mentioned above.

The Railways are progressively augmenting the tank wagon fleet to cater to the increased requirements.

The oil companies are simultaneously strengthening their loading and unloading facilities. In the meanwhile, the oil companies are resorting to road movement of the product to the extent possible.

Assault on Customs Officials at Salaya

1923. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two Customs officials were seriously injured when they were attacked by a mob while attempting to search a house for smuggled goods at Salaya near Jamnagar on 1st July, 1972; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):(a) and (b). On 29th June, 1972 when a party of Customs officials had gone to search a suspected

house at Jam Salaya on Saurashtra Coast, they were attacked by a crowd. Superintendent who led the party and one of the inspectors were seriously injured and were taken to Hospital. The Superintendent had sustained an injury in the right arm and has since been discharged but the Inspector is still in the Hospital.

The matter was reported to the police, who have arrested six of the main suspected culprits.

Personnel Policy of the Management of Defence Production Units

1924. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what in the personnel policy for the management of Defence Production units-

(b) what is the number of Army, Navy and Air-force officers who are in key managerial posts in Defence Production Units and how the present management standards in these units compare with the management in other public sector undertakings ; and

(c) whether Government propose to restrict managerial jobs to provided management executives from all walks of life, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)(a) The Defence Production units fall in to two categories, namely,

(i) Departmental Undertakings, comprising 28 Ordnance Factories under the overall charge of the Director General of Ordnance Factories, and two other factories, i.e. Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi, and Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory at Tundla, under the direct administrative control of the Minister of Defence; and (ii) Defence Public Sector Undertakings, numbering 8.

The personnel policy for the management of the Defence production units is aimed at manning the managerial posts in these undertakings on the basis of merit and suitability while at the same time providing the due opportunities of promotion to those serving in the lower posts. The managerial posts in the Ordnance Factories and the Heavy Vehicles Factory are included in the cadre of the Indian Ordnance Factories Service, initial recruitment to which is made through the Union Public Service Commission. Managerial posts in the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, are, however, also tenable by 'Service' Officers. The Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory has its own separate managerial cadre.

(b) No key managerial posts in the 28 Ordnance Factories or in the Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory are held by Army, Navy or Air Force officers. The number of such officers holding key managerial posts in the Heavy Vehicles Factory Avadi is 2, while the number of Army, Navy or Air Force Officers holding the posts of General Manager, Managing Director and Chairman or Chairman-cum-Managing Director in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings is at present 14 out of whom 11 are retired Service Officers.

The present management standards in all the Defence production units compare favourably with the management in the other Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Taking over of Kittur Rani Chennamma Girls' Military School run by Mysore Government

1925. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over Kittur Rani Chennamma Girls Military

School run by Mysore Government which is already functioning for the last five years under the wings of the Ministry of Defence, as a Central Military Girls' School;

(b) whether the functioning of the School at present is not satisfactory; and

(c) the extent of Central aid given to that School under different heads and whether there is any proposal to increase such aid and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. The school is not functioning under the wings of the Ministry of Defence. There is no proposal under consideration to take over the school as a Central Military Girls' School.

(b) Government have no information on this point.

(c) No aid is given to the School from Defence Estimates.

Revaluation of Yen

1926. SHRI B. V. NAIK :

DR. H. P. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that financial authorities in Japan have lately been thinking seriously of revaluing the 'Yen' upward by at least 10 per cent;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the likely effect on Indian rupee and on India's debt repayment liabilities to Japan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There have been some press conjectures about Japan having eventually to revalue the Yen further. However, there

is no indication of any such move being seriously contemplated by the Japanese Government. The question of the likely repercussions of such a step on our currency and debt obligations therefore does not arise.

Increase in the Number of Naval Commands

1927. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Naval Commands from three to five or more in the light of the recent experience and performance of the Indian Navy during the 1971 naval action;

(b) whether the existing Commands are adequate for effective security of the 3,000 miles of sea coast;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from some Members of Parliament to set up two additional Commands on the east coast (*viz.* at Calcutta and Madras) and one more Command on the West Coast (*viz.* at Karwar); and

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

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

(b) The existing Commands have not so far been found inadequate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Member are under examination.

Conversion of Black Money into White through L.I.C. Agencies

1928. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Blitz' dated 17th June, 1972 captioned 'LIC helps turn black hoard into white'; and

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

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

(b) The main points of the article are:

- (i) The unrestricted manner in which the LIC has appointed agents has led to the creation of a large number of benami agencies.
- (ii) By offering rebates through such agencies businessmen are converting their black money into white.
- (iii) The turn-over of the agencies is unduly large.
- (iv) Corrupt officials may obtain illegal consideration in the form of commission earned by benami agencies.

The drawbacks of the LIC's agency organisation—large turn-over, benami agencies and rebating—pointed out in the article, have already been considered by the Government and the LIC on the basis of the recommendations of various high-powered bodies. The points were taken into account while framing the Agents' Regulations, which came into force on 1-5-72. It is hoped that these Regulations would help in eradicating benami agencies and rebating and would lead to the creation of a stable agency force. As regards (iv), provision already exists in the law and the administrative rules for punishing erring officials.

Separate Purchase Organisation to import and stock crude oil

1929. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shantilal Shah Committee's recommendation to set up a separate purchase organisation to import and stock

crude oil with a view to distribute it to private oil companies has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per Refinery Agreements with the foreign oil companies these companies have the right to import crude oil from their own sources. Until the existing refinery agreements are suitably modified the Shantilal Shah Committee's recommendation to import entire crude oil requirement of the country through a single agency cannot be implemented.

Complaints regarding discrimination by Nationalised Banks to States

1930. **SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints alleging discrimination shown by nationalised banks towards certain States ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Occasional references made in certain quarters to the inter-State disparities in the availability of the banking services have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to bring about reduction in regional disparities and both the Reserve Bank and the Government have been emphasising this aspect. Past history, differences in natural endowments and unevenness in development of infrastructure facilities and production activities in different states have

resulted in inter-State disparities in the availability of banking services also. A corrective trend is in evidence. With emphasis on branch expansion and credit extension in hitherto underbanked areas alongwith such emphasis as the States may give to the accelerated economic and social development of backward areas, the trend towards reduction in regional disparities in the distribution of bank credit will get strengthened further.

Setting up of organisation for implementation of Policy decisions regarding Nationalised Banks

1931. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an organisation for supervision of implementation of the policy decisions taken by Government regarding the Nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Policy decisions of Government are communicated to the banks by the Department of Banking and the Reserve Bank of India, who supervise the implementation thereof.

भारत सहायता स्वरुप से सहायता

1932. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या 13-14 जून, 1972 को पेरिस में हुई भारत सहायता संघ की बैठक के किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार भारत सहायता स्वरुप से भारत को 80 करोड़ डालर की सहायता मिलने की आशा है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : 13 और 14 जून, 1972 को भारत सहायता संघ की पेरिस में हुई बैठक में संघ के सदस्य विषय

बैंक के इस मूल्यांकन से सहमत थे कि भारत को अन्तरित किये जाने वाले साधनों में तेजी से होने वाली कमी को रोकने के लिये भारत को 125.00 करोड़ डालर की अर्थात् 70.00 करोड़ डालर परियोजना-भिन्न और 55 करोड़ डालर परियोजनागत सहायता के नये बचनों की आवश्यकता होगी। संघ के सदस्यों ने समूचे कार्यक्रम का समर्थन किया। 1972-73 में प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता का अभी हिसाब नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि फिलहाल केवल कुछ सदस्यों ने ही अपनी अपनी सरकारों से स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर अपने अपने अंशदानों के संकेत दिये थे और आशा है कि अन्य सदस्य वर्ष के दौरान अपने-अपने अंशदानों के संकेत दे सकेंगे।

Exchange of Currency on India-Bangladesh Border

1933. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that unscrupulous traders in the border areas give Rs. 60 in Indian currency for Rs. 100 in Bangladesh currency ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this racket ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that certain traders in the border area exchange Indian currency for Bangladesh currency at rates different from the official rates. The two Governments are seized of the problem and are in consultation with each other on the appropriate steps for a solution of the problem.

Impact of Nationalisation of Oil Industry in Syria on the supply of Crude to India

1934. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the impact of the nationalisation of oil industry

in Syria on the supply of crude oil to our country and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Crude oil has not so far been imported from Syria. Such import would be uneconomical on account of the long ocean haul involved.

Proposal to step up production of Nylon Yarn

1935. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is a shortage of Nylon Yarn in the country at present;

(b) the present production and consumption of Nylon Yarn in the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to step up production of Nylon Yarn and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The estimated production of Nylon Filament Yarn in 1971-72 is 10,000 tonnes as against an estimated consumption of 13,000 tonnes. After taking into account the stocks of imported yarn already available with S.T.C., a marginal gap may have to be bridged. The situation is being watched very closely.

(c) The broad outlines of the proposals to step up nylon production are as follows:—

1. Four Units producing less than 12 tonnes/day have been permitted to expand upto 12 tonnes per day.
2. 13 letters of intent have been issued to State Corporations for setting up 6 tonnes/day capacity each.

Of the units which are holding old licences, one will be going into production in the current year while another will go into production in 1973

भारत में चोरी-छिपे लाया जाने वाला सामान

1936. **श्री नाथराम ग्रहिरवार :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :

क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गन 6 महीनों में कितने मूल्य का चोरी-छिपे लाया गया सामान पकड़ा गया है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से यह सामान चोरी-छिपे लाया गया है; और

(ख) तस्करी रोकने के लिये सरकार का और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

बिल मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती मृशोला रोहसणी) : (क) जनवरी से जून, 1972 की अवधि के दौरान भारत में तस्करी-आयात किये जाने समय, सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल का मूल्य और किन्म नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

वस्तु का नाम	मूल्य (लाख रुपयाँ में)
सोना	122 (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर.)
घड़ियाँ	147
संश्लिष्ट कपड़ा तथा धागा	123
अन्य वस्तुयें	297

} भारतीय बाजार दर पर.

जिन देशों से उक्त माल का भारत में तस्करी आयात किया गया उनके ठीक ठीक नाम बताना कठिन है, परन्तु ऐसी संभावना है कि इनमें से अधिकांश वस्तुओं का दुबई से तस्करी-आयात किया गया है।

(ख) तस्कर व्यापार विरोधी कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने और उपयुक्त जलयान उपलब्ध करने के प्रश्न पर सन्नियता से विचार किया जा रहा है। तस्कर-व्यापार सम्बन्धी घपरार्षों के सम्बन्ध में निवारक दण्ड की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम के संगत उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

कर की चोरी करने के लिये नम्बर दो का खाता रखना

1937. श्री भाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कर की चोरी करने के लिये कई लोग 'नम्बर दो का खाता' रखते हैं ;

(ख) इस प्रकार की करों की चोरी के घपरार्ष में पिछले 6 माह में कितने लोगों एवं कम्पनियों को पकड़ा गया ; और

(ग) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (धोमती मुशीला रोहतगी) (क) : जी हां।

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में ली गई तलाशियों तथा सर्वेक्षण कार्यों के दौरान पकड़े गये दोहरे खाता रखने के मामलों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) ऐसे मामलों में पूरी पूरी जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और कर योग्य धाय में समुचित वृद्धि की जाती है। धाय छिपाने के लिये दण्ड लगाये जाते हैं, जैसी कि कानून में व्यवस्था है और उपयुक्त मामलों में इस्तेगामे की कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Loans Advanced to Private sector units by Public Financial Institutions

1938. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases the loans advanced to private sector units by the public financial

institutions have been converted into equity shares under the new conversion scheme; and

(b) the extent of control Government have secured over these private sector units after the conversion of loans into equity shares?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government's decision in regard to conversion of loans into equity of concerns receiving substantial assistance from the all-India public term financial institutions envisages that in the case of such industrial concerns the institutions should ordinarily include a clause vesting the option with them to convert the whole or part of the loan granted in future, into equity shares. The institutions have commenced writing in the convertibility clauses in appropriate cases. As the period during which the option is exercisable has not yet been reached, conversion of loans into equity share under the new policy has not yet taken place. In all assisted concerns where convertibility clauses have been incorporated in the loan assistance agreements the institutions nominate their representatives on the Boards of Directors who will *inter-alia* advise the concerns on important matters like purchase and sale policies, recruitment of top executives, appointments of Secretaries, consultants, etc., and prevent abuse or diversion of funds detrimental to the interest of the concerns.

Extension of Life Insurance Scheme to Rural Areas

1939. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has not taken any serious steps so far to extend the Life Insurance scheme to the rural areas;

(b) whether the percentage of Insurance policies in rural areas to total policies which stood at 36.5 per cent in 1961 fell to 31.4 percent in 1970-71; and

(c) if so, whether the Corporation are taking any steps to step up its activities in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) As a result of the steps taken to extend life insurance to rural areas, the LIC has been able to procure an increasing amount of new business from rural areas, although as compared to the new urban business the growth rate of rural business is not appreciable.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The specific measures taken by the LIC to step up its business in rural areas include the strengthening of its organisation in rural areas, particularly those areas which have benefited from green revolution, lowering the minimum guarantee of business for agents, raising the limit of non-medical scheme, special arrangements with the post offices in certain areas for collection of premiums and deputing mobile publicity vans for educating the rural population.

Evasion of Income-Tax by way of Life Insurance Policies

1940. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a regular racket in practice in Life Insurance business by which some people take policies to get relief from the Income-Tax and later surrender them; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to put a stop to such a racket ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The position that a tax payer could gain

an undue advantage by taking a particular type of insurance policy and surrendering it later on before its maturity, was brought to the notice of the Government. Appropriate remedial action has been taken with effect from 1-11-1970 by way of making the terms and conditions of the concerned policies unattractive to the tax payer who wishes to take such policies merely for the purpose of obtaining taxation benefits.

Group Insurance Scheme of LIC

1941. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group insurance of the Life Insurance Corporation have neither brought in sufficient business nor have they reached the needy groups of society for whom they are intended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Life Insurance Corporation propose to take to popularise these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The following are the figures of new business transacted by the LIC under Group Assurance Schemes and Annuity Schemes during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 :—

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Assurance Schemes		Annuity Schemes	
	No. of New Schemes	Sum assured	No. of New Schemes	Annuity amount
1	2	3	4	5
1967-68	40	22.54	3	0.41
1968-69	37	25.05	3	0.63
1969-70	46	46.05	7	0.61
1970-71	69	78.94	36	0.70
1971-72	199	141.82	46	1.05

While in recent years group insurance business has grown at a much faster rate than the ordinary life assurance business the LIC is alive to the need for further popularising the concept of group insurance particularly among employers-employees groups.

(c) The steps already taken by the LIC to popularise group insurance include the following :—

- (i) A group Insurance and Superannuation Schemes Department has been set up at the Central Office for evolving suitable schemes for various groups.
- (ii) Regional Centres have been set up at important city centres to look after the development and administration of group schemes business.
- (iii) Premium rates under the Group Term Assurance Plans have been reduced. Further the profit sharing scheme under the One Year Renewable Term Assurance Plan has been liberalised to enable the group policy-holders to take a substantial share (65% to 80%) of the profits.
- (iv) Underwriting procedures have been simplified.

Number of Accidents to Aircrafts of Delhi Flying Club

1942. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft accidents which have taken place at Delhi Flying Club during the past three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by the authorities concerned to avoid accidents keeping in view the recommendations made by investigating committees set up in the past ?

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

(a) During the past 3 years two aircraft of the Delhi Flying Club were involved in major accidents—one in August 1970 and the other in July, 1972.

(b) Investigation reports are examined carefully and appropriate steps taken to obviate recurrence of similar accidents as far as possible.

Air India's Daily Jumbo Jet Service Between India and London

1943. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has introduced daily Jumbo Jet service between India and London.

(b) if so, the expected increase in the passenger traffic and the estimated increase in earning of Air India as a result of introduction of daily service; and

(c) whether terminator service is proposed to be introduced to cater for the needs of neighbouring countries connected with flights ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the daily Jumbo jet services introduced by Air India on the India/UK/USA route from June, 11, 1972 it is estimated that the passenger traffic on this service will increase by approximately 40% in 1972/73 as compared to 1971/72. The revenue budget of Air India for the current year anticipates an increase of 42% in total revenue earnings on this route.

(c) Air India operate the following weekly services as terminating flights to neighbouring countries:—

- (i) two 707 services terminating in Singapore/Jakarta;
- (ii) four 707 services terminating in the Gulf area;
- (iii) one 707 service terminating in Mauritius;
- (iv) 707 services terminating in East Africa;
- (v) two 707 services terminating in Bangladesh.

बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के पेट्रोलियम उप उत्पादों का उपयोग करने के लिये कारखाने का निर्माण

1944. श्री एम० एस्० पुरती: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के पेट्रोलियम उप उत्पादों का उपयोग करने के लिये कारखाने का निर्माण कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायगा और इस बारे में योजना का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय के उप-मंत्री (श्री हलदीय सिंह): बरोनी उर्वरक प्रायोजना, जो बरोनी परिष्करणशाला के नेफथा पर आधारित है, के अप्रैल 1973 तक उत्पादन शुरू कर देने की धारा है। प्रायोजना की 52.57 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत में से वर्ष 1971-72 के अन्त तक 41.7 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है।

जहाँ तक बरोनी परिष्करणशाला के उत्पादन पर आधारित एरोमेटिक्स के उत्पादन की संभावना का संबंध है इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये तथा एरोमेटिक्स प्रायोजना के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान का चुनाव देने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया गया है। अध्ययन दल के निष्कर्षों के आधारे पर अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

1945. श्री एम० एस्० पुरती:

श्री के० मालन्ना:

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में रक्षा विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है और उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय पर्यटन योजना में कुछ ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिये बिहार सरकार का अनुरोध

1946. श्री एम० एस्० पुरती: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय से बिहार के कुछ ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को केन्द्रीय पर्यटन योजना में सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ष सिंह): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि बोध गया राजगीर-नालन्दा काम्प्लेक्स के समेकित विकास तथा पटना में एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र के निर्माण को 37 लाख रुपये की लागत से केन्द्रीय योजना में पहले ही सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

बिहार के व्यक्तियों का धायकर की बकाया राशि

1947. श्री एम० एस्० पुरती: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक धाय वाले ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर धाय-कर बकाया है ?

(ख) क्या कुछ व्यक्तियों पर बर्षों पर बर्षों से धाय कर की राशि बकाया है ; और यदि हां, तो वह कितनी है ; और

(ग) इसे बसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय के उप मंत्री (जीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग). वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में बिहार में जिन व्यक्तियों की 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की धाय पर कर-निर्धारण किया गया और जिन पर 31 मार्च, 1972 की स्थिति के अनुसार धाय-कर बकाया था, उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

सेना द्वारा बाँधों का विमर्ण

1948. श्री एम० एस्० पुरती: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सरकार सेना द्वारा बाँध बनाने का कार्य कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में मंडसौर का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

1949. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की मंडसौर नगरपालिका ने इस नगर के प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक महत्व को

देखते हुये उसकी पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या इस नगर के समीप ही पुरातत्व महत्व के स्तम्भ, मिलातेछ, और कितना विद्यमान हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मन्दसौर के समीप महत्वपूर्ण पुरावशेष, मन्दसौर से 3 मील दक्षिण-पूर्व सोन्दनी में पाये गये दो एक शिलालेख स्तम्भों के भग्नावशेष हैं जिन पर यशोधर्मन् की उपलब्धियां खुदी हुई हैं।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग की मन्दसौर में पर्यटन विकास संबंधी कोई स्कीम हाथ में लेने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

नोटों का प्रचलन

1950. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 23 जून 1972 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के दौरान नोटों के प्रचलन में 67 करोड़ की कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? वित्त मंत्री (श्री बलराम दत्त चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह राशि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को वापस की जाने वाली रकमों की शेषतक है और ऐसा तो हर महीने के दूसरे पखवाड़े में सामान्य रूप से हुआ करता है। यह कोई खास बात नहीं है।

त्रिवेन्द्रम और कोलम्बो के बीच सीधी विमान सेवा धारण करने के बारे में भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच बातचीत

1951. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार और श्रीलंका की सरकार की त्रिवेन्द्रम और कोलम्बो के बीच सीधी

विमान सेवा फिर से प्रारम्भ करने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार तथा श्रीलंका की सरकार के बीच वर्तमान विमान सेवा कटार के अन्तर्गत, दोनों देशों की एयरलाइनें त्रिवेन्द्रम तथा कोलम्बो के बीच सेवाएँ परिचालित करने की पहले ही सन्धिकारी है। परन्तु, फिलहाल दोनों ही देशों की एयरलाइनें इस मार्ग पर कोई परिचालन नहीं कर रही हैं।

'Dharna' of Central Government Unions in Calcutta

1952. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether attention of Government has been drawn to the one day 'dharna' of the 27 Central Government office unions in Calcutta on 12th July, 1972;
- if so, the demands of the Central Government unions and;
- the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

- Reports to this effect which had appeared in some newspapers have come to the notice of the Government.
- and (c). Demands made by some Unions of Central Government employees in Calcutta related to immediate publication of the report of the Pay Commission and failing that, grant of further interim relief so as to remove the disparity between the wages of employees of the Central Government and the

public sector. The position in regard to the submission of the report by the Pay Commission and admissibility of further interim relief has been indicated to the House in reply to Unstarred Questions Nos. 936 and 998 answered on 4th August, 1972.

Upgradation of Cities and Towns

1953. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether towns and cities will be upgraded as per the census of 1971 released by Registrar-General of Census for the purpose of payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance; and

(b) When the orders in regard to upgradation of cities are likely to be issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). It has been decided to classify certain cities/towns, on the basis of 1971 Census figures of population with effect from 1st August, 1972. A statement giving their names as well as the nature of classification is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3358/72]

Misappropriation of Money in Branches of Dena Bank of Gujarat

1954. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- how much money has been misappropriated by the agents of Planpur Branch, Mehsana Branch and Bechraji Branch of Dena Bank in North Gujarat; and
- the action taken by Government to recover the amount misappropriated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Dena Bank has reported that there is no evidence of direct misappropriation by the agents of Palanpur, Mehsana and Bechraji Branches. The Bank have, however reported that there have been certain gross irregularities in granting loans to the agriculturists at Palanpur and Mehsana Branches and some unauthorised advances in Bechraji branch.

(b) The Bank has taken steps to recover the amounts involved in the case of Palanpur and Mehsana branches. In so far as the Bechraji branch is concerned, the unauthorised advances have since been set right. The Bank has suspended the branch Managers of Palanpur and Bechraji branches and initiated departmental proceedings against them. The bank has not been able to serve the suspension order against the Manager of the Mehasana branch as his whereabouts are not known.

Movement of Chinese Troops on Northern Border

1955. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any large-scale movement of Chinese troops on the Northern Border of India has been observed of late; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Orissa

1956. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, grant and

other forms of assistance given to Orissa for non-Plan projects by the Central Government during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 and

(b) The various heads under which these loans and assistance have been given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI-SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Non-Plan Assistance provided to Orissa by Centre during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (Rs. Crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72@
	1	2	3
I. Grants			
1. Grants under Article 275(2) of the Constitution (Substantive Provision)	24.51	22.72	20.94
2. Grants-in-lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	0.38	0.38	0.38
3. Grants Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities relief	—	—	3.00
4. Other non-Plan grants	7.64	7.18	14.38
TOTAL-I	32.53	30.28	38.70
II. Loans			
1. Loans against State's share in Small Savings Collections	1.97	1.84	4.27

@ Provisional

	1	2	3	4
2. Loan Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities relief	3.00	—	—	10.00
3. Short term loans for Agricultural purposes	—	—	—	4.88
4. Special accommodation for meeting non-Plan gap in resources	28.78	26.38	20.21	
5. Loan assistance towards Balimela Project	7.00	—	—	
6. Loan assistance towards minor Irrigation Programmes	1.35	—	—	
7. Other non-Plan loans	1.14	0.75	2.52	
TOTAL-II	43.24	28.97	41.88	
GRAND TOTAL	75.77	59.25	80.58	

Scheme of Financing Primary Agricultural Credit Societies by Commercial Banks

1957. SHRI T.S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to extend the scheme of financing primary agricultural credit societies by Commercial Banks throughout the country; and

(b) the basis on which only five States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh were selected for introducing this scheme on an experimental basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : (a) and (b). The scheme for the financing of primary agricultural credit societies by public sector and other commercial banks was introduced initially in States which accepted the scheme. The object was to fill up the credit gaps in the districts where the central cooperative banks were financially and organisationally weak and unable to provide funds to selected primary agricultural credit societies which were relatively in a better position. These societies were ceded to these commercial banks so as to meet the credit needs of all their members adequately. This scheme is intended to be tried out in other States subject to their concurrence and to certain conditions laid down in this regard by the Reserve Bank of India.

Scheme Sanctioned by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

1958. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of 134 schemes of agricultural development for which the Agricultural Refinance Corporation committed refinance facilities to the tune of Rs. 66.66 crores during 1971;

(b) the State-wise break-up of 540 schemes sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation upto the end of 1971; and

(c) The State-wise break-up of the financial outlay of Rs. 324.92 crores and the commitment of Rs. 277.21 crores by the Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c). A

statement giving the requisite information is attached

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No	Name of the State	During 1971		As at the end of December, 1971		
		No. of Schemes	ARC's commitment	No. of Schemes	Total financial outlay	ARC's commitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1.31	91	37.10	31.52
2.	Assam	1	0.04	10	1.54	1.34
3.	Bihar	1	0.14	8	16.17	13.60
4.	Delhi	—	—	1	0.12	0.12
5.	Gujarat	12	5.65	51	26.44	22.90
6.	Haryana	5	3.19	18	18.55	16.42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	3	1.80	1.35
8.	Kerala	10	1.55	28	6.24	5.07
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8	3.84	26	23.11	20.66
10.	Maharashtra	27	10.73	45	23.19	19.97
11.	Mysore	20	7.96	92	43.20	35.84
12.	Nagaland	1	0.30	1	0.30	0.30
13.	Orissa	—	—	8	1.99	1.54
14.	Pondicherry	1	0.22	1	0.29	0.22
15.	Punjab	—	—	28	33.22	29.53
16.	Rajasthan	7	2.40	17	10.63	9.33
17.	Tamil Nadu	12	1.59	60	30.62	26.19
18.	Uttar Pradesh	20	21.03	45	49.75	40.75
19.	West Bengal	5	0.71	7	0.66	0.56
Grand Total		134	60.66	540	324.92	277.21

Reservation of Posts for S.C. & S.T. in Nationalised Banks

1959. SHRI T.S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the 14 nationalised banks have adopted the instructions of Government regarding reservation of posts for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, whether the representation of these communities in the services of these banks has gone up after nationalisation; and

(c) the percentage of representation of these communities in the services of these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) All the 14 nationalised banks have adopted instructions of the Government

regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in regard to posts filled up by direct recruitment. The banks, however, have not been able to adopt Government instructions regarding the reservations in promotion posts because of agreements/understanding with the unions of employees and paucity of persons with the minimum qualifying service.

(b) The total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the employment of the nationalised banks has gone up after nationalisation as shown below:

	As on nation- alisa- tion	As on 31-12- 1971	Incre- ase
1	2	3	4
Officer	14	27	13
Clerks	144	504	360
Subordinate Staff	1513	2361	848

(c) A statement showing the percentages of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the various categories in the nationalised banks as on 31-12-1971 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library Set No. LT-3359/72*].

Establishment of an International Civil Aerodrome at Cochin

1960. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Government of India for the establishment of an international civil aerodrome at Cochin;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have examined the request and taken a decision thereon;

(c) whether Government had deputed any team to inspect the sites available near

Cochin for this purpose and if so, whether the team has submitted its report; and

(d) whether the Government propose to consider establishing an international aerodrome at Cochin in the Fifth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is not proposed to make Cochin into an international airport.

(c) A detailed survey is being undertaken to assess the suitability of a site near Eddakkattuvayal for the possible development of an aerodrome.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Reported missing of some Engineers of O.N.G.C.

1961. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Engineers of Oil and Natural Gas Commission got into difficulties when the Launch carrying them near Bhavnagar was reported missing; and

(b) whether these engineers were saved and if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Commission's motor launch "SAGAR KANYA", carrying 21 ONGC employees, left Bhavnagar Port at 0730 hours on 20-5-72 for Aliabet-West Offshore drilling platform. The launch was sighted by the staff on the drilling platform initially as coming closer to the platform but suddenly the vessel started drifting away towards East. After a while, the vessel was out of sight.

The Project office of ONGC at Bhavnagar was immediately contacted by the workers at the platform. The Project authorities got in touch with the Bhavnagar Port, the Air Force and the Naval authorities, directly as well as through Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and aerial searches for the launch were started.

During the early hours of 21-5-72 the launch was spotted from the Air, it having taken shelter in the mouth of Kim River. Each of the twentyone people on board was found safe. A Carpenter and a Welder, who were sick, were picked up by a helicopter, and food and drinking water for the rest was airdropped on the launch.

"SAGAR KANYA" was able to move out on its own power on the morning of 22-5-72 and was escorted to Bhavnagar Port. The vessel reached the port safely with its remaining passengers at 1215 hours on 22-5-72. Subsequent enquiries revealed that the launch had drifted because of sudden and unexpected bad weather.

Fire Mishaps in Replacement L.P.G. Cylinders

1962. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some serious fire mishaps took place in certain parts of the country while replacing the LPG cylinders by the suppliers;

(b) whether the causes for the mishaps have been ascertained and analysed; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such mishaps?

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

(a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

1963. श्री जनसाह प्रधान: क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने कुछ ऐसे प्रादेश जारी किये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत कृषकों की सीधे ऋण के माध्यम से ऋण देने की बजाय सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से ऋण दिया जायेगा? हं: धीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो छोटे तथा माध्यम स्तर के कृषकों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

बिस्व मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) जी नहीं।

कुछ राज्यों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा प्रायोगिक प्राधार पर, उन नूने हुये क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिक सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं को कृषि-ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं जहाँ केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक मृतप्राय हैं या उनका काम खराब है। इन स्थानों पर, वे किसान जो प्राथमिक सहकारी संस्थाओं के सदस्य हैं, इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ऋण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। वे व्यक्ति जो ऐसी संस्थाओं के सदस्य नहीं हैं सीधे वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण ले सकते हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

दरभंगा जिले (बिहार) में राजा बालि के किले में पर्यटन केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव

1964. श्री जनसाह प्रधान: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिये बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में राजपुरा ग्राम में राजा बालि के किले में पर्यटन केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; धीर

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

पर्यटन और नागर (विमानन मन्त्री) (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Corruption in Income-Tax Department

1965. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is large scale corruption in the Income-tax Department: and

(b) whether a high-level enquiry is proposed to be conducted into the mal-practices which have crept into the Department ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :

(a) Government are alive to the need for eliminating corruption in the Income-tax Department. Whether such corruption is on a large scale, is matter of opinion.

(b) The suspected points and areas of corruption in the Department, and the various forms of corruption, are known and it is not proposed to conduct any enquiry in regard to them. The need for eliminating corruption in the Department engages the constant attention of the Central Board of Direct Taxes in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission and the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Board exercise vigilance over matters of corruption through their Chief Vigilance Officer, the additional Chief Vigilance Officer and the Vigilance Officers. The measures to prevent corruption in the Department are kept constantly under review and action is taken, as and when necessary, to improve such measures.

Sale of Metro Cinemas in Bombay and Calcutta to Alleged Smugglers

1966. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Blitz* dated the 10th June, 1972 captioned "Metros fall to smugglers";

(b) whether the matter has been investigated; and

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The matter is still under investigation.

Bifurcation of Monopolies Commission

1967. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bifurcate the Monopolies Commission into two separate bodies;

(b) if so, the aim of the proposed bifurcation; and

(c) the functions of the proposed separate bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). Under the M.R.T.P. Act as it stands, the Commission is a single body.

Restaurant in Lodi Hotel Given on Contract to a Private Hoteller by I.T.D.C.

1968. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether management of India Tourism Development Corporation has given

on contract a restaurant in Lodi Hotel to Messers Woodlands Hotels, Madras, a private hotelier; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of dearth of good vegetarian restaurants in Delhi, the India Tourism Development Corporation decided to start one in the Lodi Hotel. Limited tenders were invited from 3 well known hoteliers with specialised experience of vegetarian restaurants. Only Messers Woodlands Hotel of Madras responded to the tender notice and were given a licence to operate a vegetarian restaurant for five years with effect from 1st March 1972 on payment of the following annual licence fees :

Year	Annual Licence Fee
First .	Rs. 70,000/-
Second .	Rs. 75,000/-
Third .	Rs. 80,000/-
Fourth .	Rs. 85,000/-
Fifth .	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Activities of Life Insurance Corporation

1969. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report published in the 'Economic Times' of the 27th June, 1972 under the Caption "Has L.I.C. played its role"; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government there-to ?

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

(b) The LIC's working, in all its aspects, has already been gone into by various high-powered bodies and the decisions taken by Government in the light of their recommendations are being implemented.

Demands of Central Government Employees Regarding Compensatory Allowance

1970. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Central Government employees alongwith some Members of Parliament waited upon Minister of State for Finance in September, 1971 in connection with the demands of Central Government employees for the restoration of Chandigarh Compensatory Allowance;

(b) if so, what assurances were given to them, and;

(c) the steps taken by Government to restore the said Allowance to the Central Government employees who have started the agitation ?

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

(b) They were told that the matter would be looked into.

(c) The demand relates to restoration of the special compensatory allowance, which was withdrawn in January, 1964, mainly because the State Government and Union Territory employees at Chandigarh are in receipt of a compensatory allowance. In the matter of grant of compensatory allowances to their employees, the Central Government have their own separate pattern which is not linked with the practice followed in the various States. Departure from the general policy in this case

would be invidious and unjustified. The Third Pay Commission which is currently engaged in a review of the conditions of service, emoluments etc. of the Central Government employees is likely to go into such matters and their recommendations have to be awaited before any change in the present policy can be considered.

Non-Implementation of Judicial Award of the National Industrial Tribunal dated 3-3-1960 Regarding Appointments etc. In Cantonment Boards

1971. SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the directions contained in the Judicial Award of the National Industrial Tribunal dated the 3rd March, 1960, in respect of framing of rules for making appointments, promotions and transfers from one Cantonment to another have been fully implemented;

(b) which decisions still remain unimplemented; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation and the period by which the same are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Award published on 4th March, 1960 (not 3rd March 1960) relating *inter alia* to framing of rules for appointment, promotion and transfer of Cantonment Board employees. It has not been possible fully to implement the directions contained in the Award. Initially it was considered that rules for recruitment, promotion and transfer of Cantonment Board employees in accordance with the direction and recommendation of the Tribunal could not be framed without amending the Cant-

onments Act, 1924. This amendment was proposed to be undertaken along with a number of other amendments in view. It is since considered that even within the ambit of the present Cantonments Act, it is possible to give effect to the directions/suggestions of the Tribunal on the points in question. The proposed amendments to the Rules were published for the second time in November 1969 inviting objections and suggestions in regard thereto. The Rules have now been finalised and will be published shortly.

राजकोट में मुद्रा के रूप में कूपनों का प्रचलन

1972. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय :

क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गुजरात राज्य के राजकोट तथा अन्य नगरों में वहाँ के कुछ संस्थानों द्वारा समान्तर मुद्रा के रूप में कूपनों का प्रचलन किया जा रहा है जिससे राजकोट में किसी भी स्थान पर सामान खरीदा जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बिस्व मन्त्रालय में उच्च मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) सरकार को मालूम है कि गुजरात के भद्रमदाबाद, राजकोट तथा भाव-नगर नगरों में होटलों के मालिक, दुकानदार तथा यात्री बाहनों के बालक छोटे सिक्कों के बजाय कूपन बाँट रहे हैं। लेकिन उन्हें सामान्तर मुद्रा का नाम नहीं दिया जा सकता क्योंकि लोग उन कूपनों को स्वीकार करने के लिये बाध्य नहीं हैं और न ही उन कूपनों को जारी करने वाले उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिये बाध्य हैं। इसलिये उनका चलन निश्चित रूप में परस्पर परिचित थोड़े से लोगों तक ही सीमित है।

(ख) ऐसे उपाय किसी कानून का उल्लंघन नहीं होते वे स्थानीय रूप में छोटे सिक्कों की कमी के लक्षण हैं। इसलिये सरकार का पहला काम छोटे सिक्कों की धोर अधिक सप्लाई करके ऐसी कमी को दूर करना है जिससे ऐसे उपायों की जरूरत ही न रहे। गुजरात राज्य में 1971 के दौरान छोटे सिक्कों की सप्लाई पिछले वर्ष की सप्लाई किये गये सिक्कों की तुलना में 62 प्रतिशत अधिक थी। अहमदाबाद नगरपालिका परिवहन सेवा को छोटे सिक्कों की सप्लाई का साप्ताहिक कोटा 10,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20,000 रुपये कर दिया गया है। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की अहमदाबाद शाखा ने वास्तविक लेन-देन के लिये छोटे सिक्कों की जरूरत वाले विभिन्न संगठनों के लिये छोटे सिक्कों के कोटे निर्धारित कर दिये हैं। बैंक विभिन्न व्यावसायी संस्थाओं में वितरण के लिये गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल अहमदाबाद को भी प्रति सप्ताह 35,000 रुपये के मूल्य के छोटे सिक्के दे रहा है।

धायकर की बकाया राशि

1973. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या बिल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) धायकर की राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार धविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है?

बिल मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (बीजती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1972 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में वसूली के लिये धायकर की शुद्ध बकाया रकम 438.60 करोड़ ६० थी।

(ख) बकाया रकम को वसूल करने की समस्या पर सरकार का ध्यान निरन्तर रहता है। जब कभी नई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उनको हल करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार, बांधू समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार कर रही है।

Flights Undertaken by Prime Minister During Elections to State Assemblies

1974. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trips made by the Prime Minister in the Indian Air Force planes during the Elections to the State Assemblies held in 1972;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the Indian Air Force planes used by the Prime Minister;

(c) whether Government have since received the payment thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d).

During the period 13th February to 9th March, 1972, the Prime Minister made 151 trips in Indian Air Force planes. No separate costing is done for such flights, but recoveries are made at the rates prescribed under the rules. The amount recoverable under the rules in respect of these flights comes to Rs.4.97 lakhs (approximately). An amount of Rs. 2,89,568.25 has already been credited to the Defence Services Estimates and action is being taken to recover the balance.

Loan from Nationalised Banks to Food-grain Traders of Assam

1975. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrain traders of Assam have been given any loans by nationalised banks for trade in foodgrain; and

(b) if so, the total amount of loans given for this purpose after the Nationalisation of Banks, District wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

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

Loans Advanced by I.F.C. to Industrial Units in Assam

during its last three accounting years (July-June) is as given below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year ended 30th June	Name of the District in which the Industrial Unit is located	Amount of loan	
		Sanct- ioned	Dis- bursed
1	2	3	4

1976. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to large, medium and small Industrial Units business and trade in Assam during the last three years separately, year-wise and Districtwise;

(b) the number of applications pending disposal; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, only public limited companies and cooperatives are eligible for term loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. As a result, very few applications from the small or medium-scale sectors are received by the Corporation.

The loan assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to large scale industrial concerns located in Assam

1969-70	District Nowgong(Notified Backward district)	—	60.00
1970-71	—do—	—	18.50
1971-72	District Goalpara(Notified district)	100.00	—

NOTE :— Disbursements during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are in respect of loan sanctioned to one industrial unit earlier.

(b) During the above last three years, of the applications received by the Corporation from two concerns for their projects in Assam, one has been sanctioned and the second which was received in January, 1972, is being processed.

(c) During these years, the Corporation has not rejected any application for financial assistance from any of the industrial units in Assam.

Raids by Income-tax Authority on Firms and Individuals in Assam

1977. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of individuals and commercial establishments in Assam whose premises were raided by Income-tax Officers during last three years; and

(b) the amount of money and the nature of documents seized as a result of these raids?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Searches were conducted by the Income-tax Department in the premises of the following individuals and Commercial establishment during the years 1969-70 to 1971-72.

1969-70 : Shri V. P. Dhir and Produce Exchange, Gauhati.

1970-71 : M/s. Barik Brothers, its four partners and their mother, Panchali, Dibrugarh.

1971-72 : Nil

(b) Some account books and documents indicating concealment of income were seized in the searches in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 was also seized in 1970-71.

Request of Assam Government to Increase Central Assistance

1978. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam have requested the Central Government to increase Central assistance in view of the tight financial position of the State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The Government of Assam had approached the Government of India for increased special accommodation anticipating certain financial difficulties. This request was considered in consultation with the State Government and Planning Commission and it was found that the financial position in Assam was quite satisfactory and that on
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present indication the State Government would not require any additional Central assistance during the current year.

Plan for Centralised Laundry Services for all Hotel units in Delhi Region

1979. SHRI B.S. BHURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed Shri Bhargava as Deputy Minister of Laundry Plant in Ashoka Hotel with a view to plan for a centralised laundry service for all the units in Delhi region ;

(b) whether India Tourism Development Corporation Management, without making any headway in regard the aforesaid proposal, has given contracts to M/s. Novex for drycleaning work of Akbar and Janpath Hotels; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Shri Bhargava is primarily responsible for the Laundry Plant which caters to the needs of Ashoka Hotel only, although he is associated with the planning for a centralised Laundry service.

(b) and (c). Pending finalisation of the plan for a centralised laundry service, the Akbar and Janpath Hotels get their drycleaning work done from M/s. Novex whose rates have been found competitive.

12.03 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE. REPORTED FRAUD BY BELLAPUR SUGAR INDUSTRIES LTD.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I call the attention of the Minister of Company Affairs to the following

[Shri Pijoo Mody]

matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported fraud committed by the Bellapur Sugar Industries Limited on the shareholders and the involvement of public financial institutions thereof."

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : On 20th July, 1972 the Company Law Board received a letter dated 18th July, 1972 from Shri Madhu Mehta, General Secretary of the Swatantra Party, forwarding a copy of a letter dated 14th July, 1972 addressed by B. N. Dodhi of Bombay, a shareholder of Bellapur Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd. to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. This letter, while alleging lack of interest on the part of the Life Insurance Corporation in the affairs of the company mentioned *inter alia* :

- (a) Loans aggregating to Rs. 1,83,59,000 were advanced to companies of the Morarka Group and certain well-known sharebrokers of Bombay.
- (b) These loans related to suspicious transactions relating to speculation in shares by persons connected with the management.
- (c) A sum of Rs. 7,20,000 is shown to have been paid by seven bearer cheques in the year 1971 by way of agricultural development. This money has been utilised indirectly for financing the activities of a political party.
- (d) Certain subsidiary and sister companies of the company complained against have not published their audited accounts for the past several years and their financial position is reported to be bad.

The Company Law Board examined the complaint and decided on 24th July to order an inspection of the books of accounts

of the company, under section 209(4) of the Companies Act. Two officers of the Department of Company Affairs were deputed from Delhi to undertake the inspection. This inspection started on 26th July, 1972 and was concluded on 9th August, 1972. The report of inspection is under preparation and it would not be possible to anticipate the findings in the inspection report. The report, when received, would be examined urgently and suitable action taken. Any contraventions of the Companies Act will be dealt with in the manner provided under the Act.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Even after hearing the reply of the Minister I do not think that one can be entirely satisfied with the state of affairs. We all know that the Congress Party needs money to fight elections and have been favouring all manner of people who have been violating the laws of the land with impunity...

AN. HON. MEMBER : Not only for elections, but for defections also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Money has been extracted from companies in return for favours granted. Criminal defaults had been condoned through conspiracy and collusion which in this case involves the public financial institutions of this country. Mr. G. D. Morarka who has been, incidentally, convicted in the past and jailed for corporate offences in connection with the Sholapur mills is the Chairman of Bellapur company and happens to be a very good friend of various senior ministers of the Government has paid money to cover up. God knows what—Money, prohibited by company law—to hide, conceal and defraud the shareholders which incidentally include the L.I.C., the Unit Trust of India, the Central Bank of India, the Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda and so many other public financial institutions and nationalised banks, all prize, show-pieces of the Government's

public sector. These public institutions connived by abstaining from voting or speaking at the annual general meeting held by the Bellapur company at which the shareholders of the company had kicked up a great fuss and wanted a vote on whether the annual accounts should be passed or not. The public institutions own shares—35,000 by the LIC, 10,000 by the Bank of India, 25,000 by the Central Bank, 5,000 by the Bank of Baroda, another 17,000 by the Bank of India, another 12,000 by the Central Bank. All these public institutions refrained or abstained from voting and thereby worked against the interest of the small shareholders, against the interest of the public's money and permitted the annual General Meeting to pass the books of accounts and the balance sheet of Bellapur company in spite of the fact that two auditing companies had refused to audit their accounts, in spite of the fact that the Ministry of Company Law had written to the auditors about these irregularities and the auditors thereafter investigated them and replied and those auditors were dismissed by the company. In spite of all this the public sector financial institutions refused to do justice by the other small shareholders and the public at large. I should like to say that this is a tragedy of great proportion.

The Ballapur sugar factory for decades had been one of the finest companies that this country has ever had. It was considered a secure investment, better than any blue chip company in the country. Within three years Mr. Morarka has brought this company to this state. Government through its financial institutions has a certain responsibility because public funds are involved and the law gives them the right to speak and the right to vote. Yet, instead of protecting the small shareholder and the public the Government for one reason or another refrained from any activity durin^g

the annual general meeting. I believe that even among the public sector, some companies are considerably agitated. It is not that these banks and these companies do not know what is happening. They do know. They were informed. The Reserve Bank had informed the LIC to say that they must intervene. The Chairman of the LIC told the Governor of the Reserve Bank: sorry, my hands are tied; I have been told from Delhi not to do anything. Some irregularities were disclosed by the auditors; even they have been white-washed.

A provision of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been made by the company for agricultural development and the money has been paid against the stipulations of company law by bearer cheque in round figures Rs. 1,00,000 bearer cheque, Rs. 80,000, Rs. 120,000, Rs. 30,000. In this fashion money has been sent for agricultural development. On one occasion, on the 8th February 1972—kindly note the date—Rs. 2 lakhs were drawn from the Bank of India and a counter receipt was issued by some Kathod & Co. on the same day. On the same day, Rs. 1½ lakhs were flown from Bombay to Delhi by a special courier. I have the ticket number and the cash risk insurance premium receipt. I cannot understand why they need couriers to transfer these large sums of money. After all, they have a bank account here and they have an office of the company here and it can be very easily done by telephonic or telegraphic transfer. Yet, a special courier was flown with Rs. 1½ lakhs insured by the New India Insurance Company. I leave it to you and the House to guess what this money was being used for. It is also worth noting that although the withdrawal was Rs. 2 lakhs, the amount transferred to Delhi was only Rs. 1½ lakhs, because 25 per cent commission is charged for converting white money into black money.

[Shri Pitoo Mody]

If I were to recall some of the other things, large loans worth Rs. 1.83 crores have been outstanding for several years to the sister concerns of Mr. Morarka and the Bellapur group. Some of them have not held annual general meetings for the last two or three years. Yet, these monies have been advanced and no interest has been collected all these years and the loans remain outstanding on the books of the company. Certain stock brokers in Bombay have advanced loans worth Rs. 50 lakhs. I can only assume that it is to cover the speculative losses of Mr. Morarka. Otherwise, I cannot understand why certain stock broker firms in Bombay should have been advanced Rs. 50 lakhs. I do not think there is any chance of recovery as far as the loans made to the companies are concerned.

The company buys its sugar from the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation and has an outstanding at the moment of Rs. 96 lakhs in exchange for sugarcane that they have collected. So, in a sense the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation is a creditor of Bellapur Sugar Industries, but even to their creditors they have advanced loans of something like Rs. 48 lakhs. It completely beats me how this can possibly happen and how that loan is going to be deducted and thereafter adjusted in the books of accounts of the company. No wonder the auditors were constrained to say that this is an unconfirmed and unacknowledged debt to the tune of Rs. 57 lakhs. Understandably, the file in the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation connected with this particular issue is missing.

Coming to closer home, the manager of Ganesh Flour Mills, which is a sister concern of Morarka's, with a salary of less than Rs. 1,000, has been given a loan of Rs. 11.57 lakhs interest-free. Even

worse still, the Chief Cashier of Ganesh Flour Mills absconds with something like Rs. 5.97 lakhs and instead of being prosecuted, is rehired in Bellapur Sugar Industries. I leave it to your imagination to imagine as to who collected that Rs. 5.97 lakhs.

I have here photo copies of hotel bills for Mr. and Mrs. Morarka who are supposed to have stayed in a suite costing Rs. 450 a day for 6 days—the 6 day bill comes to Rs. 6,000 and odd—whereas they have a palatial mansion in Bombay itself. This bill is sent to Bellapur Sugar Industries. Eleven jeeps were bought by the company. I do not know what the jeeps are used for in sugar factories. Eleven jeeps were bought and somehow eight have not been returned. I do not know to whom they were lent, but I can assure the House that I did not receive a single one. Eight jeeps were not received back and the rest were sold to the PA of Shri Morarka and some others. There is an outstanding of Rs. 75,000 in the name of the PA of Shri Morarka. It is outstanding and I do not know who is going to pay, because I know this party is not going to pay. You have all these facts and figures before you and I assure you this is a highly researched project. I do not see where the Company Law Department comes into the picture. Because, I had addressed this Calling Attention Notice to the Finance Minister.

Finally, apart from the assurance given by the Minister in his statement, may I know whether the officers who went there came back and whether anybody knows what happened to them along the way or thereafter? Since a large company is involved and since I am making charge that the Ministers of the Government are involved, I would like to know what sort of judicial or other inquiry is he going to promise us to see that this collusion which I am in the process of exposing is not continued into the inquiry as well.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Most of the matters that have been mentioned by the hon. Member referred to questions of fact. As I have already submitted in my statement, the inspectors have gone there, inspected the company accounts and other matters and they are drafting the inspection report. As I have already submitted, the letter was received from the Secretary of the Swatantra Party on the 18th. On the 24th the decision was taken to send an inspection team and on the 26th the inspectors were sent. They completed their inspection on the 9th August. It will take some time for the inspection report to be got ready. I can assure Shri Piloo Mody and the House that as soon as the inspection report is got ready, whatever action is warranted under the law of the land, namely, the Companies Act, the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code, certainly deterrent action would be taken. I do not want to comment on the matters mentioned by Shri Piloo Mody because the inspection report is being drafted. So, I do not want to express any opinion. With regard to the reference of Shri Mody to the financial institutions, as he has himself accepted, that may be referred to the Finance Ministry for an answer.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, this answer is most unsatisfactory. It is the height of irresponsibility on the part of the Minister to say that this question should be addressed to the Finance Minister. There is collective responsibility for the government.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have a submission to make. As I have myself stated, I have addressed this to the Finance Minister because of the collusion of the financial institutions with big business which I wanted to expose. You in your wisdom, or the government in its wisdom or non-wisdom, has passed it on to the Company

Law Department. If there is a point thereafter which related to the Finance Ministry, it is the job of the Minister of Company Law to ascertain the fact from the Finance Ministry and arm himself to give a proper reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : Sir, since the name of the Finance Minister has been mentioned with it, I must state, with your permission, that the hon. Member knows how these financial institutions work. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Ha !

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no use saying, Ha ! Let us face facts. Let us have our political battle outside and face the facts here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is all a joke. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, what I am trying to say is that these financial institutions, the L.I.C., the Unit Trust of India and various other institutions, are statutory bodies. They have their own Boards of Directors. They decide on the basis of certain policies of investments. . . .

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : On a point of order, Sir.

Can the other Minister intervene and make a statement on the Call Attention Notice?

MR. SPEAKER : He had asked him to do.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am clearing the name of the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry.

What I was submitting was that it is on the basis of the investment policies of these financial institutions that their Boards of Directors and Managements decide. They have certain guide-lines on the basis of which

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]
they decide. The Reserve Bank of India gives them guide-lines. Whether a particular investment is correct or not is a question of investigation which the Government will do. Not only the Company Affairs Department but the Finance Ministry also will do. Since the name of the Finance Minister was mentioned, it was my duty to clarify it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA,
(Begusarai): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order arising out of this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is a very important matter. A point of order does arise.

MR. SPEAKER : I propose that no point of order should be raised during the Call Attention Notice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You kindly hear me and you will come to the conclusion that it is a very legitimate point of order.

The hon. Minister has been pleased to say that the functioning of these financial institutions is the responsibility of the financial institutions themselves. I would submit that their functioning has to be under scrutiny somewhere. The investment policy might be the responsibility of the financial institutions. But the functioning of the financial institutions has to undergo a scrutiny. The point that has been made is that these financial institutions purposely, deliberately, have abstained from attending a particular meeting. What has the Minister to say about this deliberate act of omission?

MR. SPEAKER : How is it a point of order? It is a submission, not a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Minister says that investment policies

are the responsibility of these financial institutions. I say, the functioning of these financial institutions is the responsibility of the Finance Ministry. What have you to say about it?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Minister has not answered the point that has been raised. In the name of defending the Finance Minister, he has misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, there is no point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have my question written down here and I am entitled to a specific reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, your Call Attention Notice was addressed to the Ministry of Finance. I have seen the correspondence. The Lok Sabha Secretariat received a letter from the Joint Secretary saying that the subject matter of the Notice pertains to the Department of Company Affairs and not to the Ministry of Finance. Actually, we sent it to the Ministry of Finance and, later on, it was re-directed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have asked a specific question which I have written down: what are the standing or specific instructions given to the financial institutions regarding speaking and voting at Annual General Meetings? Now for the Minister—one or the other, it makes no difference to me—to come and say that the members should know the functioning of the financial institutions is totally trying to bypass the issue. Do you have any standing orders and if so, what are they and were they followed?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as this question is concerned, I would say that these financial institutions were brought into existence by certain Acts of Parliament. Within the ambit of that law, the financial institutions have to act. If there are standing orders, they will have to be within the framework of that law.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is this the reply, Sir? I am prepared to give him time; he can study and then give me a reply. We all know that nothing can be done without the law in Parliament.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : My intention is only this. The hon. Member has put a specific question about the working of financial institutions, whether there are standing orders or not. All that I want to assure the House is that these financial institutions work under Statutes. There are also Reserve Bank's directions to them, and if you so desire, I shall place all those facts before the House. There should be nothing hidden about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We have, in the very recent past, seen how another company, Asian Cable Corporation, had made Rs. 50 lakhs by black-marketing on imported raw materials like aluminium, copper and polythene in 1969, having been protected and shielded for four years by them because he is a great man collecting money for some coterie to remain in power. We have got basketful of such cases. It is an established thing that the ruling party believes in adopting the policy of 'live-and-let live' with big businessmen; specially the sugar tycoons' exploiting the cane-growers and the consumers and the exchequer under protection of the gentleman sitting opposite is a glaring example. Mr. Mody's well-circulated paper, *March of Nation*, has done a service by the story. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The gentleman who almost held up the Minister yesterday for half an hour is a little perturbed because somebody is interrupting him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I can stand up and keep the House under control. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Don't do it in your turn. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I thought, Dr. Kailas looked to me as a mature man.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : You are a novice. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Don't worry. Don't take him seriously.

The question is: it is a circulated paper. The Government should have taken note of it, should have taken cognisance of this and inquired into it. Why should they wait for so many things? Just to shield somebody? It says: 'collusion pertaining to large-scale defalcation and misuse of funds for the personal gains of certain top-level politicians in the Government and the political party.' Which political party—it will not be difficult for anybody here to understand.

Now, Sir, my specific question is: this Mr. G. D. Morarka is a convict. You understand the word 'convict'—a man who has undergone imprisonment on criminal charges. That is what Mr. Piloo Mody says. This gentleman is the Chairman of these concerns and he has been financed to what extent by the financial institutions? I have got the list. I will read.

Bank of India—9375 shares.

Central Bank of India—25014 shares—
all Rs. 100 shares.

The share market prices rule considerably.

Bank of Baroda—4911 shares.

Bank of India—13441 shares—special
love for Bank of India.

[SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU]

Central Bank of India—10795 shares.

W H Brady & Co—43959 shares.

Life Insurance Corporation—the great nationalised institution—35881 shares
Oriental Bank of Commerce.

Bank of India—cash credit—Rs. 1 crore.

I want to ask Mr. Ganesh here and now and Mr. Raghunatha Reddy—I hope hon. Speaker will allow me to do so—don't you nominate Directors to the Board of Directors to safeguard the interests of the Government or do they go there to safeguard the interests of a particular coterie who want to grow roots in power? Do they go there to safeguard the interests of the people of the country? Why should they wait for instructions from you? Their job should be *suo motu* to act on behalf of those who have nominated them, that is, the people of India, functioning through this Government—unfortunately.

I want to know whether it is also a fact, Mr. Ganesh, Sir, hon. Minister, Sir, whether they have income tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs and the income tax arrears of a subsidiary, Chanddeo Sugar Mills is Rs. 1 crore and W. H. Brady & Co. has about Rs. 35 lakhs as deposits with the Bellapur Sugar Mills. Are these facts?

A very revealing thing. A person in the highest position in the Reserve Bank of India, a brasshat—a metal token of the Railways entitling him to go anywhere and to do all financial jugglery—went to see the Chairman of the LIC. I won't name him—Mr. Puri—he went to him and urged him to take action at the Annual General Meeting because the LIC is one of the biggest shareholders. Now, the LIC Chairman—I feel sorry for him, maybe a good man, there are lot of good men passing through very strenuous days because the masters are very

difficult—informed him that his hands were tied because he got specific instructions from Delhi to keep mum. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala) : All imagination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am told that this G. D. Morarka, the exconvict or convict is a great friend or the treasurer of a particular political party. I want to ask also, as Shri Pilloo Mody had very rightly pointed out, where did the money that was flown go? Where did it go, somewhere on Akbar Road or Safdarjang Road?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Race Course Road.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Out of this statement that Shri K. R. Ganesh has given here,—Shri Raghunath Reddy is also sitting here—we find that the inspection started on 26th July, 1972 and was concluded on the 9th August, 1972 and the report of the inspection is under preparation. He is trying to paint a lily? He is trying to cook chicken curry? What is he trying to cook?

I want to ask this question specifically. Is it a fact that facts already revealed are being arranged in proper order? What are the facts in the main that have been unearthed? We want to know them here and now. How much of the allegations are incorrect,—I would not say 'correct'—how much of the allegations have been found to be incorrect or partly correct? I want to know this specifically because I want to co-operate with the Chair and the Treasury Benches and I hope that they will also co-operate and reply to this.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I strongly deny the allegations. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I forgot to mention one thing. I had talked about Akbar Road and Safdarjang Road. I forgot to mention the numbers of the houses; they are Nos. 12 and 1 respectively.

MR. SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member go that extent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On Second thoughts, I thought that I should make it clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He did not give telephone numbers.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a very uncontrollable gentleman.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The insinuations made by the hon. Member are uncalled for. They do not arise out of the subject of the calling-attention-notice. It is very unfortunate that such allegations are being indulged in, and it is deplorable that such insinuations should have been made, and it is very sad. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is he answering my question ? . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Now, will the hon. Member keep sitting?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : With respect to the allegations made against the working of the financial institutions, my hon. colleague has already assured the House that the entire matter will be gone into thoroughly and whatever course of action is necessary, if there are any mistakes committed, will be taken.

I am at last glad today that Shri Piloo Mody and his friends are turning now to analyse the virtuosity of the private sector and going into their virtues in full detail. I hope that it is a welcome sign.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think the hon. Minister is completely gaga. I have been attacking the public sector. He says that I have been talking about the private sector. He has not obviously understood what I had said. Shall I repeat myself?

MR. SPEAKER : No, he is much too loud not to be heard.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I hope that it is not a matter of self-intros-

pection when he says 'gaga', because the Bellapur Sugar Mills and Allied Industries belonging to the private sector, and as regards the fraud being committed by the private sector, the facts mentioned by the hon. Member show how the private sector is working.

SHRI PILOO MODY : With the collusion of the Government and the public sector.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : For a change, it is good that Shri Piloo Mody is turning to the virtues of the private sector for the time being.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Virtue knows no religion, caste, creed, public sector or private sector. Virtue is where it resides virtue is not where it has been banished.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The virtues of the private sector have a special affinity for the Swatantra Party. Everybody knows it.

Another question raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is about the drafting of the report. It is very unfortunate that he has again made certain insinuations. The officers who inspect these records—I am sure Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu must have some experience over this matter—take down elaborate notes; then only, a report can be made. No commission of inquiry also can make a report immediately within a day or two; notes will have to be taken. It is only after collecting all the facts that the report can be prepared. It is a very simple matter. Therefore, I am sure that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should not have put that question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has not replied to my question. Do the Government directors not act *suo motu* at the annual general meetings to safeguard the interests of Government? They send nominees on the boards of directors. I want to know what the directors were doing.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why does he not fire them for not having participated?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I cannot express any opinion now. The inspection report is being prepared. If the facts disclose that the financial institutions have not acted well in public interests, certainly I have no doubt in my mind that the Finance Ministry would take necessary action in this regard.

With respect to other matters, Shri Piloo Mody and others, and I would respectfully submit this to you also, Sir, need have no doubt about the action that will be taken. All action that is warranted by law would certainly be taken without fear or favour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why is he becoming hypothetical? If something is found, action will be taken; if something comes out, such and such thing will be done. Why does he say like this? We are here functioning under your command. He comes here to hide somebody. We know the story of the Asian Cables—4 years, 50 lakhs of rupees of black money and materials imported from foreign exchange.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I have gone through the statement of the Minister. There he mentions about a letter from Shri Madhu Mehta alleging lack of interest on the part of the Administration. It is an understatement of the serious situation. It is a sordid state of affairs, as pointed out by my colleague, Shri Piloo Mody. It is a collusion between the company law administration, between corrupt officials, the corrupt Ministry, and corrupt businessmen. In this regard, I would like to point out that the Finance Ministry cannot abdicate its responsibility and say that these financial institutions are autonomous bodies. I would

like to know categorically why their representative remained mum in the general meeting when there was a big hullabaloo for voting.

Secondly, I would like to charge the company law administration with dereliction of duty. Why did they not remain vigilant all these years? This could not have happened in a single day. It is a continuing process. So, as usual, the Ministry also has thrown their mantle of protection to cover these corrupt people.

So I am fully convinced that nothing is going to come out of this investigation. No time-limit has been set. Those who are co-accused have been asked to probe into the matter. So we will not be satisfied unless a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act presided over by a Supreme Court Judge is appointed, to probe the entire state of affairs and unveil the truth. I would like to know what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion because we can never get justice from the company law administration officials' report.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As I have already submitted, the letter was received by us on 20th July 1972. Immediately action has been taken. Decision was taken on the 24th July to order an inspection. Officers were deputed from here and the inspection started on 26th July. Inspection was concluded on 9th August and now they are preparing their report. I do not know with what greater speed the Department of Company Law could have acted in this matter.

SHRI P. K. DEO : They are parties themselves to it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The hon. member has suggested the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to probe into the affairs of the entire group of

Morarka Industries. If the facts of the case warrant, this is also one of the questions that would be considered.

In respect of other matters, I may only humbly submit that the world of big business is a dense jungle in which the beasts of prey have a great deal of camouflage which ordinary men may not be able to detect (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have said several times in the House that no such remarks should be made and names should not be mentioned. He should not disturb the House in this way (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कठबाय (मुरैना) : हर वक्त इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ क्यों बोलते हो? उन के पक्ष में बोला करो।

शुभ्यज्ञ महोदय : घाय क्यों बोलते हैं बार बार।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ बोलते बोलते ही घाय क्री तादाद इतनी कम हो गई है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : Sir, most of the points regarding this particular matter of Bellapur Co. and its wrong doings were set out by Mr. Piloo Mody. The hon. Minister of Company Affairs has merely said that he first became aware of this when he received a letter on the 18th July, and thereafter he has acted speedily and he has promised us a further report after he has studied the report of the auditors from the Centre. That is satisfactory as far as it goes.

The main point that I would like to ask is this. The question as posed by Mr. Piloo Mody—the Call Attention Notice—was addressed to the Finance Ministry. The facts concern both the Finance Ministry and the Company Law Department. Is it per-

a whole—it is not compartmentalised—just to pass off its responsibility by saying that it is the Minister of Company Affairs who should reply to the Call Attention Notice? The issues here are concerned with financial institutions, which really are the major things in this matter. They are the responsibility of the Finance Minister. That was the reply of the hon. Minister of Company Affairs.

So, in any issue like this, it is very important that the Government must function as Government and see that all the issues involved are collected and a reply is given. Let us see how very important it is here. I have a letter addressed by the Life Insurance Corporation to the Bellapur Co., in which the Life Insurance Corporation points out that the company has borrowed moneys to the extent of Rs. 98 lakhs as secured loans on the company, and but a crore of rupees as unsecured loans to other companies, its subsidiaries. How did this become possible? On what ground was it allowed? On an issue such as this, the facts would have come out, had the Finance Ministry accepted the responsibility for answering this Call Attention Notice. Why did it not do so? As it did not do so, I put these questions: is it not the responsibility of this Government to function in a collective way? Is the responsibility collective, or is it not?

It is true the Finance Minister now says "I shall find out." What will he find out? Will he find this out, namely, in financial institutions, when they advance money, crores of rupees to a company, what steps do banks take to find out what the borrower proposes to do with the money, whether the borrower company was giving out the money as unsecured loans, without even charging interest?

AN HON. MEMBER : A subsidiary company.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Its own subsidiary company. Maybe to anybody; but it is unsecured loan. It is also clear from this account that large sums have been advanced to sharebrokers. What can be the purpose of advancing loans to sharebrokers? Does the Bellapur Sugar Co., exist for that purpose? Is it its function to advance moneys to sharebrokers? If it is not, who is there to see that this sort of thing does not happen? The LIC was aware of this, and therefore it is that they wrote a letter to the Bellapur Co., on the 4th June, quite some time back. And what did they do thereafter? What did the LIC do thereafter?

The Finance Minister said that these institutions are run under Boards of Directors; they are autonomous, and so forth. What was the need for giving us that information in this House? This House is fully aware that these are autonomous institutions and are given considerable discretion—

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am glad you are aware of that (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am aware and that is why I am stating it. You appointed the Board. Having appointed the Board, you thought that it was no longer the responsibility of the Government to answer this question.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : No.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Then there was no necessity for pointing this out here at this juncture. Will the hon. Minister of Company Law Affairs place before this House the report that had been brought back by those whom he sent out to investigate? When will the Finance Ministry give us answers to the questions posed by Shri Pилоo Mody? Finally, will the Government make a statement as to whether it functions collectively or not and will the Ministry which accepts the responsibility for call attention notice, call for information

from other concerned Ministries, if necessary, and give a complete answer on the floor of this House? This seems to me a very important point.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As soon as facts are ascertained, whatever action is called for will be taken. Reports under section 209 of the Companies Act are not placed on the Table of the House nor are they supplied to Members of Parliament. I do not want to leave the impression that it is going to be placed on the Table of the House. But whatever action is taken on the report, that would be reported to the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I asked for a statement based on the report.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : Certainly, after the report is received whatever action is taken, I shall report to the House on that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I put two other questions.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : With respect to other financial institutions mentioned by the hon. Member I had already said : let the facts be ascertained first. After the facts are available, the matter will be taken up by the Finance Ministry in respect of the officers or institutions concerned. What action could be taken could be considered by the Finance Ministry at that time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I asked whether the Government will function collectively in such matters. . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is an accepted fact; why ask a question about it? Now, papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The papers report that Mr. Bhutto has said that the entry of Bangla Desh into the United Nations is going to be vetoed by China,

and it will come up today in the Security Council. I want the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement on what is going to be our stand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had written to you with regard to the affairs of the Kerala Colleges because they have come to Delhi to meet the Education Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking without my permission. I shall call those gentlemen whom I have allowed, after the papers are laid on the Table of the House. Why do you get up at every stage?

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PENSION) FIRST AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 180 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1972, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3337/72.*]

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) Under Sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

- (i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules,

1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 628 in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1972.

- (ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Information) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 787, in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3338/72.*]

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL) 1970-71 AND REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Union Government (Civil) for the year 1970-71, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1970-71 (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3339/72.*]

12.57 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at sitting held on the 4th August, 1972."

12.58 hrs.

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 in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 14th August, 1972 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

(i) The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(ii) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iii) The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Consideration of a 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.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 1972 on Thursday, the 17th August, 1972.

(5) Discussion on the 12th Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(6) Discussion on the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education & Social Welfare.

(7) Discussion on a motion regarding separate development Schemes for the backward areas in the country such as Eastern U.P., Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh, Chota Nagpur in Bihar to be moved by Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar at 4.00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1972.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : As early as 1967 the Administrative Reforms Commission has given the recommendation to have an institution like Ombudsman to go into public grievances and complaints. In the last session the Lokpal and Lok Ayukt Bill was introduced, there was enough exercise over it, it went to the Joint Committee and the Minister promised in the last session that in the coming session this Bill will come up for consideration. I would like to know whether he is going to bring the Bill for consideration because it has already been introduced.

Secondly, I have given notice of a motion under rule 193 to discuss the fascist tendency that has been growing in the ruling party and its attempt to topple non-Congress Governments. Orissa was the first casualty, to be followed by Manipur. Tamilnadu is likely to be the next casualty. Then there is the forcible occupation of the Congress(O) offices in Calcutta and other places. These are matters of a serious nature. This megalomania attitude should be put a stop to. You should provide some time for discussing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would like to raise two issues. Twenty Members of Parliament belonging to various opposition groups have requested the Prime Minister to issue necessary instructions on the eve of the 25th anniversary of our independence to reinstate those Central Government employees who were dismissed, discharged or removed from service for partici-

pating in the strike in 1960 or 1968 under rule 5 of the Central Services rules and under the special powers. I am saying this because they are treated as worse than criminals. Criminals are at least given a chance to explain their conduct. Suppose I murder a person; I will not be hanged immediately; I will be given a chance to have my say. But these Central Government servants were not given even that chance. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement.

There is a report in the newspapers today that government are going to reclassify the cities on the basis of the latest census report. Now classification is based on population and those cities which have a population of 16 lakhs and above are treated as Class A cities. Kanpur has a population of 131 akhs. As family planning and growth of population cannot go together, population should not be the basis, only the cost of living should be the basis, for classification of cities.

हुकम चन्व कछवाया (मुरैबा) में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली लोक-सभा के अंदर सेड्युलड कास्ट्स और सेड्युलड ट्राइव्स प्रमोटमेंट बिल लैप्स हो गया था उसको वह कब तक लाने वाले हैं उस के लिये कमेटी बनी थी, उस ने रिपोर्ट दी थी। बिल तैयार था लेकिन वह लैप्स हो गया था। उस को आप दुबारा कब लाने वाले हैं।

दूसरी बात यह कि आप ने सदन में घोषणा की थी कि गणपति के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई विशेष कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। वह बिल अ.प कब तक लाने वाले हैं ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि ये कमांशन की रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आई है। इसके लिए क्या सरकार अन्तरिम राहत देने के लिए कोई घोषणा करना चाहती है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : In the first meeting of the BAC this session it was decided that every week there would be two discussions under rule 193. What are the two discussions under rule 193 next week ?

Secondly, government have been talking loudly about the interests of the small newspapers and the Small Newspapers

Finance Corporation Bill for a long time. Are they really serious about it or it is just to hoodwink the people? Are they going to bring this Bill in this session? I am asking this question of Shri Raj Bahadur because I do not think he is a double-faced personality.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Will a statement be placed on the Table of the house next week about the extraordinary statement that has been issued by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, regarding the illumination of *Samadhis* in which he said that only the Samadhi of Panditji will be illuminated, not even that of Mahatma Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri or Zakir Hussain. It is a ridiculous statement.

MR. SPEAKER : How does it come in this business?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Government should make a statement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : I think they will make a statement. So far as this suggestion is concerned, and Mr. Patel also wrote to me about it, that is entirely different from this list of Business. I have asked the Minister to come with a statement. Don't connect it with this list of Business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is another important matter. That is regarding the statement that has been made by Mr. Bhutto about blocking the admission of Bangladesh to U.N.O. . .

MR. SPEAKER : That is also not connected with this Business list. I do not debar you from bringing any motion. But regarding this list of Business, you can only suggest some pending business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : First I will introduce the subject and then I will ask the Government to make a statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not connected with the list of Business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is a vital issue. Here is the statement of Mr. Bhutto about blocking the admission of Bangladesh to U.N.O. Another statement that he has made is about the release of prisoners of war. Mr. Bhutto has made a statement that

[Shri Samar Guha

it is a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan only and that Bangladesh does not come into the picture. I would request the Government to make a statement on that. This is a very serious matter. Before the ink on Simla Pact is dry, he is coming out with these statements. Firstly, it was in regard to Kashmir and now, it is in regard to release of prisoners of war. I request the Government to make a statement about it next week.

Thirdly, there is another very serious issue. We have amended the Constitution. The Supreme Court has no right to review the rights of Parliament. It is reported that the Supreme Court is going to review the powers of Parliament. . . (Interruptions). This is a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER : How is it connected with this? Please don't try to side-track everything.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What will be the position of the Constitution Amendment that we have passed? The Law Minister should make a statement. (Interruptions). It was expected that you, as the custodian of the rights and powers of this House, yourself would raise this question. This is a fundamental question. This House is sovereign. We have passed the Constitution Amendment. We have already decided the issue. The Supreme Court has no right to review any decision of the House. The Law Minister should make a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Supreme Court has no right to review the rights and powers of Parliament. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : How is it connected with this list of Business? You can come with any motion separately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly bear with me. You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House. The Supreme Court is going to review the rights and powers of Parliament. It is ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I prevent the Supreme Court from sitting over certain matters? Please don't expand my powers too much. I am bound by the conventions and practices of this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Supreme Court should be abolished. What is supreme is Parliament. The people of the country have given their verdict. What is supreme is Parliament, not the Supreme Court. (Interruptions).

भाषकी इज्जत का सवाल है, हमारी इज्जत का सवाल है।

अव्यक्त महोदय : मैं जानता हूँ जब होती है तो कैसे होती है मेरी इज्जत जब ऐसे मंसले घाते हैं तो मेरी इज्जत का सवाल घा जाता है।

I know it Well. I know how deeply you are concerned about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please do not attribute that to us, Sir.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मन्वसौर) : मध्य प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित मैं एक सवाल को उठाना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में एक बक्तव्य दिलाया जाये। विनोद और दीपचन्द मित्तों से संबंधित यह सवाल है। 70 लाख रुपया प्राविडेंट फंड का जो कर्मचारियों का है, उसका मिसयूज हो रहा है। इस के बारे में उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का है। वहाँ कर्मचारियों को प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। कर्मचारियों को निकाला जा रहा है। जिन्होंने पन्द्रह और बीस साल तक नौकरी की है उन तक को निकाला जा रहा है। इस कारण से उनकी तथा उनके बच्चों की हालत दयनीय हो गई है। भूखों मरने की नौबत उन के सामने घा गई है। मित्तों के सामान को बेचा जा रहा है। राज्य सभा में इस विषय पर विचार हुआ था और विस्तृत विचार हुआ था। यहाँ भी होना चाहिये . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have to judge the relevance from my own; I am not bound by Rajya Sabha rules.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : प्राविडेंट फंड का मिसयूज हो रहा है। सामान बेचा जा रहा है। बच्चों को निकाला जा रहा है। उनके

बचने भूखे मर रहे हैं। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मिलें बन्द हो रही है। हजारों कर्मचारियों से संबंधित यह सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये मिलें प्राइवेट हैं। मिनिस्टर की प्रायोरिटी इन पर क्या चलती है?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : प्राइवेट फंड के पैसे का मिस्यूज हो रहा है। सारा मसला उससे सम्बन्धित है। मंत्री महोदय हमें इसके बारे में जानकारी दें। वहां स्थिति बहुत खराब है। राज्य सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मुख्य मंत्री तक उसमें मिले हुए हैं, कोई कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं। कर्मचारियों को निकाला जा रहा है, मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है। इस पर वक्तव्य प्रदान चाहिये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकायदा बहस शुरू हो जाती है जब विजिनैस एनाउंस किया जाता है।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna) : You were kind enough to admit Governments motion regarding discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1969-70. We are in 1972-73. Is it the intention of the so-called 'Garibi Hatao' Government to discuss all the four reports together? I would like to know when this Report, 1969-70 Report, will come up for discussion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : While discussing some of the backward regions of the country like eastern U.P., I would request the hon. Minister to include the other backward regions of the country also like North Bengal and some other parts of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Kaka Kalelkar Committee, 15 years ago...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I never speak without giving notice.
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MR. SPEAKER : You have spoken twice. Please sit down.

The Minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Demands have been raised by many members of the House about statements on various subjects, including reinstatement of the employees who were removed from service, Newspaper Finance Corporation and so many other things. I would only say that these information on these can be easily elicited by putting proper questions or by tabling necessary motions, etc....(Interruptions). In the course of my report for the Business for Next Week it is not possible for me to furnish all this information or to say anything except that I will communicate these points to the Ministers concerned. This is my humble opinion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We wanted statement only on those which have come out in the newspaper.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Even there, how can I include those statements in my report for the Business for Next Week. I cannot conceive of all those matters that are coming in the newspapers and to include them in the business.. (Interruptions) Certainly, they have asked for a full discussion on two subjects a week. I would like to point out that during the last week we had two discussions one day on the question of floods and another day on the question of rise in prices.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, no, no. Rise in prices under Rule 184—substantive motion. I am talking of Rule 193. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs must know the distinction. Don't be so ignorant, Mr.. Raj Bahadur?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I know that you are a knowledgeable person, Mr. Jyotir

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

moy Bosu and Goddess Saraswati will have to come and fall at your feet !

MR. SPEAKER : She is so much afraid of him.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, who can match the knowledge that you have got ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Saraswati is not a Member of the House. Her name should not be dragged in here.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have already included for discussion a motion on development schemes in backward areas. I do take note of the suggestion that has been made by Mr. Daschowdhury that the question of other backward areas should also be considered. That I will communicate to the Minister concerned.

As regards the allotment of priority in regard to any particular Bills or motions, I would state that it is the accepted rule of this House and Parliament, that it is entirely in the discretion of the Government to choose and allot priority in regard to any item of legislature business and I do not want to mention anything more on this suggestion (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : लोक सभा में जो गैडवुल्ड कास्ट एमेंडमेंट बिल ध्राया था और जो लैप्स हो गया था, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है ।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I will certainly communicate it to the Minister. That I have said. About the *Ganapurti* Bill I think if Mr. Kachwai bears in mind the agreement that was solemnly entered into with the Opposition Parties not to raise the question of quorum during lunch hour or after 6 O' clock and that the opposition should at least have 15 members on their benches if there are 15 members there, no "*Ganapurti*" Bill be required.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : He has not replied to me... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : May I with your permission clarify one small point? Some reference was made regarding lighting in Raj Ghat and Shantivan. The Prime Minister has ordered that there should be no lighting except in a few restricted buildings like the Parliament House, North Block, South Block and so on...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What are the 'so on'?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Only five buildings. I can find out and let you know. Outside these five buildings, if there is lighting anywhere else, it will be normal lighting. If there is any extra lighting, it should be reduced. We have deliberately taken a decision that extra lighting and feasting, etc., should be reduced to the minimum because of the food situation.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a good decision.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : Just one point. It is reported that Shantivan will be lighted but the other two will not be illuminated. That is the point.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is the point that I have clarified. Apart from the five buildings I have mentioned, other places are not going to be lighted.

13.21 hrs

STATEMENT RE. ASIANS IN UGANDA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The House will be aware that on 4th August, 1972, President Amin of Uganda made an announcement that British passport-holders of Asian origin in Uganda would be

required to leave the country within a period of three months. On August, 9, President Amin called a meeting of the High Commissioners in Kampala of the U.K. and India and of the Envoy of Pakistan to apprise them of his Governments' decision. Although we are awaiting from our High Commissioner in Uganda a full report on this meeting, it is understood that nationals of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh would also be included in the scope of his earlier announcement, but that certain categories of persons whose details have yet to be specified would be exempt.

As far as British passport-holders are concerned, the House is aware that it has been the principled stand of the Government of India that U.K. nationals are the entire responsibility of the U. K. Government and are entitled to free entry into the U.K. without any discrimination. We are aware that the Governments of Uganda and the U.K. have had discussions on these matters and we hope that large-scale panic, dislocation or hardship will be avoided and the practical and human issues satisfactorily resolved.

Meanwhile, Government have considered it necessary to take steps to prevent the entry into India, in haste and panic of large numbers of British passport-holding persons. With immediate effect, therefore, a *visa* system has been put in force to regulate the entry into India of citizens of the U.K. and Colonies who are ordinarily resident in Uganda. Government are not oblivious of the fact that many of the affected persons have social, cultural and traditional links with India, and the *visa* system will make adequate provision for these requirements.

As regards Indian nationals resident in Uganda, the number registered with our High Commission is about 3,000. Details

are awaited as to how many of these would come within the purview of the Ugandan Government's new decisions. We have always viewed with understanding the aspirations of African countries to regulate their internal affairs in the best interests of their citizens. We are in touch with the Ugandan authorities and I can assure the House that we shall do every thing we can to protect the interests of Indian nationals there and ensure that those of them eventually affected are treated equitably, humanely and with dignity.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I would like to know . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have written to you already . .

MR. SPEAKER : There can be no questions after this. No questions can be there after the Minister's statement . .

SHRI P. K. DEO : I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. What is the attitude of Government towards those of Indian origin and having British passports?

MR. SPEAKER : They can discuss this later on, but not after this statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If we get up without writing, you say 'Why don't you write earlier' ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is he not tired?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very important matter.

The hon. Minister has not given any clear information . .

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not get up without my permission. I am sorry . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The High Commissioner's meeting convened by President Amin took place days ago. Why is it that this Government is unable to give clear and specific information about this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : My only misfortune is that he is too near for me. Not a word will go on record, if he gets up without permission and speaks...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wrote to you, Sir. How can you behave like that? You cannot behave like that. I wrote to you earlier....

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him to raise anything....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But you have not disallowed me.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Nobody informed me. Nobody informed me. How do you behave this? like (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : It was very wrong on the part of the hon. Member to get excited and shout at you.

MR. SPEAKER : Let Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu please sit down. Let him not provoke me. Please let him not provoke me..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall sit down, but let me exercise my right. I have written to you already....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We also have some rights. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we on this side also have some rights.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister has failed to make mention of certain things, and these things are causing anxiety in our minds.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We should not be denied those rights, Mr. Speaker Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said 'How dare you do that?' I ask you to take suitable notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, he said so. I also heard it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We can also shout at the top of our voice....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I mean no disrespect to you, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : Will he take back his words or not ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What words?

MR. SPEAKER : 'How dare you' ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What was it that I said?

MR. SPEAKER : The words 'How dare you'?

SHRI P. K. DEO : He never said it.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He said it. Let the tape-record be played back and checked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wrote to you earlier....

MR. SPEAKER : First, let me know whether he withdraws his words or not ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What did I say?

MR. SPEAKER : He said 'How dare you'?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not say that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He did say that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I did not show disrespect to you. I also respect the Chair.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is doing it every hour, every minute. He deserves to be dealt with properly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do not shout. I did not want to show any disrespect to you. If I have offended you, I am sorry (*Interruptions*). We know how to behave. Some cipher Minister do not know. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am not referring to Shri Bosu. Sometimes it happens, many times it happens, that members of the Opposition just attack you, shouting and abusing. Ultimately, they say 'Sorry', or the matter is expunged. It is not sufficient to expunge such remarks. It is a matter of decorum of the House (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Not all members of the Opposition do that. He is generalising (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : You are the custodian of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : My impression is that not all the members, but some of them, do that. About Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, sometimes he is very threatening, very rude. I have not at all liked it. I sometimes tell him softly, sometimes harshly. But he must know that the Chair has to perform its functions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : So have we.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to abide by the observations of the Chair. Interpretation of the rules by the Chair is final. That is not questioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission? Since my name has been mentioned, I am entitled to make a personal explanation. I will cite examples here to show that I have acted under the rules (*Interruptions*).

If you do not call the House to order, I shall not obey any directions from you. I perform my functions here as per the rights conferred upon me by the rules of procedure of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not mean that you should be rude to the Chair. The rules do not allow you to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I point out very humbly what I have to say?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. But if you present the rules in a threatening manner, in a rude manner, I cannot tolerate it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I point out that your authority is confined to the book of rules? Your authority is derived from the rules.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : On a point of order. He has just now said again that he will not abide by your orders. If he will not abide by your orders, whose orders will he comply with? Is it in order for him to say so?

SHRI P. K. DEO : He is putting something into his mouth.

MR. SPEAKER : We now proceed with the next business.

When he wants to submit something, he cannot say anything in his own way. Shri Pilloo Mody spoke, Shri Patel spoke. They said so many things, much stronger, but in a very dignified manner. Why can he not do like that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will try.

On a point of order under rule 376, I had written to you expressing my desire to raise certain things on the items 7 and 8.

MR. SPEAKER : On 7, he was allowed. On item 8, no question can be asked after the Minister makes the statement. This is the rule. So he cannot be allowed on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not at all asking a question.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

I want to ask about the Kenya-Indian affairs which are agitating the mind....

MR. SPEAKER : No questions after the statement. Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : As you remember....

MR. SPEAKER : I ask you to sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I said that.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am saying that the Minister has given no positive information. We know nothing....

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

13.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CRITICALITY OF THE FIRST UNIT OF RAJASTHAN ATOMIC POWER PROJECT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The first Unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project located at Rawatbhata near the Ranapratap Sagar Dam on the Chambal went critical today at 10 hours 58-1/2 minutes I.S.T. After criticality a programme of further tests and experiments at various power levels will commence and last for a period of a few months. On the successful completion of these tests including the response of the system to the conditions existing in the grid, the Unit will be declared as operational.

I should like the House to know that this reactor has been constructed by the Indian Engineers and Scientists with the assistance of the Government of Canada through the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and is the culmination of vigorous efforts on the part of the Department of Atomic Energy to make India self-sufficient in stages in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Our collaboration with Canada is an old one, starting in 1956 with the construction of CIRUS reactor at Trombay.

The fuel for this reactor is natural uranium, and half of the initial fuel used for loading the reactor has been made at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre from uranium produced in our mines at Jaguguda in Bihar by the Uranium Corporation of India Limited. The other half was obtained from Canada under the Agreement of Co-operation signed with that country in the year 1963.

The House will be glad to know that the control system of the reactor was built in India by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, a Public Sector Corporation under the Department of Atomic Energy.

As the House is aware, the first nuclear power station was the Tarapur Station which supplies electricity to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Rajasthan Station will form a part of the proposed northern grid so that its power is available to the States located in this grid. The Government is actively considering the modalities of distribution of this power in a manner which permits its most efficient and economic use in this region.

I am sure that the House will join me in congratulating the staff of the Department of Atomic Energy who have worked sincerely and with single-minded devotion to bring this project to fruition and in conveying our gratitude to the Government of Canada for the assistance they have rendered us in this project of national importance.

13.34 hrs

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11-8-72.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.”

The Motion was adopted

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY :
I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : We now adjourn;
when do we reassemble? 2 or 2.30 ?
SOME HON. MEMBERS 2.30.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

13.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty one minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I had written to the Speaker that I want to raise an issue. It is about Mr. D. P. Malhotra, the State Bank cashier. It has come out in papers twice; nothing is being done. An enquiry was instituted about a year ago. I am told he is going to be rewarded. Would you kindly ask the knowledgeable hon. Minister Shri K. R. Ganesh to make a statement on what steps have been taken against Mr. D. P. Malhotra, whether the enquiry has been completed in the last one year's time and if not the reasons therefor and also whether there is any truth in the statement that he is going to be rewarded.

14.32 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL
1972.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to provide for barring, in the computation of total income in respect of certain assessment years prior to the assessment year 1962-63, deduction of amounts paid on account of wealth-tax, be taken into consideration.”

This short Bill seeks to replace the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 which was promulgated by the President on the 15th July, 1972.

The circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by an Ordinance have been explained in a statement placed on the Table of the House. I do not, therefore, propose to go into these reasons and shall only explain the provisions of the Bill and the rationale behind them.

In a recent case, the Supreme Court has held that wealth-tax paid by a person in respect of his business assets is deductible in computing his taxable income. In arriving at this decision, the court has virtually over-ruled its earlier judgement given in 1966. The recent Supreme Court ruling has certain important implications. Firstly, income-tax and wealth-tax have been increasingly used in recent years as instruments for reducing disparities in incomes and wealth. Thus, at higher levels of income and wealth, the combined incidence of income-tax and wealth-tax exceeds the entire income yielded by the wealth. If wealth-tax were to be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income, the combined incidence

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

of income-tax and wealth tax will not, ordinarily, exceed the taxable income of an individual or a Hindu undivided family. This would considerably reduce the effectiveness of the fiscal instrument for achieving our socio-economic objectives. Secondly, having regard to the view hitherto accepted wealth-tax has not been allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income in the assessments completed during the last 15 years. If the Supreme Court's latest ruling is applied, income-tax assessments of most of the wealth-tax assesseees made in the past will have to be rectified. This would generate enormous administrative work and would also entail refund of crores of rupees collected by way of income-tax. Finally, the income-tax due on the valuation date is, under the existing law, allowed as a deduction in computing the net wealth of a taxpayer. If the wealth-tax payable were to be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income, there would be enormous difficulties in calculating the income-tax and wealth-tax payable by a person, particularly in view of the position that the rate schedules of these two taxes are based on slab system.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Bill seeks to make an amendment to the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the effect that amounts paid by way of wealth-tax will not be allowed as deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business and profession" or "Income from other sources". This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1962, that is, the date of commencement of that Act. The Bill also makes an independent provision to secure that wealth-tax will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable income under the aforesaid head for the assessment years 1957-58 to 1961-62, when the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922

was in force. For the purposes of the aforesaid provisions, the term "wealth-tax" as defined will include any tax on capital or wealth levied in a foreign country.

The Bill specifically provides that the new provisions will not apply in relation to cases where taxpayers have obtained a favourable ruling from the Supreme Court prior to the commencement of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972. This exception is being made to preserve the sanctity of the decision of the Supreme Court in these cases and also on the ground that taxpayers who have brought the cases upto the Supreme Court and incurred expenditure thereon should not be denied the benefit of its judgement.

Sir, the objects of the Bill are simple and non-controversial and I hope that it will receive the unanimous support of this House.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, and to provide for barring in the Computation of total income in respect of certain assessment years prior to the assessment year 1962-63, deduction of amounts paid on account of Wealth-tax, be taken into consideration".

*SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing much to oppose in the amending Bill that has been introduced here. At the outset I would like to say that the Income-tax Act was passed in 1961 and Wealth Tax Act in 1957. In between this period and thereafter too, nothing has happened or whatever that has happened, can warrant a refund of the money a provision that has been made in the present Bill. We would have been really

* The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

happy if this provision was not there because we need lot of moeny for the reconstruction of our country.

Secondly, there are many small traders, industrialists or factory owners who have a small capital say two to three lakhs of rupees. These industrialists will be required to pay Wealth Tax and then the Income-tax. After making these payments, not much will be left with them for ploughing it back in their enterprises nor they would be able to expand their enterprises. Most of the money that will be left with them will be utilised by them for running their family establishments. These enterprises are mostly labour intensive and if they are able to make more investment in these enterprises then it will offer better employment opportunities. I will therefore urge that these small enterpreneurs may be exempted from payment of Wealth Tax. Excepting this we have nothing much to say.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) :
Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The Wealth-tax Act was passed in 1957. Since then, till recently, the position was clearly understood that wealth-tax paid by a person should not be deducted from his income for tax purposes. The Supreme Court had also given a decision in this matter in Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. *Vs.* Commissioner of Income-tax. This well-understood position was reversed by the Supreme Court in Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., *Vs.* Commissioner of Income-tax in March 1972. So, to get over this awkward situation the Government promulgated an Ordinance and this Bill has been brought forward to replace that Ordinance.

In order to make the wealth-tax deductible from income for the purposes of taxation one must prove that the wealth-tax is directly and intimately connected with the

business of the person. Under the income tax law of 1961 we allowed a number of deductions. For instance, we allowed water rates, electricity charges etc. because they are directly connected with the expenditure of the business. We allowed even foreign trade development allowance, because the expenditure is connected with the nature of the business. But it is not possible to say that wealth-tax is something which is directly and intimately connected with the nature of the business. To make it deductible the expenditure must be incurred for purpose of the business whereas the wealth-tax is a tax on the ownership of property. Wealth-tax is not an expenditure which is directly connected with the nature of the business. Therefore, it is not deductible. This is a logical and correct position which was taken by the Supreme Court in Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., *Vs.* the Commissioner of Income-tax. Unfortunately, this decision was reversed by the Supreme Court in 1972 and hence this Bill.

Till the beginning of the 20th century it used to be said that the purpose of taxation is to raise revenue for the purpose of the State. But now it is universally accepted that one of the objects of taxation is to reduce inequalities of income and wealth in the community. Therefore, in all the advanced as well as economically backward countries steeply progressive rates of taxation were introduced for reducing the inequality. We also enacted our Wealth-tax Act in 1957. If we now allow the wealth tax to be deducted from the income for purposes of calculation of income, our object would be defeated.

If a person is allowed to do so, he will be paying a low rate of income-tax. He will come down to a lower bracket and will be assessable to a lower rate of income-tax. By this, he will not only be avoiding a part of the Income-tax liability but will be

[SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN]

paying income-tax at the expense of the State. The State will be a loser thereby and our object of reducing inequalities will not succeed. Hence, this amending Bill is necessary because it will help in reducing inequalities of income and wealth.

Apart from this matter of principle, there are certain difficulties of an administrative character which will necessitate the adoption of this Bill. Between 1957 and 1966, a number of cases have been decided on the principle that wealth tax should not be deducted from income for the purpose of taxation. If we allow this principle to be changed, there will be thousands of cases where the assessments will have to be reversed. It will be a very difficult position. Perhaps, crores of rupees will have to be returned to the persons concerned. Therefore, for the sake of convenience, we cannot accept the judgement in the Indian Aluminium Co. Vs. Commissioner of Income-Tax case. But I believe we are doing this mainly for the sake of principle and not for the sake of administrative convenience.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All these arguments have been set out by the Minister when he move the Bill for consideration. You are repeating the same arguments.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : I may explain further that in regard to cases which have been decided by the Supreme Court, we have decided to accept those judgments out of respect for the Supreme Court and with a desire to give sanctity to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

In this connection the term "wealth tax" has to be taken in the sense in which it is defined in the Wealth Tax Act of 1957. It also means any tax of a similar character chargeable under any law in force in any foreign country. The law will apply to

such a tax and it will not be deductible from income.

The Bill is very simple. I support the Bill I feel sure the House will accept it.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, On behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister Shir K. R. Ganesh.

The Supreme Court gave a judgment stating that the wealth-tax paid by an assessee in respect of business assets is deductible as a business expenses in computing the assessee's income from business. In order to nullify the effect of this judgment the President promulgated the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance on July 15, 1972 just 16 days before the Lok Sabha is to sit in session. This Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance. I do not think that heavens would have come down if the Government had waited for 16 days more and introduced this Bill straight away, which this House would not doubt have approved. No serious consequences would also have arisen if the President had not promulgated the Ordinance just 16 days before this House is to meet. I do not find any plausible reasons for the promulgation of this Ordinance except that the Government wanted to react immediately in a huff to the judgment of the Supreme Court invalidating certain provisions of the Incometax Act.

Sir, if you look at the provisions of this Bill you will also agree with me that there is no justification at all for the President to issue the Ordinance 16 days before the sitting of this House. All that this Bill says is that the wealth tax paid by an assessee is not deductible from the taxable income and this provision is given effect to retrospectively from April 1, 1962. Especially when there is need for amending

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

omprehensively the Incometax bearing mind the recommendations of many Committees and Commissions constituted by the Government during, the course of three or four decades, I am not able to reconcile myself to this small piece of legislation.

In the year 1963 the Government set up Ayers Committee to go into this question. In the year 1947 the Incometax Investigation Commission was constituted. In 1953-54 Mr. Nicholas Kaldar, who is known as as the economic wizard, gave his report to the Government. The Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee was set up in 1958. Again, in 1968 a Committee of Departmental Officers of the Ministry of Finance was constituted to enquire into this question. The Working Group of the Administration Reform Commission submitted its report on incometax administration to the Government. In the begining of this year the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Wanchoo gave its report to the Government.

The Government are taking their own time for implementing the valuable recommendations made by so many financial experts. They may take also many years to remove the innumerable lacunae in the Incometax Act. But, the Government should act forthwith to counteract the judgment of the Supreme Court by bringing forward this Solitary amendment to the Incometax Act.

What is the present position, inspite of the fact that so many Committees and Commissions have gone into this question? It is estimated that for the year 1968-69 alone there was evasion of tax on Rs. 1400 crores. Upto the end of 31-3-1970, according to the statistics supplied by the Government, the tax arrears were Rs. 840.70 crores. If you look at the fact as to how far the penal provisions contained in the Act have been

exercised stringently by the Government, you will find that during the year 1965 to 1970, only 20 persons—I mean 20 tax defaulters— have been sent to civil prisons. Either the penal provisions are not implemented earnestly or there are some lacunae in the penal provisions of the Act. Many a tax payer takes undue advantage of his right to file Writ Petitions under Article 226 of the Constitution to delay and defeat tax proceedings. As many as 1648 Writ Petitions relating to direct taxes are reported to be pending in the Calcutta High Court alone during 1970-71.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I would ask the hon. Member to tell me the number of writ petitions pending before the Madras High Court.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I am sure, Sir, that the hon. Minister will agree with me if I say that tax evaders and the tax dodgers are people with resources and not poor people from whom indirect taxes are collected on the spot. Many times on the floor of this House, the Finance Ministers have stated that adequate steps would be taken to collect the tax arrears mounting year after year. But the tax arrears continue to mount and even the existing penal provisions are not made use of properly and effectively. If you take the whole country, the Writ Petitions throughout the country against direct taxes might total more than 10,000.

I do not know how long the Government will take to bring forward a comprehensive legislation plugging all the loopholes and lacunae in the Incometax Act so that they can come with a heavy hand on the tax evaders and tax dodgers. I am sure that by getting such a minor amendment to the Act passed by this House, the Government will not be able to touch even the fringe of the problem. I begin to doubt whether

SHR E. R. KRISHNAN]

this Government are capable at all to solve the massive problem of tax evasion and the black money which is holding at ransom the economy of the country.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance that the Government should come forward as early as possible with a comprehensive amending Bill to tackle the problems I have enumerated and I am sure the whole House will definitely welcome such a legislation.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Any Government which brings forth legislation which expects a citizen to pay more than 100% tax is not only uncivilized but barbaric. I am not at all surprised that the incidence of black money goes on increasing because I cannot see how a citizen will find an answer to this sort of absurd legislation which asks a man to give more than what he earns. That is all that I have to say.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के नये फैसले से एक काफी बड़ी क्राइसिस खड़ी हो गई थी, और यह बिल लाकर सरकार ने बहुत प्रच्छा और सही कदम उठाया है।

जहाँ तक वैल्यू टैक्स के प्रिन्सिपल का ताल्लुक है नये फैसले ने वैल्यू टैक्स का प्रिन्सिपल ही चेंज कर दिया था, वैल्यू टैक्स के सारे कंटेन्ट को ही चेंज कर दिया था। इसलिये इन कन्टेन्टिबियन को, इस लैक्युना को पेश भ्रप करना बहुत जरूरी था। इसलिये यह बिल, मैं समझता हूँ पूरी तरह मुकम्मल है और लाया जाना चाहिये था और इस बिल के लिये मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी खामी को जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले से पेश आ रही थी, उस को इस बिल के जरिये पेश भ्रप करने की कोशिश की है।

मैं इस हाउस के जरिये महकमा फाइनेंस से इन्फॉर्म करना चाहूँगा कि एक नया प्रमेडिग बिल लाये ताकि जो बिल मोनोपली हाउसेज को बहुत बड़ी रकमे टैक्स की देनी हैं, जिन के बारे में मुब्तलिफ हाई कोर्टस और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील कर के, रिट पेटिशनस कर के स्टे प्राईर ले रखे हैं, उन को किमी तरह बैकेट कराया जाय। जब हमविग मोनोपली हाउसेज की लिस्ट देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया जो उन लोगों को टैक्स का सरकार का देना है वह जल्दी से वसूल किया जा सके, और जो रिट पेटिशनस कर के 10-10 साल तक उन केसेज में कोई फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है और जिस की वजह से इन्कम टैक्स की वसूली रुकी हुई है, उस सिलसिले में महकमा फाइनेंस को कोई कदम उठाना चाहिये, कोई नया सिस्टम सोच कर नया बिल लाना चाहिये। इन्कम टैक्स के बारे में हम सोच सकते हैं कि छोटा दुकानदार है, छोटा कारखानेदार है, किसी पर इस बात की लिमिट रख सकते हैं कि 10 हजार, 50 हजार या एक लाख जिम की लिमिट हो उस को स्टे प्राईर मिल सके, लेकिन बिग मोनोपली हाउस को जिस को करोड़ों रुपये टैक्स का देना हो उस को स्टे मिल जाय और उस का फैसला न हो, इस की कोई रोकथाम डिपार्टमेंट को करनी चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस हाउस में रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि महकमा इस तरफ ध्यान दें।

यह बिल मुकम्मल है क्यों कि वैल्यू टैक्स और इन्कम टैक्स की जो कांट्रोवर्सी खड़ी हो गई उस कांट्रोवर्सी को यह बिल दूर करता है। लेकिन एक काम प्रोहेसिब प्रमेडमेंट डिपार्टमेंट को लाना चाहिये जिस के जरिये से इस मुल्क में जो कैपिटलिज्म कोर्ट की पावर को ऐक्सप्लायट कर रही है उस को रोका जा सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विधान की पावर का भ्रगर कोई इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जो बिग मोनोपली हाउसेज कर रहे हैं। उन को किस तरह रोका जाय इस तरह ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

में उम्मीद करता हूँ कि फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरह ध्यान दे कर कामप्रीहेंसिव इन्कम टैक्स प्रमोडमेंट बिल लायेंगे ।

श्री धार० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल धाया है उस का मैं धीर प्रिन्सिपल विरोध करता हूँ, धीर इसलिये करता हूँ क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो यह रुलिंग दी है कि इन्कम टैक्स वैल्यू टैक्स को डिडक्ट कर के लगाया जाय क्योंकि दो वफा एक धावमी पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये, यह बिल इस सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue on Monday.

15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixteenth Report

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) : I beg to move the following :

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th August, 1972".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th August, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

15-01 hrs.

RESOLUTIONS RE : PER - CAPITA INCOME—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will resume consideration of the Resolution moved by shri Bibhuti Mishra urging upon the Government to fix the minimum limit of *per capita* income. Shri Jhar-

kande Rai was on his legs. He has taken 13 minutes. He must conclude now.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (पोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछली बार यह बता रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के कम धाय धीर बहुत धाय वाले लोगों में कितना अन्तर है। हमारे देश में 57 फीसवी ऐसे खेतिहर लोग हैं जो खेती करते हैं धीर जिन के पास दो एकड़ से भी कम खेत है। दूसरी धीर सारे देश में पांच प्रकार के बड़े-बड़े जमीन धीर हैं। जिन के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन हैं। धन-ध्यामदास बिड़ला के पास 80 हजार एकड़ हैं, माहोली शकर मिल के पास 2800 एकड़ हैं, हिन्दुस्तान शकर मिल के पास 3300 एकड़, महाराजा पटियाला के पास 1500 एकड़ हैं, महारानी गायत्रीदेवी के पास 4000 एकड़ के पास के फार्म हैं इसी प्रकार अन्य के पास भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नैनीताल की तराई के इलाके में 5,000 एकड़ से ऊपर के तीन फार्म, 1,000 से 5,000 एकड़ तक के 12 फार्म, 500 से 1,000 एकड़ तक के 250 फार्म धीर 100 से 500 एकड़ तक 1,000 फार्म हैं : करियप्पा धीर बिमैया जो हमारे यहां के कमान्डर इन चीफ रह चुके हैं, उन के पास मैसूर में 5,000-5,000 एकड़ के फार्म हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में खेती योग्य जमीन दुनिया के करीब-करीब सब देशों से ज्यादा है। जैसे हिन्देशिया में 29%, अमरीका में 14% धीर कनाडा में 14% ही जमीन इवियोग्य है। ढाई करोड़ एकड़ जमीन हिन्दुस्तान के पुराने सामन्तों धीर भूस्वामियों के पास है। पिछले बीस बर्षों में 2 हजार करोड़ खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने पर ध्यय किया गया है ऐसी स्थिती में देहातों में कम धामवनी धीर अधिक धामवनी का अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। जमींदारी मुद्दावजा के रूप में केवल 1961 तक 1६4 करोड़ मुद्दावजा दे कर इस अन्तर को धीर बढ़ा दिया गया है। तीसरी योजना में धरखों खपया खर्च कर के भी प्रति ध्यक्ति धाय में वृद्धि नहीं हुई। चौथी योजना के बाद भी केवल नाम मात्र की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

[श्री भारद्वाज राय]

देश के देहातों में लाखों खेत मजदूर हैं जिन की धामदनी एक धाने से चार धाने रोज तक है। देश में 15 करोड़ से लें कर 20 करोड़ तक धामदनी ऐसे हैं जिन की रोज की धामदनी—खेत मजदूरों की—दो धाने से तीन धाने या चार धाने तक है, जिस पर वह गुजर बसर करते हैं। सरकारी धाकड़े भी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में दो करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की प्रति दिन की आमदनी 20 पैसे हैं, चार करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की धाय 25 पैसे प्रति दिन है, छः करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की प्रति दिन की धामदनी 32 पैसे है। भारत में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की दैनिक धाय 1 रु० होने में पचास साल लेंगे, जिस रफतार से हम लोग चल रहे हैं। इसीलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यहाँ धनी और गरीब का अन्तर बेहिमाब बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मिश्र का प्रस्ताव ऐसा है जिस को इस सदन को सर्वसम्पत्ति से स्वीकार करना चाहिये। प्रत्येक दृष्टि से धाय देखिये, यह अन्तर देहाती क्षेत्रों में बढ़ता जा रहा है। देहाती जीवन में 13 फीसदी धामदनी ऐसे हैं जिन के पास 60 फीसदी देहात की पूंजी एकत्रित हो चली है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर के इस तरह के उपाय निकाले जायें जिन से गरीब और धमीर का अन्तर कम हो। हर व्यक्ति की न्यूनतम धाय निर्धारित हो जाय और कम से कम उतनी निर्धारित हो जिस से उस के परिवार का भरण-पोषण हो सके।

राष्ट्र संघ की सर्व को अगर हम देखें तो उस से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमारे देश में 45 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन की धामदनी 10 से 20 रुपये मासिक तक है। 30 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन की धाय 20 से 30 रुपये तक है। 24 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी धाय 30 से 50 रु० है और केवल 1 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन की धाय 50 रु० है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिये श्री मिश्र के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाय।

एक तरफ कम धाय के यह दयनीय स्थिति धाकड़े हैं और दूसरी तरफ धनश्यामदास बिड़ला हैं, जिन की पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान के स्वतन्त्र होने के समय किसी सूत्र से भी 40 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं थी। वह 298 करोड़ हुई, फिर 375 करोड़ हुई और आज 627 करोड़ तक पहुँच चुकी है। बाहर और देहात दोनों जगह धमीर और गरीब को चाई चौड़ी और गहरी होती जा रही है।

इसलिये मैं आखिर में प्रपील कहूँगा कि इस समस्या के समाधान दो ही हैं। या तो वर्तमान समाज, समाज के नियामक और सरकार के कर्णधार इस का शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से समाधान कर लें अन्यथा कोई इस देश को रक्तर्जित क्रान्ति से बचा नहीं सकता। दो ही समाधान हैं : या तो शांतिपूर्ण समाधान या फिर रक्तर्जित क्रान्ति, दो ही आल्टरनेटिव हैं। इसलिये मैं श्री मिश्र का समर्थन करते हुये प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सदन उस को सर्वसम्पत्ति से स्वीकार करेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्री मिश्र ने जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है उस के द्वारा उन्होंने चाहा है कि सरकार प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम धाय की कोई सीमा निर्धारित करे। हम अपनी स्वतन्त्रता की पच्चीसवीं वषगांठ मनाने जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति से प्रभावित होने के कारण चाहे हमारी धूमधाम में कमी हो, लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि हम ने इस मुद्दे को अपनी दृष्टि में नहीं रखा कि हमारे देश में धाम व्यक्ति की जो धामदनी है वह बढ़नी चाहिये या नहीं और उस को बढ़ाने का हम को क्या उपाय करना चाहिये।

परसों ही मैंने एक अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1523 में पूछा था कि :

(क) भारत में निर्वाह स्तर से नीचे के स्तर पर गुजर करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ब) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि प्रत्याश की गई; और

(ग) ये व्यक्ति कितने वर्षों तक न्यूनतम निर्वाह स्तर प्राप्त कर सकेंगे ?

इस का जवाब योजना मंत्रालय के माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने दिया था। मैं प्रश्न के पूरे उत्तर को पढ़ना नहीं चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने उत्तर के भाग (ग) में बतलाया था कि :

(ग) उपलब्ध अनुमानों से यह प्रतीत होता है कि यदि बेरोजगारी तथा आय-वितरण की समस्याओं पर सीधे प्रहार किये बिना केवल विकास पर निर्भर रहा जाय तो हो सकता है कि समाज के गरीबतम वर्गों को न्यूनतम उपभोग स्तरों तक पहुंचने में 30 से 50 वर्ष और लग जायें।

यह तो हमारी प्राथमिक स्थिति है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो सरकार की प्रथम-नीति है या प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम हैं, उन की मूल से बड़ी असफलता है, और वह इस बात को सिद्ध करता है, और सरकार ने स्वयम् स्वीकार किया है कि हम न्यूनतम उपभोग को जो प्रावश्यकतायें हो सकती हैं किसी व्यक्ति को, उन को देने में पचास वर्ष और लगायेंगे। इसलिये हमारे इस मारे के सारे विचार में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

जैसा अभी माननीय आरखन्दे राय बतला रहे थे किसी व्यक्ति की आय 20 पैसे है, किसी की 30 पैसे है और किसी की 40 पैसे है। और वह केवल एक दो व्यक्तियों की नहीं है, लाखों व्यक्ति 20, 30 और 40 पैसे पाते हैं। लेकिन हमारे समाजवाद की दुहाई देने वाले शायद यह भूल जाते हैं कि एयर-कंडिशनड बंगलों में रहने वालों और अच्छी बड़िया एयर-कंडिशनड कारों में घूमने वालों की संख्या भी कम नहीं है। इतनी जो

असमानता दोनों के अन्दर है उच्च को यदि हम मिटा नहीं पाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज में इस विषमता को मिटाने के लिये होने वाली सामाजिक क्रान्ति को रोकने में सफल होना सम्बन्धा-स्पद है। वह तो हां कर ही रहेगी। यदि हम एक व्यक्ति को बार-बार कहते हैं कि तुम्हें रोज-गार मिलेगा, लेकिन दे नहीं पाते हैं, तो जनता खड़ी होगी। जन आन्दोलन होगा। क्रान्ति होगी। समाज स्वयं परिवर्तन लायेगा....

श्री आर० डी० अंबारे (बम्बई मध्य) : सामाजिक या राजनीतिक क्रान्ति ?

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं सामाजिक क्रान्ति की बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं जो बोल रहा हूँ वह सोच समझ कर बोल रहा हूँ (व्यवधान) इस में चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है। क्रान्ति की भाषा बहुत है। हमें यह सुनते हुये पचीस वर्ष हो गये कि बेकारी दूर होगी, बेरोजगारी दूर होगी, बेकारों की संख्या कम होगी, लेकिन सरकारी आंकड़े बतलाते हैं कि समाज की जो स्थिति है, जिस को आप स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं, भले ही आप मुंह से न कहें, उसमें बेरोजगारी की भीषण समस्या हमारे सामने है जब देश के उन नवयुवकों का चित्र हमारे सामने आता है जो न केवल भ्रष्ट शिक्षित या अर्ध-शिक्षित हैं बल्कि अच्छे शिक्षित हैं। प्रेजुएट्स और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट्स को भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और चूंकि उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, इस वास्ते वे भारतभर तय करने के लिये बाध्य हो जाते हैं। हमारी प्राथमिक स्थिति कहां तक पहुंच पाई है यह भी देखने वाली बात है। इस प्रस्ताव का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव की जो भावना है मूल रूप में बहुत सीधी-सादी है। कुछ आप तय तो करें, कुछ बताएं तो शीघ्रत आगवनी, न्यूनतम आय, न्यूनतम इन्कम धाप क्या चाहते हैं तथा उसे कब तक दे पायेंगे। इसको ही धाप तय नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यही धाप से नहीं हो पा रहा है। धारिया साहब ने जो उत्तर दिया था उस

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

में भी तय हो गया हो ऐसी बात नहीं थी। आप बतायें तो आखिर न्यूनतम जीवन निर्वाह की आवश्यकता आप किस को समझते हैं। एक रुपये में एक व्यक्ति अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकता है, दो में कर सकता है अथवा तीन रुपये में कर सकता है, कुछ तो आप बतायें। देश की स्थिति को देखते हुये आप इस बात तक को नहीं कर पायें हैं। पच्चीस वर्ष में आप इतना सा काम भी नहीं कर पाये हैं। अब तो भीषण महंगाई कर चक्र चल रहा है। यदि एक बार आप यह तय नहीं कर पाते हैं कि प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम आय क्या हो तो पचास वर्ष की अवधि में भी आप उसके लिये इसकी व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे, इस में भी सन्देह है। ऐसा करने में आपको इससे भी अधिक समय लग सकता है। तब भले ही आप समाजवाद की कितनी ही घोषणायें करते जायें, समानता लाने के जितने भी नारे तक लगाते जायें, विषमता दूर करने की जितनी भी चर्चा करें, गरीबी हटाने के जितने भी नारे लगाते जायें, उनका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आप जनता को लगातार घोषा दे रहे हैं।

यह कहा गया है कि प्रति व्यक्ति आय कहीं पर बीस पैसे है और कहीं पर तीस पैसे। इस में तो वह एक जून का खाना तो क्या, उसकी जो क्षुधा है उसका कुछ भाग भी वह पूरा नहीं कर पाता है। तब वह परिवार का पालन-पोषण किस प्रकार करता होगा, यह सोचने की बात है। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है और दूसरी ओर असंख्य लोग हैं जिन के पास विशाल सम्पत्ति है। मैं जो कह चुका हूँ उसकी पुनरावृत्ति करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ समाजवाद और राष्ट्रीयकरण की लम्बी-लम्बी घोषणायें की जाती हैं, बड़े-बड़े नारे लगाये जाते हैं लेकिन उनका अब तक का परिणाम बेकारी और गरीबी की वृद्धि है। इसे दूर करने में हम सर्वथा असमर्थ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है पर कैपिटल प्रनुक्रम के बारे में, मूल रूप में वह सही है। सरकार को एक निश्चित आधार बना कर

और एक सिद्धान्त को सामने रख कर आगे बढ़ना होगा। जो पिछड़े वर्ग हैं देश के उनके जीवन निर्वाह की जो सामान्य आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनकी पूर्ति न होना क्या निराशाजनक नहीं है। पचास वर्ष की अवधि नहीं बल्कि इस सारे काम को करने के लिये आपको पांच दस वर्ष की अवधि तय करनी होगी। यही सरकार के, देश के और हम सब के लिये लाभप्रद स्थिति रहेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : I support this Resolution. But at the outset, I feel pity for the Mover. He is an old member. He really feels like many Congress MPs, followers of the Congress here and outside. But this type of Resolution will not help in bringing about the desired effect. On the other hand, the fate of such a Resolution is that it creates some illusion which is persisting for the last 25 years in India. That is the most unfortunate part of it. Otherwise, he must have consulted the party and the Government which is running the administration for a long number of years and taken their approval or even the Government could have brought forward an official Resolution on these lines. The Government could have done it.

We are all practically feeling that the Resolution brought forward by the Mover is good and deserves consideration not only of the House but by the people outside. But this resolution will not be acceptable to the Government if it goes against those people who have practically all the wealth in their possession. The difficulty is this. The Government is manned by people who belong to the Mover's party, but the Government defends the interests of the capitalists, landlords and the exploiting classes not only of India but also of the international exploiters who are allowed to rob the Indian people. Under

these circumstances, everybody knows how severe and critical the economic situation is in India. We have heard the other day of people dying because of the severe drought situation in the country. It needs a radical reorientation of the total policies of the Government, and the people's democratic attitude should be adopted. Mr. Mishra had better push the party outside in the party meeting and then see that such a resolution is not opposed by the Government.

We are supporting, and everyone in this House will support this resolution but what is the use of supporting it. What is its fate going to be? One is sure that the Government will not accept it. Thereby, a serious doubt will crop up in the minds of the Congress fellows who sincerely believe that their party will and should do something good. When the people are bound to go against the Congress policies, then the Government will come down upon them with a heavy hand. The Congress fellows who are honest are just on lookers, bringing such resolutions and expressing their pious wishes but having no power to change the Government or the activities of the Government which supports only the landlords, capitalists and the exploiting classes of India.

That is why the time has come when I hope the Minister will hear the voice of reason inside the Congress and not the voice of the capitalists. Do not refuse this Bill; accept this Bill and show that you are really meaning something which the Members of your party themselves are pressing on you through such a resolution which, I commend, should be accepted.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazha-

gam, I would like to participate in the Debate on the Resolution of the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra requesting the Government to fix a minimum limit of *per capita* income for the people of our country.

I am happy that the hon. Member belonging to the ruling party has brought such a welcome Resolution. In fact, he has come to realise that the *per capita* income even after 25 years' rule of his own party is so low that the Government should fix a minimum limit for the *per capita* income. I support wholeheartedly this Resolution.

In 1960-61 the *per capita* income in our country was Rs. 306. Keeping the prices in 1960-61 constant, the *per capita* income in 1969-70 has gone up to Rs. 329. At constant prices during the course of nine years, the *per capita* income has gone up by the paltry sum of Rs. 23. I am sure, Sir, you will not agree that the prices remained constant during all these 9 years. In fact, the prices during this period have gone up by 30%. Has the *per capita* income gone up in the same proportion? The answer is emphatic 'no'. It is really very unfortunate, that, when we are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, the daily *per capita* income is not even 90 paise.

Let us take the wholesale price index during the last decade. If you keep 1960-61 as the base year and keep the wholesale price index at 100 points, in 1969 the all-India wholesale price index has gone up to 165 points. It is not that the essential commodities are made available at wholesale prices to the people. The retail prices of essential commodities must have gone up many times more than this. Has the *per capita* income gone up to the same extent?

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishanan]

With a view to bringing down the prices and to raising the *per capita* income, Three Five Year Plans have been implemented and the Fourth Five Year Plan is in the process of implementation. It has also been accepted that the growth of public sector will lead to quick economic development and that is why Rs. 1996 crores, Rs. 4672 crores, 6300 crores and Rs. 15902 crores have been the play outlays in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans respectively. Even after such massive investment in the public sector, has it brought about any appreciable increase in the *per capita* income? Before the General Elections last year, the members and leaders belonging to the ruling party, the leaders of Opposition parties and so many others openly acknowledge on public platforms that all the investments in the public sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan have not helped to increase the *per capita* income and the benefits of these investments have gone to bloat the riches of 70 families in the country. The fact that the *per capita* income has not gone up shows that the benefits of planning have not gone to the poor people.

According to the statistics compiled by the United Nations, the annual *per capita* consumption during 1967 in the U. S. A. was 3328 dollars ; in West Germany 1568 dollars ; in the U.K. 1626 dollars; in Japan 746 dollars. In Pakistan 113 dollars and in India 75 dollars. The annual *per capita* consumption is the lowest in India. West Germany and Japan were reared to the ground during the Second World War and the economic recovery of these two countries is really astounding. We got our independence more or less at the same time when the Second World War came to an end. I make bold to say that due to defective planning, due to lack of clarity in planning the economic development of the country, we are at the lowest rung of the ladder. The Prime

Minister herself has accepted that all these years of planning have not gone to assist the common people in the country. The leaders of Old Congress Party have spoken about this.

Instead of planning for toppling whatever Opposition Party Governments are there in the country, the Government should start a re-thinking on the plan programmes. There should be a complete re-orientation of our plan efforts, which should raise the *per capita* income of our people. The priorities should be changed to achieve this objective. In spite of the loudest call of *Garibi Hato*, everyone in this House will agree that throughout the country unemployment, famine, drought, starvation deaths, widespread malnutrition etc. are the order of the day. I do not think the Government can deny the sufferings of the common people though Four Five Year Plans have been executed.

I would like to state here that the D. M. K. Government in Tamil Nadu has based all its activities on the sheet-anchor of socialism. It is guided by the principle that there should not be economic concentration in a few hands and if the poor people are to derive any benefits from planning efforts there should be economic decentralisation. The Government of Tamil Nadu has formulated meaningful plans for reducing the impact of unemployment and also for raising the *per capita* income, simultaneously bringing down the price spiral. Instead of concentrating on the methods for toppling such a progressive Government, the Central Government should try to formulate plans taking a cue from the efforts of Tamil Nadu Government so that the common people of the country are able to rise their standard of living. There is no use in making speeches and in writing articles about the total investments in all the Plans and about the

extent of external financial assistance, especially when we see every day in the newspapers reports about starvation deaths in the country. The widening gap between profession and practice must be bridged so that the efforts of the Government go to increase the *per capita* income substantially. With these words I support the Resolution of Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I should have thought that this was a very important Resolution and would take some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is non-controversial.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I quite agree it is non-controversial but it is a very difficult resolution to implement in a large and complex country like India. It is not the spirit of the resolution which is in dispute or doubt. What is the strategy that the Government has to follow so that, step by step, we might be able to achieve the objective which the hon. Member has in mind?

I congratulate Shri Bibhuti Mishra who has moved this Resolution in this House. He is a person who in his own life symbolises the best that is in this country, all that Gandhiji had left for us ; he is the symbol of austerity and is an image of the largest section of people in this country. The fact that this Resolution has come from a veteran like Shri Bibhuti Mishra is indicative of the fact that we have, in this part of the House, apart from the legislative and constitutional provisions that have already been made, in our midst persons who are committed to this basic goal that the country has placed before itself. The objective of the hon. member is very laudable. In the directive principles of our Constitution and later in the concept of building

a socialist society to which this Government and this Parliament are committed, we have made this commitment to our people that in the shortest possible time it should be possible for us to achieve a minimum degree of equality and provide the basic minimum needs to the largest section of our people. There is no dearth of legislative power. The directive principles themselves lay down these things and the concern that this House has from time to time expressed about these problems indicate that the goal of the nation has been set. Our great former Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, once said :

"That Service of India means the service of millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. The ambition of the greatest man Mahatama Gandhi of our generation, has been to wipe every tear from every eye. That may be beyond us, but as long as there are tears and suffering, so long our work will not be over."

These are the accepted principles on which this old nation, now a new democratic State, has been founded. It is towards this objective that the political forces in the country are going.

We are entering the silver jubilee year of our independence. In the next few days, the country will re-dedicate itself to this noble task of eradication of all forms of exploitation and building a genuine real socialist society in which the vast masses of our people will become the masters. We have also discussed during the last few days that the 25th year has come at a time when we are faced with certain difficult problems like price rise, drought, etc. I do not have to go into details of these problems, because only yesterday this House

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extensively discussed them and the Finance Minister has indicated unequivocally the steps the Government intend to take. The only question I wish to pose is this : It is one thing to set a goal, it is another thing to achieve that goal by means of building a new economic order. We started from scratch. The British led us. We could not produce even a small pin. There was no infrastructure at all. But what is the picture of India today? We have built vast industrial enterprises, basic industries, heavy industries and so on ; we have infused a new life in the agricultural sector. This is the infrastructure on which new wealth has to be created. This is the infrastructure that we have built up. With this we will have to create surplus wealth which will have to be distributed. Then only the disparity in income can be reduced.

AN. HON. MEMBER asked a question which I did not properly hear. But I know what he means. It took more than 40 years for a great country like the Soviet Union.

AN. HON. MEMBER : There is no unemployment there.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I know it. For a great country like the Soviet Union which had a complete revolution and a centralised, regimented, organised political party to take control of the administration and work hard to build up that country right from scratch, it took nearly half a century. We must bear that in mind. We are the elected representatives of the people, responsible to the people. Most of us are elected by the poverty-stricken people and their poverty, as I said yesterday, is a shame to us. Therefore, we are naturally concerned about it. Even in that great country, Soviet union, there were certain economic inequalities at one time or the other because of which

the capitalist press said that the Soviet Union has failed in its planning. I do believe those canards of the capitalist press.

The fact is that there are certain economic realities on which we have to build the super-structure. This government with the help of parliament and the socialist and democratic forces in this country had been trying to follow a strategy of planning development, of building heavy industries, of building the base of our agricultural economy. Every problem that is solved brings in another problem. We are a country with a huge population, 547 million according to the latest census. During the transitional period whenever we solve one problem, another problem comes.

Let us take the green revolution with all its connotations. Because of this increased food production we are now not depending on PL 480. That is why during the Bangladesh crisis we could stand up against the machinations and threats of the Seventy Fleet. Sir, probably you are under the impression that I am going deep into politics. The development and reconstruction of a nation is a total problem, which will have to be attacked totally.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Why is poverty increasing?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : What about the position in China?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I will not contest the hon. Member, with whom I politically disagree, that the Chinese have been able to solve some of their problems. I do not disagree with him. But see the conditions in which the Chinese revolution took place, a tremendous amount of mobilisation that China was able to make of its own people. Today we are in 1972. We need not only talk about China or Soviet Union. Even advanced capitalist countries

have tried to marginally solved the problem. It is a total strategy that we have to see. The Government is trying to put up a total strategy.

There is poverty. Nobody denies that. The Government itself is giving figures to show that there is poverty in the country. I was deviated by a nice interruption that the hon. Member made about the green revolution. The green revolution did help us to produce more food. We have today 9.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. The Agriculture Minister has gone on record to say that the quantity of 9.5 million tonnes which we have is enough to feed India for another year and yet we will have 1.5 million tonnes left. It is a great achievement that we have made.

Yet the green revolution has produced another problem, the problem of tension, the problem of disparities, the problem of landless labour and that of rich farmers. The problem is there. The Parliament has been discussing this problem from time to time and it is our duty to find out a solution, a concensus, to see that the problem is solved.

We gave about Rs. 100 crores which may become Rs. 150 crores as food subsidy against the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission, a high-powered, body, presided over the one of the finest economists in this country. We had to give Rs. 100 crores food subsidy so that the food prices are kept at a constant level. I am quite sure that there is a difference of opinion in the House as far as this is concerned. But there is one political reality which I, in all humility and honesty, want to place before this side of the House and that side of the House. When the Finance Minister with all his difficulties had provided only Rs. 75 crores for unemployment relief, for a crash programme, we had to provide Ra. 100

crores as food subsidy. All political parties, against the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission, against the advice of some of the finest economists of the country, right from the C. P. M., said that the prices which the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended should not be reduced. This is a political reality. We cannot get away from it. This is a basic reality. Unless this reality is changed, the priorities of changing the critical economic order in favour of vulnerable sections where money will have to be invested so that income equalisation can be achieved will not be possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Why are you retaining Kulaks?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : In all humility, I say, your party also supported it. I am putting a very honest question. At least, Comrade Indrajit Gupta should have stood up and said that this is wrong, that it is against all economic principles to invest Rs. 100 crores in the economy where 80 per cent of the people, the small farmers, after three months become consumers themselves. This is one reality.

Let us take another reality. Yesterday, Mr. Banerjee asked a question....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettaiah) : Do you mean to say that no remunerative price should be given?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am not saying that no remunerative price should be given. You want equalisation ; you want that certain basic amenities have got to be provided. 15 years of planning has touched the most articulate section of Indian society ; 15 years of planning has not yet touched 80 per cent of the people. The price-rise discussion, the food discussion and all the discussions that we have are all urban-or-

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iented discussions. To the person who is already living in a condition in which he is used to live, it is a very theoretical problem. The point that I was trying to drive at was this. 237.208 is the average 12-monthly cost of living index in June 1972. I have said this on the floor of this House. Government is committed to it. It will not be very very long when it becomes 238, and when it becomes 238, the Government will refer it to the Pay Commission and the Pay Commission will take a decision. In this Indian democracy, with this most vigilant Parliament, it will not be possible for any one to refuse another dose of interim relief unless the Pay Commission gives its recommendations earlier. Therefore, as a Finance Minister I am now faced with the problem. We are faced with the problem of injecting another Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 crores into the economy on a thing which is necessary because it saves erosion of income of a vulnerable section, of a better vulnerable section of society. You inject Rs. 150 crores now; you have already injected Rs. 100 crores for subsidy, for drought and all that, and you leave the basic problem of equalisation, the basic problem of the 80 per cent of the people who live in rural areas, who have not yet become articulate, who have not yet sent their representatives to this House, whether they come from this side of the House or that side of the House. There has been something wrong with the Indian political development. All of us who have come have come from particular class or group.

Let me take another problem. I am doing a little loud thinking. If in this Parliament we cannot tax pressure cooker, where is the resource? We could not tax pressure cooker because there was a demand in Parliament; it is a democracy and it had to be agreed to, it had to be withdrawn. The money involved might not have been

much but it is the thinking that is there that is important.

In final analysis, I would say that the point that has been raised by the hon. Member, namely, full equalisation, is not possible in modern society. Basic amenities will have to be provided, basic minimum wages to the working class, whether they are organized and articulate or unorganized and most exploited—to all of them—will have to be provided, housing will have to be provided. All these things will have to be done. Over and above these, to create surplus, to create production, to create an industrial structure, you will have to provide incentives, you will have to see that certain surpluses remain in the hands of certain sections of the society who are in a position to invest. Government will have to create this surplus by the various strategies that the Government has been following. If we have failed to follow in a more determined manner, the Parliament can say that we have to follow in a more determined manner. But the aims et have been clear. The aims and objectives have been set clear by some of the finest leaders of the world who have become legendary today—Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The Indian Constitution is a fine Constitution. It has laid down all the Directive Principles. Now, we are faced with the problem of creating wealth, creating the surplus to see that this particular problem is solved.

To create that surplus... (Interruptions) I am speaking very seriously. I may not be able to appeal to you, but let me at least satisfy myself. To create that surplus we have created the infrastructure. The Heavy Engineering Corporation factory at Ranchi is one of the finest institution in the world, Now, all these infrastructures have been created. What is lacking—... (Interruptions) That is a very easy problem, the problem of getting

rid of Tatas, the problem of getting rid of Birlas, the problem of getting rid of Dalmias? 38% of who's investments are held by the Government financial institutions. This is one of the few governments in the world which have got all the financial institutions in its hands like LIC, etc. (*Interruptions*) There may be mistakes. Mistakes might be committed. I do not deny it. But the Parliament is vigilant enough to correct it. Sir, the infrastructure is there. What is lacking is the massive involvement of the people. Yesterday, I named a country. I will not name any country. But in small countries you can solve this problem...

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Then, better divide—(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. R. GANESH : One of the most extreme forms of poverty and one of the most extreme forms of exploitation I have seen in the streets of a city in which I had my first political lesson, a city which I know, a city whose whole life I know. This is in answer to the hon. Member who said, 'Make the country small'. The country has to be big....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharhapuram) : The hon. Minister as always been telling that the country is a very big country and the population is so high. He is always trying to escape under these two issues. I don't accept that....

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am not yielding.

What I am saying is : what is necessary apart from...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are you saying about that city, the city of yours?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : If I say that, it will create another problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anyway, let it be a city only.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Now, the problem is : with the infrastructures that we have built up, with the heavy industries that we have built up, with the steel that we produce to-day, with the machine building industries that we have to-day, with the chemical industries we have to-day, with the help, with the paternal help of countries which do not want to exploit us—these are the assets—now the problem is to make these assets to work, to have the necessary men to work these assets and to involve these 40 million of our people in this task of national reconstruction. That is the basic political question. I put this question to Comrade Indrajit Gupta. That is the basic political question. The basic political question is the involvement of 40 million in this task. To-day we are 547 million. I said in that city on the 9th of August I addressed the Chhatra Parishad. It was a martyrs' day meeting. I went to that city. I know that city well. It was 22nd November, 1945. When the Dalhousie firing took place I was there. (*Interruption*). Mr. Samar Mukherjee, if you do not know, please accept what I say, I was there when the firing took place. I went to that city. I told the *Chhatra Parishad* people, "We have to work." We have to work, I said, not to create Tatas, not to create Kulakhs, not to create black-money, but we have to work to end this. It will be a tremendous effort, requiring tremendous mobilisation of the entire people. My appeal to all sections of the House is....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't be sensitive..

SHRI K.R. GANESH : I am not sensitive. My appeal to all sections of the House is only this. (*Interruption*). Hon. Members of the opposition quote certain figures and statistics but they have not appreciated the problem in its true perspective. If China has solved, if Soviet Union has

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solved, if East European countries have solved, if Scandinavian countries have solved if even capitalist countries to an extent have solved, some of their problems, it has been with work, with involvement. It shall be the endeavour of this Government assisted by all hon. Members of the political parties to see that millions of people are involved. Sir, it is a very laudable Resolution moved by one of the finest Members. The Government agrees with the principle of the Resolution. Having agreed with that principle, I would only request him, Sir, that after he replies, he may withdraw the Resolution and create the necessary climate, the necessary idealism and the necessary determination which was the hallmark of Gandhiji, which he represents most, so that this nation can be built up and poverty can be tackled.

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय बीरेन्द्र जी किस पार्टी के हैं मुझे पता नहीं। बात यह है कि उन की पार्टी में हिन्सात्मक बातें होती हैं। हमारी पार्टी में डिस्-प्लिन है, हम पार्टी में रहते हैं, पार्टी ने हम को इतनी छूट दी है कि प्रस्ताव लायें, उस पर चर्चा हो। हमारे मंत्री जी ने प्रस्ताव की जो मंशा है उस को माना है, और मुझे धारा है कि सरकार उस मंशा के लिये कार्यवाही शुरू करेगी।

बोझासा सरकार के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है। माननीय गणेश जी की मैं बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे यहां जो योग्य होता है उस में गणेश जी की सर्वप्रथम पूजा होती है, क्योंकि मैं कट्टर धार्मिक धावमी हूँ, और ऐसे बैसे भी मैं उन की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, गणेश जी की पूजा करता हूँ। लेकिन जो उन्होंने जवाब दिया है, क्योंकि उन के कैपिटलिस्ट प्रेगमैटिक होते हैं, उस जवाब से जवाब दिया है क्योंकि उन के धार्मिक में इम्पीरियल माइन्डेड म्यूरोक्रेसी हैं। उन्हें जो जवाब तैयार किया उसी के आधार पर। जवाब प्रेगमैटिक कैपिटलिस्ट के जैसे हैं,

जवाब दिया। अगर अपने हृदय से जवाब देना होता तो मंत्री जी का दूसरा ही जवाब होता।

घाप ने जो कहा है कि सोवियत यूनियन ने अपने मसलों को हल किया है, मेरा कहना है कि सोवियत यूनियन ने हल किया है। बल्कि जो उस की म्यूरोक्रेसी है वह हावी है और वहां बहुत ज्यादा डिस्पीरिटी है क्योंकि वहां बहुत ज्यादा तनकबाह मिलती है, और तनकबाह ज्यादा मिलने से सोवियत यूनियन में बहुत ज्यादा डिस्पीरिटी है। वहां एक बात है कि इंसेंटिव देते हैं कि इतना पैसा करो तो तुम्हारी तनकबाह बढ़ा देंगे। इसलिये सोवियत यूनियन में बहुत ज्यादा डिस्पीरिटी है।

श्री सरजू पांडे (शांजीपुर) : एक फ्रैंडली कन्ट्री के बारे में इस तरह का रिमार्क नहीं करना चाहिये, यह मेरा प्वाइंट ध्राफ आउंडर है। माननीय सदस्य बिना फैक्ट जाने बोल रहे हैं, इसलिये ध्राफ इन को मना कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not discourtesy.

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : ध्राफ चाइना टुडे नाम की किताब पढ़ कर देखें तो ध्राफ को पता लग जायेगा, जो अभी हाल में निकली है।

दूसरी बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो पांचवीं फाइव इयर प्लैन है उस के हिसाब से हमारी गरीबी की बाइंडर-साइन साइडे 37 रुपये है। पांचवीं प्लैन में ध्राफ एक धावमी को साइडे 37 रुपये देना चाहते हैं। ध्राफ ध्राफ राइटपति को 10 हजार रुपये देते हैं, यह कितने गुने ज्यादा होता है? ध्राफ मिनिस्टर को कितने गुना ज्यादा देना चाहते हैं। यह तो ध्राफ के हाथ की बात है। जब ध्राफ जमीन की सीलिंग बनाने जा रहे हैं, दस एकड़ से षट्टारह, एकड़ रखने जा रहे हैं तथा पांचवीं प्लैन में हर धावमी को साइडे 37 रुपये देना चाहते हैं तो मेरे पास उस का हिसाब है। यह रुपये देने के बाव ध्राफ के पास पांचवीं प्लैन के लिये बहुत कम रुपये बचेगा। देश की धारावी को देखते हुये ध्राफ डेवेलपमेंट पर बहुत कम खर्च कर चाहेंगे

अप्रोच टु फाइव इयर प्लान को देखते हुये न प्राप के पास सङ्गलियत है और न रुपया है। जब तक प्राप जो लोग सरकार में काम करते हैं, क्लर्क, प्रोफेसर क्लास 1, क्लास 2, मिनिस्टर, गवर्नर, राष्ट्रपति, सेठ, बड़े बड़े प्रहकाम हैं उन से पैसा नहीं लेंगे तब तक कोई भी प्लान नहीं चलेगा और कोई उन्नति नहीं कर पायेंगे।

एक बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में जो इज्जत ब्रह्मिणात्मक रूप से गांधी जी की रही, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की रही, जो इज्जत शास्त्री जी की रही या जो इज्जत इन्दिरा जी की है उतनी किसी भी डिमाक्रेटिक कंट्री में उस के नेताओं की नहीं है। चूँकि ये त्यागी हैं। सवाल यह है कि हम तनक्वाह में कमी करने का काम क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? मुझे इस को देख कर ताज्जुब होता है। इस का कारण यह है कि हमारे समाज में गांधी जी की आस्टेटिटी नहीं आई है, हमारे समाज में समाजवाद की भावना नहीं आई है। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हम समाजवाद चाहते हैं, लेकिन समाजवाद की भावना हमारी सरकार में नहीं आई है। इसीलिये इतनी डिस्पैरिटी है। अभी रेल गाड़ियों में इतने क्लास बने हुये हैं, और जगहों में क्लासेज बने हुये हैं। प्राप चाहते हैं डि क्लास करना, लेकिन कर नहीं सकते क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी, और दूसरी जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं वह सब पूर्व जन्म से, जो स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई चढ़ कर आई हैं, बुर्जुआ मेन्टेलिटी की हैं। जब तक यह बुर्जुआ मेन्टेलिटी रहेगी तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

जेफर्सन ने कहा है कि हर देश में दस-पन्द्रह वर्ष में क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे देश में क्रान्ति नहीं हुई। इस लिये डिस्पैरिटी बनी हुई है। प्राज क्रान्ति की जरूरत है, लेकिन क्रान्ति न प्राप से होती है न हम से होती है। हम 10 बुद्ध हो गये, प्राप जवान हो कर भी क्रान्ति नहीं करना चाहते।

एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। प्राप चाहना की हालत को पढ़िये। वहाँ तनक्वाहों

में बहुत कम फर्क है। वहाँ किसी को 100 सेन मिलते हैं तो उस को 300 रुपये मान सकते हैं क्योंकि एक सेन की कीमत तीन रुपये के लगभग की ही होती है। वे लोग जो गेहूँ देते हैं वह 8 घाने किलो पड़ता है। इस का कारण यह है कि वह मासेज को रिप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं और मासेज की बात करते हैं। वह सब कुछ मासेज से पूछते हैं। किन्तु हमारे यहाँ मासेज से कुछ नहीं पूछा जाता। हमारे यहाँ भी ब्यूरोक्रेसी है। कैबिनेट फैसले कर लेती है और उस फैसले को हमें मानना पड़ता है। यह पार्टी बिसिप्सिन है। इस लिये जब तक प्राप मास मनोवृत्ति अपने दिल में नहीं लायेंगे—मास मनोवृत्ति हमारे यहाँ नहीं है—तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। प्राप किसी भी बात को करने के पहले मास मनोवृत्ति जानें।

अभी हाल ही में हम ने रेडियो में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसी प्रखबार वाले से कहा कि सरकार सीलिंग प्राण इंडिविजुअल इनकम के बारे में सोच रही है। अभी दो चार दिन पहले उन्होंने प्रखबार वाले को कहा है कि सरकार के विभाग में, प्रधान मंत्री के विभाग में यह है कि हर सैक्टर में सीलिंग लगाई जाये। राष्ट्रपति को प्राप दस हजार तनक्वाह देते हैं। वह भी कम होनी चाहिये। उस पर भी सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये। जब तक सब तरफ सीलिंग लगाई नहीं जाती है लोग बैंक से नहीं बैठेंगे। देश का भला हो, इसलिये मैं यहाँ प्राया हूँ। जिस दिन मुझे विस्वास हो जायेगा मेरी पार्टी कुछ नहीं करने वाली है, इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, तो मैं इस पार्टी को छोड़ दूँगा। मैं हिन्दुस्तान को सही प्रापों में स्वाधीन देखने के लिये प्राया हूँ, गरीबी मिटे, इस में सहायक होने के लिये प्राया हूँ, पार्टी बंधन में इसी लिये हूँ।

16 Hrs.

हमारे देश में एक सी भावना सब तरफ नहीं है। कारण यह है कि कोई रूस से बंधा हुआ है और कोई चीन से बंधा हुआ है। उनकी टेक हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। हमारी टेक हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री विष्णुति लिखा]

में है और सब की टेक हिन्दुस्तान में होनी चाहिये चीन में क्या है। चीन वाले कोई भी काम करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि —कादरलैंड, समाजवाद और माओ, इन तीन के लिये हम करते हैं, इन तीन के लिये हम मेहनत करते हैं। मेनहर्ट ने वहां के लोगों से पूछा तो यही उन्होंने उनको जवाब दिया है। और भागे कहा कि जो हमारे समाज के दुश्मन हैं, जो विदेशी दुश्मन हैं, उनके खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई है इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हम सब लोग भी चीन के लोगों जैसे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की लीडरशिप में विश्वास करें। और उनसे प्राप कहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरह की सीलिंग लगाता हो, लगाइये। प्राफिसर्स, मिनिस्टर्स प्रादि सब पर सीलिंग हो। हर जगह सीलिंग हो लेकिन उसके साथ साथ मिनिमम लिबिंग स्टैंडर्ड हिन्दुस्तान में प्राप दें। तभी इसके कुछ माने हो सकते हैं। यहां कुछ स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले हैं, कुछ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाले हैं, कुछ खिचड़ी फरोश पार्टी वाले हैं। कितनी ही पार्टियां यहां हैं। इस बास्ते इन सब का एक मत होना मुश्किल है। हम लोग जो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के पीछे हैं, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रादमी हैं, वे रेजोल्यूशन लाते हैं और रेजोल्यूशन ला कर सरकार पर दबाव डालना चाहते हैं कि वह उन कामों को करे।

गणेश जी के लिये मेरे मन में बड़ी इज्जत है। उनको मैं कहूंगा कि वह महात्मा गांधी के लेखों को पढ़ें। महात्मा गांधी यहां से वाइसराय से भेंट करने के लिये शिमला गये थे। लोगों ने कहा कि प्राप फर्स्ट क्लास में जायें, एयर कंडिशन्ड बड़े क्लास में जायें लेकिन गांधी जी नहीं गये और तीसरे दर्जे में गये। हमारा लिबिंग सिम्पल होना चाहिये तनख्वाहें हम को कम करनी चाहिये और जनता के मुकाबले में मान प्रााना चाहिये। जमीन पर सीलिंग प्राप लगायें लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में प्राप अपनी जिन्दगी को भी डालें। अगर प्रापने ऐसा नहीं किया तो समझिये कि प्राप गद्दी पर नहीं बैठे सकते हैं। तब यह पालिसेंट

फैसला नहीं करेगी दुनिया में कहीं और—फैसला होगा। देश में तब क्रान्ति होगी। हमारी अपनी पार्टी में कुछ भाई हैं जो बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं, हजारों हजार रुपये खर्च करते हैं, हजारों रुपये खर्च करना उनके लिये कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। इस पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार जो इसके पीछे भावना है, उसको मानती है। वह तो ठीक है लेकिन उस भावना को प्राप कार्यान्वित करें और जल्दी से जल्दी करें। प्राप देखें कि देश में साठ लाख से ज्यादा लोग बेकार हैं। बी० ए०, एम० ए० तक बेकार फिर रहे हैं। वे लोग घेन से बैठने वाले नहीं हैं। मेरा घर नेपाल के बोर्डर पर है। श्री के० एन० तिवारी जानते हैं। प्राये दिन वहां लोगों को गोली मार दी जाती है। दस बीस प्रादमी गोली से मारे जा चुके हैं। गरीबों और गरीबों के साथ और भी लोग मिल कर इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं। एकसी सीलिंग तय होनी चाहिये और सब के लिये होनी चाहिये फिर चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर हो, लाट साहब हो, राष्ट्रपति हो। जब हम स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो प्राश्रम के डंग से हम रहते थे, एक ही पुत्राल पर सोते थे, एक ही डंग का खाना खाते थे, एक तरह से प्रायर्ना करते थे; जब जेल जाते थे तो किसी को सी क्लास मिल जाती थी और किसी को ए० क्लास। जिस को सी क्लास मिलता था वह कहता था कि उसको ए० क्लास क्यों मिला। सेठ जमुना लाल बजाज सी क्लास में रहे। उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि उनको ए० क्लास चाहिये। चूंकि वह गांधी वादी थे। लेकिन प्राब जैसे ही कोई मिनिस्टर बन जाता है, वैसे ही उसका फनिचर बदल जाता है, या एयर कंडिशनर बदल जाते हैं, सारी व्यवस्था बदल जाती है। जब वे केवल मेम्बर रहते हैं, तो उन की जो स्थिति होती है, फिर मिस्टर बनने पर वह सब कुछ बदल जाता है। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रस्ताव की प्रावना को समझते हैं, लेकिन अगर उन्होंने देश में समाजवाद, समता और एकता लानी है और सरकार को बनाना है, तो वह इस को जल्दी कार्यान्वित

करें, वरना वे इस गद्दी पर बैठने वाले नहीं रहेंगे और न स्वतन्त्र पार्टी वाले बैठेंगे। वे धनी पार्टी के लोग हैं। जब सरकार मुनाफाखोरों की धरपकड़ कर रही है, तो जनसंघ के भाई कहते हैं कि उन्हें क्यों पकड़ा जा रहा है।

सरकार को पहले अपने खर्च में कमी करनी चाहिये। वह मिनिस्ट्रों, राष्ट्रपति और गवर्नरों प्रादि के खर्च और तनकवाहों में कमी करे। वह उन की तनकवाहों को जनता के समकक्ष लाये, वरना काम नहीं चलने वाला है। सरकार ने जो लैड सीलिंग रखा है, उसी के समकक्ष सब का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग होना चाहिये, चाहे राष्ट्रपति हो या मिनिस्टर हो। हिन्दुस्तान में एक क्लास बन गई है, जो सारे देश पर राज्य करना चाहती है। मिनिस्ट्रों और धनी लोगों के बेटे विदेशों में जा कर पढ़ते हैं। इस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में सेठ-सेठानियों, राजा-राजियों और भ्रफसरों की एक क्लास बन गई है, जो हम पर राज्य करना चाहती है और हम पर हावी होना चाहती है।

मैं एक डिसिप्लिन्ड पार्टीमैन हूँ और मैं मरने तक पार्टी के खिलाफ काम नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन मुझे इस बात से भ्रसंतोष है कि पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये अधिक मजबूत कदम नहीं उठाया है। इस का कारण यह है कि देश के ब्यूरोक्रेटिक भ्रफसर कुछ नहीं करने देते हैं और मिनिस्ट्रों में उनको ओवर राइट करने की ताकत नहीं है।

हमारे यहां भावना की कमी है। अगर भावना होती तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने हम को जो इतना विश्वास दिया था उसके द्वारा हम इस देश में एक हिसक कल्चरल रेवोल्यूशन करते लेकिन हम ने आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया है। जिन भ्रफसरों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में हम को जेल भिजवाया था आज वही गद्दियों पर बैठे हुये हैं। यदि सरकार को देश को चलाना है, तो वह इस प्रस्ताव की भावना को समझ कर देश में आर्थिक समता लाये। किसानों के लिये जो

सीलिंग लगाई जा रही है, उसी के बराबर सबका जीवन-स्तर हो। किसानों के लड़के इन्टेली-जेंट होते हैं। माधो-ल्ले-पुंग ने किसानों के द्वारा चाइना में कान्ति की, कैम्बरी में काम करने वालों के द्वारा नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, what do you want to do with the resolution?

श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : मैं इस को वापिस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Does he have the leave of the House to withdraw it?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC STAGNATION OF WEST BENGAL

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“This House demands that the Government should fulfil, without delay or dilution, its commitment and responsibilities towards solution of West-Bengal's urgent problems of economic stagnation.”

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair].

Sir, what are these commitments and responsibilities to which I refer? I do not want to take this hon. House through a narration of all the various assurances and promises which have been made on behalf of the Centre, both inside this House and outside, during the course of 1970, 1971 and right up to the general elections of this year in the States. I think many hon. members will recall that on numerous occasions, beginning from the Prime Minister downwards to other Ministers, it has

(Res.)

[Shri Indrajit Gupta

has stated here repeatedly that the Centre was vitally interested in halting and salvaging the fast-declining economy of West Bengal. Infact, I remember the occasions here when the problems of the Calcutta Metropolitan Area were referred to here by Members of the Government as being a National problem because of their impact on problems of unemployment and so on. There was a promise that top priority would be given in the matter of allocation of funds and resources for various development works, for providing avenues of employment, etc.

It is in this general background that I am raising this motion. The question that I want to pose is whether after the massive majority which has been won in the elections at the Centre by Mrs. Gandhi's party and later on in most of the States also, there is now a tendency—it is becoming more and more evident every day—to back slide from those commitments and assurances.

You may say that it is only a suspicion, but I shall endeavour in the limited time at my disposal to point out that this suspicion is very wide spread in West Bengal and is based on facts and recent acts of omission and commission by the Centre. I also plead with the hon. Members who come from other States not to consider this problem as something which is parochial pertaining only to the States of West Bengal.

For example, the first problem, Farraka Barrage Project is something which dates back to the days of our Independence even before independence. This is not a new thing. It was to save Calcutta port from ruin, by a barrage across the river Ganga at Farraka to divert water into the Hooghly so that the desilting process can be carried out and Calcutta port could be saved from extinction.

This is not a problem affecting West Bengal alone. Calcutta port does not belong to West Bengal alone. It is an national asset and it serves a vast hinterland covering six or seven States, namely, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, apart from providing employment for so many lakhs of people coming from all the States of the country.

Now we find that there is some sort of a confusion, on air of mystery if I may say so is sought to be created as to what is going to be the ultimate fate of this project I am conscious of the fact that discussions are taking place on this question at this moment, perhaps between the Government here and the State Government on this very issue. Perhaps some Members might feel that one should not raise this issue until those discussions are over. I would have been happy to do so but for the mystifying and erratic behaviour of both the Governments in the Centre and the State in recent days. It is important therefore to draw the attention of the House to this matter for seeking some clarification.

Only recently the State Government was preparing or has prepared a White paper on this subject; the contents of that white paper are widely known, though it was never published, to knowledgeable people in West Bengal. The story goes that it was due to insistence or pressure by the Centre that the State Government was ultimately persuaded not to publish that. That was one mystifying factor. The second one was even more recently, a few days ago, when the West Bengal Assembly adopted a resolution on this subject. In the original resolution, it was specifically mentioned that a minimum discharge of 40,000 cusecs of water from the Farakka barrage through the feeder canal was necessary in order to save Calcutta port. That motion was

amended by an amendment which was obviously inspired and moved by the ruling party thereto water it down by substituting the words "necessary amount of water" in place of 40,000 cusecs. I do not recall the exact words, but it was something like that. Naturally, this motion as amended was passed in the Assembly and my party abstained from voting, because my party had initiated the original resolution in which a specific mention of 40,000 cusecs was mentioned.

All this has led to a most confusing state of affairs. It has bred a great deal of apprehension in the minds of the people of West Bengal. I hope it will also breed a great deal of apprehension in the minds of the people of those States whose economy is virtually dependent on the survival of the port. The question is, will Calcutta port live or die? Nobody in this House will say that it can be allowed to die. I do not expect anybody to say it. The Minister for Shipping and Transport is present here. He is vitally concerned with it, I hope. The Minister for Foreign Trade should be concerned. The Minister for Industrial Development should be concerned. The Minister of Irrigation and Power is here. Of course, he is vitally involved in the whole matter.

I hope hon. Members know many may not know that at the time of partition, when the boundaries were being demarcated, the engineers of West Bengal had pleaded before the Boundary Commission—the famous Radcliffe Commission—that the boundary should be drawn in such a way that in view of the importance of Calcutta port, the headwaters of Hooghly and the offtake from the other rivers like Jalangi, Bhagirathi and Mathabhanga from the Ganga should fall within India,

i.e. within West Bengal, because without this, there was no possibility of saving Calcutta port. It was because of this pleading that the Radcliffe Award eventually gave the Muslim majority district of Murshidabad to India and the Hindu majority district of Khulna to Pakistan. From that time up to this time, nobody has ever disputed the fact that if this river is to be saved, if this port is to be saved, the headwaters of the Hooghly and the water from the Ganga coming into the Hooghly must be ensured in sufficient volume to see that the river, whose condition is deteriorating due to heavy silting up, is kept clear for navigation, the ships are able to come and the port is allowed to function. I do not want to get derailed into too many details, but just briefly I would remind the House that since 1956 a number of expert studies have been made in succession as to the actual quantity of water that is required for the flushing of the Hooghly channel. In 1956, Shri Debesh Mukherjee who, at that time, was Officer on Special Duty in the Central Water and Power Commission, and later on became the General Manager of the Farraka Barrage Project—I believe he is an engineer of some standing—he has claimed that the study which he made was made in constant consultation with Dr. K. L. Rao, who was himself a member of the CWPC at that time, and the then Chairman of the Commission, Shri Kanwar Sain, and on the basis of that study the finding was that 40,000 to 46,000 cusecs of water would be required. As you know, the whole problem concerns only a few months which are called lean months from about January to the middle of May. It is only at this time there is dearth of water. For the rest of the period nobody bothers about it because there is ample supply of water. This finding has been more or less endorsed later on by successive studies.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

At the invitation of the Government of India, the famous West German hydraulic expert, Dr Hansen, was here in 1957. He made a study and he also confirmed that 40,000 cusecs was the minimum. The retired Chief Engineer of UP, who was later the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee for Farraka, Shri A. C. Mitra, also made a study and confirmed this. Then the Government of India sent for another foreign expert from Holland, Dr. J. J. Dronkers. He made another hydraulic study and confirmed it. Our own well-known hydraulic expert, Dr. D. V. Joglekar, also made a study and confirmed it.

On the 31st May of this year, the last day of the last session, Dr. K. L. Rao made a statement in this House. He said in that statement:

"In the sanctioned project report, the following operational pattern was adopted, keeping in view the availability of water in the Ganga system and the requirements of other users of the river waters."

Then he has given a chart of schedule. I will leave out the portions which are not relevant. Dr. Rao says there:

"From January to middle of March the water available will be 40,000 to 20,000 cusecs and mid-March to mid-May (which is the most acute period) up to 20,000 cusecs."

That means that it can be less than 20,000 cusecs; how far down it can be, we do not know because it is not stated here. The maximum will be 20,000 cusecs but what the minimum may be is not stated here. Again, from mid-May to the 20th June it will be between 20,000 to 40,000 cusecs. This is referred to in the government statement on the 31st of May as the sanctioned project report.

After that I have tried to the best of my ability to find out when this operational schedule was sanctioned. Who did it after consulting whom? Who discussed it and who agreed to it? I could not find any information on that. From the Irrigation Department of the West Bengal Government, the Calcutta Port Commissioners, all the people I was able to go, I asked when this schedule of water, in the critical months going down from 40,000 to 20,000 and even below 20,000 cusecs was sanctioned, who discussed it and with whose approval it was agreed to. It still remains a mystery and nobody knows about it. And this has given rise to a controversy which is raging now. When the time comes for Dr. Rao to reply, I hope he will be able to give us some clarification on this.

In the meantime, the Centre has gone on clearing many projects, minor, medium and major irrigation projects in the Upper Ganga Basin. There is, I believe, a Ganga-Brahmaputra River Commission which was specially constituted to settle inter State problems connected with sharing or distribution of water. This Commission was not even consulted when the projects up-stream of the Ganga were sanctioned. There is some apprehension that some of these projects which have been sanctioned will divert the estimated water before it reaches Farraka, because of this the original schedule is probably being revised and only 20,000 or less than 20,000 cusecs will be available.

Now, to make the confusion more confounded, the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, replying to a question of mine on the 30th May, said:

"Thirty two major and 117 medium irrigation projects have been sanctioned in the Ganga basin so far.

No reduction in the flushing of the Hooghly channel envisaged by the Farakka Barrage project as sanctioned would occur by the implementation of these projects in the basin."

Obviously, this does not have a reference to 40,000 cusecs of water. This was a reference to that schedule which Dr. Rao placed before this House on the last day of the last session. Nobody claims that upstream of Farakka Barrage, the other States through which the river passes are not entitled to any water from the Ganga. I would be the last person to say that. But whatever water from the Ganga is to be made available for projects in U.P. or in Bihar, I would humbly submit, must be subject to the minimum requirements required for keeping the Calcutta port alive.

The origin of the Farakka project was that. Otherwise why was this project drawn up? Why have Rs. 200 crores been spent on it? If now we are told that the project has to be modified, then the purpose of the project will be defeated. What are you going to do? Are you going to scrap the project? Are you going to spend more crores of rupees on an infructuous project? In the end, the Calcutta port will not survive. No. Many engineers have suggested that during this period, from March to May, in U.P. and in Bihar, certain schemes have to be devised and can be devised for drawing adequate ground water, sub-soil water, surface water, for that short period, until it is possible further to augment the supply of water in the Ganga which can also be done by linking it up with the Brahmaputra *via* Teesta river. That project was also mooted at one time. It is being dropped now. We talk of Ganga-Cauvery link. What about Ganga-Brahmaputra link which will solve the problem?

In any case, without trying in any way to minimise the importance of irrigation projects in other States, I would humbly submit that the original concept and the original studies which have established beyond any doubt that anything less than 40,000 cusecs of water will ruin the Calcutta port which will be a national disaster, not a disaster only for West Bengal, must be the pre-condition for supplying any surplus water which may be available after that for upstream projects. Otherwise, those projects have to depend during the lean months on ground water, sub-soil water and surface water, which can be drawn and exploited for which nothing has been done.

It is not as though the sanctioned project as regards water supply is the only one which is being modified. I would like to know from Dr. Rao whether it is a fact that the size of the lock as constructed alongside the Jalangi Barrage across the Bhagirathi river is very much smaller than what was provided in the original sanctioned project. The result is that the possibility of developing navigation with Bangladesh and, through Bangladesh, with Assam through Bhagirathi river has been closed for all time to come. The size of the lock is very much smaller than what was designed in the original project. The regulators across the feeder canal and the by-pass channel with a regulator across it have not been constructed. I do not know whether they have been abandoned. The down-stream lock at Farakka has been abandoned. The tail-end of the feeder canal has been abandoned.

How has the sanctioned project been adhered to? Neither in these respects nor in respect of promised supply of water. I do not want to spend more time on this particular problem. But it is certainly a grave matter. We would like to have a clear-cut reply once and for all. This

mystery and confusion should be cleared up. Either we should be told that 40,000 cusecs of water is going to be ensured or it is not going to be ensured. And if it is not going to be ensured, the Centre has to reply how the Calcutta Port is going to be saved and how the Hooghly river is going to be kept navigable. The Minister of Shipping and Transport should also apply his mind to that. He has been briefed thoroughly in Calcutta by the Port Commissioners at a meeting at which I was also present, and he assured us before leaving, 'Do not worry; I will see to it that the Calcutta Port will never die'.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
It will never die.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I know, it will never die. We will see to it that you adhere to your original promises and assurances. At the moment we want to know why these modifications and amendments are mooted. What is the reason? Who is responsible for it ?

I have to take a few other problems also. One is the problem of oil exploration. I think, I will take that up a little later. The Minister of oil is not here. I do not know who else is here. The Minister of Foreign Trade has run away.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA) : I am here and I can assure the hon. Member that I will take care of all the points that he mentions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Very Good. The ONGC, at its 59th meeting held in Dehra Dun in the year 1965, had proposed that at least four to five exploratory wells for oil should be drilled in the Bodra area

in 24-Parganas District. Subsequently, following this recommendation, one well was drilled. The target for that well was a depth of 5,000 metres. After drilling had gone up to 4,000 metres, the work was abandoned. Why was it abandoned? It was because we were told that at a depth of 3,800 metres very high pressure zones were encountered and also the drilling rig got damaged. On this plea, well No. 1 in Bodra was abandoned, and no other well in that area was taken up for drilling in spite of ONGC's recommendations.

Then in 1966 the Technical Committee of the ONGC which included some Soviet experts recommended that in the Chaitanya area of Midnapore District, in the Budge Budge area of 24-Parganas District and in the Barasat area of 24-Parganas District drilling should be attempted because these were areas where there was possibility of finding oil. Nothing was done; nothing has been done upto this day. I want to know whether or not some oil-bearing structures have been found in these areas which I have named and if so, why no drilling is taking place. The Chief Soviet Adviser to the ONGC, Mr. Nogaev, has gone on record in 1969 as stating that West Bengal was perhaps one of the most prospective areas out of the new exploratory sites in the country. But now everything is held up in the name of technical surveys.

In reply to a question of mine on the 4th of this month, i.e., a week ago, Mr. Gokhale has stated that the Malaviya Committee which has recently submitted its report has also suggested "that at least a few exploratory wells should be drilled both in the platform zone and in the subsidence zone". You know the terrain there; there is a big decline and subsidence. In both the higher part and the lower part, the Malaviya Committee has recommended,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]
exploratory drilling should be carried out. I want to know why nothing has been done about it. Is it because the drilling rigs which are available are obsolete or are inadequate for the job? Or now everything is sought to be postponed in the name of going in for more surveys? In any case, West Bengal is being deprived in this way of vast potential resources which can open up vast avenues of development, employment and so on. I want to know why this thing is being neglected.

Then there is the problem of the prices of raw jute because this concerns not only our State but it concerns at least 1½ million families in West Bengal who are dependent on the cultivation of raw jute. All I would like to say here is that while the index figure for the price of cotton has gone up from 119 in 1966 to 223 in 1972, in the same period, the price of jute has gone up from 132 to 138. This is the index figure based on 1961 equal to 100 as base. This is a major cash crop of West Bengal. I don't want to go into it in detail. It was discussed many times in the House. I do not want to go into the plight of the jute-growers. Mr. L. N. Mishra, for over four years, was toying with the idea of a support price and announced a support price of Rs. 40 at Calcutta, which support price was anyhow unreal, uneconomic and has no relation to the actual cost of production and, in any case, could not be enforced because the Government never had any machinery for seeing that this minimum floor price could be enforced. Recently, he has come forward with this idea of statutory minimum price which is a welcome idea. But the statutory minimum they have suggested is Rs. 115 per quintal which works out at Calcutta to about Rs. 42.50. When everybody is agreed that the actual cost of production to-day is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50-55 per maund; fixing a price less than that is quite unrealistic.

Even the West Bengal Government is reported to have asked the Centre to revise this minimum statutory price upwards and they have demanded that it should be at least Rs. 135 per quintal. But the jute-grower is being left at the mercy of the Indian Jute Mills Association, their agents and the middlemen all these years. The drought has ruined the jute crop. At least, of West Bengal I can speak though I cannot speak of other States. In West Bengal the bulk of the jute crop is ruined and even jute seeds are not available. Very strange. Sir, the Jute Corporation of India has been set up to carry out purchasing operations and there is no representative of the West Bengal Government on the Board of that Jute Corporation. The IJMA is represented there already. Other people are represented. Representatives of every other jute-growing States are there. I do not grudge it. They should be there. But, why is there no representative of the West Bengal State Government on the Board of the Jute Corporation of India which has its headquarters in Calcutta. A strange thing.

They have announced that this year this Jute Corporation will buy only three lakh bales of jute in West Bengal and that also from only three districts of North Bengal, viz., Cooch-Bihar, West Dinajpur and Malda. Three lakhs. It won't have even a marginal fractional impact on the market for raw jute. This is a matter which vitally concerns 15 lakh families in West Bengal and the Government here should be more concerned with those people and with the economy of West Bengal than with the profits of these middlemen and the IJMA.

About the Dum Dum airport one word. A new international terminal building has been constructed. You must have seen it though you might not have gone through it as you go through the domestic terminal. A very good international building, a

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

a cost of Rs. 2 crores has been constructed. But the airport is declining and dying for want of traffic. It is a strange thing. It is like that second Hoogly Bridge which may be constructed in four or five years' time, but there may be no river underneath the bridge unless Farakka bridge comes through. There will be no ships and no river. Only the bridge will be left as a marvellous relic of the century. Similarly, here in 1965 seventeen international airlines were operating through the Dum Dum airport. But at present there are only eight. I don't blame them because when our own international airlines, Air India, has neglected and discriminated against Dum Dum, why should I blame the foreign airlines? My quarrel here is with the Air India. It has been admitted by the Minister on the floor of the House that Air India does not at present operate a single flight which originates from Dum Dum or which terminates at Dum Dum. It does not operate a single chartered flight from Dum Dum. It does not operate a single freighter service through Dum Dum. What is the idea? What is being done? I do not understand this. Somebody said there is not enough of cargo for freighter service. Let me just inform the Government that from June, 1971 to May, 1972, BOAC carried a cargo freight through Dum Dum to the extent of 7,578 sales bills, that is, different items, whereas Air India carried only 4,574 bills worth of cargo. International fair structure has been devised in such a way that it puts Calcutta at a disadvantage. I should have thought, in a country like India, when people go abroad from Bombay, Delhi, Madras or Calcutta, the return ticket fare should be the same. Here we find that from Delhi or Bombay there is some 20 per cent discount on the international ticket. People from Calcutta have to pay this 20 per cent. I want to know whether Air

India is a national undertaking or not. If it is a national undertaking, it must cater to the needs of all the major international airports. Dum Dum is being grossly discriminated against. There is no ground equipment for handling of cargo on the aircraft. Category two instrument landing system has been installed there whereas at Delhi, category one has been installed. Because category two has been installed there, jumbo jets cannot land there. Why do they have class two equipment when Delhi, Bombay and Madras have class one equipment? Why should they be treated as second class so far these equipments go?

Lastly, Sir, even when it comes to a question of servicing of aircrafts, we have been told that the Boeing and Caravel aircrafts will be serviced at Delhi and Bombay and that Dum Dum is to service only the Fokker Friendship Aircraft and one or two old Dakotas. Even that servicing is being taken away from Dum Dum. Yet, they are expressing the desire that the airport should survive. Why this should be done, I don't understand.

The Minister of Shipping and Transport is here. I want to point out something about Haldia, about the dredging in the dock area. Why is that dredging held up? How long has it been held up? Is it going to be held up because of some dispute going on between the port authorities and the contractors, some contractual disputes? I was told that the firm which was responsible for this dredging left the job and went away. I have seen it with my own eyes. We were taken round a part of the dock area. We saw that dredging was held up there. The same Yugoslav company is having the same dispute with the Naval Dockyard at Vishakhapatnam. We would like to know what is it that is going on? Already 3 or 4

years were taken up to have a decision regarding location of the shipyard. The engineering infra-structure for a shipyard has been present above all else in Calcutta area and facilities exist there, for this shipyard. But we are kept hanging. We are not told whether this shipyard is going to be located there or not.

Important institutions in West Bengal which have been located there for years together and decades together are being broken up and disintegrated now. Why? I would refer first of all to the Geological Survey of India which has been there from British times. Now, a decision has been taken that the Ground Water Wing and the Mineral Exploration Wing are to be taken out and bifurcated from the Geological Survey of India and removed to other places. The strange thing is that the Planning Commission's own panel on water resources recommended in September, 1971 that the continuation of ground water and mineral exploration work and its intensification by the Geological Survey of India should be continued. The same recommendation was made in April, 1972 by the Irrigation Commission. The same recommendation was made in June, 1972 by the Technical Committee, to assess the Geological Survey's work as per the 16 126 Report of our Estimates Committee. Since the Planning Minister is here, I would request him to please consult the Fourth Five Year Plan, and he will find that the Fourth Five Year Plan was quite explicit on this matter that the Geological Survey of India which was a body which must continue to conduct and intensify its work on ground water and mineral exploration. Now, suddenly despite the views of these experts and scientists, why is the Geological Survey of India being bifurcated broken up and removed like this from Calcutta ?

I would also like to know from Dr. K.L. Rao whether what we hear about these rumours, because I have no authentic report about it, are true; we hear that there is a move afoot to break up the DVC also and to take the DVC headquarters away from Calcutta, and.....

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K. L. RAO) : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the answer is 'No', I would be very glad to be reassured about it when he speaks later on.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur) : Let him please tell the West Bengal Government to give us some water from the DVC.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But we must sit together and talk about these things. He should also remember who spent how much on the expenditure of the DVC.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : The terms and conditions are there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Finally, about the shortage of power, for which cannot blame the Centre alone because there are many agencies concerned, some of which are the State agencies like the State Electricity Board, or the Durgapur Projects Ltd. which are certainly not proving to be at all efficient or competent, I would like to say that certainly there can be no development in West Bengal if this power shortage goes on mounting at the rate at which it is doing. Already 200,000 workers were laid off or are being laid off from time to time because the factories are closed. Already, the West Bengal Government has had to give up its plan to electrify the villages; they wanted to electrify some 10,000 villages, and they

had planned to start a number of small-scale industries and provide some employment there. All this is now in jeopardy because of the acute power shortage, and this power shortage, it is estimated, may reach 1800 MW by 1979-80.

My quarrel with the Centre is this. They have recently appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of this acute power shortage in West Bengal, and in that committee, out of six members, four of them, that is, the majority, represent those very organisations which have failed in their task and failed miserably and which should have been brought to book, namely the Calcutta Electric Supply Co., the DVC, the State Electricity Board and the Durgapur Projects Ltd. One top man representing each of these agencies has been put on this committee. How can we expect them to make any impartial inquiry about this? This, I would submit is only a dishonest gimmick by the Centre who try to show off that they are very much concerned about this problem but who have packed this committee with the very people who should be asked to give an explanation as to their record of failure. So, I do not think that they are at all serious about it.

These are some of the problems. There are several more, but I have no time to raise them now. The main problem with which we are concerned is the Farakka project at the moment. I have indicated some of the others. Taking the thing as a whole, I would once again express the apprehension that I had expressed at the outset that after this ruling party has won its massive majority, after so many assurances, promises, election pledges and what not during President's rule and subsequently that West Bengal will be looked after, because West Bengal is a problem

State and West Bengal is a State which has given rise to all sorts of social and economic explosions and, therefore, priority must be given, now we find that there is some callousness and some apathy and some backsliding and the sense of urgency seems to behave evaporating very fast. I would like to warn them that if they go on in this way, then again the wheel will turn a full circle, and again, there may be all sorts of social and economic disturbances on a very big scale which none of us wants, but which the people who have been driven to desperation may be provoked into.

Therefore, I would like them to reassure us about what they are doing, what they propose to do, what they are thinking about in their inner conclaves without discussing or consulting people outside when they reply to this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"This House demands that the Government should fulfil, without delay or dilution, its commitments and responsibilities towards solution of West Bengal's urgent problems of economic stagnation".

SHRISAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : The Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta has referred to the question of the economic stagnation of West Bengal and the Centre's commitments and responsibilities.

16.5 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIAN in the Chair]

He has dealt with some vital issues such as the Farakka Barrage and supply of water which is now dominant in the minds of the whole of the people of Bengal. I do not want to deal with that issue further. He has also dealt with oil exploration, bifurcation of the GSI and the question

[of the power crisis. There are certainly very vital questions which require solutions in a way the Government has already made commitments. I would deal with other aspects.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has told the House that now a doubt has arisen in the minds of the people whether there was any earnestness on the part of the Central Governments in the promises made to the people there before the elections, in the commitments made to them, or these were just promises made before elections in order to mislead the people so that these promises could influence the electorate on the eve of the elections. West Bengal is a State where the Congress lost its majority since 1967. There a reign of terror is still continuing. The last election was held in the midst of terror. The entire election was rigged and parliamentary democracy subverted. On the basis of a rigged election the Congress has come into power in that State. Now that the Congress has come into power there, the Central Government is backsliding, as is the nature of a party which represents capitalism. They make promises and fail to fulfil them when the time for actual execution comes. That is why a doubt has crept in the minds of the people.

In his Resolution, Shri Gupta has brought out the fact that now in Bengal there are problems as a result of economic stagnation. It is not a question of economic stagnation. It is the gradual decline in the economy of the State. The State is faced with a serious crises. I want to refer to the question of unemployment, closure of factories, lay-offs and lock-outs.

Now the Congress Government is in power. They are making tall promises. The Chief Minister has promised that in the Haldia project, jobs for nearly one

lakh unemployed will be provided. But no jobs have been provided. On the other hand, 500 railway employees of the Haldia link line have been dismissed from service. In the budget speech, the Labour Minister of West Bengal has stated on the 10th July, that during the three months of March, April and May, there have been further lock-outs in 29 factories, in 57 factories there have been strikes, there have been closures of 36 factories, rendering 55,708 workers unemployed.

Recently, under the impact of the jute workers' movemnet, there was some agreement with the jute employers and the unions. But taking advantage of that agreement, and in the name of reorganisation of the industry recently we got the report that nearly 50,000 of the jute workers have been further retrenched. This is happening under the Congress Government now. Still, the number of closed factories amounts to a total of 302 and the number of temporarily closed factories comes to 188. Nearly 500 factories are closed. This is the position in West Bengal. So, it is not a question of economic stagnation alone. The entire economy is in the midst of a deep crisis. It is the responsibility of the Central Government due to whose policies this economic crises is intensifying. They have to take the responsibility of getting these factories opened and those who have lost their jobs must go back to their jobs.

Another new feature is the question of law and order. Daily, you see in the newspapers that there has been improvement in the law and order situation, but some factories have been closed due to the problem of law and order. Gangster elements under the cover of youth congress and Chhatra Parishad are terrorising the old workers in many factories and preventing them from joining their duties and

forcing the management to recruit their own men. Generally, those anti-social and rowdy elements who are taken into the jobs are not prepared to do the job to increase production, and when the management demand production from them, they are refusing to oblige. On the other hand, it is reported that some officers there are being beaten up by the anti-social elements and due to that, some factories have been closed. I am referring to the IN-CHEK factory; one factory of Hindustan Steel in Dum Dum; there officers have been beaten. In the joy factory, one officer has been beaten by the rowdy elements. So, this law and order question also has become a problem for the maintenance of these factories. The factories are being closed due to these factors.

The economic decline or the crisis in West Bengal is a part of the crises of all-India economy. There is no doubt about it.

17 hrs.

Particularly in the case of West Bengal the problem has become far acute due to the total neglect of the Central Government. Promises were made on the eve of the election. For example, the Prime Minister herself in a public meeting on the eve of the elections gave an assurance that the Martins Light Railways which remained closed would be reopened and the Chief Minister also gave a similar assurance. Those promises had been completely forgotten, though people are demanding fulfilment of that promise.

The per acre yield of agriculture is the lowest in West Bengal and the percentage of land under irrigation is very low, the result is that agriculture is very largely dependent upon the vagaries of the monsoon. Drought and floods alternate regularly and there is no provision to fight

either. Total land under irrigation is only 3.5 million out of 13.6 acres of agricultural land. The area with an assured rainfall is only 4 million acres. Unless this condition is changed completely, unless there is proper arrangement for irrigation and effective measures to control flood, there is no possibility of more yield from agriculture in West Bengal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta had referred to jute prices. Raw jute must get its support price from the Central Government as early as possible and proper machinery should be set up so that jute growers can sell at that rate to the Government agencies. Otherwise fixation of price will not help jute growers.

The Government spokesman says that the figure of unemployment in West Bengal is 28 lakhs. The number of unemployed people who had registered in the Employment Exchange is nearly nine lakhs. Between last year and this year the figures of unemployment has increased by 41 per cent, that is in one year.

Two weeks ago I went to Purulia and I heard that hundreds of people were standing in the queue to register their names in employment exchange so that they can get some job. There is some illusion in Purulia that there will be industries and people will get jobs. If you include the thousands and thousands of people who have not registered themselves, you will see how staggering is the number of unemployed people.

Because of power shortage, some collieries are now being closed. It is reported that 90 lakh tonnes of coal are stacked at pitheads in Jharia-Raniganj coalfields because of the railway's inability to lift them. Nearly one-third of it is in West Bengal and Rs. 34 crores are locked up in the stacked coal. Due to this, the collieries are

facing a crisis and the question of employment is also involved. Then, out of 22 textile mills, the Textile Corporation has taken over only three or four and the others are still closed. In engineering, textile, jute and other industries, production is sluggish and the entire economy is faced with a serious crisis. The figure of unemployment is so staggering that unless the Central Government takes full responsibility to revive the economy of West Bengal, there is no possibility of any advancement or removing the stagnation of the economy. That is why I urge upon the Central Government to take full responsibility and see that their promises are kept.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति जी, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने बंगाल के बारे में प्रस्ताव रखा है। अपने प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें बतलाई हैं जिनमें फरक्का बांध, कलकता पोर्ट, दमदम एयर-पोर्ट, पावर की शार्टेज, जूट प्राइमस इत्यादि मुख्य रूप से थीं। वास्तव में यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की आर्थिक रीढ़ टूट चुकी है। सन् 1970 से वहाँ का व्यापारी वर्ग भाग रहा है। तमाम ऐसी बातें वहाँ पर हुई हैं जो कि विचार का विषय भी रही हैं। उस तरफ से भी और इस तरफ से भी इस बारे में काफी कुछ कहा गया है परन्तु जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त ने अभी कहा, लगता है सरकार चुनावों के समय जो वादे करती है वह केवल वादे ही रहते हैं। उनको पूरा करने की तरफ कभी भी कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है। यदि इमानदारी से प्रयास किया जाये तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उनमें से कुछ बातें पूरी न हों, सम्पूर्ण वादे पूरे होने का प्रश्न नहीं है, जो बातें कही जाती हैं उनमें से एक प्रतिशत भी यदि पूरी होती जायें तब भी जनता को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है। तब भी कहा जा सकता है कि सरकार वास्तव में इमानदारी से उस तरफ प्रयत्नशील है।

भाज सम्पूर्ण देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या है और पश्चिम बंगाल में यह बहुत ज्यादा है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये यह सरकार तरह तरह के वादे करती रही है परन्तु भाज तक कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है और बेरोजगारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। एक बेरोजगार भ्राम्यी के लिये यह समस्या रहती है कि किस तरह से अपना तथा अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करे। इस समस्या पर इमानदारी के साथ और दृढ़तापूर्वक कुछ काम करना पड़ेगा—अन्यथा इस तरह की परिस्थितियाँ अब ज्यादा दिन नहीं चल सकती हैं।

हमारे देश में सूखा और बाढ़ पुरातन समय से और यह कहा जाये कि सनातन से चलते आ रहे हैं तो कोई प्रतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। इस और सरकार ने पच्चीस वर्ष में ध्यान नहीं दिया और इन पर काबू पाने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। अभी बीच में सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। सूखे की चपेट में बिहार राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश आ गये थे। उत्तर प्रदेश का खास तौर से बुन्देलखंड बांदा और हमीपुर का इलाका विशेष रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित हुआ था। वहाँ फसलें सूख गईं। उसकी वजह से वहाँ के किसानों को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। उसके बाद अति-वृष्टि के कारण बाढ़ें आईं। उसकी वजह से भी परेशानी पैदा—हुई और जनता को नुकसान सहना पड़ा। चूंकि इनकी रोकथाम के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किये गये इस वास्ते जो परेशानियाँ हैं वे दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं। बिजली का संकट भी हमारे सामने है। पावर शार्टेज चल रही है। यह पश्चिम बंगाल में ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण भारत में चल रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो खास तौर से पावर की शार्टेज है। इसकी शार्टेज की वजह से वहाँ अण्डे उद्योग अण्डे नहीं लग पा रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो अन्न पहले पिछड़े हुये थे इस दौर में और भी अधिक पिछड़ते चले गये हैं।

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं। अगर ये न बढ़ी होती तो संभव था कि किसी तरह से जनता को कुछ राहत मिल जाती। जिस तरह से कीमतें तेजी से बढ़ी हैं उसके कारण जनता को, ग्राम भादमी को बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। लोगों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई जा रही है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को देखा जाये और साथ ही साथ पश्चिमी बंगाल की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको अच्छी तरह से और पूरी इमानदारी के साथ हल किया जाये साथ ही सरकार जो बायदे करती है, उनको भी पूरा किया जाये, यही मेरा आप से आग्रह है।

SHRI. B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, I congratulate the mover of this Resolution for bringing to light, bringing to the notice of the Government, certain aspects of the West Bengal situation. But before we go ahead with the problems, we must know certain facts. What made the position of West Bengal go down step by step, from year to year? It is known to all that long before the time of the partition, even immediately after the partition of the country, Calcutta was not only the nerve-centre of trade and industry but it was really the capital of the whole India and, to a certain extent, one of the most developed cities in the eastern region. Unfortunately, we find the position of West Bengal has been steadily going down and down.

I have before me some statistics. I notice from the recent 1971 census that the number of persons dependent on agriculture is going up from decade to decade, from one census statistics to the other census statistics. In 1951 out of the total

employed persons both in agricultural and industrial sector in West Bengal, 50 per cent were in agriculture. The rest 50 per cent were not in agriculture but in industrial sector. In 1961, the number of persons who depended on agriculture has increased to 53.80 per cent. Conversely, it has been found that by 1961, within 10 years time, the number of persons employed in industry, etc., has gone down from 50 per cent to 46.20 per cent. In 1971, the number of persons employed in agriculture has gone up further still, that is, 57.50 per cent. Conversely, the number of persons employed in industry, etc., has gone down to 42.50 per cent. Whereas, in the case of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and other States, it is going up and up. In the case of West Bengal, it is coming down and down.

Let me give you another interesting story. It is not a story but a fact, a very heart-rending fact. In 1951, the number of towns and cities with a population of more than 1 lakh in West Bengal was 6, known as first class cities or towns. In 1961, it went up to 11 and, in 1971, it has gone down to 5. This is according to the Census figures of 1971. The number of second class cities or towns with a population of more than 50,000 and less than 1 lakh, in 1951, was 14; in 1961, it was 23 and, in 1971, it is 19.

These are the most revealing facts as revealed by the Census figures as to how West Bengal stands today, not very far from British days, not very far away from 1961 to the days of 1971.

The main causes, I must say, are the economic depression, the stagnation in industries, and the like, which have resulted in this position and the position of West Bengal has been coming down and down. To that I must add the policies of the Go-

Government of India pursued from time to time which are, if I may say so, absolutely and solely responsible for this depressing attitude in West Bengal's life, including law and order. What is a law and order problem? It is nothing but the manifestation of frustration amongst the youth of West Bengal.

Dr. B. C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal submitted a memorandum to the Planning Commission—I stress on this point—that West Bengal must depend on its very existence on industrial development. No doubt, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, tried his best to have industrial development for West Bengal, particularly, Calcutta which enjoy certain locational advantages, locational benefits. It has near it very rich steel-producing centres and coal-bearing centres. For a very long time, it has got a very good Calcutta port and also the Dum Dum Airport, one of the largest and biggest in Asia in those days. But steadily, we have seen the Calcutta port's position going down and down every time. We see in the press reports and, every time, we have to discuss it here.

My hon. friend, the mover of the Resolution has dealt with this matter very specifically. Why is it so? Why today the Government of India, the Minister concerned, are diverting the whole issue from the development of Calcutta port? Is it not a fact that the Farakka Barrage scheme, the entire scheme, was fashioned only to save Calcutta port which earns the largest amount of foreign exchange which is more than 40 per cent now-a-days? Even today, with certain draw-backs and other things, out of whatever the total foreign exchange earned by the country, to the extent of Rs. 1400-1500 crores, the Calcutta port earns 38-40 per cent of it. The entire Farakka Barrage scheme with a provision

to discharge water into the Bhagirathi river and the Hooghly river was to save the Calcutta port. It was specifically meant for the preservation of the Calcutta port.

The hon. Minister has been making statements one after another that throughout the season, throughout the year, it was not possible to get 40,000 cusecs of water. Even according to the expert, it was required to discharge 40,000 cusecs of water in those days when it was thought of when it was conceived. Now it must have a discharge of more than 40,000 cusecs of water because of siltation; with the formation of the silt on the river bank and also the river bank being higher and higher, it is required to ply at least small vessels, not to speak of bigger vessels. More water discharge must be kept flowing through the Hooghly river if we really want that the Calcutta Port must not die out. The hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport just now remarked that the Calcutta port would not die. I wish it does not. I simply urge on the Minister and the Government to consider whether, with this minor discharge of 20,000 cusecs of water in the lean period—not in the monsoon period—it is possible to ply even a small vessel in Calcutta; if it is not, the only reply is that the Calcutta Port will have to be died out in course of time.

If the Government of India does not come forward with all these measures to save the Calcutta Port, the people of Calcutta will not suffer, the people of West Bengal will not suffer, the entire eastern region, the entire hinterland of the Calcutta Port, including Orissa, Bihar and Assam, the entire eastern Indian States will have to suffer, and the reasons for this suffering must have to be shouldered by the Government of India because of the wrong policies being pursued by them from time to time.

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Regarding the Dum Dum Airport, about which my hon. friend also spoke, what has made this Government of India or the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation not to take sufficient interest for the improvement of the Dum Dum Airport which at one point was the best airport in the whole of Asia? What has made him so? Is it to subserve some other parts of the country?

Let us analyse some more facts also. As I said, in 1956, Dr. B. C. Roy made a very emphatic statement and represented to the Centre that the very existence of West Bengal was dependent on its industrial development and he wanted a series of schemes to be taken up one after another. But, unfortunately, nothing was done.

Immediately after independence, when the question was reviewed of the extent of availability of crude oil, petroleum oil, it was said by the experts of India that the policy before the war, before independence, was that oil refinery should be located near the site of crude oil wherever possible; it is not to be done there; from the point of economics it should have to be located near the port area so that it can be exported or certain other facilities can be taken advantage of. Unfortunately we find that in the case of Maharashtra nothing was done. The same principle set out by these experts on crude oil was not followed in the case of Maharashtra. Had it been so, Calcutta Port being the largest or the greatest in respect of foreign exchange earning, near about the Calcutta Port or West Bengal there ought to have been a refinery. But this was not done. In 1952-53 two refineries were set up, located, in Maharashtra and in 1954 one was sanctioned in the case of Visakhapatnam which went on stream in 1957. What was the idea behind this? What was the policy of these experts? What was the policy of the Government of India? The Go-

vernment of India did not consider what was the expert opinion. They simply wanted to have certain other considerations but they can explain it very much. Not only in this matter, let us go to the other aspects of expansion of industry.

The Philips Co. one of the biggest manufacturers of radios and electronic machines, was established in 1938 in Calcutta in West Bengal. First of all it started manufacturing only electric bulbs. In 1948 it started manufacturing radios also with an installed capacity of 12,000 sets a year. Thereafter, this Philips Co. wanted to expand and to have more licensed capacity of this particular radio manufacturing line. But the Government of India put certain restrictions on it. There are two restrictions. Initially, after the expansion of its licensed capacity to a certain extent, the Government of India made two restrictions: (1) 75% of the excess capacity of 60,000 which they wanted to have expanded to 3 lakh sets per year, must be exported and (2) the foreign investment of the Philips Co. must be reduced to less than 50%. But, thereafter, rather surreptitiously I would say, with the influence of some of the persons who are at the helm of political affairs in the State also, this Philips Co. set up a new factory in Maharashtra and its licensed capacity was given to the extent of 7 lakh sets a year. Step by step it was increased, but, no conditions were attached thereto that after a certain limit and above that, 75% of their production must be exported or that the foreign investment of this particular company must be less than 50% which were the conditions imposed in the case of expansion in West Bengal.

This is not enough. With regard to the question of refinery and petro-chemical complex, there, as I said earlier, no such particular policy was maintained from time to time so that there could be a balanced growth throughout the country. But, in

the case of petroleum a refinery and the petro-chemical industries, we find suddenly, though it is very much in hinterland, a policy was taken not to have this refinery in West Bengal or nearabout Calcutta to get the facilities of the Calcutta port, the Barauni refinery project was sanctioned. Not only that, the North Western Refinery in Mathura has also been sanctioned though it has no facilities of port etc. But, ultimately, on account of the efforts of West Bengal leaders, the Government of India have now agreed to have the Haldia Petro-Chemical complex along with these. But, what was the policy in those years, in that period, immediately after 1960-61 and later on? Assam, the source of crude oil had to suffer for it and they had to strike to have a refinery sanctioned, but in the case of Maharashtra these things are not considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Please give me a few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 16 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : So, even the Planning Commission's recommendation, made from time to time they have never considered. The Government of India have never considered as to what will be the position of West Bengal if proper facilities for expansion of the existing industries are not given while the same facilities are given in some other States. They never considered that. Not only this is the case in regard to refineries and petro-chemical complex. Same is the case with regard to cement industry. Dr. B.C. Roy in 1953-54-55-56, in all those years, tried his level best to get at least a cement factory in Purulia, a very backward region. It has got certain limestone. The Government of India did not hear. Ultimately what happened was that when with help of a private firm, Dr. B.C. Roy just made a proposal that if the public sector is not coming forward to have a cement factory at Purulia, the private firm should be allowed; it was said that the

limestone found in that part is not of a superior quality. Dr. Roy said that if it is of inferior quality, certain incentives should be given. It has been increased in the case of the other areas.

Take the case of the Travancore Cement. Take the case of Saurashtra Cement, Pandian Cement, Madras Cement, etc. These freight substitutions or certain concessions in the case of their pricing policy has been announced but in the case of Purulia it was not done.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has taken 17 minutes. He may continue his speech next time.

17.22 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

GRANT OF PENSIONS TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up the Half-an-hour discussion now. Prof. Samar Guha has to initiate the discussion. Half-an-hour discussion means thirty minutes he has to be as brief as possible in his opening remarks. Members who ask questions may require 10 minutes and the Minister may require 10 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have got freedom, although a divided freedom, but unfortunately, the freedom-fighters were long left out of their role of honour and their services were not recognised.

Though very belated, the decision of the Government to give honour to them, to give them honorarium, to give pension to them has been hailed not only by the freedom fighters but by the people at large. The freedom-fighters still feel that the decision taken by the Government was half-hearted and they have not recognised all those who have contributed their mite and their best to the freedom of our country.

It is known to the country, it is accepted by all, that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Foj played a most decisive role in the last phases of our freedom stru

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ggle. It is not only their saga of martyrdom but also their sacrifices and exploits, that created the condition inside India after the war that compelled the British Government to quit India. Netaji in his last broadcast from Singapore on the 15th August, 1945, made a prophesy that there will be a i.e. post-war revolution inside India and that "India will be free before long". His prophesy was absolutely correct. When our leaders came out of the jail, and when the INA trials were going on, it is the heroic legends of Netaji that created a stir all over the country, the whole outlook of the people was changed, the mood of the people also reached a stage of explosive rebellion, I should say. The situation was so developing. I do not want to dwell on it very much. I only want to remind you of it because we forget these things. What did Mahatma Gandhi say at that time? He said after seeing the effect of the legends of heroic exploits of Netaji and the Azad Hind Fauj:

"The hypnotism of INA cast its spell on us" Then, again, I would remind you of what Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the authoritative historian of the Indian National Congress of those days said. In an article in the *Times of India* of Bombay at that time, he said:—

"For the moment, the INA officers overshadowed the names of the national leaders. It looked as though the INA eclipsed the Indian National Congress and its exploits of war and violence threw into obscurity the victories of non-violence at home."

Not only a mood of rebellion was created among the people of India, but for the first time, the legends of NETAJI and the INA had knocked out the loyalty of the Indian Army to the British Crown. The Indian Army fraternised with the people and the Army and the people together created a situation which was described by Mr. Attlee in the following words; when he was piloting the Indian Independence Bill, when Mr. Churchill asked him 'Why did you agree to quit'?, Mr. Attlee said:

"We were sitting at the top of volcano". That volcano was created by Netaji and his INA legends.

I would like to quote from a secret letter that was sent by Gen. Auchinleck, the C-in-C of the British Government to the Viceroy and also to Mr. Attlee at that time; after having an opinion poll among the Indian officers when the situation was turning bad, regarding the INA and Netaji he sent secret or confidential circular to the Indian officers. In 1939, there were 339 Indian officers in the British Army, but in 1946, this number rose to 7604 Indian officers. It was a startling revelation that out of those 7604 Indian officers, 7224 officers gave their opinion that the INA men were patriots and they should be released forthwith. As soon as this report was received he immediately sent to curiers, one to the Viceroy and the other to Mr. Attlee, saying that 95 per cent of the Indian officers had said that the INA men were patriots and they should be released. In his letter, Gen. Auchinleck had said as follows. I would like to quote him. He said:—

"The INA affairs should have led to chaos in the country at large and probably to mutiny and dissension in the Army culminating if its dissolution."

Then, Lt.Gen.Tuker who was in charge of the Eastern Command said:

"The INA affair was threatening to tumble down the whole edifice of the Indian Army".

I am quoting all this just to remind you of the heroic exploits of the INA and the legends of Netaji. For, we seem to have forgotten the contribution of INA and the contribution of Netaji. Sir, you will be ashamed to know that not a single INA officer has been included in the list of persons to whom *Tamra-patras* would be offered.

I would again remind you that Netaji had infused nationalism in the minds of so many Muslim officers, so many Christian officers and so many Sikh officers and so

many Hindu officers also. They created, as I have already said, a saga of martyrdom and military exploits. Many of them are still alive. I would just name a few of them; their names are as follows: Col. S.A. Malik; he was the first man to raise the banner of Indian freedom at Moivang in Imphal, area. Many of the INA were forced to go to Pakistan. Then, we have Col. R.M. Arshad, then we have Col. Ehsan Qadir, Deputy Leader of the Azad Hind Dal, then Col. Habib-ur-Rehman, Deputy Chief of Staff, then Major Alvi (who is still in India), then Maj. Abid Hassan, who was the lone associate of Netaji during the three months of the perilous journey from Kiel to Singapore then we have Col. Mehboob Ahmed, then Lt. Rizvi then, Co. C. J. Stracy I think he is a Christian there are others whose names also I can mention such as Col. Pritam Singh, Col. Gulzara Singh, Shri Debnath Das, Shri Ananda Mohan Sahaga, Dr. Raju; Lt. Gen. Dr. Kasliwal and so many others are also there. The Government have considered none of them to be fit to be called a freedom fighter and offered *Tamrapatra*. Thousands of them have undergone martyrdom. Many of them were hanged in the Presidency Jail, in the Lahore Jail and in the Delhi jail. But the Government has not given any recognition to their sacrifices. What will happen to their families? Have these freedom fighters not contributed to the attainment of the freedom of the country? In fact, their role was decisive. They dealt the last decisive blow to British Imperialism in India. But in the 25 years of our national freedom, we have ignored these brilliant patriots, revolutionaries, who sacrificed and staked everything of theirs, dedicated everything of theirs, for the cause of national freedom. I want that the Government should recognise them as freedom fighters. They should also be entitled to pension and to national honour by offering *tamrapatra*.

Then we have forgotten the RIN ratings. Out of 90 naval units at that time, 78, in Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visa-

khapatnam, Rangoon, Singapore, Aden and Andamans, all revolted against the British in the name of Netaji and INA. They raised the flag of freedom. But these naval ratings have not been recognised as freedom fighters.

Recently one of their leaders, Shri B.S. Dutt, has said that the report of the Inquiry Commission that was instituted has not been published. Nobody now remembers them, these freedom fighters whom the British called mutineers. Therefore, I urge that these INA heroes and freedom fighters of the RIN should also be included for according honours and giving benefits by the Government.

Many of us are getting innumerable letters. The Government have accepted that these freedom fighters will be given pension. But how to produce the jail-going certificate? I know in West Bengal, all documents have been destroyed. No documents are available. What will happen? They have said that some MPs or ex-MPs or ex-MLAs who were with them in jail should certify. How many of them are in the fortunate position of having been in jail with these legislators or ex-legislators. So how to get certificates? I want that the Government should devise some means so that they could get these certificates, so that they are recognised as freedom fighters and entitled to honorarium.

I have another request to make. I know 75,000 applications have come. But I want that a certain priority should be accorded to old freedom fighters and also those who are sick and ailing and those who have no employment, who are in a wretched condition. There should be a certain priority in selection and they should quickly get the pension due to them. This has to be done.

Then there is the case of Shri Roque Santana Fernandes in Goa. He languished

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for 9 years in Portuguese jails. His name was not in the list of freedom fighters presented to the Goa Assembly. He was a member of the Assembly. He was suspended from the Assembly for saying so. This matter should also be looked into.

Many of the freedom fighters are not getting their documents. They are trying to. So receipt of pension applications should not be stopped. It should be a continuous process.

As regards the award of *tamra-patra*, in West Bengal they have selected only 90. What will happen about others? Out of the 238 Andamans prisoners, 210 belonged to Bengal. In Bengal, there are freedom fighters who have suffered for more than 10 years. Their number will be more than several thousand.

The number of those who were in jail for 15 to 25 years also exceeds 1,000. What will happen to them? Only 90 have been selected. I think that at least in the case of those who have suffered imprisonment for 15 years, all of them should be given the honour to receive the *Tamra-patra*.

Lastly, I want to mention one thing. A letter has been addressed to the freedom-fighters, saying, "You so and so, have to attend this, go there and receive this" and so on. What type of letter is this? Is it a '*thanedar*' issuing some kind of summons to somebody to appear in a court or something like that? Is it consistent with the honour of the freedom fighters and national dignity of the country? I want the Government to see that the officers who are responsible for issuing this kind of letter to our freedom-fighters should be taken to task.

In conclusion, I should like to say, as I started, that we have achieved freedom and the freedom-fighters should have their place in roll of honour for our national

history and also for posterity to cherish their memory.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I am thankful to the Government for bringing this pension scheme at least for the freedom-fighters. But the beginning, and the procedure that has been followed is not so good as it should have been. First, the Government declared that those persons who suffered six months' imprisonment may apply. They applied, but who will testify it? The State Government said that the jail and police authorities and the court authorities will do so, but the records were not available. Now, the Government has brought this thing, namely, the MLAs and MPs are to testify and recommend. (*Interruptions*). The real persons who suffered much will not be selected for this pension. Personally, as a humble Congress worker, I had my associations with lakhs of people. In 1942, the national government was established in the district of Midnapore. So, being one of the workers, I had contacts and I had the acquaintance with lakhs of workers. About 50,000 of them have died, and the other 50,000 are living. How can they contact me now? I know some of them surely, but how am I to recommend them? These things should be thought of. What is being done in the case of West Bengal, I do not know. A Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Minister, Mr. Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee, but Mr. Mukherjee gave a statement that he is not going to do anything about the pensions. So, I would like to know what is being done there, and how the final selection will be made and who will make the selection; whether the officials will do it or any committee or any such body will do it.

Requests are coming to me from so many people. What am I to do? Persons who are selected up to the 15th August

will be given pension, and other cases will be considered. But the anomaly that I have pointed out, namely, the MPs and MLA coming in, is there. How will that be settled? I fix the responsibility on the Government to find out and to correct what the sufferer had written in his application about his incarceration. I referred to the national Government. I have some records from which I can give some details.

श्री मूल अन्व डाया (पारी) : सभापति महोदय, जिन लोगों ने जेल के सीखियों में दस दस साल काटे हों, और दस दस साल देस से बाहर रहे हों उन के नाम सरकार के पास न धायें और वे कलेक्टर की मेहरबानी पर जिन्या रहे, यह कहाँ तक बर्दास्त किया जा सकता है? गोधा के पत्र "नवजीवन" में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है :

"The omission of the name of Mr. Santana Fernandes M. L. A. in the list of freedom fighters by the Government is an unpatriotic act."

मैं सारे नाम नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। मुझे ऐसे लोगों के नाम मालूम हैं, दस 2 साल जेल में रहे ह। मेरे दोस्त, श्री पुष्पोत्तम काकोडकर, दस साल तक पार्थवीज जल में रहे। मेरे मित्र, श्री स्वामीनाथन, चार दफा जेल में गये। मगर उन के नाम फ्रीडम फाइटर की लिस्ट में नहीं हैं सरकार की ओरसे कहा गया है कि जहाँ तक ताम्रपत्र देने का प्रश्न है, जो फ्रीडम फ़ाइटर्स एम० पी० बन गये हैं, उन को बाव में बुलाया जायेगा क्या एम० पी० होना कोई बिसम्बलिकिशन है? क्या एम० पी० बनने के कारण ये लोग फ्रीडम फाइटर नहीं रहे हैं? चुंकि श्री दयानन्द बान्दोडकर ने ऐसे बहुत से लोगों के नाम लिस्ट में नहीं दिये, जो बरसों तक पार्थवीज जेलों में रहे, इस लिये श्री एन० एम० कार्पेंटर ने लिख दिया कि मैं धाय के इनविटेसन को स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ।

मुझे बताया गया है कि माननीय सवस्या श्री गोधा गई थी और उन के हाथ में चोट लगी थी,

जिस का निदान अभी तक है। मगर कोई फ्रीडम फाइटर एम० पी० बन जाये, तो उस को ताम्रपत्र देने में क्या एतराज है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी जेलों में गये और जिन्होंने कुर्बानियाँ दीं, अपने देस का सम्मान और शौर्य बढ़ाने के लिये उन का धार करना चाहिये।

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor) : I would draw the attention of the Minister to all the aspects of the freedom fighters pension scheme so that the shortcomings might be rectified. A total period of six months imprisonment is stipulated. I suggest that part of the sentence which is imposed on the freedom fighter in lieu of fine which he had not paid and which fine had been subsequently recovered from the freedom fighter by confiscating his property should also be computed for the purpose of eligibility of pension.

Secondly, as many hon. Members have said it was arbitrary and illogical to say that six months imprisonment is the minimum period. The only test to be applied is the condition of the freedom fighter. In poor, deserving cases, whatever the period of sentence it should be given. Whatever the period of sentence if he is in difficulties and deserves this financial help it should be given. These are old people, all past 60 years of age and they may not survive along to receive this pension. His dependents must be made eligible to receive this pension.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : In Balia, a government was formed by Chitta Pandey and the governments functioned for quite some time. In Patri the late lamented Nana Patil founded the Patri Sarkar. Shri Sarjoo Pandey was convicted for 42 years, but he was released after 4 years. There are people who took part in the RIN Mutiny and hoisted the tricolour on the Navy ships. I do not find the names of these people in the list. In Balia, only

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

10 names have been mentioned. The entire people of Balia revolted against British imperialism. In Ghazipur, only three names are there. In Tamil Nadu, 200 people were detained and were under trial for nearly 2 years. But thanks to the people's movement outside, they were ultimately released. Their names are not found.

Last but not the least come the Members of Parliament. I do not want that they should be given any pension, but men like Shri Sarjoo Pandey and Shri Jarkhand Rao and many others on that side also who suffered for the sake of the country—they were not under the umbrella of either Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Shri S. A. Dange—those who really fought should be given *Tamra Patra*.

When we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our independence, what was happened to our suggestion to have a statue of Bhagat Singh, who threw a bomb in the Central Assembly? He was the first man to challenge the British imperialists by throwing a bomb and there should a statue either here or outside. I request the Minister to consider these suggestions.

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (सागर) :- सभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले से आती हूँ। हमारे सागर जिले में बहुत से लोगों ने सन् 42 में झंडा उठाया था। मैंने भी झंडा उठाया था। मैं जेल में रही, जंगल कानून तोड़ा, मैंने प्राण लगाई, पुल बगैरह तोड़े और 1946 में नोधाबाली भी रही हिन्दू मुस्लिम झगड़े में महात्मा जी के साथ। 1955 में गोवा गई और मैंने अपने प्राणों की भी बाजी लगाई। प्राण देख लें अभी भी मैं लूची हूँ एक हाथ से हमने प्राण बचत की-कहा। बचत जी ने कहा कि एम पीज के लिये नहीं है। तो एम पीज के लिये उन के लिये नहीं है जिन्होंने काम नहीं किया, लेकिन जिन्होंने काम किया है उन के लिये तो होना चाहिये। उन को तो यह चात्र पत्र मिलना चाहिये। हमारे सागर जिले में लोग पूछेंगे प्राण ने घपना बढ़ा काम किया, केन्द्र ने क्या किया प्राण

के साथ? इसलिये मैं कोई एतराज नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन उस लिस्ट में हमें भी लेना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I find that perhaps there is a certain amount of confusion with regard to the two schemes—pension and *Tamra Patras*. These are two different schemes. This half-hour discussion is primarily related to the pension scheme. But *Tamra Patra* scheme has also come up for discussion. If you will permit me, Sir, I will go into that also to the extent necessary to clarify some of the points that have been raised.

18 hrs.

Mr. Guha began by saying that the pension scheme is to do honour to the freedom fighters. The intention of the pension scheme is really not to do honour to them. The intention of the *Tamrapatra* is to honour the freedom fighters, regardless of their income, regardless of the other factors. The pension scheme is to help those who may be in economic difficulties now. This difference has to be appreciated. Members of Parliament, Ministers and Chief Ministers, if they are eligible, will receive *Tamrapatra*. But in this convention which we have organised in Delhi on the 15th of August we have invited a selected number of people from the States, only 1,100 or 1,200 people. The question is whether out of these 1,200 the majority should have been Members of Parliament, Ministers and Chief Ministers or whether it would have been better to give recognition to those who have not received any recognition at all in all these years, who are now living quite lives in obscurity, who feel they have been forgotten after all that has been done by them. We felt that it should be their day, it should be their occasion, and that is why on this occasion, on the 15th when the Prime Minister distributes the *Tamrapatra*, we have asked the States to be carefu

to send names of those who are not in office. I hope the House will agree with this criterion.

But this does not mean that the others will be denied their due. There is no doubt about it that this is their due. Just now Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai spoke with feeling, I have the greatest regard for her. She is a brave woman. The way in which she functioned during the liberation struggle of Goa and the leadership she displayed is still vivid in my mind. We all have our respect for her. But we are now considering particularly only those who are not in office. Therefore, this has been done. Others also will be receiving *Tamarapatra*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may consider the case of Sardar Karnail Singh.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The case of everyone who is eligible will be considered. Others will be getting *Tamarapatra* in the course of the year when functions would be organised in the States, for which we have laid down a time-table. If you see the calendar of events that we have prepared for the 25th Anniversary of freedom, one of the items there clearly states that on such and such dates *Tamarapatra* would be distributed in the States.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi) : In the total period of six months will you include the period of under-trial, detention, externment and internment? Then, will you award *Tamarapatra* for those persons who have lost property or lost jobs?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have made this scheme very clear. I have explained it to the press and through the press I hope everybody would come to know it. The categories which my hon. friend mentioned are covered. We are including those who were under-trials the period for which under-trials for computing the period of six months. Similarly, we are considering

those who were underground for more than six months, if they can adduce some kind of proof. Similarly, we are including detention over six months.

श्री इत्हाक सन्नती (प्रमरोहा) : जिन्होंने पेशावर में गोली चलाने से इन्कार किया और बम्बई में समन्दरी बगावत की, उन के बारे में क्या क्या है ?

: [شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہہ) : جنہوں نے پشاور میں گولی چلانے سے انکار کیا اور بمبئی میں سمندری بغاوت کی ان کے بارے میں کیا خیال ہے]

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : दोनों शामिल हैं। प्रारंभिक एन० की बात शायद गुहा साहब ने कही थी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : In their case six months would not apply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have to see how it works out. About INA also some people were in jails on the mainland. I will come to I. N. A. presently. There were a number of externment and internment cases in Bengal. We are covering them also. I am not going into details. We are covering broad categories. I am merely saying that we have liberalised the scheme. We have accepted most of the suggestions that have flowed in and those categories which were not covered earlier have now been covered. I have already indicated in this House and outside how we have enlarged the ambit of the scheme.

So far as the *tamra patra* scheme is concerned, this is the broad scheme of distribution of *tamra patras*. On the 15th August, about 1000 to 1200 persons will receive *tamra patras* in Delhi and others in respective states over the year.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Would you consider the desirability of awarding *tamra patras* to Members of Parliament in a small function arranged here itself?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is for you to consider whether that would be desirable. There are both sides to it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Whether the names left out will be covered?

SHRI K. C. PANT : About the names left out of the general list of *tamra patras*, certainly, the whole year is before us and we will include them.

Some people have referred to the method of selection and they have criticised particularly the Goa Government for their selection. I would like to make it clear that we have gone through the State Governments and we have asked the State Governments to prepare the list. We had invited all the parties to help it. We could not go through the parties. We had gone through the State Governments. That is the only agency through which we could have gone. But wherever any Member of Parliament or even a friend outside has brought to our notice that some people have been left out, that some people who should not have been included have come in, we have not been rigid and we have tried to accommodate those individual view also. We have tried to enlarge the list wherever we could. In fact, from the original figure of 1000, we have increased the number to 1200 so that in case anybody came with some deserving names which were left out, we could include them.

This is not an occasion where we want to be rigid. We must know about it. We have tried to the best of our ability to include deserving names. But I cannot say every name has been included. I do not think it is possible to include every name. My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, rightly said about Balia. What is 10 people? One could think of hundreds of people who are deserving people. Shri Samar Guha said how can there be 90 people from Bengal. If you want to have 1000 or 1200 people, you cannot send 500 people from U. P. or 500 people from Bengal. (*Interruption*). There were some provinces where in the freedom struggle a very large number of person

participated. Their stories of heroism and sacrifices are a part of history now. Today, we remember them with gratitude, with deep respect, with all possible consideration for all that they have done. Today, our freedom is on account of what they have done.

In choosing a certain number, we have to select people from each State and we have to give a sense of participation to all the States. In fact, I have tried to select people from NEFA, from Nagaland, if necessary by relaxing the conditions that were applied to the rest of the country so that a few persons could come from that area, so that the whole country will have a sense of participation in *tamra patra* distribution. It is a symbolic occasion ; it is a great occasion. It is symbolic of our entire freedom struggle and of all those who participated in it. It is there that we are doing honour to them. So much for *Tamrapatras*.

The pension scheme is not covered by this at all. The pension scheme is a different scheme. Persons have applied to the State Governments, persons have applied to the Centre ; we are processing their applications independently. It has nothing to do with *Tamrapatras*. In those cases there is no limit. There is no question of the State Government selecting somebody or not selecting somebody. They have no choice in the matter. All those who are eligible will get pension. It is only a question of being eligible and the eligibility has been defined very carefully. There is no question of District Magistrate or anybody else being able to dictate to us who gets pension or who does not get the pension.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about statue of Bhagat Singh?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That does not arise out of this at all.

AN HON. MEMBER : No time limit here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no time limit. Those who apply before 15th August will get their pension from 15th August. If their applications are processed later and sanctions are given later, then they will get retrospectively from 15th August. So, it is not meant that applications will not be entertained if they came after 15th August.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is the list open for correction?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes ; that is what I am saying.

With regard to INA personnel, the contribution of the INA personnel, the history of the INA, the place of Netaji in our freedom struggle—these are certainly well known and certainly all of us in this House, wherever we may sit, we are deeply aware of the contributions of these brave men to our freedom struggle and of the leadership and inspiration which Netaji provided to it.

The main point which my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, made was that Government should recognise them as freedom fighters. As a matter of fact, Government have recognised them as freedom fighters—and not only now, but I find that in the year 1961, 23 May, 1961, a letter was issued in which it was stated:

“...it has been decided that participation in the activities of the INA movement has been held by the Government of India to be at par with participation in the national movement of India. In view of this ex-INA personnel are treated as freedom fighters so far as the Government of India is concerned and are thus eligible for relief in the matter of employment to public service, financial assistance, educational concessions to their children, etc., as admissible to political

sufferers. The State Governments were also requested that ex-INA personnel in the States may be treated at par with other freedom fighters for grant of service, etc., concessions sanctioned by the State Government for freedom fighters in their areas.”

As regards pension, 'it is stipulated that ex-INA personnel will also be eligible provided they fulfilled the other conditions. So, there is no question of not treating them as freedom fighters.

Now comes the question of certificates to which many hon. members referred. When this matter was first discussed in this House. .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As freedom fighters, are they getting pension also? The difficulty is that they do not come under the rule of six-months' jail....

SHRI K.C. PANT : They would have to be eligible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have to change the rule if you want to include the INA personnel as freedom fighters. Otherwise, how is it possible for them to get the benefit?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The scheme refers to imprisonment in mainland jails. The INA personnel were imprisoned in Singapore and other places.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I will tell you frankly our difficulty. While we have not yet closed the door on consideration of those who were imprisoned outside—because I realise that that is the obvious difficulty in regard to INA people our difficulty has been that it is very difficult to get any records of any kind from them.

It is almost impossible. All the records have been destroyed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not impossible. Huge files are there of the INA in the Defence Ministry.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can assure my hon. friend that we have not closed the door. I am not saying that we will not consider whatever suggestions he makes. But, as at present, this is the difficulty which is being encountered. We have discussed this matter and, therefore, we said that those whose evidence we can get here, we will certainly get it. I will consider your suggestions. If you can give concrete suggestions which will enable us to verify that in fact all these people are INA men, I can consider them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At least one thing you can do. A few thousands of them died in the field. Some of them were hanged. They may be included in the list of martyrs. It may be made clear.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There again, it is quite clear if it can be established that they died fighting against the British. At that stage almost all kinds of people were fighting in the war. Many fought for the British. Many fought against the British. The mere fact of death in that area is not enough. (*Interruptions*) So, they will have to establish that that they died fighting the British. In that case, we are certainly prepared to consider them, consider their widows or the next of kin as provided for to others in this scheme.

Now, regarding certificates, when I first announced the scheme in the House, at that time, we said we would require jail records. Several hon. friends and freedom fighters later on represented to us that it will not be easy to get jail records. So, we considered this matter. I consulted various friends and we decided that in view of this fact, we will liberalise this in two directions (1) We will accept the State

Government's certificate without insisting on jail certificates. If the State Government can satisfy themselves that a certain person is a freedom fighter, we will not have a second check, we will accept that as final. Then, there were difficulties in the State Government getting certain records which were destroyed in the meantime. So, we said that if any MLA or MP who has been in jail with the person concerned, certifies, his certificate also we shall accept. Then, the difficulty arose that some hon. friends said that many amongst the present MPs and MLAs were not in jail. Therefore, this is not a satisfactory arrangement. So, we included ex-MLAs and MPs so that the older people who were in jail could certify.

I would like to ask my hon. friend if we could have done more. We have tried in every way possible way consistent with the need for some verification, to make this as easy for the Freedom fighters as possible. The other point is regarding priority being given to old and ailing persons. I would request him to consider the problem in a realistic way there are 75,000 applications. These are being processed on the basis of first come, first processed. If we do it on the basis of age or on the basis of poverty, if we sift the whole lot, we would only be delaying the whole matter. 75,000 applications will take a long time to sift. After all, what is the criterion of poverty? Somebody gets Rs. 100; somebody else gets Rs. 150; there are persons whose annual income is less than Rs. 5,000. So, it is all a matter of relativity. It is a matter of degree. If we go about first with the task of establishing the relative poverty among the applicants, would it be worthwhile? It will take very long to do that and in the meantime we could process many cases.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are persons of 70 years age, 80 years age etc.

They will die. My request is for those old members...

SHRI K. C. PANT : I quite understand his sentiment I am not at all brushing it aside. I am explaining to him the practical aspects. Do we draw a line at 70 or 75 or 80? What is the criteria of old age? Can we say those who are above 75 should be granted these pensions? There may be persons who are younger who have many more liabilities. Younger people also die sometimes. So, it is a question of whether it is worthwhile to change this health system of whoever has applied first will be considered first. This is all that I would like to submit to my hon. friend. (*Interruption.*) Those involved in the R.I.N. mutiny will be eligible. That is what I said about the Garhwal mutiny also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : These 1200 people, according to the Minister, who are to get *Tamarapatra* Certificates should also be given the passes for 3 months or 2 months to go round and see the country. They cannot travel because of money. We have got passes without sacrificing anything. They should be given a pass to see the country for which they sacrificed.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Guha mentioned some letter having been issued which was not well-worded, to the *Tamarapatra* recipients. I don't know if any such letter was issued. I take his word for it. I will issue a letter to all the *Tamarapatra* recipients myself which they will receive on their arrival, so that there is no such feeling at all.

Shri Samanta for whom I have very deep regard, mentioned some points. He is a symbol of many things that happened during the freedom struggle. He is a symbol for all of us and we draw inspiration from him, by his presence in the

House. He referred to the selection of the people who will receive pension. I explained to him nobody is going to select, they are free to apply. There is no question of selection there; if they are eligible, they will get their pension. He referred to Committee under Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. That is for the *Tamarapatra* recipients for the function on the 15th of August. It has nothing to do with the pension or with the other *Tamarapatra* recipients. That is for a limited purpose. I may tell him that of the applications that we have received, which we have processed, there are very few which we have rejected... We have been accepting most of them. We are accepting the affidavits; we are accepting the certificates; so the scope for rejection is very very limited.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : Why were the jail documents required to be produced by the applicants in the case of Tripura?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, we first began with that, saying such certificates should be produced. Later on, we liberalised this thing. Originally the idea was only to accept the jail certificates.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : About affidavits, in the beginning you told them to give affidavits, to know how much income he has got, how many dependents he has got. Now, if an M.P. or M.L.A. recommends now, will he have to make the affidavit also? If so, no cash should be involved in it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : These are two different matters. The M.P. who had been in jail with somebody can certify that he was in jail with him. But no MP can certify without making a very thorough enquiry what income he has got, how many children he has got and such other details. That he cannot possibly certify unless he happens to be a very close family friend

[SHRI K. C. PANT]

or confidant. Therefore, only the affidavit can satisfy the criterion of income etc. But the other thing can certainly be forwarded by the person who was in jail with him. He asked whether we will accept his testimonial. Certainly we will accept his testimonial if he knows that he has suffered like this. Even in regard to jail records, we have written to the States asking them to extend all possible help and to write to the district authorities, to the district magistrates, who should take it their responsibility to see that anybody who comes looking for jail records, it assisted in getting hold of such jail records.

So far as Shri P Narasimha Reddy's questions are concerned, I have already covered all of them except about the dependents. As regards the dependents, I can tell him that the dependents are also covered by the scheme. In addition to the original list of dependents, we have now brought in the fathers and the widowers

of the freedom-fighters also, because we got some representations; so, fathers and widowers are also now covered along with the others, those who are eligible, these dependents will also get according to the scheme. Suppose a freedom-fighter dies, then his children or those who are eligible under the scheme can apply, because we shall not know otherwise, they can apply again.

I think I have covered all the points that have been raised. I would only request the House to consider the spirit in which we are moving in the matter and to encourage us, because I think we deserve some encouragement, in regard to the attitude that we have adopted with respect to freedom-fighters.

18.26 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 14, 1972/ Sravana 23, 1894 (Saka).