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Wednesday, November 20, 1968
Kartika 29, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 20, 1968/
Kartika 29, 1890

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEAD LOCK ON FARAKKA BARRAGE

+

- *211. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA RO-
HATGI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHAR-
MA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India took a major step to resolve the dead-lock on the Farakka Barrage issue by suggesting to Pakistan the Secretary-level meeting to review the progress of the talks;

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

(c) whether any communication has been received from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) to (c). Consistently with the 1961 Agreement between India and Pakistan and in pursuance of our policy of promoting cooperation and good neighbourly relations, the Government of India suggested to the Government of Pakistan that they hold a meeting at the level of Secretaries of the concerned Ministries to review the progress made at the technical level discussions, and to establish procedures to intensify and expedite the technical level talks. Accordingly, it has been agreed to hold a meeting of Secretaries, assisted by their respective advisers, in New Delhi from December 9, 1968.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The news, as it has come out in the newspapers before it was disclosed in Parliament, says under the heading "Two Steps to Ganga Water, Pak Told" :—

"The Government of India in a note handed to the Pakistan High Commissioner today set out a two-stage programme for reaching an Indo-Pakistan agreement on the use of Ganga waters".

I welcome any talk with Pakistan on this issue for a mutually agreed settlement, but I would like to know whether it is a fact that because of these talks and talks without any fruitful results, this project is being delayed. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this project will be completed within the schedule in spite of all these talks.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Only the other day the Minister of Irrigation and Power has declared that these talks will not delay these projects. They are going on schedule and will also be completed on schedule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the Government of Pakistan has agreed to the suggestion contained in this note which has been

handed over to them and, if not, what further steps are likely to be taken by the Government of India to settle this matter.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The note has been handed over to the Pakistan High Commissioner only yesterday. There is no question of their agreeing or not agreeing to the suggestion. We only implied and cleared the stand with regard to the talks that are going to take place.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस फरक्का बैराज पर वार्ता के लिये पाकिस्तान को क्यों शामिल किया जा रहा है। इसमें पाकिस्तान का लॉक्स स्टैंडार्ड क्या है? जैसा सब को मालूम है फरक्का बैराज की योजना कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह को बचाने के लिये और हुगली को नैविगेशन के योग्य बनाने के लिये, आज की नहीं पाकिस्तान बनने से पहले की है। रैंडक्लिफ अवार्ड में भी मुशिदावाद और खुलना का आदान प्रदान भी इसी योजना को सामने रख कर किया गया था। जैसा वर्ल्ड बैंक के अधिकारी भी इस बात को मान चुके हैं, कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के लिये इस बैराज को बनाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, और इस पृष्ठभूमि में फरक्का बैराज का निर्माण हो रहा है। इसमें अब पाकिस्तान टांग अड़ाना चाहता है। सरकार ने उस के साथ 1961 में इकरार किया था, लेकिन उसके बाद वह भूल गई कि 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने इस देश पर आक्रमण किया। इस सब के बावजूद पाकिस्तान को इस बारे में कोई अधिकार नहीं है तब उस को क्यों पार्टी बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कांफरेस के लिये जो पाकिस्तान को निमंत्रण दिया है इस नुप्टीकरण की नीति को छोड़ कर क्या वह इस कांफरेस को खत्म करेगी और कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह की गम्भीर परिस्थिति के पेशेनजर क्या इस बैराज को शीघ्र बनाने की कोशिश करेगी।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : इसमें इस का दबाव तो नहीं है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस और अमेरीका दोनों का है, लेकिन यह अलग बात है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक इस बात चीत के लिये पाकिस्तान की खुशामद करने का सवाल है, हम ने कभी उस की खुशामद नहीं की है और न नुप्टीकरण का कोई सवाल उठता है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा फरक्का बैराज कलकत्ता के लिये या सारे बंगाल के लिये आवश्यक है और 100 साल पहले अंग्रेजों के जमाने में ही इस बारे में तय हो चुका था यह सब कुछ पाकिस्तान को मालूम है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तब आप उस से बात क्यों कर रहे हैं? (व्यावधान)

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आप नाराज न, हों यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है और इस को आप शांति से सुनिये। जहाँ तक हमारे इंटररेस्ट का सवाल है, इस से हमारे राष्ट्रीय इंटररेस्ट में कोई कमी नहीं होगी और जैसा मैंने कहा फरक्का बैराज समय के अनुसार पूरा होगा। सन् 1961 में ही पाकिस्तान ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि इस के बनने से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान को बहुत नुकसान होगा। उस समय दोनों देशों के प्रधान मंत्रियों के बीच में यह बात हुई थी अगरे नुकसान होगा तो उस को हम देख लेंगे। जो पाकिस्तान के रीजनेवल इंटररेस्ट हैं उन को हम नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। मगर यह टेकनिकल बात है और टेकनिकल लेवेल पर डिसकशन करने की बात थी और उसी आधार पर यह बात चल रही थी।

DR. RANEN SEN : Just now the Minister said that it is a scheme that was conceived even hundred years ago by the British, but it is a sorry state of affairs that even after 20 years of independence that old scheme that was conceived hundred years ago could not be completed by the Government of India. However, in regard to this

Farakka Barrage dispute with Pakistan, it was previously claimed by the Pakistan Government that a certain amount of water—I do not remember the exact cusecs and the details—was necessary for them for the Ganga-Kapatakshi Barrage or Dam. Later on they amounted that demand in order that they get much more water from this Ganga Basin than they needed, as a result of which the Farakka Barrage scheme will become ineffective. It is a good thing that the Government of India did not pay heed to the demand of the Pakistan Government that was made later on. May I know whether in the course of the dispute any work on the Farakka Barrage will be kept in abeyance or whether a definite attempt will be made to complete it even earlier—the deadline was 1970 but even Dr. K. L. Rao said the other day that by 1969 it can be completed—despite Pakistan's protest and all that because it is very necessary for the development of West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: That has been answered.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I can repeat it that there will not be any delay in this project; it will go on schedule and will be completed on schedule.

SHRI K. HALDER: Before finalising the Farakka Barrage scheme some of the eminent engineers of the country were of the opinion that if this barrage were built without the co-operation of Pakistan, this will do great harm to our country. This has also happened after the North Bengal floods. They also opined that in the near future this barrage will affect Calcutta City and the 24-Parganas District. May I know whether Government will consider this scheme again so that it may not do great harm to our country again and again?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that without the co-operation of Pakistan it is going to do great danger to our country. I do not know how that is so.

I think the hon. Minister has nothing to say.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Seeing that Pakistan's intentions were

absolutely clear from the letters that President Ayub Khan had written to Pandit Nehru on the 19th May, 1961 that 'On our part, we would not like to stand in the way of the Government of India developing the resources of the common rivers so long as Pakistan is assured of the supplies needed for its vital interests', and since these vital interests have been repeated time and again at least fourteen times during the last six years, and since Pakistan has not taken any step towards restoring normal relations and has not shown any co-operative approach in this matter and since the initiative for the present talks has been taken by the Government of India, may I know what the basis of the present talks will be? Will it depend on the quantum of water needed for the vital interests of the two countries or the distance of the rivers in the two countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is true that as far back as 1961, the Pakistan Government in the letter referred to by the hon. Member had recognised the need for the construction of this barrage. The only thing is that in the discussions that took place during that period, it was suggested that the technical data should be examined in order to determine if this project would prejudicially affect the interests of Pakistan and if so, to what extent. It is only the technical problem that is being discussed and nothing else.

श्री बेबेन सेन: क्या यह सच है कि जब पाकिस्तान के इंजीनियर्स हमारा फरक्का बैरेज देखने के लिए आये, तो उसके साथ यह शर्त थी कि हमारे इंजीनियर्स भी रंगपुर में पाकिस्तान की हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक प्राजेक्ट देखने के लिए जायेंगे; यदि हां, तो क्या हमारे इंजीनियर्स वहां गये या नहीं? अगर वे नहीं गये, तो यह जो हिन्दुस्तान को बेबकूफ बनाया गया, इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? दोनों देशों की बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से जो एक्सपर्ट्स जाते हैं, उन की इन्टेग्रिटी की जांच होनी चाहिए। सैबोटैजिंग सिक्स मजदूरों की तरफ से ही नहीं होती है; सैबोटैजिंग हाई लेवल

पर भी होता है। क्या अखबारों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान कोई नया प्रस्ताव करने जा रहा है; यदि हां, तो वह नया प्रस्ताव क्या है? उस प्रस्ताव को उदन के सामने रखा जाये, ताकि हम लोगों को फिर बेवकूफ न बनाया जाये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दोनों तरफ से यह इंजीनियर्स का आना-जाना तय किया गया था। पहले भी वहां के इंजीनियर्स यहां आये और यहां के इंजीनियर्स वहां गये हैं। उस समझौते के हिसाब से अभी इसी महीने के शुरू में इंजीनियर्स ने पाकिस्तान के प्राजेक्ट देखा है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am sorry that the hon. Minister has given wrong information. Our engineers did not visit the area that the hon. Member had mentioned. The hon. Minister does not appear to know the geography of that place. He has given therefore wrong information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member knows so much on every subject that he thinks that the others do not know.

श्री बेबेन सेन : हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ क्या प्रस्ताव रखा जायेगा, इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : गंगा के पानी को लेकर जो कुछ भी तथा-कथित तर्क-हों, उन का निबटारा हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच आपस में होना चाहिए, यह अच्छा बात है। बातें चल रही हैं, कोशिशें हो रही हैं और उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस में सफलता भी मिलेगी। इसी संदर्भ में मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस विवाद का निबटारा आपस में हो रहा है, तो क्या किसी वाहरी मुल्क के हैड ने उन्हें इस बारे में खत लिख कर यह सुझाव दिया है कि दोनों देश जल्द से जल्द आपस में इस विवाद का निबटारा कर लें; यदि हां, तो उन्होंने इस पायंट के मुताल्लिक क्या जवाब दिया है; यदि उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है, तो क्यों नहीं दिया है? इस वकत दोनों देशों में आपस

में जो बातें चल रही हैं, उन के संदर्भ में क्या प्रधान मंत्री उन्हें यह जवाब देंगे कि वह आईन्दा हिन्दुस्तान को ऐसी बातें न लिखा करें?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस विवाद के सिलसिले में रूम के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खत लिखा और उस का जवाब भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दे दिया है। उस मूरूम के प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी बात का जिक्र किया था कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान यह मसला भी आपस में हल कर लें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : वह चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ तो अपना मसला हल नहीं करते हैं और हम को नसीहत देते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने उन को क्या जवाब दिया?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, next question.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : The question has not been replied to. What was the reply of the Prime Minister to that letter?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a very important question. It should be answered. It concerns us. We know something about it. This relates to East Bengal or East Pakistan. You should have allowed at least one more supplementary question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Like a dentist you must extract replies from the Ministers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We have not been allowed even to ask a question relating to our area.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. I think Q. 212 and Q. 215 may be taken up together because both relate to the same subject.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

+

*212. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Committee of the National Development Council which met recently made certain recommendations in regard to the criteria to be adopted for granting Central assistance for the State Plans;

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

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Special Committee of the National Development Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The committee of the NDC has recommended that Central assistance to States for the Fourth Plan 1969-74 should be distributed on the basis of the following criteria :—

(1) Out of the total pool of Central assistance, the requirements for Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland should first to be met.

(2) The balance of Central assistance be divided among the remaining 14 States as under :—

(i) 60% on the basis of population.

(ii) 10% on the basis of *per capita* State income—assistance under this crite-

tion going only to States having *per capita* State incomes below the national average.

(iii) 10% on the basis of tax effort in relation to State income.

(iv) 10% on the basis of spillover of major continuing irrigation and power projects.

(v) 10% to meet special problems of individual States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

*215. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have been assigned assistance by the Central Government on the basis of population and certain weightage is to be given to those States whose *per capita* income is below all-India level;

(b) if so, whether Himachal Pradesh qualifies for special assistance under one or either of these criteria; and

(c) if so, the extent of weightage to be received by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) It has been decided that while the bulk of Central assistance will be disbursed on the basis of population, 10% of it will be earmarked for States with lower *per capita* incomes than the national average, and another 10% for States with special problems.

(b) and (c). Being a Union Territory, Himachal's Plans are wholly financed by the Central Government and its allocation is determined with reference to all relevant factors.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : After the publication of the interim report of the Fifth Finance Commission it has been found that most of the States are not happy with the report. It is quite na-

tural because what has been suggested in the Commission's report is far from what the States have been asking for and the plea has been advanced that some special funds have been given to them to meet their revenue deficit in the coming years. In view of this, may I know what the Government's thinking in this regard is and how they are going to meet the demands of the States?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Only the Chief Ministers and Members of the Planning Commission were members of this Committee; no member of the Central Government was there. They have submitted this unanimous report meeting the requirements of all State Governments, which Government have accepted.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Under the present rigid system of allocation of funds from the Centre, it is quite probable that the rich States will get richer and the poor States will become poorer. This imbalance will be accentuated as long as the proportion of allotment of Central assistance to States continues on this basis because there are certain States who have no sources to augment their revenue. In the circumstances, will Government give some additional assistance to some of these poorer States who have no resources to make up their gap in revenue?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, I do not think under these criteria, the rich States will get richer by getting more Central assistance and the poorer States will get less. That cannot happen.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The myth of reduction of regional economic disparity by Central assistance has been fully exploded in the last 15 years of planning, as in the Central patronage in the form assistance, location of Central projects and direction of Central investments and even flow of private capital due to the centralised licensing policy of Government were available not on merit, but due to various pulls and influences, which is borne out by the fact that in 1951-52, before the era of planning, the *per capita* income of my State, Orissa, was Rs. 169.75 as against the national average of Rs. 266, i.e., a difference of

less than Rs. 100; this gap has been further increased in 15 years to more than Rs. 200, because in 1966 the State average was Rs. 278.80 as against the national average of Rs. 481.50. Have Government taken all these facts into account and further considered the fact that due to reckless and wasteful spending and overdrafts of the previous Congress Government, the State has got a heavy repayment liability to the Centre to the tune of Rs. 138.82 crores which will eat up all the additional resources that would be mobilised for the Fourth Plan? If so, will the Deputy Prime Minister give an assurance that Orissa will not be given a rough deal and more Central assistance will be provided along with a write-off of the heavy repayment liability under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is for getting information, not for getting assurances. Anyway, if he can give it, I do not stand in the way.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The policy is that those States which are below the national average should be brought up and the various measures and policy directions, even licensing, are aimed at that objective.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : He should explain why this has happened.

MR. SPEAKER : He himself mentioned it—wasteful expenditure of the Congress Government.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Does he agree?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Facts are different. Before the plans, Orissa was second from the bottom in the list of States with their *per capita* income. At the end of the Third Plan, Orissa went up to 5th from the bottom.

श्री रवि राय : इस पर घमंड कर रहे हैं, शर्म नहीं आती है ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It has left behind States like Bihar and M.P. which had a higher *per capita* income before. Under the Congress Ministries, Orissa has gone forward. The rate of growth during these years has been higher than in many other States. He

should take all these facts into account and then come to a conclusion.

श्री रवि राव : आप अमत्य बोल रहे हैं। राउडकेला के चलत हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि असम, जम्मू काश्मीर और नागालैण्ड के बारे में विशेष रूप से विचार किया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें दिल्ली को शामिल करने में क्या कठिनाई है? दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। दिल्ली की आवश्यकताएँ बढ़ रही हैं। दिल्ली के प्रशासन ने इस बार बचत का बजट पेश करके दिखाया है। टैक्स बढ़ाये हैं। वह माठ मत्तर करोड़ रुपया और अधिक बचाने के प्रयत्न में लगा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य इसका प्रयत्न करेंगे क्या उनको केन्द्र की ओर से अधिक सहायता देकर प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाएगा? क्या उनको अधिक बचाने के लिए सजा दी जाएगी?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : दिल्ली यूनियन टैरिटरी है। दिल्ली का बजट दिल्ली की जरूरतों के हिसाब से बनाया जाता है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि जो कुछ भी यूनियन टैरिटरी में रेवेन्यू गैप होता है या प्लान का गैप होता है उसको टर सैंडीट करता है। जो रिसोसिस दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रेज करे और उसका जो प्लान हो उसकी जरूरतों के मुताबिक बाकी सब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जरूरतें ज्यादा बताई हैं और आप कम दे रहे हैं। कौन तय करेगा कि जरूरत है या नहीं है?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Every State is showing more and more and Delhi is no exception.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Delhi is a Union Territory and capital of the Union Government. So the Centre has a special responsibility towards this City and the Centre must spend more.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Far more money has been spent on Delhi than anywhere else.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ऐसा नहीं है, श्रीमान जी।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Look at the buildings.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Look at the buildings for the Ministers and also the revolving tower of the Ashoka Hotel.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पार्लियामेंट हाउस को भी शामिल करेंगे?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पानी तो मिलता नहीं है, दिल्ली वालों को बिल्डिंग्स का क्या करना है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने एक भाषण में स्वयं इसको स्वीकार किया है कि इस सहायता के विषय में एक मत होना असम्भव है इसलिए केन्द्र को ही अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभानी चाहिये। उम्मीद है कि नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में कुछ आधार बना कर एलोकेशन करने का निश्चय किया गया है। आपने यह जो तय किया है कि पर कैपिटल वेसिस और बेकवर्डनेस का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये, इसके साथ साथ उम क्षेत्र के डिवेलपमेंट पोर्टेशल तथा उमकी पर-फार्मिस भी देख कर क्या आप एलोकेशन करने का विचार करेंगे? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आपको स्मरण होगा कि इसी सदन में बहस चली थी और यह बताया गया था कि केरल को जो ज्यादा पैसा दिया गया उसका ठीक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया गया और उम पर यहां बहुत आपत्ति उठाई गई थी। इसलिए किसी प्रदेश के डिवेलपमेंट पोर्टेशल और उमकी परफार्मिस जो है उसको भी देख कर उसको ज्यादा रुपया देने का विचार शासन करेगा?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : माननीय सदस्य ने शायद जवाब सुना नहीं। यह तो असम्भव चीज सम्भव हो गई कि सब मुख्य मंत्री

इस बात पर सहमत हो गए और उन्होंने यह सिफारिश कर दी कि इस-इस आधार पर केन्द्र से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाए और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसको मान लिया है। अब कोई दूसरा सवाल उठता नहीं है।

श्री प्रेम चान्य बर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न प्रान्तों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हिमाचल की पर कैपिटा इनकम क्या है, उसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश का नम्बर कहां पर आता है? केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हिमाचल के बारे में अधिकतर जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार जितनी उसको हिमाचल की मदद करनी चाहिये नहीं करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है?

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो गैप होता है उस सारे के सारे गैप को सरकार पूरा करती है। कोठारी आयोग ने टीचर्स के बारे में सिफारिशें की थीं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगातार आठ महीने में स्कूल टीचर्स झगड़ा कर रहे हैं। हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में कोठारी कमीशन द्वारा बताये गये ग्रेड टीचर्स को दे दिये गये हैं लेकिन हम लोग जो पंजाब से कट कर हिमाचल के साथ मिले हैं, हम लोगों को वे नहीं दिये गये हैं। आपकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं। अगर पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं तो यहां पर कागजों पर और लफ्जी तौर पर क्यों आप यह कहते हैं कि जितना गैप होगा उसको हम पूरा करेंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारें जिस तरह से खर्च करती हैं, उसी तरह से हिमाचल की सरकार भी खर्च कर सके ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी और जो गैप है, उस गैप को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार तैयार है। और जो हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने इस के लिए रुपया मांगा है वह सरकार देगी या नहीं देगी? इस पर विचार हुआ या नहीं?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : पर कैपिटा इनकम के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। उस

के बारे में सेंट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल आर्गनाइजेशन के पास अभी तक न केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश बल्कि सभी यूनियन टैरीटरीज के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े तैयार नहीं हैं। मगर मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताऊंगा, उन्होंने जो शिकायत की कि वह जो मांग करते हैं वह उनको मिलता नहीं अगर पर कैपिटा आउटले देखें तो हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा है बनिस्वत दूसरे स्टेट्स के। 1966 से 71 तक आल स्टेट्स का टुगेदर पर कैपिटा आउटले 145 रुपया था जबकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में वह 337 रुपये है। इसलिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि सभी मांगें पूरी नहीं हो सकती एक दिन में क्योंकि मंड्रल गवर्नमेंट के भी रिसोर्सेज की सीमा है। मगर यह कहना कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की जरूरतों को नहीं देखते यह बात सही नहीं है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all hon. Members to sit down first. Each question has got 15 to 16 names. It is my primary duty to call those Members who have taken the pains to table the questions. Already half an hour is over. At least 50 Members want to ask supplementary questions. Some hon. Members wrote to me that Planning must be discussed on the floor of the House. It is not a question of putting supplementaries, they said, and they wanted a discussion to be held on Planning, on the paper laid on the Table. I sent their request to the Prime Minister's Secretariat, and they too say, "Yes; let us have a short duration discussion."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Discussions on Planning as a whole?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a discussion on the paper laid on the Table. (*Interruption*) Approach to the Plan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Perspective Planning.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever you may call it; it is about the approach to the Plan. Therefore, when there are 50 people, I do not know whom to call

and whom not to call. That is my difficulty. Shri Samar Guha thinks his question is important. He always puts very important questions, but what about others? That is my difficulty. The next question has been tabled by 18 Members; I have already counted it. How can I eliminate anybody? If I call one, I cannot deny the others; let us go to the next question now. We can have a discussion on the approach to the Plan. It will be more useful. You can certainly make some useful suggestions there.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है। मुझे दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने का हक है। आप मुझे दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत नहीं देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yours was clubbed with somebody else's question; otherwise you would not have got the chance. It would not have been reached but for the fact that it was clubbed.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जब हमारे प्रदेश का मामला आता है तो आप न हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन की इजाजत देते हैं न प्रश्न पूछने देते हैं। यह आप हम को इतना इग्नोर क्यों करते हैं ? (व्यवधान) मुझे प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत दी जाय। अपोजीशन के मेम्बर जब खड़े होते हैं तो उन को पांच-पांच बार इजाजत देते हैं और हमें इजाजत नहीं देते हैं (व्यवधान) मैं प्रॉटेस्ट करता हूँ इस बात पर। हम ने कौन सा गुनाह किया है ? अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स को आप एक घंटा देते हैं

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down now? Your question had been clubbed with the other question. I have been following this procedure for the past two years. I know Shri Prem Chand Verma is an important Member, and therefore he thinks that his question should be answered now, and he must be given special privilege. If I had not clubbed it with the other question, he would not have got the chance, and his question would not have been reached. I have given him the privilege

of clubbing his question out of the way and out of turn. He thinks he is a very important Member, as some Opposition Member; I will tell you, you are no better than they; you are an hon. Member like them; and you are no better.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को प्रोसीजर मालूम नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : He has got his own procedure! Next question.

KIDNAPPING OF ARMY OFFICERS BY UNDERGROUND NAGAS

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*213. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**

SHRI D. AMAT :

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

SHRI G. C. NAIK :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOU DHARY :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :

SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three Officers of the Indian Security Force were kidnapped by the underground Nagas during September, 1968;

(b) if so, the whereabouts of these officers and the circumstances under which they were kidnapped; and

(c) whether the Naga hostiles have denied such kidnapping?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :
 (a) to (c). On the 8th September, 1968, one Captain and two Junior Commissioned Officers of the Army visited Rungazumi area, 32 Kilometres east of Kohima to look out for China-returned gangs who had violated the Agreement on Suspension of Operations. They were expected to return the same evening or the following morning. As they did not return it was suspected that the party had been waylaid by the Underground. Search parties were sent out immediately. To secure their release, operations were launched on the 12th September, 1968 to search the camp where they were believed to have been kept. The Underground withdrew to the jungle after an exchange of fire and the camp was occupied by our Security Forces. The surrounding area was combed but the missing persons were not found. At the same time the Peace Observers' Group were approached. On the 15th October, 1968 the Underground gave their own version of events to the Peace Observers' Group alleging that these officers were noticed in the underground camp and were asked to halt. On their refusal, they were fired upon and killed. On information from the local villagers, their dead bodies, covered with leaves, were recovered by our Security Forces on the 30th October, 1968 and were cremated with military honours on the 3rd November, 1968.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 Here is an instance of what has been going on inside the territory of Nagaland. This is not the first time that our security men, our nationals and medical men have been kidnapped and killed by the underground Naga rebels. Very recently we have seen another press report published in *Hindustan Times* that on 11th November, under the presidentship of Chumbemo Mary, a state of

emergency has been declared in the territory of Nagaland under the Government known as the Federal Government. The army has been called and they have been put on the alert. This is the situation now. May I know specifically from Government how long our nationals will be sacrificed at the hands of the underground Naga rebels? May I know whether the Government is prepared to give a strong direction for military or police action in the territory of Nagaland?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :
 Whenever violations of the Agreement take place, our security forces always take necessary action. The administration in the State has also been considerably strengthened. The State Government always take necessary action to carry on the administration as best as possible.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 Though it is called cessation of firing agreement, it is actually a cease-fire agreement. In view of the fact that the Federal Government has already been established by the underground Naga rebels and is functioning there for a long time, by continuing this cease-fire agreement with this Government, is not our Government just accepting the status of the other Government, as if this is an agreement between two high contracting parties? Who knows in the immediate future, this may go to the International Court or some other international forum and turn out to be another international issue. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take firm action and no further cessation of fire agreement will be entered into with the rebel Federal Government? Whatever mistakes they have committed, let them be rectified now and let a new chapter be opened by Government in this matter.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :
 This agreement is not a cease-fire agreement. The proper name is Agreement on Suspension of Operations. We do not recognise the so-called Federal Government of Nagaland. As far as we are

concerned, there is only one Government—the legally constituted Government of Nagaland State.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ऐग्रिमेंट किस से है ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The agreement for suspension of operations was entered into between the Naga people and the Government of India in order to bring about peace in Nagaland, so that the whole problem can be settled peacefully and not through force or use of arms.

SHRI D. AMAT : May I know whether the extreme elements of underground Nagas which are now having control of the movement, after the assassination of the moderate leader, Gen. Kaito, are responsible for the increased incidence of kidnapping and other forms of violation of the cease-fire agreement ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There are a number of developments taking place in Nagaland now-a-days and the State Government and the Government of India are keeping a watch on them.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This cold-blooded murder of three military officers by the Naga rebels is a clear indication of the mood or the temper of the people. They seem to be itching for a show down. And with the end of the hostilities in Vietnam it appears that Communist China is now planning to start a war by proxy with the help of the Naga rebels, thousands of whom are being trained in China. In view of this development, I want to know clearly whether the Government of India wants to continue the same policy which it has pursued towards the Naga rebels during the last twenty years, the result of which is that with three lakhs people with a lawful government still working with their collaboration, the rebels, maybe two lakhs or three lakhs are challenging the authority of the whole country and the whole government. Will this policy be continued or will there be a basic change of policy and this will be dealt with in the language which they understand and this kind of nego-

tiations and talks with them will be stopped once and for all and there will be no further cessation of hostilities with them ? Secondly, the External Affairs Ministry is dealing with a State within the country which is itself an absurdity. It is almost an insult to the country. They themselves are creating conditions and creating an impression all around the world that Nagaland is not a part of the country by dealing with the problem in the External Affairs Ministry. May I know whether the Government of India at least now will decide that Nagaland will be dealt with by the Home Ministry, and not the External Affairs Ministry, and the Prime Minister will not cling to Naga hostiles, as her father used to do, the result of which we are seeing today ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I take the last question first ? As the hon. Member knows, the Nagaland State Government deals with all the Ministries of the Government of India. As regards the transfer of the subject to the Home Ministry, this is not the proper time for it. This matter can be considered later on.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What is the proper time ? Kashmir was handled by the External Affairs Ministry and the situation has come to this pass. Now you are dealing with Nagaland. That also will be handed over to the Home Ministry when the whole thing is gone.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a previous occasion when this point was mooted on the floor of the House, it was stated that the Nagas have a lot of faith in our Prime Minister, Nehru, and therefore they wanted to be governed by the External Affairs Ministry, because he was the head of that Ministry. Then, on a second occasion, during Mr. Shastri's time, we were told that the charge of this subject will be handed over to the Home Ministry. In spite of that, it continues under the External Affairs Ministry, which is an anomalous position.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is our policy to strengthen the constitutionally established government in Nagaland. When I was asked this question, I think during the last session of Parliament, I had said that we were in touch with them. They do not think that it will strengthen them or help them if any change is made at this stage.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Who will decide whether they should be handled by the External Affairs Ministry or the Home Ministry? It is for the Central Government to decide and not for the people of Nagaland, because it is not a foreign country, it is part of India. It is not for them to decide; it is for you to decide.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : For some reason, an agreement was made with them. Had it not been made, the position might have been different; but an agreement was made. Now, it is certainly for the Central Government to decide whether this is the time to make a change. It is not as if we just do what they say. But we have to take their views into consideration. After consideration of all aspects, we have decided that this is not the proper time for it... (interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about my first question, whether there is any change in the basic policy?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think the hon. Member is aware of the position because he attended a meeting that we had with the leaders of the Opposition. Our stand is a very firm one. While we cannot say that the situation is a very satisfactory one in all respects, it has improved in some respects. The State Government has been strengthened. As I have said on many previous occasions, one cannot make declarations on the floor of the House on what exactly the police are going to do or the military are going to do. It is just not possible.

SHRI G. C. NAIK : May I know whether recently a large number of Chinese-trained Nagas re-entered Nagaland from across the Indo-Burmese bor-

der with arms and ammunitions for giving fillip to sabotage activities and whether such a move is seriously likely to jeopardise the peaceful settlement of the Naga problem?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We are aware that a large group of China-trained underground Nagas are in Burma on the other side of our border, and are trying to enter Nagaland, but our security forces are vigilant and we are trying to prevent their entry.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि इस वार्तालाप के अन्तर्गत नागा विद्रोही अपनी शक्ति को मजबूत बना रहे हैं, चाइना से ट्रेनिंग भी लेते हैं और हथियार भी मंगा रहे हैं तथा इस प्रकार से हमारे अधिकारियों को मार भी रहे हैं? उन को यह आशा है कि सरकार हमारी इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों से हमारी मांगों को स्वीकार कर लेगी। क्या सरकार यह घोषणा करेगी कि हम अपनी ओर से कोई भी इण्डीपेन्डेंट नागालैंड नहीं देंगे, भारत के संविधान के अन्तर्गत ही कोई समझौता उन से हो सकता है, इण्डीपेन्डेंट नागालैंड की कोई मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह घोषणा तो बहुत जोरों से की गई है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के नागालैंड में शान्ति स्थापना के अब तक के प्रयत्न असफल हुए हैं और इस का प्रमाण यह है कि वहां के विद्रोही लांग यहां आते हैं और आपकी नाक के नीचे आकर घोषणा करते हैं—अगर हमारे साथ बातचीत नहीं की गई तो हम दूसरे देशों से शस्त्र मंगावेंगे और आपके विरुद्ध युद्ध आरम्भ करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि अब तक के प्रयत्न और कार्यवाहियां सफल नहीं हुई हैं तो क्या आप आगे चल कर अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने के लिये उद्यत हैं?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा था कि वहां की सब बातें तो हल नहीं हुई हैं, अभी बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं, लेकिन हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि अब तक की जो पालिसी और नीति रही है, वह काफी कामयाब है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : कामयाबी का सुवृत क्या है (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Just now the Prime Minister has stated that the Central Government will decide the time for handing over this charge to the Home Ministry? I want to know from her whether this is the time to hand over this charge to the Home Ministry. That is also the demand of the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have answered this just now.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : In spite of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the forces, people are still kidnapped and murdered brutally with impunity there. I would like to know whether this is not an utter violation of the agreement reached for the suspension of operations; if so, why the Government is not taking strict action against a handful of these rebel, hostile Nagas there who are responsible not only for undermining the very law and order there but also for making a mockery of our own Constitution.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This was a violation of the agreement reached with them and our security forces did take adequate measures. They raided the Camp and destroyed a part of it. There was a brief encounter and the Nagas left after a brief exchange of fire.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी पत्रों में छपा था कि कुछ नागा लोग यहाँ आये थे और उन्होंने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर हम से बात करें तो हम बात करेंगे वरना हम वापिस जा रहे हैं और हम बात करेंगे तो यह शर्त होगी कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहें या

न रहें, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो आफिसर्स मारे गए वे शिकार खेलने गए थे, छुट्टी पर थे या ड्यूटी पर थे? तीसरी बात यह है कि लौटने के बाद, जो कैटो समर्थक थे उन्होंने नागा विद्रोहियों में अपना बहुमत बना लिया और अब वे हिन्दुस्तान से फेन्डली हो गए हैं, अब ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में ताकत आ गई है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान से मुलह करना चाहते हैं। इन तीनों बातों के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा सवाल यह था कि जो आफिसर्स मारे गए हैं वे शिकार खेलने गए थे या किसी और काम के लिए गए थे तो वह तो जवाब में ही बतला दिया गया है कि वे अपनी ड्यूटी पर ही गए थे। बदकिस्मती से वे मारे गए, जिमका कि हमें बहुत ही अफसोस है।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक बात यह कही कि मुश्तलिफ किस्म के नागाओं में झगड़ा चल रहा है और हमारे डेवलपमेंट्स हो रहे हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी कहा कि बहुत सी बातें हो रही हैं जिनके बारे में हम वक्त कुछ कहना मुश्किल है। उनका आउटकम क्या होगा, उसको हम गौर से देख रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्वाइन्ट यह था कि अभी हाल में नागालैंड का जो डेलिगेशन आया था वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलना चाहता था। यह बात सही है कि वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलना चाहते थे, और किसी से नहीं मिलना चाहते थे लेकिन हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने बता दिया था कि क्या वजह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मीटिंग नहीं हो सकती।

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : अभी थोड़ा उत्तर रह गया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES IN ORDNANCE
FACTORIES

+

*214. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make changes in the organisational structure of the country's 24 ordnance factories and various Departments of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. in order to streamline production of defence items;

(b) the broad features thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c).
A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Certain changes are proposed to be made in the organisational set-up of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and in the Headquarters of the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories. There are now 27 Ordnance Factories in the country and not 24.

(b) The main features of the proposals for the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., are the appointment of a whole-time Chairman, division of the present organisation into three units *viz.*, the Bangalore Division, the MIG complex and the Kanpur Division and giving the heads of these Divisions increased authority and initiative.

The main feature of the changes in the Headquarters of the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories is a re-organisation on a functional basis. The non-lethal factories which deal with production of clothing, leather items,

cables, parachutes and other equipment have already been constituted into the Ordnance Equipment Factories Group under the charge of an Additional Director-General Ordnance Factories. Of the remaining factories, it is proposed to constitute four groups dealing with (i) Primary Metal Producers, (ii) Chemicals and Explosives, (iii) Engineering and Miscellaneous, and (iv) Small Arms, Instruments and Sights. Each of these groups would be under the charge of a Director who will be authorised to deal with the factories in their groups and the Ministry. Apart from the Additional Director-General (OEF Group) and these Directors, the Director-General Ordnance Factories will have a senior officer at Headquarters in the grade of Addl. DGOF to assist him as second-in-command. These factories would however continue to be a part of the Ordnance Factories Organisation under the overall control of the Director General, Ordnance Factories for purposes of co-ordination and uniformity of standards.

(c) The scheme for Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has been accepted in principle, but certain details are being worked out.

The proposal in respect of the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories (Headquarters) is still under consideration of Government.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन आयुध कारखानों के अन्दर सेना की व्यवस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो विकेन्द्रीयकरण की नीति अपनाई गई है, क्या उसी प्रकार से इन कारखानों में जो उत्पादन होता है, जो शस्त्र तैयार होते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी विकेन्द्रीयकरण की नीति अपनाई जायेगी ? जैसे घोड़ों के लिए चमड़े की जीनें तथा अन्य सामान जो कारखाने में तैयार होते हैं उनकी सहायक इस्ट्रीज वहाँ पर नहीं हैं तो क्या उन सहायक इन्वस्ट्रीज को वहाँ पर स्थापित किया जाए, इस प्रकार की विकेन्द्रीयकरण की नीति सरकार अपनाएगी जिसे कि सरकार के इन कारखानों का खर्चा

कम हो, प्राइवेट सेक्टर और दूसरे असैनिक ढंग के उद्योगों को सहयोग मिले, प्राइवेट रिसोर्सों का उपयोग भी हो और उनकी सहायता भी हो सके ? क्या इस प्रकार की नीति सरकार अपनाएगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस प्रकार की विकेन्द्रीयकरण की नीति नहीं है। जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं वह यह कर रहे हैं कि इन कामों के लिए जो कारखाने हैं उनको फंशानल बेसिस पर चार हिस्सों में बांट दिया है क्योंकि एक जगह पर कलकत्ते में जो डायरेक्टर जनरल हैं उनपर बहुत बड़ा भार है। इसके अतिरिक्त विकेन्द्रीयकरण की ओर कोई योजना नहीं है।

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : हमारे इन कारखानों के अन्दर जो सामान तैयार होता है, अस्त्र-शस्त्र की सामग्री, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी विदेशों के अन्दर, हमारे शत्रु देशों के पास गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की स्क्रीनिंग की कोई व्यवस्था है ताकि हमारे भेद शत्रु देशों तक न पहुंच सकें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : स्क्रीनिंग का तो तरीका है लेकिन यह कहना सच नहीं है कि हमारे भेद बाहर गए हैं।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर जो कागज रखा गया है उसके अनुसार व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन होने वाले हैं परन्तु मैं देखता हूँ कि उत्पादन का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग जोकि डिजाइनिंग से सम्बन्धित है वह बहुत पीछे रह गया है, उसमें बहुत बड़ी खामी है, उदाहरण के लिए बहुत से अस्त्र शस्त्र जो हमारे पास हैं, उनके पुरजों को हम बना नहीं पा रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास डिजाइन करने वाले लोग नहीं हैं— बनाने वाले लोग तो हैं। नकशा बन जाने के बाद एक राज मिस्त्री भी मकान को बना सकता है लेकिन अगर नकशा ही न बना हो तो अच्छे से अच्छा मिस्त्री भी मकान तैयार

नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नई व्यवस्था सरकार बना रही है क्या उसमें यह भी सोचा है कि डिजाइनिंग का एक अलग सेल स्थापित किया जाए ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि हमारा डिजाइनिंग का विभाग उच्च स्तर का नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि हमारा रिसर्च डिजाइन और डेवलपमेंट सेल बहुत कमजोर है। उसने बहुत सी नई डिजाइनिंग की है और उसको कार्यान्वित भी किया गया है।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Sir, this is a very vital sector not only of our defence preparedness but also of our economy. I would like to know what it is that obstructs the Government from setting right the three major ills which have affected the proper growth of the defence production. Firstly, there are inadequate opportunities to the technical staff to use their knowledge and technology that they know and have experience of; secondly, there is a continued policy of bureaucratic control and, thirdly, due to this bureaucratic control, there is erosion of managerial authority in matters relating to production and labour policies. Why is it that in your statement you have not mentioned as to what new policy Government propose to have? What is the obstruction which Government experiences to set right these three major ills?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The main problem at the moment was that the D.G.O.F. was over-burdened with looking after the work of 27 factories. We want to have decentralisation. We are dividing them on four functional basis. There will be four Directors under him. Those Directors will have direct control over factories and direct access to Government also. At present, the General Managers have no incentive at plant level also and there will be more efficiency and better working. About the delegation of powers, the bureaucratic control to which the hon. Member referred, I would like to say there is a certain element of bureaucratic control.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banerjee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I made three points, utilisation of available technical knowledge, managerial authority in the matter of production and labour and reduction of bureaucratic control. He has not answered.. (Interruption). Let them at least think about these.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Although I welcome the decentralisation of the Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, I would like to know whether, in view of the recent changes or proposed changes, Government would consider or the Defence Minister would consider also formation of a Defence Production Board, having more powers like the Railway Board, which will create a favourable atmosphere for more defence production and will enable us to produce more. Is there any such proposal under contemplation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : No, Sir.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

समाचार पत्रों के "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप" द्वारा गुजरात में भाषाई समाचार-पत्रों को अपने हाथ में लेना ।

S. N. Q. 2. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि समाचारपत्रों के "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप" का विचार गुजरात के छोटे तथा मध्यम भारतीय भाषाई समाचार-पत्रों को अपने हाथ में लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समाचारपत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसा होने पर गुजरात के समाचारपत्र उद्योग में एकाधिकार का खतरा बढ़ जायेगा और इससे समाचारों के निष्पक्ष तथा स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रकाशन में बाधा पड़ेगी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार की नीति समाचारपत्र उद्योग में इस प्रकार के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का समाचार-पत्र उद्योग के क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार की इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have received a proposal that the Indian Express group of newspapers propose to acquire the ownership of Jansatta group and Lok Satta group of newspapers in Gujarat subject to the continuance of allocation of news-print to the newspapers.

(c) It cannot be ruled out.

(d) The Government is fully alive to the danger of concentration of ownership in newspaper industry which may result in regimentation of thought and opinion and is anxious to prevent such developments as far as practicable.

(e) In addition to the existing restrictions in the allocation of news-print and issue of Government advertisements to newspapers chain, the Government is contemplating in the larger interest of preserving the freedom of press and serving the interest of democracy, whether measures to assist newspapers of high journalistic standard to tide over financial difficulties can be devised.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : गुजरात में समाचार पत्रों के बारे में स्वामित्व के एकाधिकार की जो प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है उसे लेकर क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि किसी एक पूंजीपति या पूंजीपति समूह द्वारा समाचारपत्र उद्योग में एकाधिकार स्थापित करने की तेजी से बढ़ रही प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है तथा क्या इस मामले पर प्रेस कौंसिल की राय भी ली जा रही है क्योंकि प्रेस कौंसिल को जो विषय विचारार्थ सौंपे गये हैं, उन में प्रेस कौंसिल एकट की धारा 12 के अन्तर्गत यह विषय भी आता है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : प्रेस कौंसिल इस के बारे में सोच रही है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जिस तरह बीमार कारखानों को, वेरोजगारी रोकने की दृष्टि से एवं उत्पादन को घटने न देने के लिए, जिस तरह एक निगम बनाने का कानून हम लोग पास कर चुके हैं उसी तरह जो समाचारपत्र अव्यवस्था के कारण या अन्य दुर्लभ्य दिक्कतों के कारण बंद होने की स्थिति में आयेंगे उन को चालू रखने की दृष्टि से क्या उसी तरह का कोई फाइनेन्शियल निगम हुकूमत बनायेगी तथा जैसा कि प्रैस कौंसिल ने इशारा किया है क्या ट्रस्ट आधार पर पेपर्स को बड़ाने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में सरकार सोचेगी क्या कि इस तरह पेपर्स की काम करने में आजादी भी कायम रहेगी ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि जो समाचारपत्र बंद हो रहे हैं और उन्हें लेने के लिए श्री गोइनका प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं उन के मालिकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस बात के लिए याचना की है कि सरकार उन की मदद के लिए आगे आये और क्या सरकार इस बारे में उन की मदद करने का विचार कर रही है ? यह तो देखना ही होगा कि समाचारपत्रों की स्वाधीनता कायम रहे लेकिन छोटे समाचारपत्र घन के अभाव में बंद हो जायं या बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को निगल ले इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रवि राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय श्री वाजपेयी के कथन से सहमत हैं जो वह कह रहे हैं कि हम इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या जो समाचारपत्र बंद हो रहे हैं वह केन्द्रीय सरकार

के पास आये हैं मदद के लिए और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हां कहें या ना कहें ?

श्री के० के० शाह : समाचारपत्रों ने हमें मदद के लिए लिखा है । उन्होंने लिखा है कि या तो हमें परमिशन दी जाय या तो हमारी मदद की जाय और जाहिर है कि दोनों में से एक भी नहीं करेंगे तो यह समाचारपत्र बंद हो जायेंगे और इसलिए उन की मदद करने का हम विचार कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : I think that the Government's policy is to encourage the language newspapers. This particular question is a general question of all the language newspapers all over India. If the Government does not come to the help of these newspapers and if the Government does not allow such transactions to take place, then, the only alternative is that the newspapers should die. I want to know whether Government would allow such language newspapers to die and allow thousands of newspaper workers to go unemployed. Will the Government come out with some definite proposal so that these language newspapers can survive ? My next question is this.

MR. SPEAKER : You may please confine to your first question now.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : You will not be giving me a second chance, Sir. So, I will put these two questions together. The only point is this. There is not any hitch in the transaction and as such the newsprint quota should be transferred to the party which is prepared to take over the newspaper. I want to know whether Government will allow that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The same question is under consideration and consistently with the policy of preventing concentration of newspaper power in one hand and also seeing that the language papers continue to function a decision will be taken.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that monopoly in newspaper industry is growing which is leading to a regimentation of power that is detrimental to the growth of democracy,

may I know why Government have not proposed social control of the Press, as they have done in respect of social control over Banks?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, we have been told that Government is very anxious to avoid monopolies and that they are taking steps to see that monopolies do not grow. And yet, these things are happening. Now, may I know whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has ever been in touch with the Gujarat Government and whether the Gujarat Government has ever approached the Information and Broadcasting Ministry that Goenka and Express Group of Newspapers should be helped to take over this newspaper because it is the best thing which could be done? If so, why is the Government of India pleading such innocence? I want to know whether the Government of India does not know what is happening in any capital of this country. Is it so?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Sir, regarding what is happening all over the country, at least the hon. Member would grant me the courtesy, that we are keeping in touch. The Government of Gujarat is anxious that the paper should continue. In what way, is left to the Government of India. They don't mind whether it is taken over or some assistance is given.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I want to know whether the Gujarat Government has ever approached the Government of India that these small newspapers may be given to the Express Group of Newspapers.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : We have received representation from the Govt. of Gujarat that either permission may be granted or some help may be given. . . .

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Help to whom?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The Press Commission as long ago as 1954 reported in respect of the monopolies in the newspaper trade. Only a few years ago the Small Newspapers Enquiry Committee, headed by Mr. Diwakar (on which I had the honour to

serve), gave its report on this same matter. How is it that Government is continuing its cogitation in regard to the matter, and when monopoly interest is threatening to intervene and take over these papers, Government is not ready yet with something of a plan of assistance? How is it that they are still considering the matter, a matter which has been pending since 1954?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : My hon. friend is aware of the fact that one of the clauses in section 12 of the Press Council Act provides for examination of these tendencies by the Press Council. The Press Council is seized of this matter. It is better that we wait till the Press Council has decided the matter. That is why we have not taken any concrete steps.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO DESHMUKH : Are Government aware of the fact that the *Jansatta* and *Loksatta* group of papers in Gujarat was in huge debts and those debts are supposed to have been paid up already by the Express group of newspapers and they have only come to the Government of India at a later stage, which would mean that we would only be helping the *Indian Express* group of newspapers to take over these newspapers, because what remains is only the formality of taking over and the last *kriya-karma* of the small group of newspapers? May I know whether Government only propose to go on chanting the slogan of giving aid to the small group of newspapers or whether they plainly accept the fact of the taking over of these Express group?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : With due respect I would say that my hon. friend is not well informed. Both the groups of papers were doing very well before three or four years. It is only during the last week that this development of taking over has taken place, and that is also subject to permission being given by the Government of India. Therefore, the hon. Member's information is not correct.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are sick of hearing this bogey of monopoly all the time or the bogey of monopolistic control. . . .

SHRI HEM BARUA : In the interests of Parliament will you please ask Shri Mody not to lean in this manner against the front bench because it may break ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : In the interests of parliamentary democracy why don't you ask Shri Hem Barua to pipe down ?

We have been sick of hearing this bogey of monopolistic control. The fact of the matter is that if the Government were to extend any help to these papers, sooner or later, the Government would be acquiring a considerable control not only over the newspapers but of their policies and this would be a serious breach of the freedom of the press.

If the *Indian Express* group of newspapers had made an offer and it is mutually beneficial to the two groups of newspapers concerned, I see absolutely no reason why there should be any interference by Government in the transaction takes place. Will the hon. Minister give a categorical assurance to the House that through this devious method of propping up the small fish, as my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said, and giving them help, Government will not unnecessarily interfere in the freedom of the press ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I have no doubt that if Government's influence is not desirable, one party's influence is also not desirable. On this, I have made our position very clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is surprising that the Minister of Information has not understood the fundamentals of the freedom of press because he says that the Government's influence is less obnoxious than that of a private individual.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : It is very difficult to uphold or understand the logic advanced by the hon. Minister. He says that the matter is under consideration. He knows full well that it is not possible for any newspapers to survive without Government subsidy either in the form of money or in the form of certain advertisements. Is the hon. Minister prepared to admit that Government have no other scheme?

If so, in order that the language papers have to survive, they will have to allow the *Indian Express* group to have its way, because that cannot be avoided and the quota will have to be given to them.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I have said, the whole question is under consideration and a decision in the interests of democratic institutions will be taken.

SHRI SURENDRANTH DWIVEDI : It appears that these papers were in debts and the debts have been paid by the *Express group*, and that is why they are taking them over. But I would like to know whether at any stage when these papers were in difficulty they approached the Government of Gujarat and the Government of Gujarat recommended to the Government of India or whether the newspapers approached directly the Government of India for financial help to tide over the difficulty before they went over to the *Express group* ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Government-meddling.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : They might have approached the Government of Gujarat in the past and I do not know what had happened between them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is a man who looks into the future.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : . . . So far as I am concerned, three or four days before, I received a communication from the Government of Gujarat apprising me of the situation and asking me whether somehow the papers should be allowed to continue or whether they should be allowed to be taken over or some help should be given to them.

श्री मणिमोहरी जी० पटेल : प्रजातंत्र के कई देशों में अखबारों की एक पालिसी रहती है जो सारे देश के लिये समान तौर पर बरताव करती है। क्या सरकार ने भारत के अन्दर ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने का विचार किया है जिस में अखबार छोटे-मोटे झगड़ों को छोड़ कर, पैसे के लेन देन के झगड़ों को छोड़ कर सारे देश के लिये एक ही नीति अपनायें, जैसा कई प्रजातन्त्र देशों में है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As I have said, the question is being examined by the Press Council. Meanwhile, this situation has developed, and we are thinking about it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इन अखबारों को सरकार ले या गोयनका ले, यह दोनों ही डिमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ हैं। चूंकि गोयनका साहब कांग्रेस के बहुत बड़े पिट्टू हैं, खास तौर से, मैंने सुना है, उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ग्रुप को 8 लाख रु० यू० पी० एलेक्शन के लिये दिया है, इस लिये मुझे डर है कि सरकार कहीं उनको पैसा देने के कारण उन्हीं को इजाजत न दे दे कि वह ले लें। क्या सरकार इन दोनों अखबारों में जो जर्नलिस्ट्स काम करते हैं या मजदूर काम करते हैं उन को पैसा दे कर उन से इन अखबारों को चलाने के लिये कहेगी ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I emphatically deny the allegations made....

SHRI PILOO MODY : On what grounds does he deny these allegations ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let there be an inquiry into what sums Goenka has given to the Congress election funds. He has given funds to the U.P. Congress and particularly to the Prime Minister's group there. I know it personally.

MR. SPEAKER : The question as to which party has been given funds is not the main question now.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Apart from woolly thinking, have Government taken any concrete steps or are thinking of taking any concrete steps to prevent the growth of newspaper monopoly in this country and if not, what prevents them from appointing a committee go into the entire question of monopolistic growth of newspapers ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The fact that the press council is examining the question of newsprint policy, advertisement policy etc. is sufficient proof that we are alive to the situation.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस वक्त

यह सुझाव आया है गुजरात सरकार की ओर से और इंडियन एक्सप्रेस के मालिकों की ओर से भी कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को इन अखबारों को लेने की इजाजत दी जाय। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस सदन को आज बतला सकेंगे कि किसी भी हालत में इन अखबारों को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को नहीं लेने दिया जायेगा ? क्या वह इस प्रकार का स्पष्ट आश्वासन इस सदन को दे सकेंगे ? बाकी जो बातें हैं जिन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है कि किस ढंग से इन अखबारों को चलाया जाये, यह बात बाद में आयेगी, लेकिन वह यह सीधा और स्पष्ट आश्वासन दें।

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने जो इस को लेने की बात की है यह कोई एक या दो हफ्ते की बात नहीं है। कई महीनों से गुजरात राज्य में इस बारे में बहस चल रही है। मैंने तीन महीने पहले अहमदाबाद में इस के बारे में सुना था। चूंकि मंत्री महोदय गुजरात की परिस्थितियों से वाकिफ हैं इस लिये वह बतलायें कि उन को कब पता चला कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस वाले इन अखबारों को हड़पने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : As regards the assurance which has been demanded, I can only say that we shall give the best consideration to the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : इस का मतलब यह है कि आप दे रहे हैं गोयनका को।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the second part of the question is concerned, if my hon. friend claims to be better informed I have no quarrel with him. I can only give the information that I have got. The question of the *Indian Express* group purchasing the stocks of these newspapers developed as a serious problem only during the last month and it was just three days before that I got the communication.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In this country, the question of monopoly

arises only when it is inconvenient to the ruling party. May I know whether it is not a fact that this proposal of integration of papers has come at the request of the smaller group of newspapers who want to integrate with the bigger ones because so far they have failed to work profitably in spite of their efforts with the Gujarat Government?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The proposal, so far as I am concerned, has been received from Ramanlalseth himself; it is in writing.

SHRI SURENDRANTH DWIVEDY : Who is he?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Partner-editor of the *Janasatta* and *Lokasatta*.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Not from the *Indian Express* group.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : When any factory is in difficulty, no prompt action is taken to take it over to help it. Similarly when a newspaper is in difficulty, no action is taken to help it. But when it tries to make its own arrangement with another concern, then the question of monopoly starts here. May I know how long this nonsense will continue? Are the newspapers not entitled to function under the Constitution? By going to Indian Express group are they losing their liberty? You cannot dictate any terms to them as to how they should function. May I know how this type of monopoly is going to affect the country?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : So long as the Congress Government is in power.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I will call him. I cannot call the Members from the Swatantra Party one by one.

SHRI PILOO BODY : In a matter in which there is only a few of us opposing the balance of the House, a balanced view has to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER : He can balance half a dozen people!

SHRI HEM BARUA : He will tilt the balance!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In reply to most of the questions put from different parts of the House, the Minister goes on repeating that the whole matter is under consideration. At the same time, he has admitted or he claims that this, what he calls serious development has taken place rather suddenly and very recently. In view of the fact that this consideration of all aspects may take quite a long time knowing the Government as we do, and this development, as he says, has been very sudden, what is there to prevent Government as an interim measure, until their consideration is finalised, at least to stop government advertisements to this *Indian Express* group?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Stock replies are given to the same questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Opinions are definite and clear-cut.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : How can the *Indian Express* be penalised? They have done nothing. It is Ramanlalseth who has come to us.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : In case Government decide to give financial help to these newspapers, what precautions do they propose to take to ensure that they do not interfere with the freedom and policy of the newspapers or freedom of the press? Also, will Government try to adopt the suggestion of the Press Commission that trusts should manage newspapers and no private individuals?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is a good suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody was suggesting that only a small section was in favour; now he should be happy (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. AMIN : This is a very peculiar situation. Government have stopped transfer of the quota from that sector to the *Indian Express*, thereby they have maintained that they are stopping the creation of big monopolies in the press. As you know, the press is the fourth estate in a democracy and its freedom should be maintained and guaranteed. In order to ensure that, no quota system should be there. Will the Minister realise that by stopping the

transfer of the quota he will not stop the monopoly coming into existence? If monopoly is to be stopped, let him take some other action, not prevention of transfer of quota from one to the other.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : No decision can be taken on one point, leaving out others. It will be a composite decision.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, when papers like *Patriot* can take...

MR. SPEAKER : You have left *Indian Express* and come to *Patriot*.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : When papers like *Patriot* can take funds from Russia why not a small Gujrati newspapers take funds from the *Indian Express*?

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION
PAYMENTS TO SHRIMATI M. S. SUBHALAKSHMI AND OTHER ARTISTES

*216. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :**
SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shrimati M. S. Subhalakshmi and the outside artistes accompanying her were given fees equal to four times normal fee when her songs were recorded for Vandana programme of music broadcast by A.I.R.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of total amount spent on Shrimati M. S. Subhalakshmi, funds fell short for other artistes scheduled to give programme during the remaining months of the national programme for music;

(c) if so, the officers responsible for such extravagance in A.I.R.;

(d) whether Government have taken any action against such officers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir, for 2 songs and for re-broadcast rights.

(b) Funds did not fall short as the payment was as per schedule. No artiste was dropped.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

TROOPS CONCENTRATION ON INDIAN BORDERS BY CHINA

*217. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has increased its troop concentrations on the Indian border recently;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the situation has been made; and

(c) the details thereof and action taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Chinese troops continue to remain in strength across our northern border. No significant change in this position has been noticed recently. A close watch is kept on Chinese activities across our borders with a view to safeguarding the territorial integrity of the country.

NATIONAL INCOME

*218. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in the national income in 1966-67 has been only 1.7%; and

(b) the estimated increase in the national income in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) According to the latest estimates, the increase in the national income during 1966-67, which was severely affected by unprecedented drought, was 1.0%.

(b) For 1967-68, the estimated increase is 9.1%. Estimates for 1968-69 are not yet available

PER CAPITA INCOME

*219. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the *Per Capita* income in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Praganas of Bihar during 1966-67 and 1967-68 and how it compared with all-India figures in each of these years; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the *per capita* income of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Praganas of Bihar in these years had been far behind the all-India figures ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) and (b). Estimates of *per capita* income are prepared by the Statistical Bureau of the States for the State as a whole and not district or regionwise. It is, therefore, not possible to compare the *per capita* income at the national level with the *per capita* income of the two areas mentioned.

प्रश्नों और नियमावलियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

220. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसाण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय तथा उस से सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के कितने प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावलियों के हिन्दी अनुवाद उपलब्ध किये गये हैं;

(ख) ऐसे प्रपत्रों तथा नियमावलियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका अभी हिन्दी में अनुवाद होना बाकी है;

(ग) उन प्रपत्रों का, जिनका अनुवाद अभी तक नहीं कराया गया है, हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और उनका अनुवाद कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) उन के अनुवाद में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) : 605 फार्म तथा 8 मैन्युअल हिन्दी में अनुदित हो चुके हैं। इनमें से कुछ छप गये हैं और कुछ छप रहे हैं।

(ख) अभी 130 फार्मों को तथा मैन्युअलों को हिन्दी अनुवाद करना बाकी है।

(ग) अनुवाद का नाम केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशानय द्वारा किया जा रहा है। कुछ फार्म सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विभागों द्वारा भी अनुदित किये जा रहे हैं। आशा है यह काम एक वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा।

(घ) इन की संख्या अधिक थी और एक साथ उनका अनुवाद नहीं किया जा सका।

PENSIONARY BENEFITS TO RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL

*221. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI RAM SEWAK
YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3146 on the 7th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the pensionary terms of Officers and Other Ranks have since been considered and also rates and conditions governing the grant of dependents' pension in respect of Commissioned Officers and grant of family pension/death gratuity and family pensionary awards in respect of Commissioned Officers revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2206/68.]

(c) Does not arise.

PAYMENT OF PENSION TO JUNIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*222. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4116 on the 14th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the replies of all the State Governments have since been received for the payment of monthly pensions to Junior Commissioned officers and Other Ranks; and

(b) the views expressed by the different State Governments and the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Replies from all States excepting Haryana have been received.

Monthly payment is already being made in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore, and partly in the States of Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan.

In Goa, Daman & Diu, Manipur, Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal, the State Governments have indicated that the majority of pensioners are in favour of monthly payments, while in the States of Assam, Delhi, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Orissa, generally, the pensioners are in favour of continuing the present practice of half-yearly/quarterly pensions. Government are considering the question of introducing monthly payments in the States in which the majority of the pensioners have expressed themselves in favour of this course. It is proposed now to consult the State Governments concerned about the possibility of their undertaking the extra work involved in monthly payments and thereafter take an appropriate decision.

PROBE INTO WORKING OF INDIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON

*223. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTER-

NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered any probe into the working of the Indian Embassy in Washington;

(b) if so, the names of persons who are making the probe; and

(c) when the probe is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) This has not been found necessary.

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

HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINEERING INSTITUTE, DARJEELING

*224. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest Audit Report relating to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling in relation to the last 5 years shows that senior Army Officers were involved in cases of embezzlement of funds in spending lots of public money in cocktail parties;

(b) If so, the amount which is found to have been misappropriated in relation to the working of this Institute during the above period;

(c) whether any judicial or other enquiry has been instituted into the working of the Institute as a result of the said audit report; and

(d) the action which has been taken against officers involved in the cases of misappropriation or squandering of public money ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Irregularities in Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling

Some suspicion arose regarding the accounts of the Himalayna Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling towards the

end of 1966. A local inspection was, therefore, carried out on 28-2-1967 and 1-3-1967 by one Officer from the Ministry of Defence and two officers from the Government of West Bengal. Their report revealed certain serious irregularities and the Secretaries of the Institute asked for a special audit into the accounts for five years (1962-67) and reported the matter to the Executive Council. An audit party headed by a Deputy Accountant General, West Bengal, conducted the special audit from 20th November, 1967 to 30th December, 1967. The special audit report was received in June, 1968. Some of the irregularities pointed out by the special audit are :—

- (i) Excessive expenditure on entertainment of VIP's and other visitors.
- (ii) Purchase of furniture, fixtures, crockeries, exhibits for the museum etc. without the approval of the competent authority.
- (iii) Excess expenditure beyond the scale laid down by the Executive Council for presents to VIPs including mountaineers of international repute who visited the Institute.
- (iv) Reimbursement of Taxi fares while on tours in addition to Daily Allowance and incidental charges.
- (v) Reimbursement of the cost of medical treatment without approval of the competent authority; and
- (vi) Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of buildings without obtaining any technical certificate about the quality of the work done.

2. On receipt of this special audit report a Committee consisting of three Officers including a financial expert has been set up to make a detailed examination with reference to the report of the special audit. The Committee met at Darjeeling for four days from 3rd November, 1968, examined

the records and obtained clarifications. An interim report of this Committee has been received on 8th November, 1968. A perusal of this report shows that one of the ex-principals, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, who has since retired as well as an ex-Registrar of the Institute appear to be responsible for the irregularities. The ex-Registrar was an Accountant on deputation. Disciplinary action against him has already been started by his Department. Steps are in hand to take suitable action against the ex-Principal. Action is also being taken to further tighten up accounting procedures and to introduce internal check to prevent recurrence of such irregularities.

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS

*225. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Aeronautics under the Chairmanship of Shri C. Subramaniam has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

हिन्दी के बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

*226. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव को कार्य रूप देने के बारे में कोई और प्रगति हुई है, कि अखिल भारतीय प्रसारणों के हिन्दी बुलेटिनों के मुख्य संघि-समय में परिवर्तन किया जाये ;

(ख) इस संबंध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) अब तक निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) से (ग) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के दो मुख्य समाचार बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण के समय में निम्न परिवर्तन किया गया है जो 8 दिसम्बर, 1968 से लागू होगा :—

(1) प्रातः कालीन हिन्दी बुलेटिन 8700 बजे प्रसारित किया जायेगा। उसके बाद अंग्रेजी का बुलेटिन सवा आठ बजे।

(2) रात्री का हिन्दी बुलेटिन रात्री को 8.45 बजे प्रसारित किया जायेगा। उसके बाद अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन 9.00 बजे।

(3) हिन्दी के उक्त दोनों बुलेटिन आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों द्वारा रिले किये जायेंगे।

विरल मृद् (रेयर अर्थ) का उत्पादन

*227. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में विरल मृद् (रेयर अर्थ) के उत्पादन की वार्षिक दर क्या है, और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में इसका उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य देशों में विरल मृद् की बड़ी मांग है और इस मांग के और बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो विरल मृद् का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर सरकार द्वारा ध्यान न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंधेशिव-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) मैसर्स इंडियन रेयर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड भारत में विरल मृद् उत्पादों के एकमात्र उत्पादक हैं।

इस समय उनकी प्रतिवर्ष उत्पादनक्षमता 4,800 मीट्रिक टन है। चालू वर्ष में लगभग 4,000 मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन होने की आशा है। अभी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) अन्य देशों में, भारतीय विरल मृद् उत्पादों की मांग, लगभग 4,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष की वर्तमान सीमा पर, ठहरी हुई प्रतीत होती है। अभी इस मांग में विशेष वृद्धि की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) विरल मृद् संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता जो सन् 1952 में लगभग 1,800 मीट्रिक टन थी, आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही 4,800 मीट्रिक टन की वर्तमान क्षमता तक बढ़ाई गई है।

PARIS TALKS ON VIETNAM ISSUE

*228. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI DHIRESHWAR
KALITA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the current talks in Paris between United States and North Vietnam over the Vietnam issue have not made any progress;

(b) whether continued bombing of North Vietnam by U.S. Air Force had been a major hurdle in finding a way out of the present deadlock in the Paris talks; and

(c) if so, whether India would take the initiative in putting up pressure on the United States to stop bombing of North Vietnam immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) It is true that the Paris talks have so far not made any significant progress. Government of India hopes that the parties concerned will now engage

themselves in substantive discussions for a peaceful settlement.

(b) The U.S. Govt. has already announced stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam.

(c) Does not arise.

IMPLEMENTATION OF KUTCH AWARD

*229. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court issued any notice to her in the matter of Kutch Award implementation;

(b) whether she filed any affidavit personally in view of the wide resentment caused by the affidavit by the Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; and

(c) If she has not filed a personal affidavit, whether the Under Secretary's statements also represent her views and of the Cabinet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Under Secretary's Statements represent the views of the Government of India.

NEWSPRINT QUOTA FOR NEWSPAPERS

*230. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the long period of press strike in big newspapers 'those newspapers which were not affected by the strike' asked for increased quota of newsprints as they had to increase their circulation; and

(b) if so, how many newspapers get the increased quota of newsprint ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI

K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from 11 daily newspapers for additional quota of newsprint on account of increase in their circulation consequent upon strike by other newspapers.

(b) As an interim measure, advance allotments have already been made to eight daily newspapers against their entitlements for 1969-70. Advances will also be given to other newspapers whose circulation increased during this period. It has, since, been decided to allot additional newsprint on the basis of their audited circulation figures for the current period.

FRENCH EXPLOSIONS OF HYDROGEN BOMB

*231. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether France has carried out consecutive Hydrogen bomb explosions on the 24th August, 1968 and 8th September, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reaction of the Government is one of concern and regret.

NAVAL TRAINING INSTITUTE AT CHILKA (ORISSA)

*232. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether preliminary work has started for the setting up of a Naval Training Institute at Chilka lake site in Orissa;

(b) whether the State Government have agreed to give 600 acres of land near Chilka for this purpose;

(c) whether an expert of the Defence Ministry has visited Chilka for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No formal request has been made to the State Government in this regard.

(c) and (d). A Board constituted by Naval Headquarters has visited the site and submitted its report. The proposal based on this report is now under consideration.

ALL PEOPLE NAGA CONFERENCE

*233. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Resolutions adopted by the All-People's Naga Conference held in August, 1968;

(b) whether the Seven-man Committee set up by the Conference to formulate proposals for opening negotiations with Government has addressed any communication to Government so far or have visited Delhi to hold talks; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have received copies of the Resolutions adopted at the Naga Public Conference held from 22nd to 24th August, 1968 at Kohima.

(b) and (c). In one of its resolutions the Conference suggested the resumption of talks between the Government of India and the Naga National Council in association with Naga leaders of "Public confidence". A Special Committee of 7 was constituted by the Conference to establish contacts with both

sides and prepare the ground for talks. The seven members of the Special Committee met officials in the Ministry of External Affairs who explained to them that any talks with the Under-ground could only be on the basis of Nagaland's continuance as a constituent State within the Indian Union; that so long as the Underground continued to violate law and the Agreement on Suspension of Operations by crossing the border and importing arms, there could be no talks with them; and that no outsider or foreign national including Phizo would be allowed to meddle in our domestic affairs. It was also impressed on them that the Government of India regarded the State Government as the constitutionally established authority in Nagaland.

ARMS SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN BY U.K.

*234. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has recently been supplied Modern arms and ammunition by U.K.;

(b) if so, the details of supply of arms which has been made to Pakistan; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have no information on any significant supplies having been made by the U.K. recently.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

सरकार के तंत्र तथा कार्यक्रमों की प्रक्रिया के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*235. श्री रघुबीर सिंह यास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भारत सरकार की कार्यकरण सम्बन्धी

प्रक्रिया तथा व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गान्धी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 'भारत सरकार के शासन-तंत्र एवं कार्य-विधियों' के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन 13. 11. 1968 को पृष्ठ गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 413 के उत्तर के साथ सदन के पटल पर रखा जा चुका है ।

(ग) प्रतिवेदन की समीक्षा की जा रही है ।

DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT

*236. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 594 on the 21st August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Congress President was entrusted with any official work to be done in Japan and elsewhere on behalf of the Indian Government and for which he was granted a diplomatic passport; and

(b) if so, the nature of the work assigned to him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FIRST FRIGATE MADE IN INDIA

*237. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first

frigate made by India has been launched recently; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it will increase our Defence potential *vis-a-vis* Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Frigate is primarily an Anti-submarine Warship with up-to-date Submarine Detection Equipment and Weapons. It has also good anti-aircraft and anti-surface capability. The recently launched frigate will be commissioned and added to the Fleet in 1971. This addition will increase the capability of the Navy to deal with under-water, air and surface threats.

MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN

*238. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of East Pakistan have adopted various means to squeeze out the minorities from there;

(b) whether Government got report of renewed harassment of the minorities by the East Pakistan Government;

(c) whether such steps by the Government of East Pakistan have led to increased migration of the minorities from East Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the steps which have been taken by Government to ensure safety and security of the minorities in East Pakistan, an obligation enjoined upon Government on the basis of the agreement on minorities during the time of partition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) to (d). The Government are aware

that the minorities in East Pakistan continue to suffer from a number of disabilities and hardships resulting in their migration to India in large numbers. The Government have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the plight of the minorities there, and have reminded them of their obligations under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, which requires them to guarantee to their minorities, security, full freedom and equality of rights.

There has been a decrease in the migration of the members of the minority community from East Pakistan to India in recent months.

भारत के अंगरूप द्वीप

*239. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त क्या :
बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त, 1947 को कौन-कौन से द्वीप भारत के अंग थे ;

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी-कितनी है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक द्वीप में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से किस-किस द्वीप पर अब किस-किस देश का कब्जा है अथवा किस-किस देश ने किस-किस द्वीप पर दावा किया है ; और

(घ) उन्हें अपने नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) :
भारत संघ के द्वीप प्रदेश निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) अंडमान और निकोबार समूह के द्वीप :

(2) लक्कादिव, मिनिकाय तथा अमीद्वीप समूह के द्वीप ; और

(3) बंगाल की खाड़ी तथा अरब सागर के क्षेत्र के तटवर्ती और बहिर्वर्ती द्वीप समूह ।

इस समय जो सूचना सुलभ है उसके अनुसार (1) और (2) की आबादी क्रमशः 63548 और 24108 है। अन्य द्वीपसमूहों की आबादी, जो कि अधिकांशतः या तो गैर-आबाद हैं अथवा जिनकी आबादी चलायमान है, करीब 4,000 है ।

(ग) समूह (1) में 31.3.68 को सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या 17,700 थी और समूह (2) में 1.10.67 को 1,012.

इनमें से कोई भी द्वीप समूह किसी अन्य देश के कब्जे में नहीं है। कच्छाटीबू (पाक खाड़ी) का प्रश्न भारत और श्रीलंका की सरकारों के बीच विचारधीन है।

(घ) इन द्वीपसमूहों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने पर्याप्त कदम उठाए हैं और वह समय समय पर इन पर पुनर्विचार करती रहती है। सदन इस बात को तत्स्वीकार करेगा कि इन्हें बताना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा।

Per Capita INCOME

*240. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4016 on the 14th August, 1968 and state the steps, if any, which Government have taken or propose to take to decrease the gap of *per capita* income in various States ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Attention is invited to the reply given to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 444 and part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 485, answered on 13-11-1968.

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER ROADS

1354. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount in rupees spent so far on the construction of border roads and the total mileage of roads constructed so far;

(b) how many more new roads are proposed to be constructed, how many are to be improved and the total mileage of proposed roads and their bud-

(c) the names of contractors selected by the Border Roads Development Board to construct the roads and the manner and grounds on which the contracts are given ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The total amount spent in cash upto the end of August, 1968 on the construction of border roads included in the programme of the Border Roads Development Board is Rs. 265.88 crores.

The total mileage of roads constructed upto 30-9-68 is as under :—

	Miles
Formation cutting (width varying from 8 ft. to 20 ft.)	3,014
Soling	3,505
Metalling	3,325
Black topping/surface dressing	2,888

In addition, improvement of 2,887 miles of existing tracks/roads is in progress. It is difficult to indicate the progress of improvement of existing roads in linear terms. It has however been assessed that the improvement of about 2,300 miles has been completed.

(b) The immediate programme of construction at present includes the following :—

	Miles
Construction of new roads	4,273
Improvement of existing roads	2,887
Surfacing	6,036
(i.e. soling, metalling and blacktopping).	

The cost of construction of the above roads cannot be estimated accurately. It will depend on terrain, altitude, availability of rear links, level of prices and wages etc. According to a rough estimate, the total cost of construction/improvement of roads (including temporary bridges) will be of the order of Rs. 600 crores.

(c) The agencies of construction are (i) General Reserve Engineer Force and (ii) PWDs (both State and Central).

The roads entrusted to GREF are constructed departmentally. Small works (e.g. construction of retaining walls, temporary Basha accommodation etc.) are given to locally available contractors. Occasionally, contracts are entered into for supply of stores including metal, or when special works like construction of RCC bridges, tunnels etc. are required to be undertaken. Such contracts are concluded on the basis of Competitive tenders. The names of firms to which contracts for specialist works had been awarded by General Reserve Engineer Force Chief Engineers are—

- (1) M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., Bombay-1.
- (2) M/s. Shib Banerjee (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (3) M/s. Bildrite Construction Co., Calcutta.
- (4) M/s. Stresscon Engineer Co., (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (5) M/s. Miglani and Miglani, New Delhi.
- (6) M/s. Tirath Ram Ahuja Private Ltd., New Delhi.

PWDs normally execute works through contracts according to rules and procedure laid down by the respective State Government. Names of firms to whom contracts have been awarded are not readily available.

STAFF IN INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN U.K.

1355. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian and non-Indian staff with the total annual salaries which each group gets in the Indian High Commissioner in U.K.;

(b) the names, designations and monthly salaries of 10 top Indian officials and non-Indian officials in the Indian High Commission in U.K.;

(c) whether the non-Indian staff has been given an increase in living allowance from April, 1968;

(d) if so, the total annual amount involved in this increase; and

(e) the reasons why the Indian staff has not been given an increase in living allowances in the same manner?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The information is given below :

		Annual Expenditure on salaries for 1967-68
Staff strength on 31-10-68		
Indian (India-based)	173	£1,95,847
Locally recruited staff		
(a) Indian Nationals	341	£ 372,100
(b) U. K. Passports holders of Indian origin	64	£ 68,500
(c) Non-Indian Employees	183	£ 200,000

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2207/66*]

(c) No, Sir. The Cost of Living Allowance is paid only to a section of the local staff who are almost all Indians.

(d) £ 25,146 (Rs. 4,52,628).

(e) The foreign allowance granted to the Indian staff (India-based) is based, among other things, on the cost of living. This allowance has also been revised with effect from the 1st April, 1968. The revision has benefited, to some extent, the Junior India-based staff.

PRODUCTION OF MIGS AND HF-24 PLANES

1356. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL** : Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the production of MIG-21 planes will affect the production of HF-24 planes;

(b) the number of HAL built Pushpak planes so far and the number sold so far;

(c) the number of Pushpak planes which were destroyed by accidents so far;

(d) whether these accidents happened because of Pushpak were not equipped with radios; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Production of MIG-21 aircraft will not in any way affect the production of HF-24 aircraft.

(b) HAL so far manufactured 130 Pushpak aircraft, of which 127 have been sold and delivered and two are awaiting collection.

(c) During the period, 1960 to October, 1968, eighteen Pushpak aircraft have been destroyed in accidents.

(d) No, Sir. The accidents did not occur due to lack of Radio equipment on board the aircraft. Only 2 accidents could have perhaps been avoided had the radio equipment been on board the aircraft.

(c) The accidents are mainly attributable to pilot errors and loss of control.

PENSIONARY BENEFITS TO WAR WIDOWS

1357. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9249 on the 1st May, 1968 regarding pensionary benefits to the war widows and state the further progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : The Comptroller & Auditor General of India is examining the matter with a view to adjudicating on the correctness or otherwise of the action taken by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions).

N.C.C. CADETS

1358. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions governing the entry and tenure of college students joining N.C.C.;

(b) the responsibility of Government ensuring safety of N.C.C. Cadets during their training; and

(c) the compensation/monetary help being given to an N.C.C. Cadet in case of any accident during training resulting in physical injury ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) These are laid down in Sections 6 and 8 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as supplemented by Parts II, III and VII of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948, and Parts II and VI of the National

Cadet Corps (Girls Division) Rules, 1949. These statutory provisions are also supplemented, in detail, by various orders of the Central Government and in Ordinances issued by the Universities.

(b) Necessary precautions are taken during the various aspects of training for the safety of NCC Cadets.

(c) There is no provision for the grant of compensation or monetary help to a N.C.C. Cadet in the case of an accident during training resulting in physical injury. Free medical facilities are provided. *Ex-gratia* awards are also made in deserving cases from N.C.C. private funds.

सैनिक स्कूल

1359. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में कितने सैनिक स्कूल हैं;

(ख) गत 15 वर्षों में इन प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं से कितने कैडिट सेना में नियुक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने कैडिटों को सेना में भर्ती नहीं किया गया तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जुलाई 1961 से फरवरी 1966 तक देश में 15 सैनिक स्कूल खोले गए। यह सभी पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और इंडियन स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट स्तर तक की सामान्य शिक्षा देते हैं। इनमें जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है वह सैनिक किस्म का होता है जिसे कि विद्यार्थियों को सशस्त्र सेनाओं में दाखिल होने के लिए तैयार किया जा सके। राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में भर्ती होने के लिये उन्हें तैयार किया जाता है।

सैनिक स्कूलों ने जुलाई 1963 के कोर्स से राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में अपने छात्र

भेजने आरम्भ कर लिए थे, और उस कोर्स में 5 छात्र अकादमी में दाखिल हुए। राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी के पिछले कोर्स में, जो जुलाई 1968 में आरम्भ हुआ था, सैनिक स्कूलों के 94 छात्र दाखिल हुए, इस समय के दौरान राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में सैनिक स्कूलों के कुल 542 छात्रों को दाखिला मिला। इनमें से कुछ को तो थल सेना में कमीशन भी प्राप्त हो चुका है।

सैनिक स्कूलों में काफी बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों की भर्ती होती है और राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में सीधी प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा द्वारा सीमित संख्या में दाखिला होता है, और देश में ऐसे सभी लड़के अकादमी में दाखिला लेने के पात्र हैं जोकि मैट्रिक पास होते हैं। अतः यह सम्भव नहीं है कि जो भी लड़का सैनिक स्कूल से पास हो कर निकले उसे राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में दाखिला मिल ही जाये। सैनिक स्कूलों के ऐसे छात्र, जो राष्ट्रीय रक्षा अकादमी में दाखिला प्राप्त न कर सकें, आगे उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं या फिर अपनी अभिरुचि और योग्यता के अनुसार कोई समुचित जीवन-मार्ग अपना लेते हैं।

सेना में पदोन्नतियां

1360. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे कितने मामले आये हैं जिनमें सेनाओं में जाति-पाति के आधार पर पदोन्नतियां की गई हैं;

(ख) यदि जाति-पाति के आधार पर पदोन्नतियां की गई हैं तो सैनिकों में असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अनुचित रूप से पदोन्नत किये गये व्यक्तियों को पदावनत करेगी अथवा पदोन्नति के हकदार व्यक्तियों को भी पदोन्नत करेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री सवर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जिन कुछ रेजीमेंटों का गठन निश्चित-वर्गों के कामिकों द्वारा किया जाता है वहां विभिन्न वर्गों के कामिकों के मध्य परस्पर अनुपातिक पदोन्नति की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इस व्यवस्था के सिवाय, रक्षा सेनाओं में सभी पदोन्नतियां सामान्यतया केवल सीनियरिटी के साथ-साथ योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है और कुछ उच्चतर औहदों में केवल योग्यता के आधार पर चयन किया जाता है। अतः स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहा जा सकता है कि पदोन्नति के मामलों में किसी वर्ग या जाति के आधार पर किसी को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है। इससे असन्तोष फैलने की जगह, सभी को सन्तोष है, इस व्यवस्था के कारण किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई शिकायत नहीं हो सकती।

BLACK MONEY IN FILM INDUSTRY

1361. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme as envisaged earlier by film artistes to check 'black-money' payments and disclosure of their incomes has been formulated by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to formulate any scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Screen Actors, Guild, Bombay have submitted a scheme as a social security measure which envisages establishment of a public trust with funds invested by the film artistes being utilised for the development of the Film Industry and the amounts invested being repayable after a period of 10 years either in

lump-sum or in suitable instalments when their earning capacity is reduced. While the proposal envisages remission of tax on the initial deposits which will induce larger investments and disclosure of real income, the repayment from the trust will be treated as income in the year of receipt and assessed for tax as usual.

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

FILM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1362. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations made by the Film Enquiry Committee, 1951;

(b) the number of recommendations out of them implemented by Government so far; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating important recommendations and the action taken on them this date, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2208/68.]

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF FILM INDUSTRY

1363. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to form a Committee of experts to study the problems of the film industry with a view of finding a long term solution as reported to in the 'Screen' of the 3rd May, 1968;

(b) the terms of reference and personnel of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee will be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Government has considered the question and is of the view that no such Committee is necessary in view of the material collected by Patil Committee and the subjects likely to be covered by the Film Advisory Committee which is expected to submit its report by December, '68.

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

INTERNATIONAL FILM WEEK TASHKENT

1364. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Film Week will be held at Tashkent;

(b) if so, when and whether India is participating in that week; and

(c) the Indian films proposed to be shown in that fair ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The First Afro-Asian International Film Festival, in which India also participated, was held at Tashkent with effect from 21st to 31st October, 1968.

(c) Government officially entered two feature films viz., "Chermmeen" (Malayalam) and "Anupama" (Hindi) and two documentary films "Akbar" and "Homage to Lal Bahadur Shastri". In addition, the Festival authorities directly invited the following films :—
1. Panama Pasama (Tamil), 2. Balika Bodhu (Bengali), 3. Raat Aur Din (Hindi), 4. Aarzo (Hindi), 5. Amar-pali (Hindi), 6. Hamraaz (Hindi), 7. Antony Firingee (Bengali), 8. Janwar (Hindi) and 9. Chena-achena (Bengali).

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL IN NEW DELHI

1365. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee for the organisation and management of the International Film Festival which is to be held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons who have been included in the Committee and their special qualifications for being so included ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up an organisation will be taken up only after a final decision regarding the timing of the Festival is taken.

MINISTERIAL LEVEL TALKS ON FARAKKA BARRAGE

1366. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have suggested Ministerial Level talks on Farakka Barrage; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, but they have agreed to a meeting at the Secretary-level from December 9, 1968.

(b) The Government of India are firmly of the view that talks at the level of Ministers would be premature, unless the technical level talks between the two sides have been completed. The Government of India, therefore, proposed to the Government of Pakistan that a meeting between the two sides at the level of Secretaries may be held to review the progress already made in respect of technical discussions and to establish procedures for the intensification and speeding up of exchange of technical data. The Government of Pakistan have agreed and the meeting of the Secretaries is scheduled to take place in New Delhi for a few days from the 9th December, 1968.

सामुदायिक विकास विभाग

1367. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सामुदायिक विकास विभाग को समाप्त करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसे कायम रखने के विशिष्ट लाभ क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री झणुगुण्डित मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा वंशे शिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) सामुदायिक विकास को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि वर्तमान दो अलग-अलग विभागों के स्थान पर सामुदायिक विकास एवं सहकारिता विभाग को मिलाकर केवल एक छोटे आकार का विभाग होना चाहिए। आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की समीक्षा की जा रही है।

PER CAPITA INCOME

1368. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab has the highest per capita income in the country;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Punjab's example can be emulated in other States, specially Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, to increase their per capita income ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) On the basis of the present estimates of per capita incomes prepared by the C.S.O. for 1964-65, Punjab has the highest per capita income.

(b) and (c). Specific factors responsible for this position have not been analysed. However, apart from other factors, the enterprise and industry of the people of the State have obviously played a very important part, and offer a commendable example to the whole country.

VISIT BY SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMIC MISSION

1369. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a South Korean Economic Mission visited India in September, 1968 for talks on trade and economic relations between the two countries;

(b) whether the delegation visited on the invitation of Government;

(c) the nature of talks held between the representatives of two Governments; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation had visited India at its own initiative.

(c) and (d). Discussions between the Mission and Government of India were related to the then forthcoming 19th meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee scheduled to be held in Seoul in October, 1968. Possibilities of greater economic and technical cooperation were also generally covered by the talks. Both sides agreed that this cooperation between the two countries should increase.

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT STUDY TEAM

1370. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2860 on the 6th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the composition and personnel of the Metropolitan Transport Study Team formed under the Planning Commission; and

(b) when they are likely to submit their report ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2209/68.]

INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.O.

1371. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation to the United Nations, headed by the Minister of State for External Affairs, went to U.S.A. in September, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of Members who joined the delegation; and

(c) whether the delegation included almost all interests viz., Members of other backward classes, Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 16, including 5 Members of Parliament and excluding officials of the Permanent Mission of India at New York.

(c) Yes, Sir, the representation was as broad based as practically feasible.

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय

1372. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय के औद्योगिक एवं कृषि अनुभाग में काम करने वाले बुनियादी कर्मचारियों (बैसिक वर्कर्स) और उसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक अनुभाग में काम करने वाले बुनियादी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दोनों अनुभागों में काम करने वाले बुनियादी कर्मचारियों का काम एक जैसा होने के बावजूद भी उनके वेतन-मानों में भारी अन्तर है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इन दोनों अनुभागों में काम करने वाले बुनियादी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों

में समानता लाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) कृषि एवं औद्योगिक आंकड़ा प्रभागों के बुनियादी क्षेत्र-कर्मचारी सहायक अधीक्षक हैं जिनका वेतन-मान 210-10-290-15-320 दक्षतारोघ-15-425 रुपये है। सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाग के बुनियादी कर्मचारी अन्वेषक कहलाते हैं जिनका वेतन-मान 150-5-160-8-216 रुपये है।

(ख) से (ङ). चूँकि कृषि एवं औद्योगिक आंकड़ा प्रभागों के सहायक अधीक्षकों के कार्य एवं उत्तरदायित्व सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाग के अन्वेषकों से नितान्त भिन्न हैं अतः उनके वेतन-मानों में एकरूपता लाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नौसेना मुख्यालय के साथ पत्र व्यवहार

1373. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नौसेना मुख्यालय में भर्ती के बारे में जानकारी मांगने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर उन भाषाओं में नहीं दिये जाते, जिनमें पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या भविष्य में उन्हीं भाषाओं में उनके उत्तर देने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिनमें पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जैसा कि 13 नवम्बर 1968

को आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 442 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, अब तक सभी पत्रों के उत्तर केवल अंग्रेजी में ही दिए जाते रहे हैं क्योंकि नौसेना मुख्यालय में अनुवाद करने वाला अमला मुख्य रूप से मनुअल, नियम, फार्म आदि के अनुवाद करने में लगा हुआ था। इस संबंध में स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

**नौसेना मुख्यालय के साथ
पत्र व्यवहार**

1374. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नौसेना मुख्यालय में नौसेना अधिकारियों की भर्ती के बारे में गुजराती और मराठी भाषाओं में अर्सेनिक पूछताछ करने वाले पत्रों के उत्तर नहीं दिये जाते ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख)। ऐसे सभी पूछताछ करने वाले पत्रों का विधिवत उत्तर दिया जाता है। कुछ ऐसे पत्र हो सकते हैं जिनका उत्तर इसलिए नहीं दिया गया होगा कि पत्र लिखने वाले का पता उन पर नहीं रहा होगा।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय

1375. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सांख्यिकी विभाग के राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय में काम करने वाले इनवैस्टिगेटरों को राजपत्रित छुट्टियों में दौरों के बदले में एवजी छुट्टी देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या छुट्टियों के दिनों में काम करने के लिये इनवैस्टिगेटरों को भविष्य में एवजी छुट्टी देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा संवैशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख)। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी छुट्टियों के दौरान सचमुच दौरे पर होते हैं वे नियमानुसार दैनिक भत्ता की अभ्यर्थना कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण निदेशालय के अन्वेषकों को स्थायी यात्रा-भत्ता मिलता है जो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर निश्चित किया गया है। इसलिए वे छुट्टियों के दौरान दौरे पर होने की अवधि के लिए एवजी छुट्टी नहीं ले सकते।

(ग) और (घ) विभागीय परिषद् में इस प्रश्न को उठाया गया था तथा इसकी और अधिक समीक्षा की जा रही है।

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A STEEL ROLLING
MILL IN KUWAIT**

1376. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2013 on the 31st July, 1968 and state :

(a) the reaction of the Kuwaiti collaborators regarding the establishment of steel rolling mill in Kuwait;

(b) the results of the on-the-spot studies carried out by the Heavy Electrical Corporation and the National Industrial Development Corporation regarding the industries in which there are possibilities of joint ventures; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) to (c). The Kuwait collaborators had earlier envisaged a steel rolling mill of the capacity of 100,000-150,000 tonnes annually. As a result of discussions held between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Kuwait Government it was found that Kuwait would like to establish a mill of a smaller capacity of 50,000 tonnes annually, for which a second report has been requested. This request is without any commitment.

The report of the NIDC is under consideration of Government.

MEMORIAL HALL IN MANDLAY JAIL

1377. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2014 on the 31st July, 1968 and state the progress since made regarding the plaques to be put up in the Memorial Hall in Mandlay Jail?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : There has been no further progress concerning this matter. Our Embassy is keeping in touch with the Burmese authorities.

EXISTENCE OF REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN THE COUNTRY

1378. SHRI HEM RAJ :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that great regional imbalance exist in the country and if so, which of the States and Union Territories are in a backward state; and

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to remove them?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, but these are due to physico-geographical, socio-economic and historical factors. It is difficult to rank the States in the order of relative under-development in the absence of complete or reliable data.

(b) Attention is invited to reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 485. In determining the Fourth Five Year Plan outlays of Union Territories which will be fully financed by the Central Government, the existing levels of economic and social development would be duly taken into account.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF INDIAN TROOPS WITH I.C.C.

1379. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

389 on the 7th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the team of Officers entrusted to investigate into the living conditions of Indian troops assigned to the I.C.C. posted in Saigon have since submitted their report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report which covered a number of matters has, among other things, recommended improvement in living conditions of our Jawans. Some actions on these recommendations have been taken and others are being taken to the extent necessary in view of the fact that the contingent is returning to India finally in December.

CENTRALISED DESIGN AND PRODUCTION UNIT FOR NAVY AND MERCHANT SHIPPING

1380. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a centralised Design and Production Unit for both the Navy and Merchant Shipping; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Navy already has a Central Design Office. A proposal for the establishment of a Central Marine Design Office is under consideration of the Ministry of Transport & Shipping. There is, no proposal to establish a combined centralised design and production unit. The shipyards under the Ministry of Defence however, build ships for the merchant navy also.

DEFENCE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

1381. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the recommendations of the Chanda Committee regarding the discontinuation of P.I.B. Officers being appointed as Directors of Public Relations in the Defence Department;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the delay in implementing the recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). No such recommendation was made by the Chanda Committee in its Report on Press Information and Publicity. However, in its report on the Co-ordination of the Media of Mass Communication, the Committee recommended that each Ministry should have its own Press Information wing. Action on the general question of the reorganization of the Press Information Bureau has been held up pending receipt of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, as desired by the latter. Meanwhile it is proposed to integrate the journalistic posts borne on the strength of the Directorate of Public Relations, Defence Ministry, in the Central Information Service.

SHARING PRODUCTION WITH SOUTH ASIAN REGION

1382. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the plea to 'Share Production with South East Asian Region', published in the *Patriot* of the 9th September, 1968; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Such questions are being considered in the wider context of economic co-operation and are constantly under the review of the Government of India.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON
CEASE-FIRE IN SUEZ CANAL AREA

1383. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a resolution had been moved at the Security Council calling on both Israel and Egypt to observe the cease-fire in the Suez Canal area strictly;

(b) the Indian representative's precise stand in regard to this resolution; and

(c) the other efforts which have been made by Government with a view to ensure strict observance of the cease-fire in that area ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes; the Security Council passed resolution No. 258 on September 18, 1968.

(b) The Indian representative voted for the resolution.

(c) The Government's view in regard to cease-fire violations has been clearly stated by the Indian representative in the Security Council in his speech on August 9, 1968.

NEWSPAPERS BLACK-LISTED

1384. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of newspapers or magazines black-listed so far together with years in which they were black-listed; and

(b) the nature of action taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Technically speaking no black list as such is maintained. The number of newspapers not being used by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for Central Government advertisements keeping with the established policy of the Government is now twentysix. Action in such cases is taken after due assessment of the conduct of the Newspapers in regard to scurrilous, obscene, communal and other objectionable writings. Decisions regarding the above papers have been taken from time to time from 1960 onwards. It is not in public interest to disclose the names of the papers.

हिन्दी में वार्ता

1385. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से हिन्दी में अखिल भारतीय वार्ता कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने की कोई योजना आरम्भ की गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी वार्ताएं प्रसारित की गई हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस वार्ता कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नये निर्णय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हां। 5 अगस्त, 1968 से हिन्दी में वार्ताओं का अखिल भारतीय

कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है ये बातों दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित की जाती हैं और आकाशवाणी के अन्य केन्द्रों से रिले की जा सकती हैं।

(ख) अगस्त से अक्टूबर, 1968 तक-सत्रह।

(ग) यह बातों अगस्त, 1968 में प्रारम्भ की गई और फ़िलहाल कोई परिवर्तन करने का इरादा नहीं है।

पश्चिम एशिया के बारे में रूस का प्रस्ताव

1386. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस ने पश्चिम एशिया में शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिये अमरीका को एक नया प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इजरायल सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है; और

(ग) इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) पश्चिम एशिया में शान्ति-स्थापना के लिए सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ ने संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के सामने जो नया प्रस्ताव रखा है, भारत सरकार ने उसकी खबर अखबारों में देखी है।

(ख) अखबारों में ऐसी खबरें भी देखने में आई हैं कि इसराइल सरकार ने उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है।

(ग) चूंकि भारत सरकार को इन प्रस्तावों के संबंध में अभी तक कोई आधिकारिक सूचना नहीं प्राप्त हुई है, इसलिए इसकी प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन

1387. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग तथा संलग्न विभाग के पुनर्गठन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग के वर्तमान ढांचे से योजनाओं को सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) योजना तन्त्र के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट पर विचार-विमर्श के दौरान 19 अप्रैल, 1968 को मैंने इस सदन को सूचित किया था कि योजना आयोग का पुनर्गठन कर लिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इजरायल में भारतीय हित

1388. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस देश का नाम क्या है, जिसका दूतावास इसरायल में भारतीय हितों की देखभाल करता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसराइल के साथ भारत के सीधे संबंध न होने के कारण

भारत इसराइल की तकनीकी जानकारी से अनुसूचित लाभ नहीं उठा सकता; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तेल-अबीव स्थित ब्रिटिश राजदूतावास इसराइल में भारत के हितों की देखरेख करता है।

(ख) और (ग). इसराइल के साथ सीधे संबंध न होने से भारत का कोई अहित नहीं हुआ है।

संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को
'आयल पाइप लाइन' के लिये
भारतीय सहायता।

1389. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्वेज नहर के बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य द्वारा अरब सागर तथा भूमध्य सागर को मिलाने वाली 'आयल पाइप लाइन' बिछाने का जो काम हाथ में लिया गया है उसमें भारत द्वारा कितनी सहायता तथा क्या तकनीकी जानकारी दी गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : भारत ने संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को इस काम के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं दी है।

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON RHODESIA

1390. SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR
KALITA :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N. sponsored economic sanctions against the White

racial regime of Mr. Smith in Rhodesia have failed to produce any results;

(b) whether Government feel that resort to force is the only way of putting an end to the White minority regime in that country; and

(c) if so, whether India will press upon Britain to use force to bring down the illegal White minority regime in Rhodesia ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is of the firm view that the only effective and speedy way of putting an end to the illegal regime in Rhodesia is through the use of force by Britain.

(c) India has always done so and will continue to exert her diplomatic and moral pressure on Britain, to find a just solution to the Rhodesian problem by all means at her disposal, including the use of force.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

1391. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Ordnance Factories have started production;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when production is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Of the five new Ordnance Factories, two at Verangaon and Tiruchirapalli have started production. The other three at Chanda, Ambajhari and Jabalpur are in the different stages of development. In addition to these, the Accelerated Freeze Drying Factory, which is also a Departmental Factory, has gone into trial production last month.

(b) The principal cause of delay at Chanda and Ambajhari has been due to the need for reorganisation as well as delay in the procurement of imported plant and machinery, as a result of the suspension of military assistance by the Governments of UK and USA.

(c) Limited production at Chanda has commenced but a good part of the factory will be satisfactorily commissioned only during 1969-70. Production in Ambajhari is planned to commence in phases from the middle of 1969. The Vehicle Factory is expected to commence production in 1970.

SMALL ARMS FACTORY, KANPUR

1392. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production in the Small Arms Factory, Kanpur has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

U.S.S.R. ARMS FOR PAK THROUGH IRAN

1393. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Military equipment and aircraft which were supplied to Iran by U.S.S.R. were flooded into Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, whether any assessment regarding the supply of U.S.S.R.'s equipment by Iran to Pakistan have been made by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have no such information.

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

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

1394. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the [Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., was set up and what were its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project report, production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Corporation and if so, the names of the countries which collaborated, what were the terms of collaboration and details of foreign exchange received as aid;

(d) the items which the Corporation is at present producing and the extent of production and whether these products were up to international standards;

(e) the figures of production and sales during the last three years and how much of this production was exported; and

(f) the difficulties which the Corporation is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The Electronics Corporation of India Limited was set up in April, 1967. Its aims and objects are to manufacture electronics, instruments and systems, electronic components and instrument controls and consoles for nuclear power stations.

(b) The original project report prepared in 1965 envisaged an investment of Rs. 184 lakhs and a production target of Rs. 289 lakhs per annum to be achieved by 1968. Work on the project could commence only in April, 1967. During 1967-68, production was Rs.

19.55 lakhs. The delay in achieving the targets were due to the revision of the scope of the project and the delayed commencement of the project.

(c) The Corporation was set up entirely on the know-how generated at Trombay.

(d) The Corporation is producing the following :

1. Nuclear Electronic Instruments and Systems,
2. Electronic Components; and
3. Instruments control and consoles for nuclear power reactors.

The products are of international standard.

(e) The figures of production and sales for the first year of operation 1967-68 are as follows :

Rs.

Production—Rs. 19,55,853

Sales—Rs. 9,01,665

Export has been negligible.

(f) The problems which the Corporation faces at present are those which are normal to the setting up of a major undertaking of this nature where the technology is highly sophisticated and advanced and sales are to specialised outlets.

INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED

1395. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports, their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Corporation and if so, the names of countries which collaborated, what were the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange was received as aid;

(d) the items which the Corporation is producing and the extent of production and whether these products were upto international standard;

(e) the figures of production and sales during the last three years and how much of this production was exported; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the Corporation is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) to (f). A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—2210/68.]

PRAGA TOOLS LIMITED

1396. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Praga Tools Limited was floated, who were the Members on its Board of Directors and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) the members of the Board of Directors at present and who is the Chairman or Managing Director of the Company, when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—2211/68.]

STUDY GROUP FOR REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN FOURTH PLAN

1397. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Council has set

up two working groups to study questions relating to correction of Regional Imbalances in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of members of each Study Group and the nature of studies they would undertake;

(c) when the study groups are likely to complete their work; and

(d) whether any interim report has been received and if so, the recommendations made therein ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) A meeting of the Committee of the National Development Council was held in New Delhi on September 13, 1968. The Committee recommended that for studying the various aspects of the problem of regional imbalances, two Working Groups should be set up. One of these should lay down the criteria to be adopted to identify the backward areas and the other should study the incentives—fiscal and financial—to promote dispersal of industries in the backward regions and the disincentives to discourage concentration of further industrial activity in the metropolitan and other industrialised areas. Working Groups have since been set up by the Planning Commission.

(b) A statement containing the names of members of the Working Groups and their terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2212/68.*]

(c) The Working Groups have been requested to submit their reports within about two months.

(d) No, Sir.

FILM ACTRESS RAJSHREE

1398. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association has sought his help and also the help of the Prime Minister to persuade the Indian Film Actress Rajshree who has married an American citizen and gone to the United States of America to return and fulfil her many contractual obligations in the film industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in the matter and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has considered the request of the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association. It is felt that legal remedies are available to the parties concerned for any possible breach of contractual obligations involved and the Government cannot intervene in disputes over private contracts.

U. N. RESOLUTION ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA ISSUE

1399. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Resolution adopted by the United Nations on Czechoslovakia called the member-States to exercise diplomatic influence on the Government of U.S.S.R. to withdraw her troops from Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in the matter and with what result ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत और चीन के बीच राजनयिक सम्बन्ध

1400. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत और चीन के बीच किस स्तर पर राजनयिक सम्बन्ध रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) ये सम्बन्ध कायम रखने से भारत के प्रति चीन के शत्रुतापूर्ण रविये को समाप्त करने के मामले में क्या लाभ हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि इन सम्बन्धों को बनाये रखने से भारत को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है तो क्या सरकार चीन के साथ इन सम्बन्धों को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) इस समय भारत और चीन के बीच राजनयिक सम्बन्ध राजदूतावास स्तर के हैं, लेकिन दोनों ही देशों के राजदूतावासों में निवासी राजदूत नहीं हैं और इनका नेतृत्व अंतरिम कार्य-नायक करते हैं ।

(ख) भारत के प्रति चीन की शत्रुता हालांकि इस समय चल रही है लेकिन राजनयिक सम्बन्धों को तोड़ने से इनमें कोई मुधार होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(ग) वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में सरकार चीन लोक गणराज्य की सरकार के साथ सीधा सम्पर्क रखना लाभदायक समझती है ।

port is reported to have been involved; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the circumstances under which this Indian passport into the hands of the Arab national concerned ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Enquiries instituted in the matter are still in progress.

BORDER ROADS IN LADAKH AREAS

1402. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of construction of border roads in the Ladakh area; and

(b) whether the construction is proceeding according to the schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The progress of construction/improvement of border roads in Ladakh area upto 30-9-1968 is as under :—

	Miles
Formation cutting	617
(width varying from 8ft to 20 ft)	
Improvement of tracks/roads	31
Soling	237
Metalling	237
Black tonping	228

(b) Yes. The construction is proceeding according to schedule.

ENQUIRY INTO AN ARAB NATIONAL WITH INDIAN PASSPORT INVOLVED IN HIJACKING OF AN ISRAELI PLANE

1401. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the passport scandal in which an Arab national responsible for hijacking an Israeli aircraft to Algiers and allegedly possessing an Indian Pass-

BROADCASTS FROM RADIO PEACE AND PROGRESS

1403. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. JATODIA :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Radio Peace and Progress has resumed its anti-Indian broadcasts;

(b) whether it has started afresh assailing the Indian Political parties.

(c) whether Government consider that as an interference in the internal affairs of our country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check the same ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). Radio Stations Peace Progress continues to broadcast against some political parties in India. As stated in the replies to Unstarred Question No. 709 on 24th July, 1968, and Starred Question No. 573 on 21st August, 1968 on the Floor of the House, some of these broadcasts are objectionable.

(c) and (d). We have again drawn the attention of the Soviet Government to the undesirable nature of such broadcasts from the point of view of Indo-Soviet relations.

Our views have been taken note of by the Soviet Government.

EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN MISSIONS ABROAD

1404. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EX-

TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge expenditure is incurred on our Missions abroad annually;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred on our missions during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to effect economy in the expenditure on our missions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) India maintains 98 Missions and Posts abroad. The budgetary provision for these for the year 1968-69 is of the order of Rs. 10.38 crores. While efforts are constantly made to keep expenditure to the minimum despite rising costs, the overall amount spent is modest when one takes into account our interests, the need for reciprocity and the position which our country occupies in the world of today. By means of periodic inspections needs of economy and efficiency are continuously kept under review. A brief account of the mechanism for controlling expenditure of Missions abroad on a continuing basis is given in Statement No. 2.

(b) to (d). Statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2213/68.]

QUASI-PERMANENT OFFICIALS IN M.E.S.

1405. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the 1st March, 1968, in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4673 on the 18th December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether all such Quasi-permanent M.E.S. officials as have been awaiting their turn to be made permanent since 1958 and earlier have since been confirmed;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the condition of service it is an irrevocable right of every official to claim permanency 3 years after his having been made quasi-permanent; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken to have accumulation of cases relating to claims of the subordinate staff for permanency in such large numbers avoided in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A drive has been launched for taking a view in all relevant cases for conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, according to the rules, as also the grant of permanent status against the newly created permanent posts to persons qualified for the same. Periodical progress reports have been called for and already considerable improvement has been made in the situation.

NEPAL'S CANDIDATURE FOR U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

1406. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
SHRI KAMESHWAR
SINGH ;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the stand taken by the Arab Countries regarding Nepal's candidature for the Security Council; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Nepal was elected to the U.N. Security Council by the General Assembly on November 1st, 1968. Since the vote was by secret ballot, the stand taken by the Arab countries is not

known. However, Nepal secured 120 votes out of a total of 123 ballots cast.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS IN UTTAR PRADESH

1407. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of action taken by Government during the Third Plan period for the identification of backward areas in Uttar Pradesh, location of public sector industries in these areas and details of the licenses which have been issued during the Third Plan on preferential consideration for establishment of industrial projects in these backward areas;

(b) the outlines of measures which Government contemplate to initiate during the Fourth Plan for further development of backward areas;

(c) whether any suggestions have been made by some Members of the Parliament from Uttar Pradesh to her regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Patel Committee for the Districts of Deoria, Jaunpur, Gazipur, Azamgarh and some other Districts like Ballia and Basti; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3698 on December 11, 1967 and Starred Question No. 61 on November 13, 1968.

The relevant information relating to State Sector Projects as well as the licences issued during the Third Plan for establishment of industrial projects in the private sector is being collected.

(b) Attention is also invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 485 on 13-11-1968.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendations are being implemented by the State Government subject to the availability of resources and technical feasibility.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS FROM A.I.R. STATION IN U.P.

1408. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce commercial broadcasts on any A.I.R. Station in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Introduction of commercial service from Vividh Bharati centres at Lucknow-Kanpur is contemplated, but definite proposals in this regard have not been formulated as yet.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to state the date by which commercial service from radio stations in U.P. would be introduced. This is likely to be taken up after commercial service has been introduced at Delhi and Madras.

LAND AND AIR SPACE VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY CHINA

1409. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of land and air space violations committed by China during the months from July to October, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) There was one instance of land intrusion by China during this period. There was no air violation.

(b) In addition to the security measures being taken, a protest was lodged with the Chinese Government.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय भूमि तथा वायु सीमा का अतिक्रमण

1410. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छबाय:

श्री: यज्ञबल्ल शर्मा:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ताशकन्द घोषणा के बाद से अब तक पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय भूमि तथा वायु सीमा का कितनी बार अतिक्रमण किया है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इन अतिक्रमणों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह):

(क) ताशकन्द घोषणा के बाद से 31 अक्तूबर, 1968 तक पाकिस्तान ने 210 बार हमारी भूमि का अतिक्रमण किया और 91 बार हवाई उल्लंघन कीं। इनमें 178 बार भूमि अतिक्रमण और 14 बार हवाई उल्लंघनों की घटनाएं शामिल हैं जो युद्ध-विराम रेखा पर हुईं।

(ख) युद्ध विराम रेखा के उल्लंघन की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेक्षकों के पास शिकायत दर्ज करा दी गई हैं और अन्य उल्लंघनों के सम्बन्ध में विरोध पत्र भेजे गए हैं, इसके अतिरिक्त सीमाओं/युद्ध विराम रेखा पर हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं की गश्त जारी है।

पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सहायता

1411. श्री हुकूमचन्द कच्छबाय:

श्री सीताराम केसरी:

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोबिया:

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री:

श्री रा० बरुआ:

श्री श्रीगोपाल साही:

श्री न० कु० साही:

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल:

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार को प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार 1 अगस्त, 1968 से

अब तक रूस, इटली, चीन, उत्तर एटलांटिक संधि संगठन (नाटो) और मध्य-पूर्व एशिया संधि संगठन (सीटो) के सदस्य देशों और अमरीका से पाकिस्तान को कितने और किस प्रकार के हथियार प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) अन्य देशों द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जाने के विरुद्ध रोष प्रकट करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई बढ़ जाने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पिछले 3 या 4 महीनों के दौरान पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्राप्त हथियारों के संबंध में हमारे पास जो सूचना है उसे बताना जनहित में न होगा। पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र फौज की सैनिक तैयारी से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में सरकार पूरी तरह सजग है।

भारतीय सेना की बर्दा में पाकिस्तानी बटालियनों

1412. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने दो ऐसी बटालियनों बनाई हैं, जो वैसी ही बर्दा प्रयोग कर रही हैं, जिसका प्रयोग भारतीय सेना नियमित रूप से करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) इस संबंध में सरकार के पास कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। है

पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत काश्मीर में सैनिक निर्माण

1413. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या

रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-कानूनी रूप से कब्जा किये गये काश्मीर के क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान सरकार ने छम्ब अखनूर और पाकिस्तान छावनी को जोड़ने वाली 40 मील लम्बी भूमिगत सड़क का निर्माण किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खाबिअल और स्यालकोट छावनी के बीच इस गुप्त मार्ग से सैनिक परिवहन को आना-जाना आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) क्या पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा किए गए किसी निर्माण कार्य को सरकार गैरकानूनी ममज्ञती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). छम्ब और अखनूर युद्ध विराम रेखा के इस ओर हैं। अतः पाकिस्तान द्वारा इन दोनों को किसी गुप्त भूमिगत सड़क द्वारा जोड़ने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ). जब पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में ऐसी कोई कार्रवाई हो रही हो जिससे कि युद्ध विराम समझौते का उल्लंघन होता हो तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रेक्षकों के पास उसकी शिकायत दर्ज की जाती है। पाकिस्तानी सैनिक गतिविधियों पर भी निगरानी रखी जाती है और अपनी सक्रियात्मक योजनाओं को बनाते समय उन्हें ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

INCLUSION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ISSUE IN U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

1414. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE ;
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government opposed the inclusion of the

Czechoslovakian issue in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly;

(b) if so, whether this opposition by Government is indicative of the shift in stand taken by Government in regard to the dispute between Czechoslovakia and U.S.S.R.;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shift in the policy of Government; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for opposing the inclusion of the Czechoslovakian affairs in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

FOURTH PLAN OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1415. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to finance the entire Fourth Plan of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether Government propose to finance the entire Fourth Plan in respect of any other State;

(c) if so, the State/States for which the entire Fourth Plan is proposed to be financed by Government; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for giving special preference in the case of Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). The Fourth Plan proposals of the States including those of Jammu & Kashmir are still under examination.

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

ASSAM RIFLES CLASH IN VARANASI

1416. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHARY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some personnel of the Assam Rifles armed with knives and lathis attacked the residents of Railway Colony of Lahartara in Varanasi on the 1st October, 1968 and wounded several residents and ransacked their houses;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation into the incident; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A clash involving civilians and personnel of the Assam Regiment took place on 30-9-1968 at Varanasi. A Court of Inquiry was convened to investigate the incident. The Court has held a number of Other Ranks as blame-worthy for taking part in this scuffle in one form or another. It has held 2 JCOs responsible for not properly exercising their authority which could have helped to minimise the developing situation. The report of the Court of Inquiry is now receiving attention of the superior military authorities concerned with a view to taking appropriate disciplinary action. Besides, the Police have also taken up investigation of the case and, at their request, 20 military personnel are being held in custody, pending the result of their investigation.

चीन को भेजे गए बिरोध पत्रों का उत्तर

1417. श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा : क्या बहिरीक कार्य मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4068 के उत्तर

के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन को सिकियांग-गिलगित सड़क के बारे में भेजे गये विरोध पत्र का उत्तर चीन से इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उत्तर में क्या लिखा है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

BORDER ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

1418. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of border roads is progressing satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the targets fixed and how far they have been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and steps taken to accelerate the border road construction programme ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The immediate programme of the Border Roads Development Board includes the construction of 4,273 miles of new roads and improvement of 2,887 miles of existing tracks/roads. The achievement up to the 30th September, 1968 is as under :

The formation cut of 3,014 miles (of which varying from 8 ft. to 20 ft.) of new roads has been made. It is difficult to indicate the progress of improvement of existing roads in linear terms. It has however been assessed that the improvement of about 2,300 miles has been completed.

Taking into account the available resources, funds and inherent limitations like restricted construction season, constant use of roads while works are in progress etc., the progress of works has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

It is expected that the construction/improvement of the roads, included at present in the immediate programme, would be completed in another four/five years. The construction of some of the permanent bridges is expected to take a little longer.

पाकिस्तान में 'योमे दफा'

दिवस

1419. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रा० बरुमा :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में 6 सितम्बर, 1968 को 'योमे दफा' दिवस के अवसर पर आयोजित एक परेड में ऊंची मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों का प्रदर्शन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि पाकिस्तान को ये शस्त्र रूस, चीन या अमरीका से प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री, तथा बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). हमारी सूचना के अनुसार इस अवसर पर हवा से हवा में मार करने वाली 'साइड वाइन्डर' मिसाइल प्रदर्शित किए गए थे । ये मिसाइल अमरीकी उद्भव के बताए जाते हैं ।

(ग) जहां तक हमें मालूम है ये मिसाइल कुछ समय से पाकिस्तान के पास हैं । सरकार पाकिस्तान के हथियारों के जमाव के प्रति सजग है और उसने अपनी सुरक्षा करने की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त कदम उठाए हैं ।

BOMBING OF CIVILIANS BY USA PLANES IN VIETNAM

1420. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the Hanoi Radio Broadcast on the 21st September, 1968 that American bombers operating about 32.1 kilometers east of Saigon killed about 360 persons mostly civilians; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this bombing on civilians by the U.S. Bombers at a time when talks in Paris for peace in Vietnam were still going on?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Government of India is not aware of the contents of the Hanoi Radio Broadcast of September 21, 1968. The Government of India has welcomed United States' announcement of stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam and hopes this would lead to a de-escalation of the conflict.

FILM COUNCIL

1421. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Film Council is proposed to be set up by Government;

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the Council; and

(c) the precise circumstances warranting the setting up of the Council?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are yet to be worked out.

(c) In accordance with the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee and also in the light of experience of past few years and more especially the experience of the recent crisis in the film industry it is considered necessary to set up a high-level statutory body to promote the co-ordinated all round development of the film industry in all its aspects—commercial, educational and artistic.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO EX-SERVICE-MEN IN BIKANER DIVISION

1422. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of allotment of land to ex-service personnel in Bikaner Division under the State Housing Scheme has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, the present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Information has been asked for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

ALL-INDIA DEFENCE EMPLOYEES FEDERATION

1423. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided not to have any dealings in future with the All-India Defence Employees Federation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision was taken in the context of the Federation participating in the illegal strike in September, 1968 in contravention of the provisions of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968, read with the notification of 13th September, 1968 prohibiting strikes in Defence establishments of the Government of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश की भूमि के आंकड़ों के अन्तर

1424. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 14 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4012 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की भूमि के आंकड़ों में होने

वाले अन्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और हरियाणा के उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि है जो राज्य सरकार के अनुसार आंकड़ों में गलती के कारण अनजाने उत्तर प्रदेश में शामिल कर ली गई थी और उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं ? जो उक्त गलती के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं; और

(ख) उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है जिन्होंने 1962 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में सरकार को और जनता को गलत जानकारी दी थी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्नास्पद क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी की जा रही है। चूंकि असावधानी के कारण अनजाने यह भूल हुई है इसलिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

1425. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री 14 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4110 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके अधीन मंत्रालयों और विभागों में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) वांछित जानकारी मंगलन तालिकाओं में जोकि सभापटल पर रखी गई है दी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-2214/68]

SPECIAL PENSIONARY BENEFITS TO FAMILIES OF OFFICERS AND JAWANS KILLED IN 1965 INDO-PAK HOSTILITIES

1426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI R. UMANATH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the families of Officers and Jawans Killed in Pakistan hostilities in 1965 have been given special pensionary benefits equivalent to 2/3 of their pay for 7 years and then 1½ times of normal pensionary scale;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these special pensionary benefits were extended to with retrospective effect to the families of those officers killed in Kutch operation in 1965, Indo-China conflict of 1962, skirmishes in Kargil sector in May, 1965 and in Naga hills and Mizo hills on or after the 16th September, 1965;

(c) the total number of families of officers and jawans killed in above-mentioned hostilities who are getting special pension;

(d) whether it is a fact that all others except the families of officers and jawans killed in Naga hills prior to September, 1965 are covered by special pensionary benefits;

(e) if so, the reason for not extending the special pension to them; and

(f) the total amount needed to extend special pension to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, except that in the case of personnel other than officers special family pension after 7 years is payable at twice the normal pension rate.

(b) to (d). The number of cases in which enhanced rate of family pension has been sanctioned are :

Officers	..	119
Jawans	..	6,084

The Benefits were extended to

- (i) families of Service officers and personnel killed during the Kutch operations and the Kargil operations in May, 1965;
 - (ii) those killed in action against armed hostiles like Nagas and Mizos from 16-9-66 onwards; and
 - (iii) those killed as a result of Chinese aggression in 1962 (effective from 17-9-65)—the date of issue of Government orders extending the benefits to this category of personnel.
- (e) and (f). Orders of this nature generally take effect prospectively, unless retrospective application is specifically provided for. This was not found administratively possible in this case. No computation has been made of the amount hypothetically needed in case it were decided to extend the benefit to the categories of persons referred to.

दोषी पाए गए चीनी दूतावास के अधिकारी

1427. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 मार्च को चीनी दूतावास में दिल्ली पुलिस के एक सिपाही को हिरासत में रखे जाने के मामले में चीनी दूतावास के दो अधिकारियों की दोषी पाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उनके मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही

की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेसिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) श्री हर्ष गुप्ता के न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय के पैरा 29 में यह कहा है कि चीनी राजदूतावास के अन्दर कान्स्टेबल घनशाम प्रसाद को गलत तरीके से रोके रखने के लिए अभियुक्त श्री कफ़ील के अतिरिक्त दो चीनी अधिकारी, श्री चाऊ पिंग यी और श्री चेन युंगचेंग, भी जिम्मेदार थे। लेकिन, न्यायालय के आदेश में चीनी राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले में अभियुक्तों ने अपनी सजा के खिलाफ़ 10-10-1968 को दिल्ली के एडीशनल सेशन जज के न्यायालय में अपील की है। मामला दिल्ली के एडीशनल सेशन जज के न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है और इसलिये न्यायाधीन है।

सिख यात्रियों का पाकिस्तान जाना

1428. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंबेसिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इस वर्ष सिख यात्रियों के एक जल्ये को रावलपिंडी में श्री दरबार साहिब निरंकारी तथा श्री दयालसर की यात्रा की अनुमति नहीं दी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन धार्मिक स्थानों की सुरक्षा के लिये तथा भारतीयों को पूजा का अधिकारी दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेसिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को एक विरोध पत्र भेजा है और उन्हें याद दिलाया है कि 1953 और 1955 के भारत-पाकिस्तान समझौतों के अंतर्गत उनके क्या दायित्व हैं जिनमें कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने वहाँ के पवित्र तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा करने वाले भारतीय यात्रियों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का वचन दिया है।

PRICES OF CERTAIN DAILIES

1429. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4749 on the 21st August, 1968, and state :

(a) the price of each of the five leading dailies mentioned therein as on the 1st April, 1947 and their present prices;

(b) whether Government have examined the reasons for the increase in their prices during this period;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an inquiry in the increase of prices through the Press Advisory Council or any other appropriate body?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Information relating *inter alia* to prices of Newspapers came to be collected under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, following its amendment in 1955. The amended Act came into force from 1-7-1956. Information regarding the prices of newspapers prior to that date is not, therefore, readily available. The following statement gives information as on 1-7-1956 and on 1-11-1968 :—

Name of the Daily	Price as on 1-7-1956	Price as on 1-11-1968
1	2	3
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. P.
1. Times of India,		
Bombay	0—2—6	0·20
Delhi	0—2—6	0·18
*Ahmedabad	0—2—6	0·20

	1	2	3
2. Statesman,			
Delhi		0—2—6	0·18
Calcutta		0—2—6	0·18
3. Hindustan Times,			
Delhi		0—2—6	0·18
4. Indian Express,			
Delhi		0—1—6	0·15
Bombay		0—1—6	0·15
Madras		0—1—6	0·15
*Madurai	0·15
*Vijayawada	0·15
*Bangalore	0·15
*Ahmedabad	0·15
5. Hindu,			
Madras		0—2—0	0·18

*Did not exist in 1956.

(b) to (d). The increase is due to the general overall increase in the cost of production including wages etc.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1430. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 24th July, 1968 and state :

(a) the estimate of Employment opportunities created during the Third Plan in villages, comparatively with those in urban areas; and

(a) why the disparity arising could not be corrected by transfer of Planning expenditure from Urban to Rural areas?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Separate estimates of employment opportunities created during the Third Five Year Plan period in villages and urban areas are not available since it has not been possible to assess precisely the investments during the Plan period separately for the rural and urban areas. It was indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan that about 14.5 million employment opportunities were created during the Third Plan period of which 10.5 million were in non-agricultural occupations and the balance of 4 million in agricultural occupations. A Committee of Ex-

perts on Unemployment Estimates set up by the Planning Commission in August, 1968 is examining *Inter alia* the method of estimation of employment generation adopted by the Planning Commission and for suggesting improvements. It will take some more time before their recommendations become available. It is likely that the figures referred to above may undergo revision in the light of the Committee's recommendations.

Considerable emphasis was laid in the earlier Plans and is proposed to be laid in the Fourth Plan, on the development of rural economy through intensification of agricultural output, rural electrification, promotion of village and small scale industries, rural transport and communication facilities and social services facilities. A large number of large and medium industrial complexes set up during the three Five Year Plan periods were located in the rural areas and during the Fourth Plan also a number of such projects may be located in the rural areas, which would help in the overall development of the rural sector.

PAKISTAN OFFER OF A BASE TO CHINA
IN CHITTAGONG

1432. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BALAH : Will the Minister of EXTER-
NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the withdrawal of British Navy from the strategic bases of Singapore etc. in the Indian Ocean, there will be a vacuum created thereby endangering the safety of the country by China and Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has offered the Chinese a base in Chittagong to fill up the vacuum; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to counter-act this menace ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINIS-
TER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINIS-
TER, OF PLANNING AND MINIS-
TER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Government do not accept the

validity of the proposition that vacuum will be created in the Indian Ocean on the British decision to withdraw from the areas of east of Suez.

(b) Government have no information in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

SUPER POWER MEDIUM WAVE TRANS-
MITTERS

1433. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up some super power medium wave transmitters to counter the Chinese and Pakistani propoganda against India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two super power medium wave transmitters—one near Calcutta and the other near Rajkot are being set-up. The former is expected to be completed towards the end of 1968-69 and the latter by the middle of 1969-70. The transmitter at Calcutta is intended to provide night time medium wave service to some of the countries in South East Asia in the East and for a limited period to the neighbouring countries in the North and that at Rajkot is expected to provide a night time service to the neighbouring countries in West Asia.

MOBILE DEFENCE EXHIBITION

1434. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI : Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BOADCASTING be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Defence has organised, in collaboration with his Ministry, a 'Defence Exhibition' in a train;

(b) the object for organising the exhibition;

(c) the places at which the exhibition train will stop;

(d) the total approximate expenditure involved in connection with the exhibition;

(e) whether the rural population of the country will also be given a chance to see this moving Defence Exhibition by stoppages of the Exhibition train at important rural railway stations; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two Exhibition trains have been commissioned, one a broad gauge and another a metre gauge.

(b) To promote Defence consciousness and strengthen peoples' confidence in the country's ability to meet aggression.

(c) A statement indicating the railway stations visited and to be visited by the two trains are laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2215/68.*]

(d) Rs. 45.00 lakhs approximately.

(e) and (f). Rural population from villages adjoining the stations of halt has been visiting the exhibition in the two trains. It is not possible to halt the trains at rural stations where there are no stabling facilities.

AID TO NEPAL FOR HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1435. SHRI HIMASTINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any agreement with Nepal under which India would render additional aid of Rupees 27 lakhs for horticulture and Rupees 17 lakhs for agricultural development in Nepal during this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and in what form the said aid would be rendered?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Information on additional assistance provided to Nepal was furnished to the House in answer to Starred Question No. 203 on February 21, 1968. Out of this assistance roughly Rs. 24 lakhs are expected to be utilised for the development of horticulture and agriculture. Assistance in this field includes subsidies on the purchase and distribution of improved qualities of fruit and crop seeds; the supply of poultry and livestock and the opening of new horticulture centres, etc.

FILM 'OPERATIONAL RESEARCH'

1436. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the film 'Operational Research' produced at the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was rejected by the Film Advisory Board;

(b) the conditions under which the film was allowed to be made eventually by the Films Division and the cost of producing the film and its prints; and

(c) the share of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the cost of production and distribution and whether the same has been paid so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Film Advisory Board sees short films with a view to determining their suitability for compulsory release in cinema houses. After seeing the film 'Operational Research', the Board observed that it was not suitable for such release as it was loaded with too many ideas and would be found very complicated by a layman who was likely to get bewildered.

(b) The film was originally intended for limited special audiences for instructional, teaching and training purposes. It was shown to the Film Advisory Board at the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research only to take a chance to see whether it could be shown to general audience also. Eventually, it was allow-

ed to be completed to serve its original purpose. The cost of its production has come to Rs. 58,290/- approximately. Circulation prints of the film have not yet been made.

(c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research does not have to bear any part of the cost of production of the film. It will, however, have to pay for the prints which it may decide to purchase from the Films Division.

CZECH EXPERTS WORKING IN HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANTHI

1437. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations of the seven Czechoslovakian experts who were working at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and left suddenly in the wake of the Russian occupation of Prague, before terminating their contracts;

(b) the projects on which the seven experts were working and the unfinished period of contract in each case;

(c) the resultant loss to Government for not fulfilling the full term of the contract;

(d) whether the experts intimated their decision of quitting midway and when;

(e) the reason for the experts leaving the Indian Government in the lurch and securing Canadian entry permits; and

(f) whether it is proper for one foreign Government to facilitate the desertion of other foreign nationals on the Indian soil ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) and (b). Statement is placed on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2216/68.*]

(c) It is not possible to indicate accurately the loss involved but there will be a slight dislocation of work which is being sought to be made up.

(d) The experts intimated their decision to leave India on the 4th October, 1968, while holidaying in Delhi.

(e) Their decision to leave India was, as stated by them, due to the political situation in their country.

(f) No, Sir. It is not the policy of the Government of India to allow a foreign Government to facilitate desertion of other foreign nationals on Indian soil.

GADGIL MISSION ABROAD

1438. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gadgil Mission which visited the Soviet Block countries recently has carried home the impression that there is no immediate prospect of the flow of industrial raw material from the Communist world and based on this the Mission have formed the view that the country's trade should not be allowed to take the easy course of rupee trade as it would not help to improve the repayment potential of the country;

(b) whether the Ministries of Commerce and Finance hold different views in the matter; and

(c) if so, the views held by these two Ministries and when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) to (c). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 13th November, 1968 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 421.

ORDERS FOR DEFENCE MATERIAL FROM ABROAD

1439. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any arrangements exist to find out which of the defence items can be produced locally before orders for them are placed abroad;

(b) whether any study has been made of the indigenous capacity to produce the defence items ordered from abroad; and

(c) what was the percentage last year of private sector indigenous production of armaments comparatively with imports and with public sector production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Complete items of armaments are not produced in the private sector but production of a large number of components has been established in the private sector. It will not be in the public interest to indicate the percentage of such production as compared to imports and production in public sector.

BORDER ROADS CONSTRUCTION

1440. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation for border roads construction in the current year; and

(b) how much of this amount has been spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The total provision made in the current year for construction of roads included in the programme of the Border Roads Development Board is Rs. 48,53,42,000. Against this amount, the total expenditure booked during this year up to 31-8-68 is Rs. 10,25,12,000.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS EXPELLED FROM HUNGARY

1441. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. RAMANI :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Journalists were expelled from Hungary in September, 1968 for distribution of certain leaflets;

(b) if so, the names of the journalists and names of organisation or papers they belong to;

(c) whether Government have received any report from the Hungarian Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). According to available information, only one, Indian viz. Shri Satish Kumar, was expelled by the Hungarian Government. On enquiry, the Hungarian authorities, have informed us that Shri Satish Kumar had been arrested in Budapest and expelled from the country "for distributing handbills and leaflets violating the Hungarian laws."

Shri Satish Kumar used to publish/edit a Hindi periodical... "VIGRAHA". It is not known whether he is still connected with it.

निशान बेकशाज

1442. **श्री मधु लिवये :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर गन फैक्ट्री ने 1963 के लगभग मैसर्स कृष्णा इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, सुत्तूर फालिया, दिल्ली गेट, सूत को निशान बेकशाज सप्लाई करने का आर्डर दे दिया था;

(ख) क्या फैक्टरी के प्रबन्धकों ने फर्म को आर्डर देने से पहले उस के पूर्व-वृत का पता लगा लिया था;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) यह आर्डर कितने मूल्य का था;

(ङ) क्या इस आर्डर की पूर्ति कर दी गई है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (च). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF JAWANS WORKING AT RESIDENCES OF OFFICERS AS DOMESTIC SERVANTS

1443. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that those Jawans in the Indian Army who refuse to accept the service conditions of work as domestic servants of Army officers are systematically persecuted by the chagrined officers;

(b) whether the fuel allowance given to jawans, in cash or in kind, is adequate for cooking the foodgrains supplied to them for the month;

(c) whether it is a fact that because of that insufficiency of the fuel allowance, the jawans are compelled to live off the land and to illegally encroach upon the forests;

(d) whether a large number of malpractices have been noticed with regard to the return of "condemned" clothing and blankets and such other items which are periodically surrendered by the jawans for replacement; and

(e) whether the malpractices associated with such returned "condemned" material are most glaring in the case of blankets and winter clothings ?

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THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No such allegation has been brought to the Government's notice.

(b) The quantity of fuel as authorised in the ration scales for jawans is adequate. When rations are not drawn in kind, a ration allowance, including an element for fuel is given to a jawan, which is also adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1444. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing composition of the Defence Research and Development Council is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to reconstitute it; and

(c) when it would be reconstituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The composition of the Defence Research and Development Council was amended in May, 1967, to provide for the inclusion of two additional eminent scientists from outside. It is considered that the Council as now constituted has adequate expertise and is sufficiently broadbased to enable it to carry out its work of directing and coordinating scientific research and development. There is, therefore, no proposal for reconstituting the Council.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1445. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate supply of secretarial assistance to the Defence Research and Development Council and Executive

Committee, they are not in a position to function efficiently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Secretarial assistance to the Defence Research and Development Council and the Executive Committee is provided by the Department of Defence Production. This is considered a satisfactory arrangement.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTS IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

1446. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the difference in the nature of commercial broadcasting service in Bombay and Calcutta and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : There is no difference in the commercial broadcasting services from Bombay and Calcutta.

दानपुर छावनी क्षेत्र में नया कर

1447. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने निर्णय किया है कि वहाँ के करदाताओं से प्रति मास जलकर शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और नये करों की वसूली की जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कर का नाम क्या है और प्रति मास कितनी राशि वसूल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इसके लिये क्या औचित्य है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई नया कर नहीं लगाया गया है और ना ही ऐसा कोई कर लगाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

INDIANS LEAVING CEYLON

1448. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians leaving Ceylon are being forced to leave behind a major part of their savings in blocked accounts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the policy of Ceylonisation of trade adopted by the Government of Ceylon has affected the Indians; and

(c) If so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Ceylon and the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Foreigners are allowed to take away, on leaving Ceylon for good, assets not exceeding a stipulated amount. The remainder of their savings in Ceylon is to be left behind in blocked accounts.

(b) The policy of Ceylonisation of trade adopted by the Government of Ceylon has affected Indians most because they form the great majority of foreign businessmen and employees in Ceylon.

(c) Yes, Sir. Concrete problems as they arise are taken up with the Ceylon Government and necessary solutions sought.

MANUFACTURE OF WARSHIPS AND SUBMARINES AT VISAKHAPATNAM

1449. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plans have been worked out for the manufacture of warships and submarines at the Naval Dockyard at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up and when the unit will go into production?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There are no such plans at present.

(b) Does not arise.

गणतन्त्र दिवस के लिये पास

1450. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार संसद-सदस्यों की भान्ति राज्यों के सभी विधायकों और भूतपूर्व संसद-सदस्यों को गणतंत्र दिवस की परेड देखने के पास जारी करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक कितने पास लेने का अधिकारी है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग) सामान्यरूप से ऐसे सभी राज्य विधायकों और भूतपूर्व संसद और उनकी पत्नी या पति को स्वतन्त्र दिवस की परेड देखने के लिए पास जारी किये जाते हैं, जिनके बारे में इन पासों के लिए अनुरोध किया जाता है।

उनकी ओर से और अतिरिक्त पास के लिए किए गए अनुरोध पर सामान्यरूप से बिचार किया जाता है और जगह रहने पर पास जारी किये जाते हैं।

ACTIVITIES OF SHRI LALDENG, MIZO LEADER, IN PAKISTAN

1452. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA-CHANDA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the self-exiled Leader of the outlawed Mizo National Front, Shri Laldenga has been directing nefarious activities from his headquarters in East Pakistan and that the Mizo rebels

have been enjoying the hospitalities of Pakistan in establishing contacts with diplomatic and consular representatives of some countries in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protests with the Pakistan Government against such activities?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) Government are aware that Laldenga has been afforded hospitality and assistance by the East Pakistan authorities and that he has been in contact with diplomatic and consular representatives of China in Pakistan.

(b) Government of India have lodged several protests with the Pakistan Government against the facilities granted by them to Laldenga and other Mizo and Naga hostiles in East Pakistan.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1453. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :**

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether gratuity is given to all Emergency Commissioned Officers on release from the Army;

(b) whether gratuity is not allowed to Emergency Commissioned Officers who hold lien on some civil posts; and

(c) whether contributions to their provident fund or pension are made in proportion to their pay as officers in the army ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Gratuity is given only to officers granted Emergency Commission direct from civil life and to those Emergency Officers who, prior to the grant of Emergency Commission had

been serving as JCOs/ORs/equivalent and who do not opt to count their Emergency Commission Service towards pension in the substantive rank held before the grant of Emergency Commission. In the case of officers granted Emergency Commission who held a lien on posts under the Central and State Governments and in Public Sector Undertakings, no terminal gratuity is admissible. Their service as Emergency Commissioned officers is counted towards their civil pension. If, however, the civil post is non-pensionable but there is a Contributory Provident Fund, the Government pay the employer's contribution towards their Provident Fund Accounts calculated on the basis of the total emoluments which the officers would have drawn had they continued in the civil posts.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1454. SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the matter of contribution from the Defence Service Estimates, the Emergency Commissioned Officers are treated as if they are continuing in their civil posts only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no increase in the contributions to the provident fund is made in proportion to the increase in the salary that the Emergency Commissioned Officers with lien on civil jobs, would have earned had they continued in civil service;

(c) whether the amount of contribution to the provident fund, etc., of the Emergency Commissioned Officers who hold lien on civil posts is more, less or equal to the gratuity allowed to the Emergency Commissioned Officers, without lien on civil posts on their release from the army; and

(d) whether it is further a fact that the amount contributed towards the provident fund or pension fund of the Emergency Commissioned Officers with

lien on civil posts is most often only a fraction of the amount given as gratuity to those without lien on any civil post?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The contribution from Defence Services Estimates is equivalent to the contribution which would have been made by the civil employers if the officers had continued in their civil posts.

(b) No, Sir. Due increase in the contributions to the provident fund is made consistent with the increments which an officer would have earned had he continued in his civil job.

(c) and (d). The contributions made to the provident fund of ECOs who hold liens on civil posts, is governed by one set of rules and the amount of gratuity paid to officers without any lien on civil posts, is governed by another set of rules. No general statement can be made regarding the comparative benefits derived by the two sets of officers. The exact amounts admissible in each case would require calculation with a view to comparing the benefits derived by an ECO with lien on a civil post and the gratuity received by an officer without any lien on a civil post.

CLASHES WITH NAGAS

1455. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Officers and men belonging to the Security Forces so far killed, kidnapped and or found missing since the first ceasefire agreement was signed between Government and the rebel Nagas;

(b) the number of civilians found missing, kidnapped and or murdered by the underground Nagas; and

(c) the manner in which and the extent to which the survivors of those civilians killed, kidnapped and or found missing have been compensated?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINIS-

TER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Casualties suffered by our Security Forces from 6-9-64 to 14-11-68 :

Killed 58
Missing Nil

(b) Number of civilians missing or kidnapped and/or killed by underground Nagas :

Kidnapped or Missing	792	} This number includes those who might have joined the underground under duress or otherwise.
Killed	7	

(c) Compensation to survivors of civilians killed in or in connection with Naga Hills Operations :

The survivors of Non-officials killed in or in connection with operations are generally given a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand), whereas officials receive exgratia lump sum grant and extraordinary pension under normal rules.

U.S.S.R.'S ATTITUDE ON KASHMIR

1456. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of U.S.S.R. to Pakistani Foreign Minister's recent speech at the U.N. emphasising the need of a free plebiscite in Kashmir;

(b) whether the reaction of U.S.S.R. shows a significant departure from the past attitude of U.S.S.R. towards Kashmir and India; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) There has been none, so far as Government are aware.

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

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN NEPAL

1457. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of aid or loan given to Nepal by the Government during the last three years and the purposes therefor including the amount proposed to be spent during the current year; and

(b) the amount allocated for the construction of roads in Nepal and the names of places to be connected internally and externally by these roads ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6515 answered on 24-7-67 wherein full details of the aid given to Nepal from 1964-65 to 1966-67 were furnished. However, the total amount of aid given to Nepal during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 25.76 crores approximately, of which aid accounted for Rs. 25.43 crores and loans for Rs. 0.33 crores.

The Assistance covers many development schemes in the field of Communications, including the construction of roads, bridges, barrages, airports, health; education; hydro-electric projects; major and minor irrigation works; telecommunications; drinking water supply; agriculture; horticulture; geological and mineral surveys; and village and cottage industries.

A sum of Rs. 12.36 crores (approx.) is likely to be spent during the current year (1968-69).

(b) A statement showing the total outlay on the construction of roads in Nepal and the names of places to be connected is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.

LT—2217/69]. The statement covers the road building programme undertaken by the Government of India in Nepal from the inception of our Aid Programme to 31st March, 1971.

STRENGTH OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN N.C.C. ETC.

1458. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual strength, in numbers, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in the total existing strength of each of the N.C.C., Territorial Army and Home Guards, and also among the trainees from the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme during the last three years;

(b) whether representation of these backward communities in the various schemes of military training is considered adequate; and

(c) if not, the special measures which are being adopted to make their representation adequate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No statistics are maintained regarding the numbers of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel in the NCC. For the Territorial Army, the required statistics are as under :

	On 31st March, 1966	On 31st March, 1967	On 31st March, 1968
(i) Actual strength of Scheduled Castes	2,490	2,615	2,802
(ii) Actual strength of Scheduled Tribes	291	288	240

The Home Guards are raised by the State Governments under their Acts; the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme is operated by the State Governments and Union Administrations. In respect of these two organisations the required information is not available with the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Enrolment in the NCC is largely voluntary. Enrolment in the Home Guards and Territorial Army and training in the Civilian Rifle Training Scheme is also undertaken on a voluntary basis and is made without any distinction of caste, creed or community.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES SCIENTISTS IN ATOMIC ENERGY

DEPARTMENT

1459. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes scientists at present working in the various establishments of the Department of Atomic Energy; and

(b) their percentage to the total number of scientists engaged by the Department ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Seven.

(b) 33.

GRIEVANCES OF STAFF OF A.I.R., IMPHAL

1460. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited the All India Radio Station, Imphal on the 22nd October, 1968 and heard personally the grievances of the staff of the Imphal Station;

(b) if so, the nature of grievances of the staff artistes; and

(c) the steps taken to remove those grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The staff artistes at A.I.R. Imphal have requested (i) for their promotion to programme production

cadre and (ii) for the neutralisation of increasing cost of living by granting special allowances as admissible to Government Servants in disturbed areas.

(c) The matter is being examined.

योजना आयोग द्वारा हिन्दी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

1461. श्री राम चरण : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने 1968 से अब तक कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं तथा उनमें से कितनी पुस्तकें हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं तथा कितनी पुस्तकों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के तत्सम्बन्धी आदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी पुस्तकों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) बारह, जिनमें से तीन अभी छप रहे हैं। इन प्रकाशनों में से एक हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है और दो और प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का विचार है। इसके अलावा, एक अन्य प्रकाशन का सारांश हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने की मंशा है।

(ख) योजना आयोग के ये प्रकाशन या तो मुख्यतया परियोजना अधिकारियों के उपयोग के लिए, परियोजनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों के तकनीकी अध्ययन हैं अथवा सरकारी प्रयोग के लिए हैं या सीमित परिचालन के लिए हैं।

योजना आयोग भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि सामान्य स्तर के प्रकाशनों को अधिक से अधिक संख्या में हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जाये।

आकाशवाणी से हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

1462. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने 20 जुलाई, 1968 को हुई अपनी बैठक में आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किये जाने वाले समाचार बुलेटिनों के बारे में यह निर्णय किया था कि आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से अंग्रेजी बुलेटिनों से पहले हिन्दी बुलेटिन प्रसारित किये जाने चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित होने वाले सभी कार्यक्रमों को हिन्दी में प्रसारित किया जाना चाहिये; और

(ग) क्या इन निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है और इन्हें कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने अपनी 20 जुलाई, 1968 की बैठक में निम्न निर्णय किये थे :—

प्रातः काल हिन्दी बुलेटिन आठ बजे प्रसारित किया जाना चाहिए और उसके बाद सवा आठ बजे अंग्रेजी का बुलेटिन;

रात्रि को प्रसारित किया जाने वाला हिन्दी बुलेटिन पौने नौ बजे प्रसारित हो और अंग्रेजी का उसके बाद नौ बजे।

हिन्दी उक्त दोनों बुलेटिन आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों द्वारा रिले किए जाने चाहिएं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) में बताये गये निर्णयों को 8 दिसम्बर, 1968 से लागू करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

**IMPORT OF CENTRAL RAW MATERIALS
FOR NEPAL**

1463. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6297 on the 28th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding import of certain raw materials for Nepal has since been collected by Government;

(b) if so, the comparative prices of Nylon and Stainless Steel in Nepal and in India; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose an import duty to absorb the difference in prices ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) All the relevant information regarding the import of certain raw materials by Nepal was collected and supplied to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 13-11-1968 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6297 on 28-8-1968.

(b) A chart showing the comparative cost position of Nylon yarn and fabrics made from such yarn in India and Nepal is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2218/68.] Statement giving conditions of import of stainless steel sheets into India and Nepal is also attached.

(c) The matter is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

**MANUFACTURE OF LUBE OIL BARRELS
BY ORDNANCE FACTORIES**

1464. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4056 on the 14th August, 1968 regarding manufacture of Lube Oil Barrels by Ordnance Factories and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the particulars of allotments on Defence Priority or otherwise and in the event of any special quota being allotted for the manufacture of barrels, the particulars of such quota has since been collected; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

**ATTACHMENT OF DR. DHARMA TEJA'S
ASSETS**

1465. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the assets of Dr. Dharma Teja in the country which have been attached; and

(b) the probable value of the assets under attachment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) 2,12,472 fully paid-up shares in the Jayanti Shipping Company and one Chevrolet motor car.

(b) The face value of the shares is Rs. 2,12,47,200/- and the estimated value of the motor car is Rs. 30,000/-.

INDIAN ATOMIC PLANTS

1466. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Atomic plants are working for the production of electricity from nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the success achieved so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following atomic power stations are at present being set up :

Name of the Station	Capacity of the Stations
1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Units I & II of 190 MWe each) . . .	380 MWe
2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Units I & II of 200 MWe each) . . .	400 MWe
3. Madras Atomic Power Station . . .	200 MWe

Tarapur, the first one of these is under final testing and is expected to deliver power to the Gujarat-Maharashtra Grid before June, 1969.

(c) Does not arise.

INFORMATION CENTRES IN MADHUBANI (BIHAR)

1467. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Information Centres there are in the Madhubani sub-division of Darbhanga District, Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of the area have made representation to Government for opening one more information centre at Jhanjharpur in Madhubani sub-division Darbhanga; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) One at Madhubani.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An application has recently been received by the Bihar Government from a resident of Jhanjharpur for the establishment of an Information Centre there. This is being considered by the State Government.

KIDNAPPING OF NAGA UNDERGROUND LEADERS

1468. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three senior leaders of the Naga Underground Government, including its President had been kidnapped on the evening of the 30th October, 1968 by the pro-Kaito faction; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident as also the forces working behind this incident ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Three Naga Underground leaders including Mhiesiu and Ramyo were reported to have been "kidnapped" on the 30th October, 1968 near Chedema village in Kohima District by Zuheto Sema. This development is reported to be due to internal dissensions amongst the Underground. The situation is being watched.

STENOGRAPHERS IN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY

1469. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. qualified 18 stenographers have been reverted with effect from the 15th December, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI).

(a) and (b). The matter is *subjudice* as a Writ Petition on this subject is pending in the High Court of Delhi.

NORTH VIETNAMESE CONSUL-GENERAL

1470. SHRI HEM BARUA : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

North Vietnamese Consul-General participated in a meeting organised some time back by the United Front in Calcutta and made a speech there;

(b) if so, whether the West Bengal Government have taken strong exception to the matter and has approached the Central Government for redress; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The Consul-General attended and spoke at a meeting under the auspices of the United Front in commemoration of Vietnam Day on 1st November, 1968 in Calcutta.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

INDIAN'S STAND ON SABAH ISSUE

1471. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have communicated their stand in regard to the dispute between Malaysia and Philippines on the Sabah issue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Government's views on this question have been conveyed to the Governments concerned, as necessary.

(b) We are sorry to find that the question of Sabah is again generating bitterness and tensions between two neighbouring Asian States. We are aware of the circumstances in which Sabah decided to become part of the Federation of Malaysia. It was a colony administered by the United Kingdom. The people of Sabah decided to terminate their dependent status and joined

Malaysia. Government of India feel that it is incumbent on all States to respect the territorial integrity of other States.

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS

1472. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact deterioration in the standard of sports in the country, Government propose to appoint a Minister exclusively to look after the development of sports in the country; and

(b) if not, the steps which Government propose to take to ensure that the falling standard of sports is not allowed to deteriorate further ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) The Minister of Education has recently nominated Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Minister of State in the Ministry, as the President of the re-constituted All India Council of Sports. The Council is being asked to investigate into the low standards in games and sports in India and in particular, the recent performance of the Indian Hockey Team in Mexico Games, and to recommend measures for improvement. In addition, Government propose to launch vigorously the National Sports Organisation programme in all Universities and Colleges as an alternative to the NCC and the National Service Corps in order to lay proper emphasis on games and sports amongst the youth of the country. Special attention will also be given to the encouragement of games and sports at the school stage and in the rural areas.

SHORT SERVICE TECHNICAL COMMISSION IN THE ARMY

1473. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has been urged to introduce Short Service Technical Commission in the Army so as to provide more employment to the Engineers in the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up in this connection; and

(c) if so, what would be the employment potentialities created as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have decided to introduce a Short Service Commission (Technical) Scheme as a replacement for the Compulsory Service Liability Scheme. Details of the Scheme are being worked out. The annual recruitment under this scheme would be 350 Technical graduates. In addition, the present quota of recruitment for Permanent Commission for Engineering Graduates has also been increased from 90 to 200 per year.

LAND ALLOTTED TO FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN INDIA

1474. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the land allotted to many foreign embassies in the capital are not being utilised for the purpose for which they were allotted;

(b) the Embassies which have defaulted in the construction of their Embassy buildings; and

(c) whether Government propose to Cancel the allotment in case the concerned Embassies do not propose to utilise the land for the purpose for which they were allotted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Among the Foreign Missions which have been allotted plots for construction of their Chancery-cum-residential premises in Chanakyapuri, those of UAR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Malaysia, Turkey, Belgium, Ghana, Sudan, Portugal, Afghanistan, Canada, Finland, Italy, New Zealand and Ethiopia have not yet started construction. These Missions have not defaulted as there is no time limit prescribed for the construction.

(c) No Sir. The above mentioned Foreign Missions intend to eventually utilise the land, and are paying ground rent for it. Canada and UAR will be starting construction shortly.

CADETS FROM MANIPUR STUDYING IN RASHTRIYA INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN

1475. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scholarships have been awarded to the student cadets from Manipur now reading in the Rashtriya Indian Military College at Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, the list of student cadets awarded with the said merit-cum-means scholarship for 1968-69; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay in granting the said scholarship ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

RELEASE OF JEEPS TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

1477. **SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to release a second jeep to the Members of Parliament who have already purchased a jeep from Defence stocks before the General Elections in 1967; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) A jeep purchased by a Member of Parliament before the General Elections in 1967 would have already been extensively used and would, in most cases, not be in a satisfactory condition now. In the same decision it has also been laid down that not more than one vehicle will be released between two General Elections.

INDIANS MIGRATING TO U.K., U.S.A., AND CANADA

1478. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who migrated yearly to U.K., U.S.A., and Canada during the last three years;

(b) the reasons given for migration; and

(c) the number of persons who held scientific and professional qualifications with details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The number of Indian who emigrated to U.K. Canada and U.S.A. during the last three years are as follows :—

S. No.	Name of country	Year		
		1965	1966	1967
1.	U.K.	18,815	18,402	22,638
2.	Canada	2,386	2,775	5,029
3.	U.S.A.	*582	*2,458	*4,642

*The figures relate to year ending 30th June of each year.

(b) The general reasons given for emigration are as follows :

U.K.

Majority migrated as dependants to join their bread winners who are already in U.K. Small numbers, however, migrated to take up employment on the strength of British Ministry of Labour employment vouchers.

Canada

The desire for better prospects economically and/or educationally.

U.S.A.

About half the number of emigrants consist of dependants joining heads of households. As regards the rest the reason for emigration was demand in U.S.A. for skilled personnel and better employment opportunities and financial returns.

(c) The number of persons who held scientific and professional qualification are as follows :

U.K.

1965	3,794
1966	2,433
1967	2,175

Canada

Official figures are not available.

U.S.A.

1965	335
1966	1,607
1967	2,806

Details are not fully available.

SATELLITE STATION IN THE SOUTH

1479. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sattelite Station is proposed to be set up in the South and if so, the location thereof;

(b) when the first satellite is likely to be launched and the studies contemplated thereunder;

(c) the financial allocations being made for the project; and

(d) whether this venture is in collaboration with other countries and if so, their names and the nature of their contribution ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Plans call for launching a low altitude satellite for research in aeronomy in five years.

(c) Firm financial allocations are still to be made.

(d) No, Sir.

THUMBA ROCKET LAUNCHING
STATION

1480. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the experimental rocket launched on the 3rd November, 1968 from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station;

(b) the studies carried out by the experiment; and

(c) whether the data collected will be shared with any other country and if so their names and for what reasons ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) A Centaure two-stage rocket with an X-ray astronomy payload was launched from Thumba on November 3, 1968. The payload, air-borne instrumentation and electronic timer were all developed indigenously. The experiment was successful.

(b) The scientific objective of the experiment was to measure the X-rays sources and to find out new sources of X-rays by surveying the Southern sky.

(c) The results of the experiments will be freely available to the international scientific community.

APPLICATIONS FOR CINEMA HOUSES

1481. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9207 on the 1st May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the number of applications received

in various States for building Cinema houses during the last five years, year-wise, has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the number of licences granted, fructified, not fructified and lying pending ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The information is still awaited from some States and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

EXEMPTION OF FILMS FROM ENTERTAINMENT TAX

1482. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9247 on the 1st May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the exemption of films from entertainment Tax has since been collected;

(b) if so, the names of States where they have been exempted from the Entertainment Tax; and

(c) the reasons for the exemption, film-wise and when they were exempted from entertainment tax ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2219/68.*]

LOANS ADVANCED BY FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

1483. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given by the Film Finance Corporation Ltd. to producer of (i) Hindi, (ii) Tamil, (iii) Telugu, (iv) Marathi films up till now;

(b) the procedure for sanctioning the loans; and

(c) the amount of arrears to-date in respect of each category ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Loans given by the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay up to 31st August, 1968 to the above categories of producers are as under :

	Rs.
(i) Hindi	90,48,667
(ii) Tamil
(iii) Telugu
(iv) Marathi	12,14,370

(b) Applications are first scrutinised by Secretary of the Corporation and subsequently examined in detail by the Technical Section of the Corporation, which scrutinises the scripts, dialogues, budget, past performance of the producers and members of the team. By way of second opinion, the applications are examined by the Script Committee, which besides the Chairman and the Regional or Additional Regional Officer of the Central Board of Film Censors, consists of a Producer or Director and two other members depending on the language of the film, from the panel of producers and panel of referees approved by the Board of Directors. The reports of the Technical Section of the Corporation and the Script Committee are circulated to the Directors with synopsis of the story of the film for which loan is applied for. The final decision whether to grant loan or not is taken by the Board on the merits of each case.

(c) Amount of arrears fallen due (as on 31-8-68) is as under :—

	Rs.
From Hindi film producers	35,13,550-00
From Tamil film producers	Nil.
From Telugu film producers	Nil.
From Marathi film producers	2,40,606-00

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

1484. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1578 on the 1st May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the Foreign Exchange for Indian News Agencies has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India has supplied information regarding amount of foreign exchange released to newspapers and news-agencies for maintenance of their correspondents/bureaux abroad. A statement for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2220/68.*]

The Reserve Bank of India however, do not have readily available information regarding the amount of foreign exchange earned by newspapers and periodicals. They advise that their regional offices will have to make individual references to the newspapers and news agencies concerned. The matter is being pursued with the Bank.

As for the quantum of foreign exchange released for printing presses etc., information is being collected.

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CORNERING OF IISCO SHARES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

Reported cornering of Rs. 10 crores' worth of Indian Iron & Steel Co. shares by an individual businessman with the connivance of the Reserve Bank.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I rise to make a statement on the notice

calling my attention to the reported cornering of Rs. 10 crores worth of Indian Iron & Steel Co. shares by an individual businessman with the connivance of the Reserve Bank. The facts relating to the case are as follows.

The equity shares of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (248.82 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each) are on the Cleared Lists of Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi Stock Exchanges. It is one of the leading scrips in these markets.

In the course of last two years or so, Shri Ramnath Goenka made sizable purchases in Indian Iron shares and took delivery of a substantial part of these purchases from the markets. Certain unhealthy trends in this scrip developed in the market and in July, 1967 Government issued certain instructions to these Stock Exchanges, *inter alia*, to take precautionary measures, as were provided for in the Stock Exchange Bye-laws. The Stock Exchanges accordingly introduced certain measures such as imposition of special deposit margins/restrictions on quantum of business, etc., to regulate trading in this scrip which in one form or another still continue.

While it is difficult to have precise information about the extent of Shri Goenka's purchases in Indian Iron shares and his long position, reports indicate that he and his group have acquired between 70 to 80 lakhs shares. The bulk of his holdings stand in different names, such as companies under his control, friends and associates and brokers.

For financing the acquisition of these shares through the stock-brokers, the Goenka group has utilised bank finances, estimated to be about Rs. 2.69 crores, as also funds of certain companies. While the Reserve Bank has not imposed any ban on the Indian Iron shares, it has stipulated that in the case of advances of Rs. 5 lakhs or more against shares, banks should fix a repayment programme with the approval of the Reserve Bank. It appeared to the Reserve Bank, on a special scrutiny carried out by it of some banks during July-September, 1967, that some of the banks had extended substantial

amounts of advances to the Goenka Group (including his newspaper companies) and a certain amount in favour of stock-brokers against the security of Indian Iron shares. While the Reserve Bank took a serious view of banks extending such large amounts to the Goenka group against Indian Iron shares, it felt that a cautious approach was called for so that market did not receive a sudden jolt and at the same time sufficient pressure to secure early reduction in advances was exercised. Accordingly, it advised all banks concerned to fix reasonable repayment programme for all advances against these shares. The banks have also been instructed that the margin allowed against these shares should be on par with that allowed against other comparable shares.

As part of Shri Goenka's holdings is in the hands of brokers, financiers, who have been pressing him to take delivery of shares, the Reserve Bank of India have agreed to a bank giving credit to four or five parties against Indian Iron shares to enable them to purchase these shares from these holdings. This was on the basis of certain assurances given by Shri Goenka to the effect that he would not add to his holdings of Indian Iron shares either directly or through his brokers, relatives or friends, that he would reduce them gradually, and that he had no intention to disturb the existing management.

There is no substance in the suggestion that the Reserve Bank of India has connived with Shri Goenka in cornering of the Indian Iron shares. On the other hand, it has been the Reserve Bank's aim to seek an orderly liquidation of Shri Goenka's holdings so as to avoid a sudden impact on the market which would result in hardship to innumerable shareholders.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It seems to be Mr. Goenka's day. We have just been having a big dose of him in the newspaper world. This is a very serious matter. I hope you will allow me to ask two or three inter-connected questions on different aspects of this sordid deal. The point is that the hon. Minister has admitted that the transaction involves between 75 lakhs and 80

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

lakhs of shares, the worth of which must be approximately not less than about 10 crores. In other words, by pure speculative methods, which are reminiscent of what Mr. Haridas Mundhra used to do at one time, the major block of share in what is one of the biggest companies in the private sector in this country—probably the second largest company—has been acquired in this way. I am saying this because the Government is constantly talking so much about restrictions on monopolies and curbs on such types of speculative deals and so on. The questions I want to ask are : whether any serious enquiry has really been carried out into the sources of finance for this deal. After all, Mr. Ramnath Goenka has had to lay his hands on about Ra. 10 crores or more perhaps of money in order to carry out this speculation. Is it a fact or not—is it known to the Government—how much was advanced to him by a particular bank which is supposed to be one of the banks belonging to the Birla concerns—the United Commercial Bank ?

Secondly, do they know, whether or not any large amount of money has also been made available to Mr. Goenka from the funds of the Tirupathi Temple Trust, and I am told that one of the members of the Board of Trustees is himself either a son or a nephew or some close relation of Mr. Goenka; I cannot say exactly what the relationship is? But I am told that when the Andhra Pradesh Government was asked whether they were aware of any transaction like this, in which the Tirupathi Temple Trust is involved, the Andhra Pradesh Government is reported to have said that they have no knowledge of this whole affair. So, I would like to know whether these financial sources for these transactions have been enquired into, if so what has been found and if not why no enquiry is being held, and whether such an enquiry will be held.

One more question that I would like to ask is this. We heard a lot about social control of banks and all that last

session, and we are sure to hear about it again. The Reserve Bank of India is supposed to be a sort of super-custodian of banking finance in this country to see that this kind of thing does not go on. May I know, as is revealed in his statement just now, is the Reserve Bank just contenting itself with the advising of some caution in the matter? Is that all that they have done; they have washed their hands of the whole thing apart from that. Under the provisions of the Companies Act, in the case of a company like the Indian Iron and Steel Co., which I think has got a very large outstanding loan taken from the Government of India, we can if we want convert those loans into equity capital. This provision has been made a couple of years ago, and I was on the Select Committee constituted for that Bill; I know. Therefore, I would like to know why the Government which has been watching for two or three years this cornering which is going on bit by bit has not intervened, with all these powers which are there with the Reserve Bank and with the Government itself, and whether even now they will seriously think of intervening by using that provisions in the Companies Act. I know an assurance was given, probably asked for, by the World Bank at that time, that the Indian Iron and Steel Company or TISCO would not be nationalised or the loans would not be converted into equity capital. But, does such an assurance also hold good even now, when a major cornering is taking place, and a speculative take-over is taking place in this way, and will the Government exercise all their powers to see that this kind of undesirable take-over and cornering by big monopolists is not allowed?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Government gives attention to all the suggestions made. That does not mean that they are always accepted. But it does not mean that Government has not been considering this matter. It is considering always this matter about the Indian Iron and Steel Company. The assurance or condition which was there when large loans have been given by World Bank, lasts until the loans are repaid.

The hon. member may have no obligation for keeping his word, but the Government has obligation to keep its word.

AN. HON. MEMBER : What about privy purses ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That can be raised later on, not with this. Therefore, there is no question of taking over the company. I do not know how that arises in this matter. About Shri Goenka taking these shares, they are legal transactions. It is not possible for Government every time to see who has purchased and who has not. But when it came to the notice of Government that a large amount of shares have been purchased, the Reserve Bank has been taking active action to see that there is no further cornering of these shares and that cornering is ended and it is liquidated. We have also to see that these are not suddenly put on the market so that the whole market crashes. Also the company may crash. That is not a possibility which Government can or should bring about. That is why they are acting with great caution in the interests of India's economy and also to see that no wrong action is taken. Therefore, in this matter, there is no question of the Reserve Bank being idle or the Government being idle. We have taken all the necessary steps. I do not think the hon. member is right. He is not generally right in many of the informations which he gives here. That is what I find. This is not Birla's bank which is concerned here. It is the Punjab National Bank which has given them Rs. 131.16 lakhs against Indian Iron's shares, and otherwise over a period of years. It was not given in one year or immediately and it was given to several people. There also, they have been told that these moneys should be repaid within a given time—6 or 8 months or whatever has been prescribed, so that no unhealthy situation arises and this kind of thing is not repeated by anybody. These are the steps which Government of India has taken and will continue to take.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about Tirupathi Temple trust ?
58LSS/68

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know anything about the Tirupathi Trust. It has not come to my knowledge. The Company Law Administration is looking into the several transactions of the companies which are concerned in this. I have not yet got the report from that administration and I cannot say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Did you ask the Andhra Government ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have no business to ask them.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : For the last two years, the Indian Iron and Steel Company was having financial difficulties. They were asking for help from the State Government and then from the Government of India. It was reported in some Calcutta papers that the Government of India wanted the LIC to intervene in the matter and give some help to this firm. Later on, it was also reported that certain banks were advancing loans to Mr. Goenka of the *Indian Express*, who was cornering shares. It should not have been unknown to the Reserve Bank that these loans were being given by certain banks to Mr. Goenka to corner the shares in a very speculative way. Now, Mr. Morarji Desai says that all of a sudden this news came to the Reserve Bank and they intervened in the matter. In the Bill on social control, it was stated that the Reserve Bank would act in a way that will really control the activities of the banks. Despite this information being available to the Government of India and the Reserve Bank about the financial condition of the Indian Iron and Steel Company since 1967, when information was received by the Government about the bank loans advanced to Goenka, what steps were taken by the Government of India in regard to the Reserve Bank stepping into the affairs and, secondly, the Government of India giving some loan or help to the Indian Iron & Steel Company ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member is not correct when he says that the government was idle or the Reserve Bank was idle. He is also not correct in assuming that every transaction in

[Shri Morarji Desai]

the market will be known to the Reserve Bank immediately it is made. Whether it is a few shares or many shares, it is not possible. The moment this was known to the Reserve Bank, it came into the picture and acted on it. So also the Government. I learnt about it only four or five months ago when the Iron & Steel Company told me about it. Till then I did not know about it. I cannot go on fishing about these matters, nobody can. Even the hon. Members have learnt about it only recently when they put the question; till then, they did not know. Therefore, it is no use saying that the Government of India has been indifferent or the Reserve Bank has been indifferent. The Reserve Bank has taken steps, effective steps, to see that cornering ends, the stock is liquidated, the conditions are not worsened and the management is not disturbed. I do not see how the hon. Member has found this information of government saying that LIC will help. It is a new idea which he has put in my mind. Of course, I do not propose to accept it.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, last year when Shri Biren Mukerjee met Shri Desai in the month of October all these financial questions were raised. Now he says that he came to know about it about a few months back. How could he say that ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We discussed questions different from the cornering of shares; other questions.

DR. RANEN SEN : Not their financial difficulties ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They are in difficulties and these negotiations are going on. But the LIC is not there in the picture at all.

MR. SPEAKER : Every company is in difficulties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : After hearing the answers of the Deputy Prime Minister, I feel that this is a matter which requires a thorough probe. It is not as simple as it is made out. The whole facts are not known to them; equally, to us also they are not known.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the bank advanced money to this party against the shares of the Indian Iron & Steel Company at a margin of only 30 per cent as against the usual margin of 40 to 50 per cent. Then I come to the temple funds, Mundhra also started his fortune through a mahant. Here it is the Tirupathi trust. May I know whether it is a fact that recently the Income-tax Investigation Department discovered Rs. 1½ crores of unaccounted money raised in binami by one R. N. Goenka ? If these facts are known to them, I want to know why the hon. Finance Minister is unable to appoint a Commission headed by a Supreme Court Judge or High Court Judge, like the Mundhra investigation, to get all the facts.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member comes up with a proposal of appointing a commission when he is at sea and he is not able to get at it or when he is not able to refute what the government says. There is no necessity of a commission at all in this matter. And there is no comparison between Mundhra and Goenka. It is a wrong thing to couple people like that, one with the other without knowing full facts. Suppose I did that to the hon. Member, what will he say? I think we ought to be fair in this House in making imputations against people. It is not a fair thing to do at all. This is what I have got to say. In this matter, there is no illegal transaction. In the other case, it was a question of forging of shares. There is no relation between the two. Therefore, why should this be said ? All the facts are known now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You answer my question also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am answering the question. No commission will be appointed. It is not necessary at all.

About the Tirupathi Trust funds, the Andhra Pradesh Government denied this in November, 1967. This is what I am told now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Denied its knowledge of anything.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know. Whatever it is, this is what happened then. But I must say I have no knowledge about that.

Then about what the hon. Member says about some evasion in income-tax, that is being inquired into.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has not answered the first part of my question which is the main question. The bank is said to have advanced the money against Indian Iron shares at a margin of 30 per cent only when normally it should be 40 to 50 per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Punjab National Bank.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are different margins with different banks. The Reserve Bank has told them that they must observe these margins more properly and there should not be any different between different shares. I have already said that in my statement but the hon. Member was sleeping at that time.

12.46 Hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 16-E in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1968, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2205/68.*]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, as its sitting held on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard

to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1967 :—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, for the control of monopolies, for the prohibition of monopolistic and restrictive trade practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be further extended upto the last day of the 66th (November-December, 1968) Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.47 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I present the Thirty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Seventy-second Report (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Appropriation Accounts (Railways) 1964-65 and Audit Report (Railways) 1966.

12.47½ Hrs.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I rise to move that

the Bill to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 to enable the Corporation to extend the insurance cover to the deposits of co-operative banks be taken into consideration.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Deposit Insurance Corporation was set up on 1st January, 1962 and provides insurance cover to all functioning commercial banks. The limit of insurance cover which, to start with, was Rs. 1,500 was raised to Rs. 5,000 with effect from 1st January, 1968.

12.48 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Today about 91 per cent of the accounts in the commercial banks are fully protected comprising about 46 per cent of the total deposits. The co-operative banks were left out of purview at the time the Deposit Insurance Corporation was set up. It was felt at that time that the question could be reviewed after the Corporation has gained some experience and the question of the extent and manner of control and supervision by the Reserve Bank over the co-operative banks has been examined in consultation with the State Governments.

In 1965 a major step was taken to extend certain provisions of the Banking Regulation Act to all the State co-operative banks, Central co-operative banks and the larger primary non-agricultural credit societies, commonly known as urban co-operative banks. The extend of these additional powers was limited to what could be legitimately comprehended within the meaning of 'banking' which is an entry in the Union List as Parliament does not have jurisdiction in regard to the registration, management or winding up of any co-operative society. In the case of the commercial banks, the Reserve Bank has adequate control over the affairs of commercial banks particularly in the matter of management, liquidation, enforcement of schemes of compromise or reconstruction or amalgamation. This enables the Reserve Bank to determine

the contingencies in which the Corporation's liability is attracted. If we are to authorise the Deposit Insurance Corporation to extend its activities to the co-operative banks, the Reserve Bank, which controls the Deposit Insurance Corporation, will have to be given substantially the same extent of powers which it enjoys in relation to the commercial banks and the contingencies in which the liability of the Corporation will be attracted and will be discharged would have to be clear and determinate. The proposed Bill, therefore, seeks to empower the Corporation to register, as insured banks, those apex, central and primary co-operative banks, as are governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, where the concerned State Governments have amended their laws to meet certain essential requirements. Firstly, it is proposed that an order for the winding up of a co-operative bank or a scheme of compromise or arrangement or amalgamation or reconstruction with the creditors shall not be made or brought into force without the Reserve Bank's consent. Secondly, the Reserve Bank may require the winding up of a co-operative bank if it considers it necessary. The circumstances in which the Reserve Bank can issue such a direction have been specified in the Bill. Thirdly, an order superseding the board or committee of management or an order providing for the appointment of an administrator would be made if the Reserve Bank so requires. Fourthly, in the event of any winding up or the enforcement of a scheme of compromise or reconstruction or amalgamation any payments initially made by the Deposit Insurance Corporation up to the limit of insurance would be reimbursed to the Corporation from subsequent recoveries from the assets of the insured bank. The benefit of insurance cover can be extended to co-operative banks only if the concerned State Governments amend their co-operative laws to incorporate these special requirements.

I am glad to inform the House that a number of State Governments, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar

Pradesh and the Union territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur have already agreed in principle to amend the respective laws relating to co-operative banks on the lines indicated in the Bill. Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir are already in correspondence with the Reserve Bank regarding the actual amendments which they propose. There it continue to exist certain reservations on the part of the Governments of Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. The matter is being pursued with them and with other Governments who have not yet replied.

I would take this opportunity of assuring the State Governments that there need be no apprehension on their part that their authority with reference to co-operative banks will be eroded and the Reserve Bank will exercise their powers arbitrarily. The Reserve Bank will always pay due regard to the special needs and features of the co-operative banking system. It would keep in close and constant touch with the State Governments and it will not resort to any extreme measures such as the liquidation of a co-operative bank or its supersession except, in very exceptional circumstances, where immediate action might be necessary to protect the interests of the depositors and of the Deposit Insurance Corporation. I would appeal to the State Governments which have not yet agreed to amend their co-operative laws to reconsider and agree to initiate immediate steps for this purpose and take advantage of the facilities of insurance cover that would be available after the proposed amendment.

Hon. Members are aware that the co-operative banks depend heavily on borrowings from the Reserve Bank for their working funds and in the case of State and central co-operative banks the proportion of deposits is roughly about 40 per cent of the total working funds. There is a great urgency that the co-operative banks should go all out to mobilise more deposits from the rural sector and augment their funds for increasing their volume of lending to agriculturists. Their coverage in the rural areas is more extensive than that

of the commercial banks and with the availability of the insurance cover they should be in a position to step up substantially their resources.

The total number of co-operative banks as on 30th June, 1968 was 1,422. The Corporation may be ultimately concerned with about 1,000 co-operative banks, as the remaining societies are those of salary earners and will in course of time go out of the purview of the Banking Regulation Act by confining their activities to their members and ceasing to accept deposits from the public. The total deposits of co-operative banks which may ultimately become eligible for insurance are roughly Rs. 650 crores of which the assessable deposits may be approximately Rs. 400 crores. The assessable deposits of the co-operative banks numbering 542 which exist in the States and Union territories, which have already agreed in principle to amend their laws, may be about Rs. 150 crores.

We have also taken this opportunity to put through certain other amendments which will be necessary when the Corporation extends its activities. The authorised paid-up capital of the Corporation is, at present, Rs. 1 crore and it is proposed to raise it to Rs. 5 crores. The number of directors on the Corporation will be increased by three, of whom two will be appointed to represent the co-operative banks.

Sir, the Bill is a positive and constructive measure towards strengthening of the co-operative banks and, I hope, this will be welcomed by all sections of the House.

With these words, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1969." (14).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Both the motion and the amendment are before the House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this particular scheme to introduce deposit insurance in our country was introduced in 1962, more or less, on an experimental basis. The only other country in the world which had introduced the scheme before was the United States of America. But we introduced the scheme to make an experiment in a small way so that after a few years, when we have examined it from all pros and cons, the necessary amendments may be made and a wider application of the scheme may be introduced. I beg to state that this scheme has achieved its principle objectives. It has been possible to consolidate the banking system and, in course of five years, as against 287 banking institutions which were in 1962, we have 91 banks today and even these 91 banks have much larger number of branches today, than they were in 1962.

The total amount of deposit has increased considerably from Rs. 1,643 crores in 1962 to as much as Rs. 3,364 crores in 1967. Whatever be the amount of guarantee, although it was too small, Rs. 1,500 to start with, it has definitely been able to bring about confidence in the depositors about the bank deposits. Therefore, in a limited way, this scheme has succeeded and we have now arrived at a stage when by the experience of last five years, we may now make necessary amendments to give a wider application of this legislation for the benefit of the depositors in general and to make such other changes which are necessary to run the scheme on more scientific lines.

What we have to examine today is whether these amendments which have been proposed by the Government meet the need of the situation, whether they

are enough in view of the experience we have had in course of last five years or whether something more should have been done. In this context, I will make a few observations.

My first point is with regard to the coverage of the risk. In the course of last five years, the Deposit Insurance Corporation has been able to collect as much as Rs. 900 lakhs as premium from various commercial banks. As against that, the ratio of risk was very much less and the total net loss that was paid by the Corporation was not more than Rs. 12 lakhs. It was less than 1½ per cent of the total premium that was collected. This covered only up to the first Rs. 1,500 and, beyond that also, according to my information, the commercial banks did not incur any loss practically. By and large, the functioning of the commercial banks has been excellent and there have not been many losses. Even now, every year, the Corporation is collecting as much as Rs. 200 lakhs as insurance premium from commercial banks. How far is it justified, in view of this that whereas our annual collection is as much as Rs. 200 lakhs and whereas our loss ratio is approximately only Rs. 2 lakhs on an average per year, that the present rate of premium should be continued? Before I come to the rate of premium.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may resume your speech after lunch. The House stands adjourned for lunch.

13 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The House reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.....

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): There cannot be a point of order in a vacuum. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When there is a motion before the House there is no vacuum.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): No point of order can be raised when there is nothing before the House. We also know the Rules and Regulations of this House. Unless a Member says something in this House, no point of order can be raised. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me for a minute, Sir. There is already a motion before the House. If you see the order paper, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, already there is a motion before the House. This is being considered. I want to raise a point of order on that, Sir. I want to say that this motion should not be discussed and that the House should be adjourned.

श्री शिवनारायण ण : जब बिल पेश हुआ था, उस समय बनर्जी साहब ने यह बात क्यों नहीं उठाई थी ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should he interrupt me like this? Kindly hear me for a minute. Sir. It is a serious situation in the country which is developing. Tomorrow is the 21st of November, 1968. Nearly 70,000 bank employees are going on strike. They are going to have a token strike. It is a serious (*Interruption*) 70,000 bank employees are going on a country-wide token strike against section 36 AD which has been imposed on this House. The Finance Minister is there. I would request him, through you, Sir, to make a statement. I would request the Minister of Finance, Shri K. C. Pant to make the statement. He is sitting there, Sir.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): It is a serious matter, Sir, and that is why Mr. Banerjee is raising this point of order. He can make a statement. The trade union rights of the bank employees should be protected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your purpose is served, Mr. Banerjee. Please resume your seat.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me, Sir, for a minute....

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let him make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot compel him.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You can compel him, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is ready to make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't know....

SHRI S. KUNDU : This Bill which is being passed is a black legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has taken note of it. Now, let hon. Members resume their seats.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The entire transactions in the country will stop. So, it is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has taken note of it. Now, let us proceed with the business before the House.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बिल पर बहस चल रही है उसका फिर कोई मतलब ही नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि अगर बैंक ही बन्द हो जायें तो फिर आप डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम लेकर क्या करेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a token strike. If at all it materialises, it is going to be only a token strike for a day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But the entire banking business will come to a stand-still. This House is not concerned with that ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri D. N. Patodia may resume his speech.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This Bill incorporates one basic amendment which seeks to enlarge its coverage to co-operative banks. In addition to that, as the hon. Minister has stated, with effect from 1st January 1968, the limit of the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

amount of insurance coverage has been increased from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000. Beyond these two things, there are hardly any changes which have been made by this amendment or by the Ordinance.

The point that we have to examine is whether these changes meet the requirements of the situation and whether they also meet the experience of the last six years. In this context, I was discussing about the coverage of risk. The experience of the last six years has been that the net amount of loss that has been paid by this corporation to the depositors is only Rs. 12 lakhs. On the average it works to about Rs. 2 lakhs every year. As against that, at the present moment, the total collection of premium is as much as Rs. 200 lakhs. It will therefore be observed that the total amount of net loss paid by the corporation to the depositors is only one per cent of the total amount of premium collected. In the context of this experience, I would put forward a suggestion to the hon. Minister that this increase of coverage from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 5000 does not meet the situation and the experience of the last few years.

Banking in India is on sound foundation. Our experience has been good. The losses are negligible. Therefore, this corporation should be able to cover the risk to the entire extent. As the hon. Minister himself has said, even after covering Rs. 5000 as insurance, 53 per cent of the total amount of deposits will not be covered. Why should they not be covered? We have a sufficient amount of deposits. At the moment we have Rs. 900 lakhs lying as deposits with the corporation as against the average loss of Rs. 2 lakhs every year. Therefore, I suggest that either the total amount of deposit should be covered by the insurance, or if the Minister feels that this is not the proper time, at least Rs. 15,000 must be covered by insurance. Anything less than that will not meet the situation and will not be justifiable.

My second point is with regard to the rate of premium. Before I come

to that, I would give briefly a background of the financial results of the commercial banks in India. The commercial banks in India today have a total deposit of Rs. 3,600 crores. They have a total advance of nearly Rs. 2,700 crores; as against this total advance and total deposits, the net profit made by all the commercial banks in the country in 1965 was only Rs. 35 crores, which was just one per cent of the total deposit; out of this Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 16 crores were earmarked for payment of income-tax alone leaving only Rs. 19 crores to be shared by the shareholders, for reserve and for employees' share of profit. This is the state of affairs of the commercial banks.

With the background of such a small margin of profit at which the commercial banks are working and also the background that the depositors feel that they are not getting a reasonable rate of interest from the bankers and that the borrowers are feeling that the banks are charging them 9½% per cent interest which is too high, this burden of Rs. 200 lakhs paid by all the commercial banks as premium to this corporation is too heavy a burden, and this burden has no justification in view of the past experience. The rate of premium which is charged at 5 paise per Rs. 100 by which the corporation collects as much as Rs. 200 lakhs a year as premium has no justification. On the average, we find that over the last six years, the experience is that the liability has not been more than Rs. 2 lakhs every year. Even if it increases slightly now because of the increase of coverage up to Rs. 5,000 there is no reason why we should go on collecting Rs. 200 lakhs as premium every year. I would humbly submit that in view of the past experience there is no case for this high rate of premium and I would therefore submit that the rate of premium should be brought down by 50 per cent to 2.50 paise per Rs. 100. In any case, even on sound insurance principles, this would be a justifiable reduction, because the rate of premium has got to be related to the element of risk involved and the payments made in the past.

My third point is with regard to the inclusion of the co-operative banks and their deposits under this scheme. It is a sound proposal. But the past experience about the working of co-operative banks has unfortunately not been very happy. Bad debts were many, and repayments had been difficult. The Bill suggests that the banking laws will now be made applicable to the co-operative banks only in a limited way. It says that only certain important banking laws will be made applicable. This means that all the banking laws will not be made applicable. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us in what respect and to what extent the control over the co-operative banks by the Reserve Bank will be less than that on the commercial banks. On that will depend the element of risk involved and the desirability of giving coverage to the depositors of co-operative banks. If the hon. Minister feels that the element of risk involved in the deposits of co-operative banks is more, then the rate of premium may be increased but that may not be desirable in view of other considerations. Therefore, I would suggest that the deposits of co-operative banks should be included under this scheme only after taking the fullest possible precautions and after ensuring that the control by the Reserve Bank on the co-operative banks will not in any way be less than that on the commercial banks.

My next point is with regard to the investment of funds by this corporation. This corporation started in a humble way. But it has now grown up in a big shape. It has started controlling Rs. 900 lakhs, and every year the deposit increases by another Rs. 200 lakhs. You will be surprised to know that 100 per cent of the deposits is being invested in Government securities, shares and promissory notes. Not even one per cent has been earmarked for investment in sound private sector securities and shares. Why should they not be so invested? Private sector securities and shares will give a better return compared to the Government securities and shares and to that context the depositors can earn a better return, the insurance premium can be reduced.

Therefore, a certain percentage of the deposits should be invested in the private sector shares and securities also which are considered to be sound and of good financial standing.

My next point which is most important is with regard to the change in the structure and representative character of the board of directors of this corporation. This corporation has been formed solely with the objective of safeguarding the interests of the depositors. It has succeeded in a way and it will succeed further. But then, who are on the board? The bankers, the financiers, the insurers, the co-operative men and the Reserve Bank representative and the Central Government representatives are there, but there is no representative of the depositors. There are 1,50,00,000 depositors in the country who have deposited their money to the extent of Rs. 3,600 crores in the banks, on which the entire economy of the country revolves. But they do not have any representation on the board of this corporation. I have moved an amendment to the effect and the minimum that is needed is that this corporation should give proper representation to the depositors.

With these few words, I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment and to accept the various suggestions that I have made.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the provisions of the Amendment Bill. As has been explained, it seeks to enlarge the coverage to co-operative credit societies and banks with the consent of the State Governments. As was mentioned by the Mover, most of the State Governments have given their consent to these being brought within the ambit of this Bill.

As you know, Sir, a very large amount of money is now flowing into the villages and it is very necessary that that money be mopped up for utilising it in utilitarian objects and industries. Therefore, if the depositors are assured that their deposits are covered by an insurance by the State Government or the Government of

[Shri Himatsingka]

India under the provisions of the Bill that we are discussing, they will be very much assured of their deposits and deposits are very likely to flow in. Therefore the provisions of the Bill are welcome and I support the measure.

As has been suggested, the rate of premium should be reduced because the element of risk is practically non-existent now. Banks, which were not very sound banks, have almost all gone out of existence and banks that are now functioning in the country stand on a very sound footing. There is practically no element of risk any more so far as commercial banks are concerned whose deposits are now insured by the Deposit Insurance Corporation. Therefore there is a justification for the suggestion that the rate of premium should be reduced so that banks may have something more for payment to their shareholders and for carrying to their reserves. Therefore I support the suggestion for reducing the rate of premium also.

The inclusion of co-operative credit societies is a step in the right direction. All possible steps should be taken so that depositors in the rural areas might be encouraged to put in their money in these societies which may be available again for useful purposes.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill is intended to extend the scheme of deposit insurance to co-operative banks, but before I deal with its extension to the co-operative sector of banking I would trace the history of this Corporation very briefly.

It was actually because of the failure of the Palai Central Bank, which involved many people including Government servants in losses owing to the deposits not being recovered, that this Corporation came into existence for a very laudable purpose. It began with a modest coverage of Rs. 1,500 which, with the beginning of this year, has increased to Rs. 5,000 per account. But it has been observed from the annual report of the Corporation that has been

presented that only 129 lakh accounts are fully protected out of 140 lakh accounts and as against total deposits of about Rs. 3,369 crores, only Rs. 1,553 crores were insured deposits. That means, more than half the deposits are still uncovered. Now that the Corporation is functioning profitably the coverage should be increased. Would the Minister kindly lend his ears to me; he is busy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am hearing you.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : What is the last thing that he said ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I would speak in a louder tone so that what I say does enter the Minister's ears.

The increase of coverage from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 is very slow progress. That way probably it may be after umpteen years that we may be able to cover the entire amount of deposits. Therefore I would suggest the coverage of deposits up to Rs. 25,000 in the first stage, Rs. 50,000 in the next stage and so on and the target should be that within a period of about three years to five years, Rs. 1 lakh per account would be covered. Then this Corporation would have reached its consummation.

With regard to the proposal of the Minister to enter the co-operative sector, I would like to caution him because he is entering almost a jungle where there are many pitfalls.

AN HON. MEMBER : Many wild animals.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : There are many wild animals, as my hon. friend here says. The co-operative banking sector is almost like a house in disorder; it is like the Augean stables which have to be cleaned before the risk is taken over by the Deposit Insurance Corporation which, in effect, means the Reserve Bank of India.

I would briefly sketch what is happening in the co-operative banking sector. To a considerable extent the loans, which have been paid, are not

recoverable. Probably, when an investigation is conducted by the Reserve Bank, it would be discovered that 30 to 40 per cent of the loans are, what are known, as dud loans, that is, they cannot be recovered. Then there are embezzlements and cases of fraud. Some of these co-operative banks are also used by persons who are in power for political patronage; that is, loans are given to those agriculturists or farmers or people who belong to a particular party or a particular line of thought. The consequence is that vested interests are created and the poor agriculturist or farmer does not have any voice and is unable to obtain loans as he should be able to, which is the basic purpose of co-operative banks.

Therefore, unless the Reserve Bank is sure that deposits in the co-operative banks are safe, the co-operative banks are run in the proper manner and the Augean stables of the co-operative banking sector have been cleansed, the Deposit Insurance Corporation should be chary of entering this line. I do not oppose in principle the idea that deposits of co-operative banks should be protected by insurance. The basic principle is correct but its application has to be delayed till the co-operative banking sector is shorn of the evils that at present abound therein.

The Reserve Bank is taking over the power to control, wind up and sanction compromise schemes. It may in certain cases supersede the management. It may also bring about the winding up. The Reserve Bank has also powers of inspection over co-operative banks. If those inspections are properly conducted, they would reveal the true state of affairs in cooperative banks. The Reserve Bank must extend its full control over co-operative banks. If the Minister says that the Reserve Bank already has those powers, I would submit to him that it is an indictment of the Reserve Bank that it has completely failed to cleanse the co-operative banking sector or to ensure that the co-operative banking sector is run along the right lines or according to correct banking principles.

I would not agree with the proposal, which has been put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Patodia, and which has been endorsed by Shri Himatsingka, that the premium rate should be reduced. I would like this Corporation to build up its reserves. At present the reserves are only Rs. 8½ crores as against the liability of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,600 crores that it carries. It is most necessary that the Corporation should be self-sufficient and that at a later stage this Corporation should invite public participation, at least the participation of banks, insurance companies, the LIC and certain other institutions. These various institutions should subscribe to the capital of the Deposit Insurance Corporation. But that would only be possible if the Corporation becomes strong and viable and is not weak and wobbling, depending on the Reserve Bank for support at all times. Therefore, I would not agree that the premium rates should be reduced. On the other hand, the Corporation should be developed along lines that would enable it to build up enough of reserves to stand on its own feet.

I would suggest that instead of investing all its money in government securities, the Corporation could with advantage to itself and to the Reserve Bank, its owners, invest in debentures and preference shares which would give it a far better yield than it obtains now. I would even say that it could invest in blue chips, that is ordinary shares of companies which have given dividends in seven out of the last nine years, which will give it greater revenues and strength and place it in a better position to give cover to banking deposits.

Finally, I would take this opportunity of making one more suggestion which is of great importance. The Reserve Bank recently reduced its bank rate by one per cent. There is a certain objective behind this reduction. The idea is that money should be available to industry at a lower cost, and commercial banks, in fairness to the banking sector and to trade and industry, should reduce their rates by at least one per cent, if not more. But what we find is that these banks continue to charge almost the same lending rates as before; may be, they might have reduced it by

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

half of one per cent. In some cases, they even discriminate against some depositors in rates. Even today, rates are as high as 9½ per cent....

AN HON. MEMBER : 13 per cent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : or as, my hon. friend is saying, 13 per cent.

I would suggest that the Reserve Bank should ensure that its banking policies are properly followed by commercial banks and they reduce their lending rate in response to the reduction of the bank rate by the Reserve Bank.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंडित नेहरू के जमाने में मैंने उन से कहा था कि आप अपनी जिन्दगी में बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर जाइये। अभी जब आप चेअर पर आये उस के थोड़ी देर पहले विरोधी दल के लोगों ने कहा कि कल बैंक्स में स्ट्राइक होने वाला है। राजनीति का फौदा हमारे बिजिनेस में न आये और यह हलचल बैंकों में न फैलने पाये इस लिये बैंकों को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : On a point of order ? Is this relevant to the debate ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आप को जवाब दे रहा हूँ जो कुछ आप ने डिपॉजिट स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में कहा है।

मान लीजिये डिबैलुएशन के पहले मेरे पास बैंक में 10,000 रु० थे तो डिबैलुएशन के बाद उस की कीमत घट कर 5,000 रुपये हो गई। हमारे रुपयों की कीमत के बारे में कोई गारंटी नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह गारंटी दे कि जिस प्राइस पर वह हम से रुपया लेगी, डिबैलुएशन होने के बाद उसी प्राइस के बराबर हम को वह रुपया देगी। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो उस से जनता परेशान होती है।

आज किसी भी इंडिविजुअल के लिये गांवों के अन्दर कोई सेफ्टी नहीं है। वह लोग पैसा कमाते हैं तो नोट ला कर छप्पर

में डाल देते हैं। अगर किसी ने उस में दिया-सलाई लगा दी तो सारे रुपये जल गये। इसलिये यह डिपॉजिट स्कीम बहुत सुन्दर है, लेकिन आज मुल्क के सामने बड़े बड़े सवाल हैं जो कि इस को आगे नहीं चलने देते हैं।

All progressive elements in the country are demanding nationalisation. I am in favour of it. Government should give an assurance on this point.

पक्का ऐश्योरेंस इंडिविजुअल को चाहिये। आज गांवों के कम पढ़े लिखे लोग सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करने के पक्ष में हैं। मैं गांव से आता हूँ। आज वह सरकार के पक्ष में है क्योंकि दस महीने के हल्ला गुल्ला से अब जनता सावधान हो गई है। इस लिये मैं कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिपॉजिट स्कीम है वह बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को ऐश्योरेंस मिले, गारंटी मिले क्योंकि लोग अपना पेट काट कर, मोटर चला कर या दूसरे काम कर के पैसा जमा करते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह बैंको में कहाँ पैसा डालते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : डालते क्यों नहीं हैं ? गरीब आदमी जो थोड़ा बहुत बचाते हैं उस को वह जमा कर देते हैं। आज हम कोआपरेटिव का नारा तो बहुत लगाते हैं देश में, हम कोआपरेटिव के पक्ष में भी हैं, लेकिन उस में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। उन गड़बड़ियों को रोकने के लिये गवर्नमेंट आगे आई है। अगर हम ठीक ढंग से उन को चेक कर सकें और कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम से बैंको को चला सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा है। लेकिन जब आज हम कर्ज लेते हैं तो उस पर हम को 9 परसेंट सूद देना पड़ता है, और हम को 6 परसेंट मिलता है या 4 परसेंट मिलता है। जब पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया था तब 1 परसेंट इंटररेस्ट को इन्क्रीज कर दिया था, लेकिन अब इंटररेस्ट को घटा दिया।

इस लिये मैं विधेयक का तो समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को सावधान करना चाहता-

हूँ, चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो सब से बड़ी प्रॉब्लेम है देश के सामने वह बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन की है। आज जो नारा कम्युनिस्ट लोग और सोशलिस्ट लोग लगाते हैं आप उस पर खुद अमल कीजिये। जो चीज वह लोग करने के लिये कहते हैं उस को आप खुद अपने हाथों से कर दीजिये।

मैं आप का अनुग्रहीत हूँ क्योंकि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। सारा संसार हमारी ओर देखता है। आज सारा हल्ला गुल्ला आज पैसे के कारण हो रहा है। चाहे अमीर हो चाहे गरीब हो, जो भी आदमी अपना पैसा बैंकों में डालता है, को आपरेटिव बैंकों में, गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि उस को ऐश्वर्य दे ताकि अगर कोई गड़बड़ी कल हो जाये तो उम को पूरा प्रोटेक्शन मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक जमा बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1961 में संशोधन करने के लिये पेश किया गया है। इस विधेयक के जरिये सहकारी बैंकों में पैसा जमा करने वाले लोगों के हितों की रक्षा की बात कही गई है। मुमकिन है कि उस से उन का कुछ फायदा हो जाये। लेकिन इस में जो कुछ गड़बड़ियाँ हैं उन की तरफ मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही तमाम गड़बड़ियों का इलाज क्या है इस की तरफ भी उन का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ।

इस विधेयक के जरिये जमा बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1961 में सुधार लाया जा रहा है और जो आपका जो बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट, 1949 है उसके अन्तर्गत अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि सहकारी बैंकों में जमा करने वालों के हितों की रक्षा की जाये। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात उठाना चाहता हूँ कि को आपरेटिव बैंकों की या सहकारी समितियों की आज जो स्थिति है जिस के बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं बहुत गड़बड़ियाँ हैं पहले उन

को सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। अगर उन को आप ने नहीं सुधारा तो जो संशोधन आप जमा बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1961 में करना चाहते हैं उस का फायदा जमा करने वाले लोगों को नहीं होगा। जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि ज्यादातर जगहों में राजनीतिक दलों के लोग या शासक दल के लोग उस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं इस का एक उदाहरण बिहार के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ।

वहाँ लैंट मार्टगेज बैंक है। उस बैंक के अध्यक्ष दूसरे सदन के जनसंघ के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं। बिहार में इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा है और हंगामा भी मचा हुआ है कि उस बैंक के पैसे का इस्तेमाल वह अपने असर के लोगों के लिये करते हैं, अपने असर के लोगों को पैसा देने में करते हैं। इस वास्ते इस तरह के लूपहोल अगर आप रखेंगे तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जनसंघ के लोग या कांग्रेस के लोग अपने असर वाले लोगों के लिए इनका इस्तेमाल करेंगे

श्री शिव नारायण : कहां हैं कांग्रेस के लोग ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो लूपहोल हैं, इनको बन्द करने की कोशिश की जाए ताकि न हम इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस का इस्तेमाल कर सकें, न जनसंघ वाले इस्तेमाल कर सकें और न ही कांग्रेस वाले इस्तेमाल कर सकें। कोई भी अपने फायदे के लिए इनका इस्तेमाल न कर सके, इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये। जैसा अभी बिहार में हो रहा है, इसकी आज्ञा नहीं होनी चाहि।

ऐसा देखा जाता है कि अपने ही आदर्शों की भरती कर ली जाती है, उपज बढ़ाने के लिए, खेती सुधारने के लिए जो कर्ज हैं वे अपने अपने लोगों को दे लिये जाते हैं.....

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस विधेयक से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कैसे सम्बन्ध है, यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। जब तक समितियों को, सहकारी बैंकों को

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक आपका विधेयक जो अब थोड़ा बहुत फायदा पहुंचाना भी चाहता है, वह भी नहीं पहुँचा सकेगा।

आप पांच से आठ आदमी बहाल कर रहे हैं, डायरेक्टर बहाल कर रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि दो आदमी जो बैंकिंग व्यवसाय में चतुर होंगे, प्रवीण होंगे उन को रखा जाएगा या सहकारी आन्दोलन के जो अनुभवी लोग होंगे उनको रखा जायेगा। आप यह क्यों कहते हैं। आप कहिये कि एक इन में से रखेंगे, एक उन में से रखेंगे। नहीं तो ऐसा होगा कि बैंकिंग व्यवसाय में से ही दो को रख लिया जायेगा और जो सहकारी आन्दोलन के अनुभवी लोग हैं उन में से एक को भी आप नहीं रख सकेंगे। आप इसके बारे में कोई डेफिनिट चीज रखिये...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : जिन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने एलीगेशन लगाया है, वह प्रेजेंट नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में एलीगेशन नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : एस वी डी की जब गवर्नमेंट थी तभी तो उसने उनको बनाया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. It is not required.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Why is he complaining? His own counterpart has said that he would be the Chairman. Now he is complaining. That is the kind of double-talk they always indulge in.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It is my right to complain. This is the place. Why not ?

मैंने यह इसलिए बताया है कि आपके दल के एक सदस्य कोठारी साहब ने यह सवाल उठाया था और उन्हीं का मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। जब तक आप कोओप्रेटिव बैंक्स को दुरुस्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस तरह के लोग उनका अपने तथा अपने लोगों के फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल करते रहेंगे।

प्रीमियम रेट को घटाने की बात भी कही जा रही है। अब आप देखें कि कौन

लोग हैं जो ऐसा कह रहे हैं। वही लोग हैं जो डिपॉजिटर्स के हितों की रक्षा करना नहीं चाहते हैं, जो बैंकर्स के स्वार्थों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। स्वतंत्र दल तथा कांग्रेस दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बात कही है बिल्कुल गलत कही है। प्रीमियम रेट को घटाया नहीं जाना चाहिये अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इससे डिपॉजिटर्स का नुकसान होगा और बैंकर्स को फायदा होगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि देश के अन्दर उजारेदारी बढ़ेगी, एकाधिकार बढ़ेगा, मीनो-पोली बढ़ेगी।

एक आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैबन्द लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारे आर्थिक जीवन में या कोओप्रेटिव बैंकों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने में यह पैबन्द का काम जरूर करेगा लेकिन जो दुनयादी समस्या है उसका समाधान इससे नहीं होगा। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीकरण ही इसका एकमात्र उपाय है और मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर आप इसको नहीं करते हैं तो देश के अन्दर एकाधिकारी पूंजीवाद के शिकंजे ज्यादा मजबूत होते जायेंगे और हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति हर क्षेत्र में खराब होती जाएगी, देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा, विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि आपकी नीति से असन्तुष्ट हो कर लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे, बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण की मांग करेंगे, अपनी दूसरी मांगें पेश करेंगे। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो क्या आप उन पर डंडे चलवायेंगे, गोली चलवायेंगे, अश्रुगैस चलवायेंगे, उनको जेलखानों में डालेंगे और जैसा अभी 19 सितम्बर को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल में हुआ था इंड्रप्रस्ट एस्टेट से चार मंजली इमारत से लोगों को नीचे फेंकेंगे। आपने बैंकिंग लाज एमेंडमेंट एक्ट में सुधार करके 36 (ए) (डी) ला दिया है जिस को लेकर बैंक कर्मचारियों में बहुत ज्यादा असन्तोष फैल गया है। इसकी चर्चा अभी हुई है। कल 21 नवम्बर को वे लोग टोकन स्ट्राइक भी करने जा रहे हैं। अगर

उनके असन्तोष को दूर नहीं किया जाएगा तो बैंकों का चलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। अगर बैंकों का चलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा तो फिर डिपॉजिट्स भी नहीं होंगे और देश को फायदा भी नहीं होगा। इसलिए 36 (ए) (डी) को आपको खत्म करना चाहिये और इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को यहां एलान करना चाहिये ताकि जो कल हड़ताल होने वाली है बैंक कर्मचारियों की वह न हो और हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर जो शिकंजा एकाधिकारी पूंजीपति, मौनोपोलीस्ट जमाते जा रहे हैं उसको तोड़ा जा सके। ऐसा कोई विधेयक आप लायेंगे तभी फायदा होगा। पीगमील इस तरह से विधेयक लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो समस्या है उसका एक मात्र और बुनियादी समाधान राष्ट्रीयकरण ही है और यही एक मात्र रास्ता हो सकता है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, I also join in supporting this Bill. This was a serious omission in the past that cooperative banks and societies were not given this facility. It is good that the Reserve Bank has realised the necessity of bringing them into their ambit Cooperative societies were giving loans and assistance in rural areas, but because of the risk involved, they were not very enthusiastic about it, except in areas like Maharashtra, where cooperative societies have a strong organisation. I am very happy to see that quite an effective and substantially secure institution has been created to bring the cooperative societies and banks into its purview.

I have got the figures about the number of State co-operative banks, Central co-operative banks and also primary co-operative bank and non-agricultural credit societies. Their number is quite substantial. As on 30-6-68, the number of State co-operative banks is 28 and they have deposits worth Rs. 166.53 crores, out of which Rs. 58.21 crores belong to individuals. The number of central co-operative banks is 368, with deposits amounting to Rs. 302.58 crores, out of which

Rs. 165.28 crores belong to individuals. The number of primary co-operative banks is 1026 and their deposit is Rs. 193.09 crores. In the case of salary earners co-operative credit societies, the deposit is again Rs. 193.09 crores. This is quite a substantial amount.

The only thing which I am not able to understand is that only some States have agreed to amend their laws and the others have not. Under this Bill, the Reserve Bank is being given powers to effectively administer, regulate and also take other effective steps like restrictions on loans and advance, licensing of co-operative banks, maintenance of the liquid assets of the banks, etc. This requires amendment in the State co-operative laws. I am apprehensive about those States which have not agreed to make this amendment, because the people in those States will be denied these facilities and it will be a sort of discrimination between people of one State and another. The hon. minister said, he hopes to win over the other States also. I do not see much difficulty in this if the States are approached properly.

But I am quite conscious of this fact that this Bill by itself is only an enabling Bill and an enabling Bill cannot be an effective Bill. Therefore, on how far this enactment will be effective in solving the problems of the farmers and keeping the individual depositors in a secure position, I have my own doubts. Because, in some States the co-operative societies may be very strong. But I also feel that a lot of dictatorial tendencies have crept into the co-operative societies. Some well-organised co-operative societies will insist on the farmers that they have to plant a particular crop for getting the benefits from the co-operative society. It is happening. Even in regard to the nature of his cultivation, he is virtually compelled by the big co-operative societies which have been managed by influential people in the area. Therefore, the individual farmer is reduced to a non-entity. There are some other States where co-operative societies are run by a caucus. In a State like Bihar so many reports have

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

been given to the Reserve Bank about the pitiable condition of the co-operative banks.

I will give only one example. The co-operative societies give loans on quite attractive terms to the landed class. But what happened? The benefits of these has not gone to the real genuine people who form the co-operative societies; it has gone to influential families who have built up a caucus. Suppose an influential person becomes a member of an agricultural co-operative. He will make his brothers and sisters, wife, children and friends members of that co-operative. Then, if a farmer wants to become a shareholder for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000, he has to sign a pro-note saying that he owes the landlord Rs. 30,000. That pro-note is always kept by the landlord. If tomorrow or the day after that farmer claims that his share has not been given to him, the landlord will file a suit in a court of law against that pro-note. In that way, the entire credit of that co-operative society is brought under the control and patronage of that landlord. I would very much like that this Bill should give help to the co-operative societies and banks. But, at the same time, this kind of vicious circle should not be allowed to be formed and this vicious net should be nipped in the bud.

Then, I agree with the hon. Member who said that the purpose of this Bill is not to cover the banks which were already getting the facilities of the deposit insurance scheme, but this Bill has been brought to cover co-operative banks. If the premium rate is reduced, then more money will be left to the co-operative societies, which are not the property of any particular person. The very basis of co-operative societies and co-operative banks is that they belong to the people. If a little more money is kept in the hands of the co-operative banks and it is given to the people, what is the harm? I do not think Shri Ram Avtar Shastri has really followed the provisions of the Bill. He sees policies and corruption everywhere. I am sure that if he has understood the provisions of this Bill he would have said that really more money should be

kept in the hands of the co-operative societies, because this is an enabling provision in regard to co-operative societies.

Lastly, Shri Sheo Narain made a demand for nationalisation. Many of us have made that demand before.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Though he could not express himself properly, his first suggestion was very good. He wanted insurance of the basic value of the currency.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I welcome that suggestion. I commend that suggestion that the basic value of the currency has to be protected. Very right. But here I am reminded of an incident. I had the privilege of attending a committee connected with the railways along with Shri Sheo Narain. In that committee he made a categorical statement that if the railways are not able to run the train services properly the railways should be handed over to either Tatas or Birlas. I am very happy to find so progressive a change in the thinking of Shri Sheo Narain. I very much welcome this.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the sound policy of growth of banking system in our country depends on three criteria, that is, firstly, the depositors feel that it has a stability, secondly, the depositors have a sense of confidence in it and, thirdly, the money which depositors put in these banks is properly invested. Now, looking at these three criteria, this Bill which comes in the form of an amendment to the earlier Act is not a step in the right direction adequately. However limited the scope may be, we would like to welcome it with the suggestion that its scope be radically improved.

I would like to quote a few lines from the speech of the then Deputy Finance Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, while bringing forward the Bill in 1962. He says :

"The decision to introduce a scheme of insurance has been taken in these circumstances primarily with the object of re-

moving any anxiety or misgiving on the part of the individual depositors regarding the safety of the deposits in which they are or may be particularly interested."

If this is the real purpose, I should say, with all humility, we have not been able to achieve this purpose. Therefore, after six years, it is necessary to make a re-assessment of the declared purpose.

According to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri K. C. Pant, till now 46 per cent of the total deposits of the commercial banks have not been covered with the risk. That is the first thing. Secondly, this means a loss of premium rate, to the deposit insurance scheme. It would have been better if this Bill would have protected a larger sum of deposit and it should not have taken these long six years to increase the limit from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 covering the risk. So, I would suggest that in course of time radical steps be taken to see that the measure is improved to cover the risk of the depositors which is the declared purpose of the Bill.

14.57 HRS.

[SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA, *in the Chair*]

I would like to speak briefly on two or three points. Primarily, we are concerned with the cooperative banks. It has been correctly said that the co-operative banks stand on the support of the rural people and also stands on the support of a lot of money invested by the Reserve Bank. I would like to suggest that in order to see that the deposits of the depositors, of the cooperative banks, are secure, it is necessary to have a survey of the working of the cooperative banks throughout the country. In the cooperative banks today there is no sense of participation of the poor people in the rural areas or of the poor peasants, poor artisans, poor craftsmen and that the cooperative movement has been dominated still by the hang-over of the feudal lords which are there throughout the country.

Therefore, if you are going to protect the deposits of small depositors in

the co-operative banks, it is necessary to review the working of the co-operative banks and the people who actually dominate such co-operative banks; otherwise, this inclusion would not give us any benefit which we expect to get by bringing this amendment.

15 HRS.

Another thing that I want to say is this. Points have been made that the premium rate has to be reduced. I would like to suggest one thing here. This premium rate which has been put at 5 Paise is a source of stabilising finance of this Deposit Scheme. Nobody knows what will happen and what sort of trouble will come up in future and, therefore, if you have more money for this Deposit Scheme, then it is good. A point was made that between the money which involves risks and the money which is collected there is a wide difference. I would like to submit that, if you can reduce the quantum of premium in the case of co-operative banks and adjust it by increasing the premium in the case of commercial banks, a lot of people in the co-operative banks or rather the depositors in co-operative banks would not consider it to be harsh to be registered under this scheme. Therefore, I would suggest that it could be examined whether the premium rate in the case of co-operative banks could be reduced and the amount which is lost by that could be compensated by slightly raising the rate in the case of commercial banks.

All these Deposit Schemes and such other schemes are just small things and they give very little confidence to the depositors. The only solution that we have all along suggested is this; the malady in the banking system would be over if there is a complete nationalisation of the banking industry in this country. The commercial banks now have about Rs. 4,000 crores, and my friend, Mr. Patodia, said that they have very little profit. Therefore, I would think that he would not grudge if the entire banking system is nationalised. Therefore, the best solution is nationalisation. The real risks involved in this would be protected if the banks are nationalised. All these measures like

[Shri S. Kundu]

deposit scheme and all that are just small measures; they are just like throwing some pieces of loaves through the chinks of the wall where a monster is sitting and goes on eating and nothing is produced..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Which party are you referring to ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : You decide between yourselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am concluding in a minute.

I would like to draw your attention to the Directors' Report on the balanced accounts of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ending the 31st December, 1967. In para 7 it says that the percentage of fully protected accounts to that of total number of accounts, from 1961 to 1967, has decreased. In 1961 it was 78.5 per cent and in 1967 it had decreased to 76.4 per cent.

I do not know why this anomaly should exist. These things should be examined by the Minister. With one sentence from this Report, I will conclude my speech. Here, in this Report, I find in Para 16 that during the year 1967 no depositor of the Bank of China received any payment. I do not know when the Bank of China was liquidated, why nobody claimed any payment and who are the depositors. It is necessary to examine this point and to find out the facts. With these words, I welcome this Bill, but, I would suggest that there should be some radical changes brought forward in this Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I welcome this Bill with a few observations. The object of this Bill is very clear, the limited object being to extend the beneficial effects of the Deposit Insurance Act of 1961 to the Cooperative Banking sector. But, in this context, I would say that there is no disagreement about the fundamental principles of this Bill. From every side of this House, hon. Members have agreed about the basic principles underlying this Bill, though certain opinions

have been expressed about the way in which cooperative banking system has been working in this country. There is bound to be certain amount of disagreement on that point. I would like to confine myself to a very few broad aspects of this Bill.

Firstly, I would say that so far as the cooperative banking system is concerned it is a very peculiar banking system. I could say that the banking system existing there is a one-sided affair. They are concerned only with the lending operations and there is not much of deposit activities. So far as the deposit activities are concerned there is not much in that regard.

Madam Chairman, you have already referred to the way in which the cooperative banking system has been working in Bihar. Usually in villages there will be cooperative societies and they collect some shares. On the basis of the shares ten times worth of credit could be secured from district cooperative banks. The district cooperative banks, which are called Central Banks, in their turn get the loans from the State cooperative bank. The Reserve Bank also lends heavily to these cooperative banking institutions. Actually there are no deposits from the rural sector. Only lending operations are there. We come from various States and hon. Members of this House know the position obtaining in the various States in regard to the cooperative banking system. Madam Chairman, you spoke about Bihar. I will say about Andhra Pradesh. There are many hon. Members of this House who can say the same thing from their experience in the respective States. So, I would ask : To what extent is this Bill going to attract the rural capital, the rural wealth, to the cooperative banking system ? In this context I would say that this is going to be indirectly helping the people to come forward to deposit their money. Apart from the coverage of the risks contemplated by this Bill the induction of the Reserve Bank into the activities of the cooperative banks will be a welcome step. The present machinery in the States, particularly the cooperative department, is working very unsatisfactorily. The department is very helpless

against the defaulters. Once the machinery of the Reserve Bank is inducted into this cooperative banking system I feel certain that there is a likelihood of the cooperative banking system being improved upon.

Before I conclude, I must say that I can anticipate the plea of State autonomy etc. from my hon. friend Shri S. Kandappan opposite. But as the hon. Minister has pointed out, this is only an enabling Bill. The States can make amendments to their laws relating to co-operative institutions. There is no question of compulsion or coercion involved in this Bill. After all, the Reserve Bank has to lend its helping hand in putting the co-operative system in order and in seeing that the depositors in the co-operative banks will also be insured against any risks due to adventurism. Whatever the legal powers, the Reserve Bank does not act *suo motu*; it can only request the State Government, and at the instance of the State Government, the Bank can pass the necessary orders in respect of the co-operative banks. So, I would submit that the question of Centre-State relations does not arise here at all. After all, even the Central Government works to a certain extent under the directions of the Reserve Bank. So, if the State Government has to act under the directions of the Reserve Bank, I do not think that the autonomy of the State will suffer in any way.

Shri D. N. Patodia has raised a very interesting point which must receive the attention of the hon. Minister. He has pointed out that there are certain reserves and the element of risk involved is only Rs. 2 lakhs a year. What are we going to do with this excess money? Therefore, I would like to make one suggestion in regard to the rate of premium. Of course, in the Principal act itself there is a provision to the effect that the rate will depend upon the economic position of the corporation, and the minimum coverage can also be raised if found feasible. I am sure it is possible to raise it further. So, in the parent Act itself, there are built-in mechanisms for adjustment. Under section 15 the rate the premium also be

changed and it can vary from institution to institution based on the economic position and the viability of the institution. I do not know how the built-in mechanisms for adjustment have worked so far and I do not know whether Government have acted on that or not. It is for the hon. Minister to explain. Since there is a lot of money lying with the corporation, I would request him to consider the question of giving some bonus also to the persons who contribute this premium.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

SHRI S. KUNDAPPAN (Mettur) : There is not much to debate on this measure, but hon. Members have brought in the question of nationalisation and the improvement of the working of co-operative societies and so on. Of course, with regard to nationalisation, it is a question of principle. I would very much like to say after looking at the present performance of the public sector undertakings, I feel reluctant to suggest that we should bring in a very vital sector of the economy which is of great importance to the national economy as a whole under this Government. But I would like to insist on one thing namely that Government should try to improve the existing state of affairs.

On the demand for nationalisation, Government came forward with a Bill to effectively socialise and control the banks. Unfortunately, even in that, the performance of Government has not been quite satisfactory. So instead of harping on the platitudes and the ideological disputes as to whether we should nationalise or not, I would like to appeal to Government to see that things improve with the existing powers that they have.

The co-operative sector is another field where Government are totally in control. It may not be the Central Government directly, but the State Governments are mostly in control of the co-operative banking societies. But unfortunately the performance of the co-operative societies in the past has not been satisfactory. I wonder when

[Shri S. Kundappan]

people claim that the co-operative societies in Maharashtra, Madras and Gujarat are functioning well. I do not know about Maharashtra and Gujarat, but with regard to Madras State when I am told that the co-operative societies there are functioning well, I shudder to think of the position in other States, because the fact is that they are not really functioning well. I am speaking here quite frankly because it is no use hiding our sins and trying to spoil the whole thing.

As you yourself have pointed out while speaking on the Bill, there is a kind of bossism which has crept into all societies at the lower level. So the Government is finding it very difficult to weed out that anomaly from the co-operative societies. Unfortunately, a sort of politics is also playing a great role in the functioning of these societies. Let me not be misunderstood when I say that in my State on the eve of the elections a lot of disbursements used to be made and the Presidents of the rural societies would try to influence people and tell them 'If you do not vote for us, we will not give any credit to you not only today but for ever'. You would be astonished to know that in some of the societies, in spite of the rule that every citizen of the area or farmer has got a right to be a member the Presidents used to refuse even applications for membership so that they keep away elements they do not like and keep their own coteni to whom they disburse money.

Another great injury done to the societies is in the matter of the interest rates in money disbursed. The interest rate on credit given through the banks is very much low. We get it at about 8 or 9 or even 6 per cent. But in some States even today the private rate is something ranging between 20 and 30 per cent. The President get a lot of money on assumed names. The signatures of the supposed borrowers are obtained. The poor illiterate farmers are not given the money. But these people lend it outside at exorbitant rates pecketing the margin for themselves. This kind of malpractice is quite rampant in many societies, even in my State which

is supposed to have one of the best run co-operative society system in the country.

Fortunately for us, after we assumed office—I am not saying this as an indictment on the previous Government; I am just stating a fact—we had the situation changed. We arrested many of the Presidents of the societies in the rural areas. I do not have the exact number, but about 50—60 were arrested, and many more are yet to be arrested. This is the position with regard to the banks.

15.17 Hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

So if Government want to bring the co-operatives within this scheme, they should first of all see that the working of the co-operative societies is improved. If it is not done, I am afraid the inclusion of the co-operative societies will be a drag on other banks. It is not going to help them; rather it will be a drag on the functioning of other banks. This is a most vital factor Government have to keep in mind.

Anticipating that I would plead for State autonomy, Shri Narayana Rao replied to me. I do not know the stand taken by my State Government with regard to this particular item. But we have appointed a Committee headed by Shri K. Santhanam to look into all aspects of the co-operative movement. It is a high-power committee with powers to examine all pros and cons of the co-operative movement including co-operative marketing and all that. They are making an exhaustive and thorough study. Our State Government propose to implement their recommendations. They are still awaiting the recommendations. Probably they are awaiting that report before deciding. They have not so far decided anything on the question of the inclusion of co-operative banks. I am not sure about it, whether they have given a reply or not.

But I would like to say that so far as the States are concerned, with regard to the ties that will be brought about

between the Reserve Bank and the Co-operative societies and the Central Government coming into the picture and playing a bigger role than they were playing all the time, I do not think my State would object, provided the Centre is prepared to pump in enough money to provide loans for the farmers. What is suggested by the Centre is not the only panacea for all the ills of the co-operative movement. I would rather request the Government that simply because a State has got some problems they need not be under the impression that the State is reluctant to carry out the suggestion of the Centre. I would rather caution the Centre that they should take into account the various problem that a State is also facing. Supposing with the recommendations that they are expecting from the Santhanam Committee, they do feel that they need to have some kind of changes, I think the Government would not be reluctant to concede to the suggestions that may be made by my State Government. With these few words I support it and I earnestly hope that the movement of co-operatives would be improved and set on right banking lines.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ एक ओर बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता है, वहाँ सरकार इस किस्म के बे-मतलब के कानून बनाकर अपनी तिजोरी में कुछ और ज्यादा पैसा लेने का प्रयास कर रही है। जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने है, उसका मतलब तो मैं यही समझता हूँ कि सरकार का जो दिन-ब-दिन खर्चा बढ़ता जाता है उसको पूरा करने के लिए एक नया रास्ता हमारे अर्थ मंत्री ने खोजा है। कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण वाला एक विधेयक पेश किया गया और मंजूर भी किया गया। बैंकों पर अगर सचमुच नियंत्रण करने का विचार सरकार का होता तो उस बक्स एक ही राष्ट्रीयकरण वाली बात होनी चाहिए थी अथवा कोई ऐसा कानून पेश होना चाहिए था जिस से बैंक ठीक ढंग से चलें और उन के पास आम लोगों के द्वारा रखे

गए पैसे का बीमा उतारने की जरूरत न पड़े। ऐसे कानून की जगह पर, आप जानते हैं कि सरकार 36(ए) (डी) लाई और बैंकों पर नियंत्रण नहीं लगाया गया। बल्कि अपने कर्मचारियों के ऊपर नियंत्रण लगाने का काम किया।

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are discussing another Bill here, not the Banking Regulation Bill.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय की समझ कुछ कम है। डिपाजिट इन्श्योरेंस पर बहस चल रही है। यह डिपाजिट इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन जो है वह बैंकों के पैसे पर बीमा उतारने का काम करता है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह तो एक अमेंडमेंट है कि कोआपरेटिव बैंक पर कैसे लागू हो। इसलिए इस का दायरा सीमित है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कोआपरेटिव बैंक पर कैसे लागू हो, तब फिर वह बैंकों पर किस ढंग से लागू किया गया है इस की बहस जरूर होनी चाहिए। .. (व्यवधान) .. इन बातों के बारे में मंत्री जी को सीखना चाहिए। तो मैं यह बता रहा था कि कर्मचारियों पर नियंत्रण और सामाजिक नियंत्रण के नाम से कुछ साधियों को, कुछ पुराने मंत्रियों को और कुछ चुनाव में हारे हुए कांग्रेसियों को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में बिठाने का काम किया गया। लेकिन उस से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं किया गया। इस के अलावा जो डिपाजिटस इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन है उस को छः साल हुए रिजर्व बैंक ने एक करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी दी और तब यह कारपोरेशन बना। आज इस कारपोरेशन के पास इस पूंजी के अलावा करीब 9 करोड़ रुपये पड़े हुए हैं। गए छः वर्षों में अगर आप इस कारपोरेशन की बैलेंस शीट को देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि मुश्किल से दस बारह लाख रुपया ही, जब बैंकों ने अपने डिपाजिटस को पैसा देने में तकलीफ बतलाई तो दस बारह लाख रुपया उस में खर्च करने में आया और वह भी रुपया अधिकतर मैं समझता हूँ पाकिस्तान की जो

[श्री जार्ज फरनेग्बीज]

दो बैंक देश में चल रही थीं, एक हबीब बैंक और दूसरी नेशनल बैंक आफ पाकिस्तान, सन् 65 की लड़ाई के बाद इन बैंकों के पास में जिन-जिन लोगों के डिपॉजिटर्स थे, और चूंकि इन बैंकों को हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द करने की बात आ गई तो इस कारण उन डिपॉजिटर्स को कुछ पैसा देने वाली बात चली। अन्य कोई भी बड़ी रकम इस सरकार को नहीं देनी पड़ी अथवा डिपॉजिटर्स इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन को नहीं देनी पड़ी जिससे बैंकों के प्रीमियम के माध्यम से जमा किए पैसे में से कुछ बड़ी रकम देनी पड़ी हो। वैसे गए छः सालों में सरकार ने करीब 50-60 लाख रुपये दिए हैं। इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन 50-60 लाख रुपये जो डिपॉजिटर्स को दिए, बैंक द्वारा पैसा न देने के कारण, उस में से करीब 40 लाख रुपया सरकार को वापस मिला है। अगर कोई बैंक बन्द होता है तो बैंक को चलाने वाला जो व्यक्ति है वह कुछ पैसा खाता है। लेकिन सारा पैसा खाना उन के लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है क्योंकि उस में मकान और कुछ दूसरी चीजें रहती हैं। फिर सरकार की पुलिस इत्यादि के माध्यम से भी बैंक चलाने वालों से पैसा वसूल करने का तौर-तरीका रहता है। जिस से खाए हुए पैसे को कुछ बाहर निकालने का काम होता है। इसलिए मुझे एक प्रश्न सामने रखना है। जब साल में दो करोड़ रुपया आज की हालत में आप कमाते हैं और गए छः वर्षों का अनुभव हमें बताता है कि कोई बैंक डूब तो नहीं रही है, बैंकों की संख्या अवश्य घट रही है, ढाई सौ बैंकों का 91 बैंकों में अमलगमेशन होता है या रिंकास्ट्रक्शन होता है या कोई और चीज होती है जिससे कि बैंकों की संख्या घट रही है या बैंकें बड़ी होती जा रही हैं, छोटी-छोटी बैंकें एक दूसरे से मिलकर बहुत बड़ी हो रही हैं, मजबूत हो रही हैं, ऐसी अबस्था में डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस को इसके आगे और चलाना चाहिए या तहीं चलाना चाहिए, इसके बारे में भी हम

चाहते हैं कि सरकार कुछ बुनियादी विचार करे। जैसा कि कोठारी साहब ने जिक्र किया, पालाई सेन्ट्रल बैंक खत्म होने के बाद जो परिस्थिति बनी, क्या आज 10-15 वर्षों के बाद भी वही परिस्थिति मौजूद है। इसलिए आपको विचार करना चाहिए कि इसकी क्या जरूरत है? डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस के नाम पर अगले 5-6 सालों में दो ढाई करोड़ हो जाएगा। इस रूप को सरकार जो सरकारी खर्च को पूरा करने में लगाती है, इसकी कोई आवश्यकता है या नहीं? इस बात पर बुनियादी विचार होना चाहिए। मैं बैंकों का समर्थन नहीं करता, मैं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग करता हूँ। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ यह चीज गलत है। मन्त्री जी स्टेट बैंक पर भी बीमा उतारते हैं। तो क्या उनको खुद के ऊपर विश्वास नहीं है? क्या स्टेट बैंक भी डूब जायेगी? क्या आप भी पैसा खाकर भाग जायेंगे? यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि हिन्दुस्तान में आप डिपॉजिट कारपोरेशन बनाते हो और स्टेट बैंक से भी कहते हो कि तुम भी इन्श्योर करवाओ तो क्या सरकार को खुद पर विश्वास नहीं है? ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार ही डूब जायेगी। सरकार के डूबने पर जो और संस्थाएं हैं वह तो नहीं डूब जायेंगी, आप की पार्टी तो डूब जायेगी लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ सरकार भी डूब जायेगी, आपका ऐसा क्या गलत है। आप जो सरकार और पार्टी को एक साथ चलाने का काम करते हो, यह गलत बात है वरना फिर स्टेट बैंक के इन्श्योरेंस की क्या जरूरत है, और जितनी उसकी सन्सिडियरी बैंक्स हैं, ट्रावनकोर, राजस्थान और मंसूर की, इन बैंकों में जो रकम है, डिपॉजिटर्स हैं, उनको इन्श्योर करने की क्या जरूरत है? तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि एनकेन प्रकारेण इसका भ्रमसद यही है कि किसी न किसी तरह से पैसा ले लो और उसको सरकारी मशीनरी में लगाओ, वरना रिस्क को दूर करने के लिए या पैसे को बचाने के लिए आप इसको लाए हों, ऐसी बात नहीं

है। सभापति महोदय, अगर सरकार ने एमेंड करने की जरूरत छः बरसों के बाद महमूस की, कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को लागू करने का विचार सरकार के मन में आया, तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने ऐसे उद्योगपति हैं, निजी क्षेत्र की कितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो आज सात, आठ या नौ फ्रीसदी ब्याज दे कर पैसे को डिपॉजिट के रूप में लेती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस का उत्तर दें। करोड़ों रुपये हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों और मध्यम-वर्गीयों के आज ऐसी कम्पनियों में पड़े हुए हैं, जहाँ से वे वापिस नहीं मिल रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस से इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि गये पांच बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी मिलें डूब गई, अहमदाबाद में एक साल में एक मिल के अन्दर पचास लाख रुपये डूब गये। जहाँ असली रिस्क है, वह कवर करने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है और जहाँ रिस्क नहीं है, वहाँ यह सरकार जा कर के अपने खर्चों के लिए पैसा जमा करती है। अगर डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस करने की बात होती, तो सरकार को लोगों की मेहनत से कमाये हुए पैसे को जो हिन्दुस्तान का पूंजीपति सात, आठ या नौ फ्रीसदी ब्याज का लालच लोगों को दिखा कर जमा करता है, फिर डुबाता है, भाग जाता है या बैंकरप्ट हो कर भाग जाता है, इनशोर करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को अगर वह मन्जूर कराना चाहते हैं, तो करायें, लेकिन आने वाले तीन महीनों में हम यह चाहेंगे कि सदन के सामने एक ऐसा विधेयक आ जाये जिस के द्वारा दिल्ली में जो कई कई नामों से कम्पनियाँ चलती हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा रखो, तो बारह से पंद्रह फ्रीसदी ब्याज मिलेगा और उस बहकावे में आकर गरीब सरकारी कर्मचारी, दुकानदार, मध्यम-वर्गीय अपना पैसा ले जा कर रखता है, और वह पैसा जो उस का डूब जाता है, उस को संरक्षण देने के लिए डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस कार्पोरेशन

एक्ट को एमेंड किया जायेगा। अगर सरकार ऐसा विधेयक लाने का आश्वासन दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस किस्म के विधेयक का समर्थन करने का कोई मतलब होगा।

कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं को भी ये लोग लेना चाहते हैं। कोआपरेटिव संस्था किस तरह से चलती है, इस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन अभी मंत्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को यहां पेश करते वक्त यह कहा कि 1,422 कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां देश में हैं, जिन में से अगर प्राइमरी सोसायटीज को और कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटीज को निकाल दें, तो 1,000 ही ऐसी सोसायटीज रहेंगी, जिन के पास 655 करोड़ रुपये हैं जिस में से करीब 400 करोड़ रुपये के एसेरेबल डिपॉजिट्स रहेंगे। जो संशोधन विधेयक हमारे सामने है, इस में इस कार्पोरेशन के पास एक करोड़ रुपये की जो पूंजी है, उस को पांच करोड़ करने का प्रस्ताव है। मैं नहीं समझता कि एक करोड़ को पांच करोड़ करने की क्या आवश्यकता सरकार को पड़ी। फिर सरकार वह स्टेजिज में करेगी, दस साल में करेगी, इस से कोई मललब नहीं है। मैंने एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट को पढ़ा है, जिस में कहा गया है :

“This provides for the authorised capital of the Deposit Insurance Corporation to be increased from Re. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores and the entire capital will be allotted to the Reserve Bank.”

क्यों ? क्या वजह है कि एक करोड़ को पांच करोड़ करना चाहते हैं ? क्या सरकार ज्यादा रिस्क लेने जा रही है ? और अगर रिस्क ही लेना है, तो दस करोड़ रुपया सरकार के पास पड़ा है। फिर बढ़ाने की क्या जरूरत है ? रिजर्व बैंक से निकालो, यहां डालो और उस के ऊपर फिर डिबिटेंड निकालो। अगर सरकार का यह तर्क हो कि वह कोआपरेटिव्स का रिस्क लेने जा रही है, तो मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक हैं, उनकी जो असेसेबिल डिपॉजिट्स हैं वह कितनी हैं ? वह तो 33

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

से 69 करोड़ ६० की हैं जिनके इन्श्योरेंस के लिये आप एक करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी पूरी समझते हो। कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स को जब आप इन्श्योर करोगे तब चार सौ करोड़ रुपये आपको इन्श्योर करने पड़ेंगे, यानी जो असेसिबिल डिपॉजिट्स आपके पास आयेंगे वह, आज जितने असेसिबिल डिपॉजिट्स हैं उनका एक बटे आठ होता है। तो फिर एक करोड़ से पांच करोड़ पर आप क्यों दोड़ रहे हैं? आप को कैपिटल अगर ज्यादा लेना है तो 25 लाख की बात करते। मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या जल्द है कैपिटल लगाने की? जो इन के पास कैपिटल है उसका इन्होंने एक रिजर्व फंड बना कर रखा है। इन्हीं के अनुसार वह रिजर्व फंड वहां पर पड़ा है और उस पर आने वाले ब्याज से तथा इन्श्योरेंस फंड पर आने वाले ब्याज से यह लोग अपना सारा काम काज चलाने की बात भी करते हैं, डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का कुछ चलाने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप बीमा उतार रहे हैं दूसरों का तो कभी कभी खुद का भी बीमा उतारने की बात कीजिए। मंत्री महोदय अपनी रपट देखें

Deposit Insurance Corporation, Director's Report. Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1967—page 35—

Investments in Central Govt. securities at cost

Face value	Rs. 1,11,60,000
Market value	Rs. 1.07,44,000

यानी ये लोग इस कारपोरेशन के पास जो पैसा है उस को सरकार की सेक्योरिटीज़ में लगाते हैं। उन की कीमत घटती जा रही है। तो घट रही है आप की सेक्योरिटी की कीमत। अगर बीमा उतारना है तो इस पैसे का बीमा उतारना चाहिए। लेकिन आप दूसरों को संरक्षण देने जा रहे हैं जब कि खुद की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है। इस विधेयक का हम समर्थन करें या न करें, सरकार जो भी,

विधेयक लाती है उस का विरोध करना मेरा काम है। यह तो हो ही नहीं सकता कि हम आप का समर्थन करें। राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक आप लाएं तो उन का हम समर्थन अवश्य करेंगे। लेकिन वैसा यह सरकार लाएगी नहीं। इसलिए हमारे समर्थन या असमर्थन की बात चलेगी नहीं। लेकिन हम सरकार से इस पर विचार करते हुए कहना चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रस्ताव अगर यहां पर लाओगे, तो वह मलतब का रहेगा और इस ढंग से अपने कुछ और नोट कमा कर सरकार को बरबाद करना चाहेंगे तो फिर ऐसी बातों के लिए हमारा समर्थन नहीं रहेगा।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate for the support that they have extent to the principles round which this Bill is constructed and the basic idea behind it. Of course, there is no remedy for a person like Shri Fernandes, who says that even if we bring forward something good, he will not be able to support it.

जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैंने कहा कि राष्ट्रीयकरण लावो तो उसका समर्थन होगा। लेकिन कोई चीज़ अच्छी कर नहीं सकते हो।

SHRI K. C. PANT : All I can hope for is that he will get out of this habit of negativism and that once in a while when he recognises that something is good, he will support it because it will do a lot of good to his moral tone.

I shall briefly touch upon some of the points that have been raised, though I had a feeling that, as in the case of Shri Fernandes, finding that there is nothing much wrong with the measure, some hon. Members used their very fertile minds to project an image which, later on, they shot. They were not very relevant, so far as this Bill is concerned, whatever merit they might otherwise have. Therefore, my task, if I take only the relevant points, is very light. I propose to deal only with what was relevant.

The first point that was raised was that there is need to strengthen the co-operative sector, that the functioning of the co-operative sector is not what is ought to be. I think, one can accept that in certain areas of the country, the functioning of the cooperative sector is not as good as in others, it is somewhat patchy and uneven, and there are certain areas where the cooperative sector needs to be strengthened. But the basic point is that the cooperative movement will have to play an important part in the economic development of the country. I think, many of us here are agreed on that basic principle that co-operation is to play an important part and should be made to play an important part in the economic growth and development of the country. If that basic objective is accepted, then we have to accept the challenge posed by the weaknesses that we find today in the co-operative sector in certain areas rather than to despair of improving them. If we accept that challenge, then this measure will certainly supplement the efforts being made in the administrative and other fields to strengthen the cooperative sector. It is in this context that I would like the hon. Members to view the Bill as one which will enable the cooperative banks to play a very useful role in the future.

As was explained by my hon. friend, Shri Patodia, in the last six years, ever since the Deposit Insurance Act was made applicable to bank deposits, it did succeed in strengthening confidence among the depositors. The deposits have grown while the number of banks has come down and, all in all, almost all the Members who spoke has a good word to say about the functioning of the Deposit Insurance Act in the last five or six years in relation to its application to banks. In fact, the complaint seems to be that it had done too well and why it had built up too many reserves, etc. etc. Really, I think, they ought to have complimented them for having built up the reserves. As pointed out by one hon. Member, the reserves are not enough in relation to the potential liability. . . .

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I said that the reserves need to be strengthened.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes; you did say. I agree with him that the reserves need to be strengthened and you have to see the reserves in relation to liability. But, certainly, there can be no serious complaint as to why the Corporation has done well and has managed to build up the reserves. If it had not built up the reserves, there would have been a spate of criticism. I would have faced that criticism. This is the first occasion when a Corporation has been criticised for building up the reserves. I have heard so many Members referring to it with an air of criticism and disapproval as though it is something wrong to build up reserves. I think, it is the function of the Corporation to build up reserves.

The second point is that even if one accepts there are weaknesses in the co-operative banking structure and so on, that only enhances and strengthens the need and the argument in favour of the Bill because, if everything were well there, one would have expected the depositors to go to the cooperative banks without the need for an insurance cover. The very fact that there are weaknesses show that if we want these cooperative banks to play a useful role in mobilising rural savings which we, certainly, do and, as I pointed out earlier, their scope for mobilising these savings is even more than the banks because their network is much faster, then it is only right and proper we should strengthen them and we should give the insurance cover to the depositors and, in spite of whatever weaknesses there may be in certain areas in the cooperative sector, this insurance will give them the feeling that their interests are safe. In that context, I think, the whole purpose, the whole principle, the whole idea, behind the Bill is one that all sections of the House should welcome.

Another point that was raised was with regard to the premium rates. It was said that the premium rate should be reduced.

As I have already said, my hon. friend has presented the other side of the case from his expert knowledge because he has pointed out that we have to view the results in relation to the liability.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Secondly, we have to keep in mind that we are now venturing into a field, the co-operative field, in which we do not have too much of experience and frankly, the liabilities are somewhat uncertain. A large number of banks—about one thousand banks—spread all over India will be brought within the purview of this Bill. It is in this context that, at the present moment, we cannot really assess clearly the potential liability of the Corporation. So, this would not be the right time really even from this point of view to reduce the premium.

Thirdly, we have to accept that we should be forward-looking in relation to the level of deposits which we cover by insurance. Some hon. members made the point that we had now gone up to Rs. 5,000 that we should go higher. If we want to do that, then also we should have some reserves. To reduce the premium at this stage would, to some extent, reduce our ability to raise these limits. Therefore, this point also has to be kept in mind. There are many things which are desirable, but certain things are contrary to each other and you cannot have both at the same time; you have to set certain priorities for yourselves.

Then a point was raised that we should invest in the private sector and earn a higher return on the investments. Now the point to be considered is that we want these deposits to be absolutely safe. This is an insurance and we want to invest the money that we get in such a manner that there is absolute safety, and it is on the principle of absolute safety that we invest in these Government securities. Whatever else one may say, even accepting Mr. Fernandes' argument, I think it is accepted that government securities are the safest. Therefore having accepted that, we are going to abide by the 'absolute safety' principle in regard to this matter, and it is for this reason. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : What sort of banking principle is there ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : A sort of balance should be there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You explain the safety principle to him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do you understand ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Balance, he will never understand; safety, he will understand. You explain to him.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about LIC and similar other institutions which are committed to investment in private sector? Are they not safe?

SHRI K. C. PANT : A point was raised by Shri Kothari. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : You answer his question.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall answer the question I chose to.

My hon. friend, Shri Kothari, referred to the Reserve Bank's powers and he says that the Reserve Bank should have the power of inspection. Actually the Reserve Bank does have the power of inspection of the co-operative banks under section 35 of the Banking Regulations Act as applicable to the co-operative banks. This was made applicable to the co-operative banks earlier and perhaps he knows of the Banking Regulations Act under which this was made applicable. . . .

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Let them exercise this power effectively.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I agree; it should be exercised effectively. I am sure, the Reserve Bank will pay heed to his exhortation.

Then, there was a point raised by Shri Ramavtar Singh. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Ramavtar Shastri.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He will call him what he chooses to.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, Mr. Shastri will accept this. 'Singh' is advantageous in elections sometimes.

He said that there should be two persons who have experience in the co-operative field. He thought that the language was ambiguous. I personally do not see how he came to that conclusion.

It says :

"Five directors nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank, three of whom shall be persons having special knowledge of commercial banking or of commerce, industry or finance and two of whom shall be persons having special knowledge of or experience in co-operative banking or co-operative movement."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के पास जो नोट्स हैं वे उन को देखे ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं विल से पढ़ रहा हूँ । नोट्स थोड़े ही विधेयक हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उन में कोई कंफ्यूजन नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य गौर से उस को पढ़ें तो कोई द्विविधा नहीं उठती । यह बिल्कुल साफ है ।

Mrs. Sinha raised the point that this will be applicable to some States and not to others. I have already dealt with this in my opening statement. I hope the States who have not replied to us, who have certain difficulties, will also accept this and fall in line, and that they will take advantages of the attempt being made to strengthen the co-operative sector.

My hon. friend Shri Kandappan referred its Centre-State relations because Mr. Rao referred to it. I wish he had not fallen a prey in that trap, which was set for him. He really had nothing to say on this issue. On this issue I found that he was accepting the basic idea behind this Bill and the principles and also the care that had been taken by the Central Government in seeing that the powers of the State

Government are not eroded in any manner. This Bill will become applicable only when the States are agreeable and when they bring forward a measure in their own legislature. Therefore, I think, he was fully agreeable to this scheme of things, but as Mr. Rao provoked him into saying something hypothetical, he said like that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I made that point simply because we are awaiting the Santhanam Committee's report. In case the Government of Tamilnad has got any difficulty with regard to implementing that, the Central Government would be gracious enough to concede the points and make adjustments accordingly. That is what I wanted to point out.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope we shall never be wanting in grace. I hope my hon. friend, if he finds this acceptable, will raise no objection and will persuade his Government to accept it.

Shri Fernandes raised the point as to why the deposits in the State Banks were also insured. I am surprised that a knowledgeable person like him should have raised this point. The principle of insurance is to spread the risk between good risk and bad risk. It is not that deposits in State Bank are insured because there is any doubt about deposit in the State Banks or viability of the State Banks. If there is some risk, they should be able to meet that liability, if something like that happens. That is the obvious principle. He raised some other issues which are very enlightening but not very relevant.

So, I think, Sir, I have dealt with all the points, and I hope we can pass on to the next stage.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और प्राइवेट फाइनेंसिंग एजेन्सीज के पास जो पैसा रक्खा जाता है, चूंकि रिजर्व बैंक वह पैसा देता है या कम्पनी ला एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देता है उस पैसे के इश्योरेन्स के बारे में सरकार कुछ करे । इस सिलसिले में यह बहुत रिसेवेंट हैं । इस पैसे के लिये बहुत रिस्क है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have mentioned it in the Debate. I hope I have some latitude in ignoring some of the points made. Otherwise I will become a bore in this House.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जहाँ रिस्क है वहाँ इग्नोर करना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : I gave a suggestion that the premium rate in respect of co-operative banks should be reduced, compensating the loss by a slight rise in the rate for the commercial banks. As it is, the rate of interest charged by co-operative banks is high and this will raise it further and ultimately hit the poor people in the rural areas.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The risk is greater in the co-operative sector and according to insurance principles the rate should be higher.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the second reading stage, these points can be made.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There is one point left unanswered, which if he likes he may reply. It is about representation of depositors on the Board. It is an important point.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is certainly important; I shall deal with at the amendment stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a Motion for circulation.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : May I say a few words on my motion ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not at this stage.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Then what is the point in moving motions for circulation ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He could have spoken earlier. Anyway, he may briefly say what he wants.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मेरा संशोधन इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये संकुलित करने का है । बहुत सी बातें हैं जो उधर से कही गई हैं और मुख्तलिफ़ बातें उधर से भी कही गई हैं । यह विधेयक जो 1949 का बैंक

रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट है उसके मुताबिक है, जो हाल के तथाकथित सोशल कंट्रोल आफ बैंकिंग लाज्ज अमेंडमेंट बिल से संशोधित हो चुका है । इस बिल में कोआपरेटिव बैंक के बारे में भी है । यह दोनों बातें सोशल कंट्रोल आन बैंकिंग लाज्ज अमेंडमेंट बिल में हैं । उन के मुताबिक ही आप का इन्फ़ोरेंश का विधेयक चलेगा । बैंकिंग लाज्ज अमेंडमेंट बिल स्वयम् ही बहुत विवादग्रस्त है ।

समाज की मांग है कि बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, जैसा अभी कहा गया ताकि कैपिटल का मोबिलाइजेशन हो, रिसोर्सेज का मोबिलाइजेशन हो और जो विकास के काम समाज के सामने हैं वह तेज रफ्तार से चलाये जायें । लेकिन सरकार इस का उल्लेखन न कर के इन्फ़ू को साइडट्रैक करने जा रही है । यह जो विधेयक है उस के मातहत ही साइडट्रैक करने की बात आती है इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को संकुलित कर दिया जाये जिस में बैंकिंग लाज्ज पर सही तौर पर वाद-विवाद हो । सारे देश में इस के बारे में नाराजगी है । जब सारे देश की जनता के विचार सामने आ जायें तब यह विधेयक सदन में लाया जाये और विचार के लिये पेश किया जाये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1969".

The Motion was negatived.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result has already been declared. If he wanted a division, he should have challenged it before the result was declared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the clauses.

16 HRS.

There are no amendments to the clause 2.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—*Amendment of section 2.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments by the Government—amendment 4, 5 and 6.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to move :
Page 3, line 17,—

for '1967' substitute '1968' (4)

Page 4, line 22,—

for '1967' substitute '1968' (5)

Page 5, line 6,—

for '1967' substitute '1968' (6)

These are procedural, amendments just to change the year from 1967 to 1968.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
Page 3, line 17,—

for '1967' substitute '1968' (4)

Page 4, line 22,—

for '1967' substitute '1968' (5)

Page 5, line 6,—

for '1967' substitute '1968' (6)

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—*(Substitution of new section for section 4.)*

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

Page 5, line 23,—

for 'five' substitute 'three' (10)

Whether the capital of the Corporation is 3 crores or 5 crores may not be very meaningful if one looks at it only from the point of figures. Government have been very loose with these figures and when they deal with thousands of crores, 3 or 4 crores is not relevant. It is meaningful because this Bill is an experiment and can be a very dangerous experiment. If the Government is given power for a long time with the share capital which contains such a large margin, this danger is enlarged. I would like to say that this Bill is dangerous because there are serious gaps in the thinking of the Government which have not so far been exposed. There was a general complaint that co-operative societies are in a bad way, that even in Madras which has been praised for its excellence, the societies are so bad that a special Committee headed by a very eminent person has been appointed. If that is the position, is it enough for the Reserve Bank to be content with powers only over the banks which lend money to these societies? The powers of the Reserve Bank to be meaningful should extend to the societies. If the societies are bad, if the societies are in default in their payments, the banks are going to be affected. In this connection I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that the overdues from these societies were 6 crores of rupees in agricultural societies and Rs. 10 crores in non-agricultural societies. These overdues are very rarely paid and the societies generally enter into liquidation. It means that these Rs. 16 crores are sooner or later going to come on the banks. Of course, the Minister may say that this payment may not be on the private depositor because as much as 60% of the credit of these societies is from the Government institutions and another 15% is from the Government. Even so, though Government money may not require protection, it is noteworthy that it will have to bear an ultimate loss which may go upto Rs. 16 crores even on the present estimates. The Deposits Insurance Scheme which has been praised by my colleague, Mr. Patodia, is going to be faced with this liability from the co-operative societies. The fact that the

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

control of the Reserve Bank stops with the banks is a very serious matter for consideration. We do not want to tie up with what is to be an unsuccessful scheme. I, therefore ask the Government to think before they proceed with this scheme.

My second point is depositors depend on confidence, and what is the confidence that the public have, not in banking but in the Reserve Bank? The Minister made it out that the Reserve Bank had done very well, but nothing had been done about the default of the Reserve Bank. I refer to my friend's reference to the Palai Bank. This Palai Bank was under the Banking Regulations Act from 1949, subject to inspection, subject to reports and so on. They had also a Reserve Bank officer there. But what is the result? The Palai Bank went by the drain, and the Government were involved in the loss, besides many depositors. The up-to-date payment made was only 64 per cent, and they have lost the remaining 36 per cent. They had lost the interest which would have accrued, which might have been about 50 per cent.

My question is, how can this country rely on the Reserve Bank which has powers but does not use them? What will the Reserve Bank do when they have a larger number of banks to supervise and to control than they have so far? These are very serious gaps in the thinking of the Government, and therefore, I press very strongly that before we give the Government a licence to avoid the notice of Parliament by giving this extra power to raise capital to Rs. 5 crores, we are content for the time being in raising the capital only to Rs. 3 crores.

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं प्रस्ताव करता

हूँ :

Page 5, line 23, for "five crores of rupees"

substitute "one crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees" (30)

इस सिलसिले में मैं काफी बोल चुका हूँ। अब मैं एक दो बातों की ओर ही आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस एक्ट ने दो फंड्स बनाये हैं। सैक्शन 22 अफ दो ओरिजिनल एक्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The Corporation shall maintain two funds, to be called respectively the Deposit Insurance Fund and the General Fund."

क्लाज 23 में डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस फंड क्या चीज है, इसका जिक्र है। जितना प्रीमियम आता है, रिजर्व बैंक से जो एडवांस लिया जाता है, जनरल फंड से जो पैसा ट्रांसफर किया जाता है, और जितनी प्रीमियम की उनकी आमदनी है, उस पर जो ब्याज आता है, उसकी इनवैस्टमेंट पर जो ब्याज आता है, उस से डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस फंड बनेगा। अब इस फंड का जो इस्तेमाल है वह 23(2) में दिया हुआ है :

"The said Fund shall be applied to

- (a) make payments in respect of insured deposits;
- (b) to meet the liability in respect of advance taken under section 26; and
- (c) to meet the liability in respect of the amounts referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1)."

अब अगर सरकार का यह कहना हो कि चूंकि हम ज्यादा जिम्मेबारी लेने जा रहे हैं, इसलिये हमें जो कैपिटल है उसको बढ़ाना है तो इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। अगर कहीं कोई बैंक डब गया और डिपॉजिटर्स का पैसा वापिस करना पड़ गया तो वह पैसा डिपॉजिट इन्श्योरेंस फंड से आयेगा। जनरल फंड से वह पैसा नहीं आयेगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय हमारा ध्यान 23(1) (डी) की तरफ दिलायेंगे जिस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"All amounts transferred to that Fund from the General Fund under section 27".

लेकिन आप सैक्शन 27 को देखें। वह यह कहता है कि अगर कभी डिपॉजिट इनश्योरेंस फंड के पास पैसा कम पड़ता हो तो जनरल फंड से डिपॉजिट इनश्योरेंस फंड को पैसा ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता है। अब ऐसी हालत में तो पहले आएगी ही नहीं। इसका कारण यह है कि जैसा मैंने पहले बताया सिर्फ दस लाख इन्होंने दिया है। लेकिन दूसरी बात यह है कि सैक्शन 26 के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक डिपॉजिट इनश्योरेंस फंड के पास अगर पैसा कम पड़ता हो तो उसको कर्जा दे सकता है। जब ऐसी हालत है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि पांच करोड़ की पूंजी लगा कर जो भामदनी है इस कारपोरेशन की उस में से सरकार को इसको ज्यादा व्याज देने का कोई रास्ता बनाया जाये। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इस वास्ते मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक करोड़ पच्चीस लाख से ज्यादा पूंजी बढ़ाने की इनको इजाजत न दी जाए।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think both of my hon. friends would have argued their case better if they had said that there ought to be no increase in authorised capital. But Mr. Lobo Prabhu is prepared to increase it from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 3 crores and Mr. Fernandes is prepared to increase it to Rs. 1½ crores. Therefore, it is a matter of judgment how high it should go. Neither says that the resources are enough and you need not increase the limit. If they admit there is scope for increasing the limit....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोस : मैं नहीं मानता।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why did you give an amendment to increase it to Rs. 1½ crores? श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोस : इस

लिये कि वर्ना मुझे इस का पूरा बिरोध करना पड़ता) You would have more consistent if you had said that there should have been no increase. Therefore, it is a matter of judgment as to what the increase should be. Now, who will exercise the judgment? Which is the

best agency to do that? Mr. Lobo Prabhu, in rhetorical flourish more than anything else, expressed some lack of confidence in the Reserve Bank. I am quite certain that an experienced administrator like him knows the place of the Reserve Bank in the scheme of things and he cannot possibly believe there is scope for lack of confidence in this basic institution in our economy.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What happened to Palai Bank?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is only an acknowledgement that there can be errors and certain human beings can act out of bad motives. Once the error is pointed out, Reserve Bank takes steps. We have moved far away from the days of Palai Bank and my hon. friend knows that we owe it to a large extent to the Reserve Bank that today we are in a much happier position. Therefore, we must accept the judgment of the Reserve Bank in this matter. The Central Government is going to authorise increase in capital in consultation with the Reserve Bank. The present amendment is only an enabling one, to avoid having to come before Parliament again and again to increase the capital progressively. So, we have raised the limit a little higher to Rs. 5 crores. Having explained it in so much detail, I hope both of my friends will agree to withdraw their amendments. Even if Mr. George Fernandes cannot agree to it as a matter of principle, I hope. Mr. Lobo Prabhu will withdraw his amendment.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have already exceeded the time. There should be some limit somewhere. You can smuggle in your question afterwards because you have a number of amendments to the other clauses also.

I will now put amendments 10 and 30 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 10 & 30 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.
Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5—(Amendment of section 6.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a number of amendments.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I move amendments 11, 12 and 13.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kundu's amendments Nos. 16 and 17 are barred; they are the same as amendments 11 and 12. He can move 15 and 18.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I move amendments Nos. 15 and 18.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I move amendment No. 28.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I move amendments 31, 32, 33 and 34.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I move amendment No. 37.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dar is not present.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move :

Page 5, line 33,—

for "five" substitute "three" (11)

Page 5, line 34,—

for "three" substitute "two" (12)

Page 5, line 36,—

for "two" substitute "one" (13)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move :

Page 5, line 29,—

after "officer" insert—

"having knowledge on the matter of Insurance of deposits" (15)

Page 5, lines 36 and 37,—

for "two of whom shall be persons" substitute "one of whom shall be a person" (18)

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move :

Page 5, line 36,—

after "banking," insert—
"insurance," (28)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I beg to move :

Page 5, line 33,—

for "five" substitute "two" (31)

Page 5, line 34,—

for "three" substitute "one" (32)

Page 5, line 35,—

for "persons" substitute "a person" (33)

Page 5, lines 36 and 37,—

for "two of whom shall be persons" substitute "the other shall be a person" (34)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 36 and 37,—

for "and two of whom shall be persons" substitute—

"one of whom shall be person representing Bank depositors on one of whom shall be person" (37)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cutta-ck) : Sir, on a point of order. The government amendments are standing in the name of Shri Morarji Desai. The gentleman sitting here is not Shri Morarji Desai. So, under the rules, he cannot move those amendments since they are not circulated in his name. I can cite the rule.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think he need not take the trouble of citing the rule. His point or objection is well taken care of. Since he was present in the House, I have taken the precaution of writing to the Chairman.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Mr. Chairman, agreeing that the Minister is careful and competent, I just refer to the fact that he had not answered my objection that the powers of the Reserve Bank are limited to the banks and do not extend to the societies.

Coming to my current amendment, I have again proposed a change in figures. It may not be dismissed by the Minister as one of judgment, because

there is a little more than that. At present the Directors of this Corporation are drawn almost entirely from the Reserve Bank and Government; I say almost entirely because in addition to the Governor and the Deputy Governor, the third Director is an officer of the Finance Ministry; that is, of the same like, same class. Then, the two other Directors are the nominees of the Reserve Bank. They are therefore, people who share the views of the Reserve Bank. I would like the Minister to consider carefully why it has been made such a family affairs of the Reserve Bank. There are other banks involved in this, there are the depositors involved in this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Which other banks ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The depositing scheduled banks are involved. They have no representation; only the Reserve Bank, its nominees and government have representation. Then, there are the depositors, as my hon. friend, Shri Patodia has mentioned. I am not going as far as that, asking you to change the whole scheme of things. I am first asking you to reduce the number of these directors. Numbers of missions and delegations these days seem to increase only in numbers and decrease in quality.

16.18 HRS.

[SHRI THIRUMAL RAO *in the Chair*]

There is no point in paying more money to these people who come just to say "yes" to what the Reserve Bank is doing. So, I first suggest a reduction in numbers.

Then, I think it will meet the wishes of everyone if these outside Directors are approved by Parliament, because it is no good getting yes-men in this directorate who will do exactly what the Reserve Bank wants, who will fail to protect the interests of the public. So, I do hope that our intelligent and very capable Minister will concede this much, that he changes the existing provision of nominated in consultation with the Reserve Bank to one of "approved

by Parliament". It will give Parliament a sense of collaboration or co-operation in this enterprise, in this Corporation. I am fairly confident that he will accept this amendment.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My amendment suggests the addition of the words "having knowledge on matters of insurance or deposits" after the word "officer" in clause 5 on page 5, line 20. Another amendment seeks to reduce the strength of the directors. The nominee of the Reserve Bank will be a very important person in the Board of Directors. So, he must have some knowledge about insurance. Shri Pant is looking at me to say that he has already moved an amendment that such persons must have knowledge of insurance. I have checked up and I find that it is for other Directors. Otherwise, I would have accepted it. About the nominee from the Reserve Bank, it was previously, the Deputy Governor and now 'any other officer', he should also have the knowledge of insurance. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for him to understand the problem. I have suggested that the provision of the increased number of directors should be deleted.

At least once, Shri Lobo Prabhu has realised, after perhaps his retirement, that if more officers are put up, more funds are wasted on T.A. and other allowances and the expenditure of such Corporations is increased. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that what I have suggested should be accepted.

Then, I support Shri Patodia's amendment that there should be one director representing depositors. There are lakhs of depositors and their case would only be strengthened if one of their nominee is on the Board of Directors.

श्री जार्ज करमेश्वरजी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि 5 व्यक्तियों को डायरेक्टर बनाने का जहां सरकार का संशोधन है वहां दो ही रखे जाये जिस में से एक रहे निजी क्षेत्रों के बैंकों का प्रतिनिधि और एक रहे कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर के बैंकों का । कोई ज्यादा डायरेक्टर बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता यहां पर महसूस नहीं होती है ।

[जाज फरनेडीज]

उस का कुछ मतलब ही समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। आखिर इन डाइरेक्टर्स को करना क्या है? आपने कानून बना दिया। बैंक तो अपना पैसा देने हैं। मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और जो उस का एस्टैब्लिशमेंट है, वह रुपया आता है या नहीं आता है, इस की देख रेख करते हैं। जो सुपरवाइजरी स्टाफ है, वह अपना काम करता है। तो यह बोर्ड बना कर करना क्या है? बोर्ड को काम क्या है? 6 वर्षों में बोर्ड का क्या काम रहा? जब कोई बैंक डूब जाती है तो 15 ती से नीचे जितने डिपॉजिटर्स हैं, उन को वह वापस देने की बात थी, अब 1 जनवरी, 1968 से उस को 5 हजार कर दिया है। नीति सरकार बनाती है। यह सरकार के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं यह तो बोर्ड में रहते ही हैं, वह लोग सरकार के कथन के अनुसार नीति बनाते ही हैं। तो जहाँ दो डायरेक्टर्स हैं वहाँ 5 बना कर, तीन और लोगों को ट्रेडिंग एलाउंस, डेली एलाउंस और अमुक अमुक एलाउंस देने की बात हो तब तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ बरना जहाँ दो डायरेक्टर्स हैं वहाँ पांच करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है। दो ही रहें, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I have moved an amendment so as to include one of the directors and as representative of the depositors. This point was raised by me earlier also at the time of the Banking Law (Amendment) Act. At that time, the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, stated that every person is a depositor and, therefore, there is no separate necessity for a representation. So, I could anticipate the same answer from the hon. Minister now. In anticipation of that answer, I want to say that, at the moment, there are different sections which are being represented as bankers, as industrialists, as representing Reserve Bank, as representing Central Government and so on and so forth. But since this particular organisation is set up for the exclusive interest of the depositors to

look after the safety of their deposits, I do not see any reason why the Government should be reluctant to accept one person as representing depositors' interests. There should be no difficulty in that. I think, it would be in fairness to the demand of the depositors that Government should accept my amendment.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the amendments centre round the number of directors to be appointed. The proposal of the Government is that the number of directors should be increased to eight and there should be two persons having knowledge of cooperative banking and cooperative movement and three persons having special knowledge of commercial banking, commerce, industry and finance. The Chairman of the Corporation would be the Governor of the Reserve Bank; there would be another officer from the Reserve Bank and there would be one Government nominee. That is the structure we propose. Shri Lobo Prabhu has objected to this and has said that he is not very happy with the preponderance of Government representation on the Board of Directors. Without being disrespectful, may I point out to him that his arithmetic needs a little bit of polishing up because after the Government amendment, there will be two Reserve Bank nominees, one government nominee and five non-governmental persons; the ratio is three to five even if you include the Reserve Bank nominee as the government nominee. His suggestion is two government nominees in relation to one non-government nominee...

16.25 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I said that they are all government nominees because they are appointed in consultation with the Reserve Bank, that they are their yes-men...

SHRI K. C. PANT : His amendment does not alter the situation. Even after this amendment, those men will be yes-men and it makes no difference so far as yesmanship is concerned...

(Interruptions) My point is that this amendment does not alter that situation. But it does alter the proportion in favour of the Government instead of in favour of the non-government Directors. That can hardly be the intention. It was perhaps without giving due attention to this aspect of the matter that he put forward his amendment. I think, he would be willing to withdraw it.

So far as Mr. Kundu is concerned, he wants an officer who has a special knowledge of insurance. The Reserve Bank wholly owns the Corporation and it appoints in the Corporation officers who can discharge their duties. The Reserve Bank, as the sole owner, is naturally interested in seeing that the Corporation functions well. Therefore, we do not want to specify any qualifications so far as Reserve Bank is concerned. We had not specified it earlier in the Bill and I have had to come with an amendment. Even at present the situation is that one of the non-officials is a man who has specialised knowledge of insurance. I propose to accept the idea that he has put forward that the field of insurance should be represented on the Board and, therefore, I hope, he will withdraw his amendment and will accept the amendment of the Government.

Mr. Fernandes, in keeping with his streaks of originality, has come forward with an amendment which cuts out the Reserve Bank and the Government altogether from the Board. I do not know whether I should take this seriously. I am not saying that I would not take Shri Fernandes seriously, but I cannot take his amendment seriously.

So far as Mr. Patodia is concerned, he has made the point that depositors should be represented and he has also anticipated my answer. I would make only two points. The first is that it is the whole function of the Reserve Bank to protect the interests of the depositors, and in this case the Reserve Bank happens to wholly own this Corporation. Therefore, to think that by introducing a depositors' representative you are in any way going to strengthen the protection of the depositors' inter-

ests is, I think, not correct and I think, he is not understanding the rule that the Reserve Bank is expected to play in this Corporation. It is entirely in order to protect the interests of the depositors that this is so. The second point is that we are not seeking to give representation to certain classes in this. It is not that bankers will be represented or financiers will be represented; we are only giving representation to persons having special knowledge of certain sections of finance or banking; it may be a professor who has a good knowledge of banking; we can put him on the Board. A man who has knowledge of banking need not be a banker. Therefore, it is not necessary to put a depositor on the Board. Without winning the confidence of the depositors, a Corporation cannot function. Therefore, it will be the duty of the Corporation to see that the depositors' interests are fully protected and that will ensure the Corporation's own functioning.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डोज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुलासा करना है। मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा कहा है कि "कीपिंग विद माई स्ट्रीक आफ ओरिजनैलिटी" में दो ही डायरेक्टर रखना चाहता हूँ और रिजर्व बैंक के सब को हटा देना चाहता हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ओरिजनल स्ट्रीक रखना अच्छा है, बनिस्बत के आदमी अज्ञानी रहे। आप ओरिजनल एक्ट को देखिये :-

"The Board of Directors of the Corporation shall consist of the following, namely :—

- (a) The Government for the time being of the Reserve Bank, who shall be the Chairman of the Board;
- (b) A Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank nominated by that bank;
- (c) An officer of the Central Government nominated by that Government;
- (d) Two directors nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank having special knowledge of commercial banking..."

[**जार्ज फरनेन्डीज**]

जहां आप दो को पांच करना चाहते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि दो को दो रखिये। ओरिजनल स्ट्रोक रखना अच्छा है, बनिस्वत अज्ञानी के।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : जरा आप अपना अमेन्डमेन्ट पढ़िये।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट ठीक है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since he has raised the issue, may I point out what his amendment says ?

Amendment No. 31 says :
 "for 'five' substitute 'two'."

The other amendments are as follows :

"for 'three' substitute 'one' "
 "for 'persons' substitute 'a person'."

You just read that...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : पढ़िये न, इस को पूरा पढ़ दीजिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर रुलिंग दीजिये, यह मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि मेरी जो तरमीम है—वह सदन को गुमराह करने वाली बात चला रहा है—उस से डिप्टी गवर्नर आफ दी रिज़र्व बैंक, सरकार के प्रतिनिधि सब खत्म हो जाते हैं, सिर्फ दो लोग रह जाते हैं—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से इस पर रुलिंग चाहता हूँ। मेरी अमेन्डमेन्ट यह है—
 पेज 5, लाइन 30—

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I cut this Debate short? This will only take the time of the House. Whatever his amendment is, I am not going to accept it. That should satisfy you.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : वह दूसरी बात है। उस समय आप बोलें कि मैं जो कानून है, उस को बदलना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is paying compliments to your originality. That compliment you may take. There is a Government amendment—amend-

ment No. 28, to Clause 5. I will put this to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 5, line 36,—

after "banking" insert—"insurance," (28)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the other amendments together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Kindly put my amendment No. 37 separately to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. I will put amendment No. 37 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 37 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 13, 15, 18, 31 to 34 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we have to take up another item on the Agenda.

16.34 HRS.

MOTION RE : MODIFICATION TO CIVIL DEFENCE RULES

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I have a point of order to make, Sir. Shri Srinibas Mishra's motion reads as follows :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of section 20 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968, the following modification be made in the Civil Defence Rules, 1968, published in

the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 1277, dated the 10th July, 1968 and laid on the Table on the 26th July, 1968."

Obviously this has been moved on the strength of Section 20 of the Act. Presently I am going to read Section 20 of the Act. It is a very legalistic matter and I request you to give your individual attention to this matter. Section 20 of the Civil Defence Act says this :

"Every rule and every regulation made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of 30 days which may comprise one session or in successive sessions;

"If before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modifications in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation, as the case may be, should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be. . . . any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation".

I want your ruling on this very important point. To begin with, it is my contention that if any change is to be brought about in a rule laid on the Table in the last session, it ought to have been brought in that session itself.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : He did not understand what he himself read out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To save time, I would draw his attention to the provision 'or the session immediately following'.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I am coming to that. Let me state the consequence. This was laid on the Table on 26-7-68. The last session ended on 30-8-68. By the end of the last session, the required statutory period of 30 days expired. You must give

meaning to the words 'in the session in which it has been placed or in the session immediately following'. It is a question of construction. It is up to you to agree with my construction or not. But let me state my case clearly. The first point is that this should be on the Table for a total period of 30 days and that may be in one session or two. Here two situations are contemplated. If the total period of 30 days expires in one session, the modification sought must be done in that session. If the period falls within two sessions, the possibility of modification being done in the second session will also be there. But there are canons of construction in regard to this matter. We have to consider the larger and the smaller, the longer and the shorter. If the longer is to be meant for all situations, the mention of shorter will be superfluous. Therefore, in the particular scheme of things, you must give meaning to the words 'in which it is so laid'. If the 30 days had expired in the last session, the required modification had to be brought about in that session. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To save time, I will say this. During the last session, notice was given. But it could not be brought on the order paper. That is all. You are giving a restrictive meaning which you want to place on this construction. It is not permissible. Therefore, he is fully entitled to bring it now. I do not want to give a ruling on the restrictive meaning you want to place on this provision at this juncture. I am not called upon to do so, because he had already brought it forward last session.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Whether he brought it forward in the last session is not relevant. The point is that the period lapsed. You cannot tag it on to this session. I am not concerned about it, whether he brought it forward last session or not. What I want to say is that it does not make any difference to my point, and it is not relevant for its consideration. Therefore, let us forget about last session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The interpretation you are putting on the first part of section 20 is very restrictive

[Mr. Deputy Speaker] meaning. It is not warranted by the rest of the section.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My submission is that they have been stated in the alternative. If the longer period is meant to cover all institutions, the mention of the shorter period in the alternative will be superfluous. It can be simply said that it can be brought before the expiry of a session succeeding a previous session in which the rules were laid.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Can there be a point of order on the ruling of the Deputy Speaker ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I gave him full latitude because he wanted to say something on section 20, that it is restrictive in its nature. Second thing 'Immediately after the next session', it is also a permissible expression. Therefore, I do not see that there is any irregularity. (*Interruptions*) I have given by ruling (*Interruptions*). Please resume your seat, Mr. Narayana Rao.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of section 20 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968, the following modification be made in the Civil Defence Rules, 1968, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 1277, dated the 10th July, 1968, and laid on the Table on the 26th July, 1968, namely :—

in rule 13, after 'The Central Government' insert 'or the State Government'.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"This House resolves that in pursuance of section 20 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968, the following modification be made in the Civil Defence Rules, 1968, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 1277, dated the 10th

July, 1968, and laid on the Table on the 26th July, 1968, namely :—
in rule 13, after 'The Central Government' insert 'or the State Government'.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Before speaking anything I would first of all question repeat the platitude that the Centre is nowhere without the States. No civil defence work by the Centre will be of any avail without the help and co-operation of the States. Some time there is no point that the Centre can think of dissociating the States from the civil defence activities. I think it was not intentional. My first point is that perhaps this Commission was a slip and accidental. Here, before coming to the Act itself it was passed and it received assent on 24th May, 1968. It is an Act for preparation and creating of civil defence forces for civil defence. 'Civil defence' has been defined as 'preparation against any hostile attack'. That is section 2(a). 'Hostile act' has been defined as 'it means any attack by any person or body of persons whether during any war, external aggression, internal disturbances or otherwise'. So here this civil defence force has been formed not only against external aggression but also against internal disturbance. That means so far as internal disturbance also is concerned this civil defence is being organized. The scheme of this Act is in Section 3. The Central Government has taken powers to make rules for various things. Sub-section (1) provides for orders with regard to the matters specified therein, which may be made by the State Government. Then Chapter III, Sec. 4 says that the State Government may constitute or the State Government will constitute a civil defence force. Then as per sub-section (2), the State Government may for the purposes of co-ordinating the activities, appoint controllers. Then section 5: "The State Government may appoint as members of the Corps persons who are fit". Section 7: "All members of the Corps when dismissed will appeal to the State Government."

Section 8 : (2) : "The State Government or the Controller may call out a member of the Corps." Then sub-section (3) : "The Central Government may make in this behalf any member of the Corps of any State..." Then, section 9 : "The Central Government may make regulations." Section 17 : "The State Government may by notification direct all or any of the powers which may be exercised by it to be exercised by others." That means the power of delegation is given to the State Government and the State Government may delegate its powers.

Under this, the Central Government has made certain rules and in these rules, they want to regulate and make rules for the civil defence under section 3. Here also, rule 2 says, "The Central Government or the State Government may by order provide..." screening of lighting, etc. Then rule 3 speaks of measures for dealing with the outbreak of fire: the Central Government or the State Government may by order make provision for requiring the owner or occupier to take certain steps."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First of all, I would like to know whether it was by oversight.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : No, Sir.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : So, it was deliberate. I am justified in bringing this thing to your notice. Then, rule 4 says, "The Central Government or the State Government may by order, regarding camouflage..." etc. Rule 5 says : "The Central Government or the State Government may order by" and so on. It is with reference to the keeping of dangerous articles or substances. So, everywhere, the Central Government or the State Government will make orders and make rules to give directions. But strangely enough, in rules 12 and 13, somehow, as the hon. Deputy Minister now agrees, deliberately, the State Government has been

kept out of this civil defence. Rule 12 says that the Central Government "may with a view to ensuring protection regarding major ports" and so on. Although there is scope for objecting to this, I did not want to object to this because major port is the concern of the Centre. That comes within the purview of the central administration, and therefore, I did not want to take objection, but regarding rule 13, the "Central Government may by order require the owner, manager or agent of any mine or occupier or manager of any factory, to make within such period as may be specified in the order, a report in writing stating the measures which he has taken or is taking or is proposing to take to secure the due functioning of the mine or the factory, the safety of the person or the property thereof and in the vicinity thereof in the event of the outbreak of fire whether caused by accident or otherwise."

Then, section (b) says, "...to take within such period as may be specified in the order and as may be so justified if measures, the taking of which is in the opinion of the Central Government necessary for the aforesaid purposes." Here, as you know, there are mines which are State subjects. There are some minor metals which are specified as Central subjects and some which come under the State subject. Then, about factories. The State Government has its own factories of which they are the owners. There are private factories in the States and there are public sector factories in the States, which are under the jurisdiction of the State Government. There are, of course, some factories in some States which are public undertakings belonging to the Central Government. But why should the State Government be suspected so far as factories and mines are concerned? It is because they are lucrative concerns? Does it not engender a suspicion in the minds of the public that there is something fishy about it? I thought it was accidental, but now the minister says it was deliberately done. That is why it raises a suspicion that they have some further interest in keeping out the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point is whether it is consistent with the parent Act under which the rules have been made. Please deal with that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : That is an important point you have made, as you sometime do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This whole House is concerned with it. It is not a question of party.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have read out the relevant sections of the Act. The purpose is to keep fires out. The Central Government at Delhi will be so much interested in a factory somewhere in Kerala or Madras or NEFA? If the Central Government does not do anything, is it not better that the State Government is given the authority to take some action? Why do you suspect the State Governments? This question is being raised time and again in this House. Somehow this Cabinet have got some suspicion towards some State Governments after the 1967 elections, in which they fared not too well. This suspicion is being strengthened by such actions which are declared to be deliberate. What thought did they give to it. Was it the thought of civil defence which was foremost in their mind or was it the thought of keeping States out or the thought of money flowing out from factories and mines? How can they say that the Central Government here at Delhi is more competent to take safety measures against fires in mines and factories than the State Governments which is there on the spot?

I have read the relevant sections of the Act. Central Government cannot by rules go against the spirit of the Act and keep the State Governments out of civil defence measures. The clause giving the rule-making power says :

"The Central Government may, for securing civil defence, by notification make rules providing for all or any of the following matters" etc.

While making rules, the State Government, which is really the established authority of civil defence corps, should not be kept out of directing mines and

factories, which are within its territory. This is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. The minister says, it is deliberate. If they go on deliberately putting strain on the constitution and the mandate of the legislature, we know what we should think of them and what is the real purpose.

With these words, I commend my motion to the House for its acceptance.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिश्र जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह इतनी मेहनत करके सिविल डिफेंस रूल्स में जो गलतियाँ की गई हैं उन को सुधारने के लिए अपना यह प्रस्ताव आज सदन के सामने लाये हैं।

आजकल जिस प्रकार सरकार के द्वारा नियम और कानून आदि पाम करवाये जा रहे हैं उन में मुझे सरकार का इरादा कुछ खराब जान पड़ता है। अभी कल ही आप सब जानते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सदन में सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल मिनियोरिटी फोर्स बिल पाम करवाया है और संविधान के चलते राज्य सरकार को जो पावर्स दी जाती हैं, फेडरल कांस्टीट्यूशन के नाते जो पावर्स राज्य सरकारों को प्राप्त होती हैं उन्हें इस ने इस तरह से हड़प लिया है। आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की वही चेष्टा सिविल डिफेंस रूल्स में दिखाई पड़ती है। इस सम्बन्ध में श्री मिश्र ने बड़ी सफाई से समझाया है कि सरकार किस तरीके से राज्य सरकारों को प्राप्त पावर्स को हड़पना चाहती है। खुद मिश्र जी ने आप के सामने बतलाया कि सिविल डिफेंस का मतलब विदेशी हमले के खिलाफ साधारण जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त करना होता है और साधारण जनता के समर्थन से ही उसका कामयाबी के साथ मुकाबला भी किया जा सकता है। जो ऐक्ट है उस ऐक्ट से यह चोख साफ जाहिर है कि राज्य सरकार के चलते साधारण जनता के समर्थन की जरूरत है। जहाँ तक इन रूल्स का सम्बन्ध है आप जानते हैं कि यह एक साधारण निबन्ध है कि जो रूलज संविधान और मौलिक ऐक्ट

के खिलाफ जाते हैं वह रूल्स असंवैधानिक हो जाते हैं, गैरकानूनी हो जाते हैं। मेरी राय में सिविल डिफेंस का 13 नवम्बर का रूल इस दृष्टि से असंवैधानिक है और मिश्र जी ने रूल 13 में जो संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया है वह उचित है और सरकार को उसे मानना चाहिए।

आप देखेंगे कि रूल नम्बर 4 जो कि कैम्प-फ्लेज से सम्बन्धित है उस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट और राज्य सरकार दोनों का नाम है लेकिन जिस प्रकार रूल 13 की शब्दावली है उस से इस बात की पुष्टि होती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार के संवैधानिक अधिकार को हड़पना चाहती है और इसलिए उस में से राज्य सरकार के नाम हटा दिया गया है और रूल 13 में सिर्फ केन्द्रीय सरकार का जिक्र है उस में राज्य सरकार का नामोनिशान भी नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि जो फ़ैक्टोरीज़ और माइंस जगह जगह पर चलती हैं उन में कहीं कहीं राज्य सरकार की तरफ से भी पब्लिक सैफ्टर इंडस्ट्रीज़ चालू की जाती हैं और उन को राज्य सरकार एक योजना करके पब्लिक सैफ्टर में कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज़ को चलाती हैं और उन माइंस की जिम्मेदारी वह लिये हुए हैं और इसलिए यह रूल नम्बर 13 का जो मौजूदा रूप है वह एक तो संविधान के खिलाफ है दूसरे जो मौलिक एक्ट है उस के खिलाफ है और तीसरी सब से बड़ी चीज़ गौर करने की यह है कि सरकार का इरादा जो चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले के खिलाफ साधारण जनता का समर्थन पाने का है वह समर्थन इस तरह से उसे प्राप्त होने वाला नहीं है। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेता हुआ कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो मिश्र जी को जबाब देते हुए बतलाया कि सरकार न समझ बूझ कर ऐसी शब्दावली रक्खी है, जानबूझ कर ऐसी बडिंग सरकार ने रक्खी है इस तरह का कथन बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और मैं आशा करूंगा कि सदन श्री मिश्र ने जो सिविल डिफेंस रूल्स में मॉडिफिकेशन का सुझाव दिया है, रूल 13 में जो संशोधन

का सुझाव दिया है उसे स्वीकार कर ले और उसमें जो खामियां हैं उन को सुधारे।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while supporting the contention of Shri Misra and Shri Rabi Ray, I want to raise another point. They have dealt with section 13. Take section 12, which deals with the protection of major ports and their environments against fire etc. Bombay port and Calcutta Port are situated more or less inside the city. It is within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Here the section says :

"The Central Government may, with a view to ensuring protection of any major port in any city, town or other places adjoining the port..."

Suppose there is a big fire in the port of Calcutta or Bombay or Madras. It will engulf the whole city. Therefore, it does not remain within the jurisdiction of the port alone; it comes within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Though there is mention of "local authority" here, these cities are not run entirely by the municipalities. They are the headquarters of the State Government. Not only that. If there is a major conflagration in such ports, we know from experience that it can be controlled only by the fire fighting service run, controlled and financed by the State Government. The port authorities cannot afford to keep such a big fire-fighting service as is now kept in the cities of Bombay or Calcutta. Therefore, to say that it becomes the function of the port authorities and the Central Government, in order to ensure protection of major ports and that they will issue an order and all that, I do not know how far it violates the Constitution of India and the authority of the State Governments. Not only that; it creates a double authority which will create all sorts of difficulties in the process of fighting a conflagration and other things inside such a big city. Therefore, rule 13 is a violation of the rights of the State Governments. That way, it is an infringement of the rights of the State Government. Secondly, it creates a situation which is difficult for the port authorities. Thirdly, the purpose is the fire-fighting and the very

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purpose will be defeated because fight between all these three authorities will ensue. I think, a second look has to be given to these particular rules 12 and 13 also.

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SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope the Government will give closer consideration to the point made by Shri Srinibas Misra and other hon. Members who followed him. My hon. friend, Shri Srinibas Misra, was kind enough to say that ports' are a Central subject and he might yield on that point.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Major ports.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Even then, he will remember that even in the matter of major ports, these ports have to depend on the State Governments in the matter of law and order.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Law and order only.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I would like to remind the hon. Minister that in the year 1944, I think, when there was a very big explosion in the Bombay Docks, it could not be without the assistance of the local fire-fighting and other units that the thing could be brought under control. Therefore, even in respect of major ports, within the port itself, the port authorities will not be in a position to do all the fire-fighting by themselves. The ports are very vital and also physically connected with the cities nearby. Therefore, to create a separate authority which will look after it and to exclude cities will not do. Naturally, the Minister is not going to accept what Rr. Ranen Sen has said that they are not under the control of the State Governments. Even as regards rule 12, this has got to be considered. As regards rule 13, the factories and other things that are there, I really wished, before all this discussion started, that the Minister concerned should have been sure of the ground

and he should have enlightened the House about it before we could advance our arguments. I would really await the Minister to enlighten the House on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This House has delegated powers to the Government, to the executive, and if they are not properly exercised, we have got to be watchful and we have to find out whether they have been properly exercised or not within the meaning of the Act. I would like to get some clarification from the Minister concerned. Mr. Kunte also pointed out just now.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I entirely appreciate your intentions. It would be better if the replies to this point also.

I would just bring out another point, a little bit of constitutional crisis which deliberately the Central Government is creating and is trying to obviate all the legislative norms, violating the Constitution. The rules, as the Minister ought to know, cannot go beyond the Act. If he carefully reads the Act, the Act has given a lot of powers to the State Governments to carry out or to follow the different ways as to how the defence of the country should be carried out. Section 4 of the Act says :

"The State Governments should appoint a Director of the Civil Defence..."

But look at the rules. Rule 13 says :

"Protection of factories and mines :

"The Central Government may, by order, require the owner, manager or agent of any mine, or occupier or manager of any factory..."

—to do such and such a thing. If the Director who is appointed by the State Government is asked directly by the Central Government through its Civil Defence agency—at the State level the Director is appointed by the State Government—and if the State Government does not want to co-operate and the Director refuses, then what happens? This is a question which I have to raise. A deliberate anomaly has been created.

Secondly I would raise the Constitutional point. The rules cannot override the Act. Where the Act provides for rules to be drawn up both by the Centre and the States can we say at one place that both the Centre and the States can do and at another place that only the Centre can draw up rules and the States cannot do? The rules have been laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of this Act and it is the duty of this House to see that the rules are properly drawn up according to the spirit of the Constitution. Here, the cat is let out of the bag. Here is an instance which shows how provocative is the Centre. Even when there is no source of conflict, the Central Government goes to the extent of provoking the States; they do not want to give to the States the right which has been enshrined in the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may please resume his seat. I will give him an opportunity. Let us first find out from the Government.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN *rose*—

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen to him later. Mr. Kandappan also wants to speak. What I suggest is that we first listen to the Minister. It is not a question of an individual member raising a point. My ruling is very firm. If we have delegated the authority to the executive and if that is not properly exercised, it is the business of this House, including the Chair, to see that it is properly exercised.

The hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): Hon. Member, Shri Misra, has said that it has been done intentionally to protect the Central Government's property or the property over which the Central Government has the jurisdiction. It was also said that it is *ultra vires* the Constitution. Rule 13 says...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will just point this out. Under Chapter II, the power of the Central Government to make rules for Civil Defence, there is an enumeration. You will have to

point out to me that 'factories' belong to the Centre. There is nothing in the rule about this; the context does not justify that meaning. So, you will have to show that they belong to the Centre.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: Rule 13 says, '...mines and factories'. 'Mines' comes under List I—Union List—of the Seventh Schedule...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was pointed out by some hon. Member that some mines are under States.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: I would draw your attention to item 55 of List I of the Seventh Schedule which says:

"Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields."

AN HON. MEMBER: Factories?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: 'Factories' comes under the Concurrent List. We have got Central Government factories all over—defence factories and so on... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You read the Chapter under which you have been authorised to make rules for Civil Defence purposes. You must make the rules in such a manner that your area of operation is within Constitutionally prescribed limits. If you exceed that, how is it that it is within your jurisdiction?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I shall answer your question...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. I am asking the Minister. He is on his legs.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: Rule 3 says 'outbreak of fire' that is, whenever a fire occurs... Rule 13 is protection against fire: protecting the factories. The Central Government has to take some action. And that power we have under these rules...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Objection is raised on two grounds: Number one, whether it is consistent with the authority given by this House and whether the rules are within the prescribed limits. Number two, in respect of

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

'factory' or 'mines' it has been pointed out that this has not been specified. That is one thing. The factory may belong to Central Government or undertaking. In regard to mines also, some mines are in the State list. Some are with the Centre. So this rule does not make any meaning....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Whatever brief he has got let him say. Why need not confuse him.

DR. RANEN SEN: Let the hon. Minister not proceed with this. Let this be held over. Let him discuss this with his colleagues and then come prepared and explain.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: I will explain....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us have patience....

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: Chapter II, Section (3) of the Act provides this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got Chapter II, Section (3) with me.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: Please see under item (vii) of subsection (o). It says:

"Mines, oilfields, factories or industrial or commercial undertakings generally or any mine, oilfield, factory or industrial or commercial undertaking in particular".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is, section 3(o) (vii)... That is all right. Your authority will extend to that sphere.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: The rule says:

"The Central Government will have authority to make rules for all or any of the following matters, namely: "

And this comes under that item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not disputing that. There is Central Government and State Governments also. You have omitted the word 'State'. Now, the question is, mines may belong to the State....

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: We want uniform rules with regard to Central and State factories. There are various Defence installations. There are very big installations. We want to make arrangement for defence purposes and for protection against fires. We are very much concerned that these installations run continuously, for Defence purposes. Ordnance factories cannot be stopped at any time, Sir.

DR. RANEN SEN: There are Central Government factories and there are State Government factories also... If there is fire what happens?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Take Rule 7. Accommodation question is there. You have said 'State'. If you want to specify—Centrally owned factories or public undertakings or Centrally owned mines—I can understand that. But you have made the general rule.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: Mines come under that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some mines come under 'State'....

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: But in the constitution it is so.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: All come within the purview of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are there no mines under State control?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: It may be private, Central Government, or State Government—all are there.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: Item 55 clearly declares that regulation of safety in mines and oilfields is a Central responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Factories? At this juncture, we are concerned with civil defence and in that the State must also be made a party with the Centre in execution. If you make a distinction between factories to be protected by the Central Government and others, say it.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: The very purpose of having the two sections is this. In cases of outbreak

of fire, both are responsible and both are given powers. But for protection against fire in factories, the Central Government have to take certain steps for protecting their own factories, their own industries, their own mines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must make the position clear because there is a growing suspicion expressed in the House.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : According to the Constitution, Mines are in the Union List.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mechanical application of certain articles of the Constitution will not serve our purpose. The question is very specific. You have been given authority to make rules under sec. 3. I grant it. While making rules for civil defence, you have in some rules said 'State Government' along with the 'Central Government' and in others you have mentioned only the 'Central Government'. There are factories and mines in the State sector also. So you must a categorical distinction that on some matters regarding protection of factories belonging to the States and also mines in States, this power belongs to the States and the rest belongs to the Centre. Otherwise, now is it possible to interpret this ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : One point is not clear. When has Shri K. Narayana Rao been co-opted as Minister? I have not seen the gazette notification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to give him some time. If there is any lapse or extension or omission of authority, he may consult his officers and come forward later. As it is, I find it difficult.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Let them consult their legal advisers and come again. Let us not waste time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Narayana Rao wants to speak. He is throwing some new light.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Let me also be given an opportunity to participate.

There are certain fallacies and certain confusion of thinking. The first is that in every case, in every situation, whenever mention of 'Central Government' is there, the State Government must necessarily be tagged to it. It is not necessary. As has been pointed out, in many places both are mentioned; but that does not mean and cannot mean that invariably wherever the Central Government is mentioned the State Government must also be mentioned.

Coming to the second fallacy, as has been pointed out, in the Constitution itself it has been clearly laid down that mines are within the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament. You have raised a doubt about mines which are in the State sphere. Ownership is different, enjoyment is different and legislative competence is another thing. Even if there is a private sector mine or a State sector mine, Parliament alone is the competent legislative authority in these matters. In this context, what rule 13 says is very important to consider. In this connection and very simple context, Shri Kundu brought in so many things like Centre-State relationship.

What exactly is it? It is very necessary to see the normative order created by the Rule. If we see the Rule, that will throw some light. Rule 13 is primarily supervisory in character. I will just now read Rule 13. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got it before me.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Here we have to see whether in this limited context, the State Government is relevant. If it is relevant, then we have to consider such a rejection or non-association. Rule 13 says that the Central Government may, by order, require the owner or manager or agent of any mine or the owner of any factory to submit a report in writing as to what measures they have taken for prevention of fire and all these things. The Central Government can ask from a

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

mine a report. What is the State-Centre relationship here? What I say is that it is supervisory in our character. It is more a supervisory and disciplinary action. Similarly, to make within such period as may be specified in the order such measures as may be specified, being measures the taking of which is, in the opinion of the Central Government, necessary for the aforesaid purpose. So certain purposes have been mentioned and they are only required to submit a report to the Central Government. As I submitted earlier, factories come within the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament. It is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament and the Central Government. Similarly the discipline imposed on the factory owner or the manager is to submit to the Union Government periodical report on the measures they have taken. They are the exclusive concern of the Central Government. Such being the case, I do not think there is any reason why the State Government should be associated with these things. Therefore, the non-inclusion of the State Government is not at all a material issue or a substantive issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given the hon. Member full latitude. (*Interruptions*) So far as I am concerned I am not satisfied by the explanation because this Rule has been made under section 3 of the original Act and, as I find, if at all you want to have an independent agency, independent of the State, it must be made very clear. It is not clear at all. So I would suggest that either you consult the Law Minister or do some consultation. But I am not satisfied with the explanation. If you want to take vote, you take it. But this matter should not be determined by vote. This is a constitutional thing.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. I have given my ruling. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Sir, I have given you the points. According to the Constitution, the Centre has got powers to make rules with regard to mines and factories.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have to satisfy the House and satisfy the Chair.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : That is why I have submitted the position. Secondly, according to the Act, the Central Government is empowered to make rules under section 3 to safeguard a mine or a factory. More than that,—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have missed one point. In making the rules, at some places, you have mentioned the Central Government and the State Government. Here, you have omitted the State Governments, and the contention is, without putting in the State Government, whether you will be able to implement it.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Why burden the State Governments with mines?

AN HON. MEMBER : What about factories?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : You should read the rule. "The Central Government may by order require the owner, manager or agent of any mine or the occupier, or manager of any factory" and so on. Our intention is only to refer to the defence installations, military and-fields, etc. (*Interruption*) At the time of a hostile attack, for the continuous protection of such things, we want some separate, special protection. It is not for all, each and every factory and also not for any private factory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have to satisfy the House.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : When you take all these into consideration, you will find that our intention is to protect our own factories.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the rules do not make it clear. You say that mines are under the Central Government. You are using a general term: factories and mines. How is it possible?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The rule, read with the Act, clearly says—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am very sorry. You had better consult your Law Ministry and come. As I said, I am not satisfied with your explanation nor has the House been satisfied. You have to come again with an explanation. I am ready; I do not want to dispose of it might now, but obviously there is some mistake.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : I find from what Mr. Ramaswamy said that in rule 12, city, town or village is mentioned; that is not owned by the Central Government anyway. In rule 12, in addition to the ports which are centrally administered, the question of city, village and town comes in. It is very clear that they are outside the jurisdiction of the Central Government. He may contend about a factory. On that point at least there should be a clarification; he should be very clear about it. Let him answer and explain it.

DR. RANEN SEN : The major ports are those in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. These are inside the cities and the States are there to look after the cities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least I must be satisfied that this is within the ambit of the delegation of powers and the rules that are framed. If I am not satisfied, then, as I have said, you had better consult the Law officers and come back. I do not just want to throw it out now. We shall proceed with the next item.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I have explained the case. We are justified in having this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said, neither I nor the House have been satisfied. (*Interruption*) You come afterwards. As it is, I am not satisfied.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : The rule, as it is, gives enough powers to legislate on mines and factories under section 3 of the Act, and we have framed the rules according to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On that point, as I have said, either you must satisfy the House or the Chair. If I am satisfied, then I will plead for you.

At the present juncture I am not satisfied with your explanation. You will have to satisfy us on the question of the rule-making power. Otherwise, I would say that this would be a bad precedent in this House; we have never done it before. This is the position which I have to take into account.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : If your ruling is that you are not satisfied we shall have to come forward again with an explanation. We on this side are satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not disposing of it right now. I am keeping it pending.

17.30 Hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
SMALL CAR PROJECT

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, the question of the production of the low-priced car, variously called as people's car or small car—it has not been called minicar yet—raises certain basic questions in our minds. Does the small car exist? We have been spending time, energy and money over this issue. If a small car exists anywhere, it exists only in the embryo of the ministry concerned or in the embryo of the Planning Commission. It does not exist anywhere else.

During the fifties, the small car was known as the people's car. Now it has undergone only a change in the nomenclature and it is known as small car. The transformation in nomenclature does not carry us very far.

17.32 Hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

To call a car that costs Rs. 12,000, as estimated by the minister recently, as people's car is an insult hurled at our people, possible the poorest in the world. This is an anachronism against facts. The number of cars in our country today is only 3 million. Only 1 per cent of the Indian people possess cars, own cars or use cars. What about the other 99 per cent? They do not possess, own or use any car. In this

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land of Gandhiji, we have a Government that plans only for the upper strata of society in the name of producing small cars.

To own a car costing Rs. 12,000 the income of a man must be about Rs. 2,000 per month. You have to maintain the car. It does not run on water. Are the India people as rich as that? The average earning of an Indian is only 3 annas per day. Even according to Government's estimate, the number of people in the income group Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum is only 7,500. You want to produce a car costing Rs. 12,000 for those people who do not have the money to buy. In India today a sophisticated civilisation is emerging—a civilisation of champagne bottles and Alsatian dogs. Here is a Government that wants to plan for the sophisticated civilisation of these people, who have all these things and who want a car for Rs. 12,000 in the name of getting a small car.

From the replies we got from the Minister on 12th November it is clear that this Government has a bias for the Renault Corporation of France. This Government are going to give them a licence to build a factory in India costing Rs. 26 crores. The price of the so-called small car has escalated from year to year. When the idea was first mooted, we were told that it would be about Rs. 5,000 to 7,000. The Pandey Committee revised it and said it would cost not less than Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000. Now here is a Minister who comes and replies that the so-called small car will be available to an Indian at Rs. 12,000, apart from taxes and all that, possibly. The price is escalating from day to day, from month to month.

If this contract is given to Renault Corporation of France, what will happen? The Renaults will have to buy 60 per cent of the components from the ancillary units, according to the phased programme of production. So, if you have to import 40 per cent of the components from abroad, it means foreign exchange and if you have to

buy 60 per cent of the components inside the country, that would mean that you will have to pay a higher price because you do not have any control over the factories producing these components. Then, there will be an escalation of prices. By the time the factory is established and the car rolls out and is available in the street, the price would not be less than Rs. 14,000 per car. And do you think that a car costing Rs. 12,000 or 14,000 can be called a peoples' car, or small car, or something of the type? That is a misnomer, an anachronism, something against facts.

Now, what will happen? Either the price of the car or will go or its quality will deteriorate. Just like the quality of the car produced in India by the three monopoly firms has deteriorated from day to day, because they are money-hungry, in the case of this car also, when it is produced, the quality will go down or the price will escalate further. That is the trouble.

This Renault Corporation is a bunch of very clever people. They know where to throw jewels.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): They are run much better than our public sector.

SHRI HEM BARUA: They were responsible for inviting some Members of Parliament belonging to the Congress Party, including the Secretary of the Parliamentary Party, to visit Paris. They were taken for a ride, I know, round the streets of Paris. They were feasted and their bills were footed by the Renault Corporation. They were taken to night clubs where they saw mademoiselle France without clothes in dim light.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: The hon. Member could not have given all these details unless he was also present on the occasion.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The fact remains that they were taken by the Renault Corporation to Paris.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with this discussion. He need not refer to individual members,

because they have no right to reply. Let him only refer to points which are relevant.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप तो इस समय चेयरमैन हैं, आप इस समय डिप्टी लीडर आफ दि पार्टी नहीं हैं। वह रेलीवेट विषय पर बोल रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am the Chairman and I have to control the House and the hon. Members. He had no business to intervene. I am speaking directly to the hon. Member. He cannot claim to be a champion here of everybody. He is only the leader of the SSP; not PSP. I know him very well.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The fact remains that the Renault Corporation invited some Members of Parliament belonging to the Congress Party to visit France at their cost. That fact remains; it cannot be dismissed, because in fact they visited France during the off-session period.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : The hon. Member perhaps does not know the difference between the French Embassy and the Renault Corporation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In any case, let us not talk of naked facts in France.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Why not?

SHRI HEM BARUA : The French might go about naked or do anything in the night club. Let us not talk about it, because they are our friends. So, as advised by the Chairman, I will not refer to it.

As I have already said, Renault Corporation is a bunch of clever people. They have already spread their net. I am afraid this project might pass into the hands of the foreign monopolists, if at all the small car is produced. I do not know if and when it will be produced.

Now, if we look at our cities and towns what do we see? An average Indian wastes four years of his life

waiting in the queues for bus. This is the position of public transport in our country. On an average, four years of precious life of an Indian is spent on waiting in the queue for buses.

What happened in 1959? Do you forget that China produced 60,000 trucks? They did not produce a single car. They know where the priorities lie. We do not know where our priorities lie or where the interests of our people lie. We do not know even that and we do not bother about that. That is the trouble. I know there are Indians who say, "Well, we have produced locomotives; we have produced ships; we have produced aircraft. Why not produce, in order to show off our technical efficiency, a small car?" If you want to show off your technical efficiency to the world, then you produce the atom bomb which you are capable of producing. Why fix your gaze on the small car? That is what is happening.

What are the priorities in this country? The priorities in this country are something like this, to produce a small car. Our people are naked and starved. We want to gear up our economy and the economy can be geared up only by promoting agricultural production in this country. Instead of production the so-called small cars costing Rs. 12,000 a car, why don't you produce better fertilisers, better ploughs and better tractors for the people? What about hospitals and schools in our country? They are in a very bad state. Why don't you concentrate on hospitals and schools? Why don't you concentrate on tractors and ploughs and fertilisers in order to increase agricultural production so that our economy can be geared up? We have never bothered about that. They do not have any sense of priorities.

The question of producing a small car has been hanging fire for a very long time. I remember, on a previous occasion—Mr. F. A. Ahmed was not the Minister in-charge then—the Minister concerned said. "We will concentrate on the production of a small car only when our economy picks up." Has our economy picked up? Is it not

[Shri Hem Barua]

going from bad to worse? Is it not in doldrums? Let us be frank. We were fold by the Minister concerned, when this question of producing a small car came, that we will go in for production of small cars only when our economy picks up.

Now, what about the production of cars in this country? In 1967, we produced 40,000 cars and we produced 31,000 scooters. In 1967, the number of applicants for cars in the waiting list was to the tune of 1.25 lakhs and the number of applicants waiting for scooters was 3 lakhs. Don't forget that. That is a common man's vehicle in a sense. But whatever happens in this country, when you talk of a common man, you exploit the susceptibilities of the common man. That is what this Government has been doing. Instead of spending Rs. 26 crores on a plant to produce small cars costing Rs. 12,000 a car, you spend the amount on establishing two factories for producing scooters. The Renault has been asked to produce 50,000 cars a year. Unless the factory produces 1 lakh cars per year, the price cannot come down. The price that the Renault has given is exorbitant, that is, Rs. 11,900, something like that.

What is happening in this country? We spend Rs. 26 crores to set up a factory to produce so-called small cars for the so-called small man. The small man exists but the small car does not exist. At the same time, we want to spend Rs. 25 crores on luxury hotels programme. What is this? The people are starving; the people are dying. The average income of an Indian is only 3 annas per day. Yet you are talking of luxury hotels programme and you want to spend Rs. 25 crores on that. Then, Rs. 26 crores on a factory to produce small cars. This is immoral. I would beg of you to ask the Minister to postpone this fantastic programme of producing so-called small cars the price of which will be Rs. 12,000 per car and by the time it comes out of the factory, it will be Rs. 14,000 per car. I would ask him to postpone this proposal to the Fifth Plan or the Sixth Plan period. Let us see if our econo-

my picks up by that time. If it does pick up, I would like every Indian, every farmer, to own a car to carry his children. I know the family of an Indian is too big to be accommodated in a small car, I would like the farmer to own a car, if he is in a position to own a car. But unfortunately Indian farmers are not in a position to own cars, and in the name of common man, in the name of farmers, here is a Government which wants to exploit the susceptibilities of common man so that the upper strata of the society, the sophisticated and the civilised people, men belonging to the upper strata, having Alsatian dogs and Champagne bottles, might enjoy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will reply no. Then I will call those four names...

AN HON. MEMBER: What are those names?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lobo Prabhu, Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha, Mr. Kundu and Mr. Shinkre. The hon. Minister may first reply to Mr. Hem Barua and then these four members will put questions.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Should I reply now or later?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not only the rule but also what we are observing here, namely, that the Minister will elucidate the position of the Government and then the other members will ask questions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As you desire, I would like to deal with the points raised by Shri Hem Barua. I was really surprised when I was listening to his speech whether his remarks were confined to this question of production of small car or extended to all other activities which have been undertaken by Government with the support of Parliament. It will not be proper for me to deal with the matters which are not relevant to the question of production of small car and which do not come within the purview of my Ministry.

May I first point out to him that it is not the intention of the Government that by going in for the production of a small car or cheap car, we should deprive ourselves of the other priorities which are necessary for the benefit of the people of the country. As I have stated on a number of occasions, in this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha, I do not know what is actually meant by members when they make a reference to a small car. What has been in my mind and what has been the demand from a large number of members in Parliament, both in this House and in the other House, and also from the public, is that the cars which are now available in the market should be such as should be much cheaper and much better in quality than what they are now. Therefore, whenever we speak of a small car, it should not be understood that it should be something of a miniature thing like a scooter with four wheels and so on, but a car which will be able to accommodate four persons and which people will be in a position to purchase at a much cheaper price than what it is available for at the present time. May I just point this out? On the one hand he was criticising the Government for allowing the monopoly to three car manufacturers because of the high prices that they have been charging. At present there are three manufacturers who are manufacturing Ambassador, Fiat and Standard.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The quality is low.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Apart from the quality, I am dealing with this particular question. The price of Ambassador car, excluding tax is like this : So far as tax is concerned, I will deal with it later on. The price of Ambassador car, ex-factory is Rs. 14,892; the price of Fiat car is Rs. 13,551 and the price of a Standard car is Rs. 14,300—ex-factory price, without taxes. Now, if in place of 14,000, 13,000 and 14,000, if it is possible for the Government to make an arrangement or to provide for the manufacture of cars which will be available at say, 7,000 or 8,000 rupees, will it not be for the benefit of the poor, for whom my hon. friend is rais-

ing this voice? That is one point which I would like to make. If we can make available to the people of our country a car at Rs. 7,000 or 8,000 for which they are now paying Rs. 14,000 ex-factory price, will it not be beneficial for the poor? That is the point.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : Who are the poor who are prepared to spend Rs. 14,000?

SHRI HEM BARUA : You said that a small car—or whatever it is, whatever may be the nomenclature—will cost Rs. 12,000 or near about that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Excluding taxes. If you add taxes, in one case, of Ambassador for instance, the price will go to Rs. 20,000; in the case of Fiat to Rs. 18,000 or 19,000. Please consider these facts. Secondly, may I just point out another factor? According to the figure available with me on the 30th of September, 1968, we have a demand for 82,000 cars. (*Interruption*) These are the people who have deposited Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 for each car, for the purpose of placing that order. We have not been able to accommodate these people and 82,000 and odd are there. Apart from that there may be other people who may be anxious to buy the car, but, because they know that it will not be possible to get it in such a short time, they are not placing the order. Secondly, I hope, hon. Members will not mind my saying this, that every day I am getting a large number of applications from the Members themselves that Fiat car should be allotted to them.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : We are only 500 Members, Sir.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I have never applied for a car in my life.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not saying that Mr. Hem Barua has applied. But, I am saying that a large number of Members have applied.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What is the relevance, Sir?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I did not buy a car.

श्री रवि राय : हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण लोग इसको कैसे खरीद पायेंगे ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI F. A. AHMED : When I fixed a rule that another car will not be allotted for a period of five years, I have received letters from large numbers of Members saying that this period of five years should be reduced to two years, so that a new car may be made available to them. (Interruption) I am not saying that what is being done is just and proper. But I am merely stating a fact. I am stating the fact with regard to the demand from the public, with regard to the demand even from Members of Parliament...

श्री रवि राय : पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर तो बड़े लोग हैं साधारण जनता में और उनमें फर्क है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Let him say whether he is going to manufacture or not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : According to our latest figures, the production of cars during last year was 20,500 Ambassador, 10,055 Fiat and 2,769 Standard. These have not been able to meet the demand.

Another question raised was about quality of the car made by these people. I think as I have placed on the Table a report by an expert on the improvement of the quality, there were three important recommendations the Committee made. One was that every unit must have a suitable testing equipment in order to test the quality of the various components they want to put in the car.

SHRI HEM BARUA : As long as you have monopolists controlling the trade, you cannot improve matters. Nationalisation is the solution.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Another thing is that a warranty period must be provided. Some of them have given no warranty; others have it only for six months. We have said that the warranty must be one year. That has been accepted by them. We are going to appoint a technical audit cell for examining and testing the quality of the car before it goes out of the factory

and we are considering how to meet the expenditure. One suggestion is to levy a cess. We have the power of levying a cess. The question is whether by levying a cess we can raise the necessary funds for the purpose without putting a burden on the consumer.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi) : Will that committee consist of officials or non-officials ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : On the one hand, my hon. friend says, do not go in for the production of car; on the other, he says that I am encouraging monopolies in the country. I do not know which line of direction he wants me to take.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has misinterpreted me completely. I said, do not produce a car which costs Rs. 21,000 per car because the economy is faltering and is in doldrums. If you produce, produce it in the public sector. Nationalise the whole show.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Production of a large number of cars will provide employment to a large number of people.

श्री रवि राय : तब आप कार के स्थान पर ट्रक्स और बसेज बनाइये ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is lack of appreciation on the part of the hon. Members of the capacity we have increased in the country in the ancillary and small-scale industries. A major portion of the components of the car will come from these industries. That aspect has also to be kept in mind.

The hon. member said 'Let us not go in for production of cars, but for production of buses, trucks etc.'

18 Hrs.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Government is not unmindful to these facts and we have been increasingly moving with the production of trucks and I may inform the hon. Member that in 1966 the truck production was 31,462 and out of this production, 8,500 were buses. (Interruptions) We are prepared to go even for more. It does not mean that because the small car production is there,

we will deny the opportunity to these persons. (*Interruptions*) With regard to the other thing which my hon. friend said—the fancy for Renault—Government and the Planning Commission have not taken a decision. We are considering the entire matter on merit and whatever is beneficial and in the interests of the country will have to be undertaken. I can assure the House that if something by way of foreign exchange goes out of the country in order to get the collaboration from outside the country, I shall see that a similar amount comes to our country in exchange of what we shall be paying.

SHRI HEM BARUA : *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not fair. The time is up. There are other people also. Would you not allow them to put questions? I shall adjourn the whole House now but many of you will not get an opportunity.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Therefore I would say that the most pertinent question is : whether we are going with the production of a small car or not. That matter is under discussion between ourselves and the Planning Commission. The plans has not been finalised. After that discussion is completed, it will be possible for me to indicate what decision has been taken, and I can tell you that in order to achieve this, our anxiety is that this should be in the public sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are 4 members. I will request you to co-operate with me and allow those members who have given their names to put questions.

SHRI LOBO PRABUH : (*Udipi*) : There has been a lot of confusion and I would even say that there has been an absence of correct and complete thinking on this subject. We are agreed that we want a low-priced car. Now the price of cars everywhere is competitive. In any one country the price follows a certain pattern and they are all of the same kind. All over the world there may be price differential which may explain the cost of production and taxes etc. Now there is no country

where the price differential is 100 per cent. The Minister is telling us that he is producing a car for Rs. 7,000 as against a car of Rs. 14,000 or 16,000. The car may be cheap because the mechanism is different. Is the mechanism of Renault different in any way to make it cheap? Does it mean that it has no carburettor, no pistons that you can make it so cheap? Another way where the car may be cheap is if it is not properly furnished or equipped. It may be with one horn instead of 2 horns, may be with 2 lights instead of 4 or 6 lights. They have been giving us a lot of talk and the country expects to know what is the difference in the make of the car, in the furnishing of this car, that you are able to get a car at a 100 per cent less than an equivalent model which sells at the same price in other countries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : My short answer is this. The hon. Member will agree with me. (*Interruption*). I have heard the question. The reasons are these; most of the plants which are manufacturing the cars are old plants and in this field, particularly, every day, technological development has been taking place which is making it more economical and so on. The second reason is this : that these plants are equipped to have a capacity of only about 20,000 cars to be produced; unless and until you are in a position to produce a large number of cars, at least 50,000 or 60,000 cars, you will not be able to bring down the cost of the car. So, our intention is to go in for a big unit which itself will bring down tremendously the cost of production and also to go in for the latest equipment which will also help us in effecting the economy desired.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (*Jalore*) : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order. If the Members could co-operate with me, I will prolong the time by another five minutes. Otherwise, I can adjourn the House just now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My point of order arises out of the fact that the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

Minister has said something which is misleading and incorrect. (*Interruption*) He is making a wrong statement. He said that the existing capacity of a plant is 20,000 cars only. It is a wrong statement. The capacity is very much more. They are producing 100 per cent capacity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot judge whether it is right or wrong. I am not the person to judge it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the reply ? He made a wrong statement. If the existing plants are capable of producing more, the cost will come down. (*Interruption*)

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I just say,—

MR. CHAIRMAN : He need not reply. As a matter of courtesy, I am extending the time. Mr. Jha may put his question now.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : क्या यह बात सही है कि टैरिफ़ कमिशन ने प्लानिंग कमिशन को रैकमंड किया है कि स्मॉल कार्स का प्रोडक्शन बंद किया जाये, यदि ऐसी बात हो तो प्लानिंग कमिशन का उस पर क्या रिएक्शन है?

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उस ने इसलिए रैकमंड किया है कि चूंकि मास स्केल पर जिस को कहते हैं उस मास स्केल पर स्मॉल कार प्रोड्यूस नहीं की जायेगी और इसलिए वह सस्तो नहीं होगी ?

यदि प्लानिंग कमिशन को प्रोड्यूस करना है तो उसे मास स्केल पर करें जिस तरीके से दूसरे मुल्कों में किया जाता है तब उस के दाम 7000 से भी नीचे आ सकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उसे मास स्केल पर प्रोड्यूस करेगी या नहीं और मास स्केल पर यदि करेगी तब उस का दाम क्या होगा ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि मास स्केल पर कराने पर हमारा सालाना एवरेज प्रोडक्शन क्या होगा और विजाबिज हमारी क्या डिमांड होगी ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन खली अहमद : टैरिफ़ कमिशन ने जो भी सिफारिश की है कि उस का प्रोडक्शन न किया जाये उसे गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर नहीं किया है । हमारा इरादा है कि हम मास स्केल पर स्मॉल कार का प्रोडक्शन करेंगे और पहले साल की अपेक्षा दूसरे साल और तीसरे साल में हम उस का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाते जायेंगे ।

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA
rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow; you must be satisfied with the reply he has given. Shri Kundu. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there anything more you can add usefully to the answer ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : No, Sir; it is not necessary.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : For a long time, there has been a very big talk about the small car. The talk has been highlighted throughout the country by the "Maharaja" ministers in the Council of Ministers, particularly of this ministry.

The question is not that there is a demand and you want to raise the production. The important question is, how are you going to fix the priority of planning ? You are going to spend Rs. 26 crores. How fruitfully are you going to invest it ? If you have any desire to produce cars which will be used by the common man represented by your party, the new class that has developed in these 20 years, you should not have asked Birlas to produce cars, in collaboration with an American company. By this, they have brought in foreign monopolies. (*Interruptions*). I have three questions to ask. Firstly, are you going to nationalise the entire car industry now in three private hands ? Secondly, what is the position of the Prime Minister's son who has applied for a licence for producing the so-called small car ? Thirdly, you have said, there are 82,000 people who are on the waiting list. Out of them, about 80 per cent are government officers who get liberal loans and

help from Government. They will pay it back by getting more TA and other allowances. How many of such affluent officers are there in this waiting list?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The question of priority will certainly be taken into consideration. For that reason, I had asked the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission will have to examine all the pros and cons. There is the question of doing something in the public sector, utilising the idle capacity of ancillary industries, small-scale industries, machine tools, etc. that we have created. All these factors will have to be taken into consideration. Surely something which is uneconomic and a burden on the country will not be thought by the Planning Commission or by the Government. It is very unfortunate that in a discussion like this some sort of insinuations are put forward and the name of the Prime Minister's son is dragged.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What is the insinuation?

श्री रवि राय : श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी का बयान है कि उन्होंने दख्खीस्त दी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister have his say. You have to hear him. You have asked the question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I have asked for information. Where is the insinuation there? . . . (interruptions) Perhaps, he has not understood the question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have not completed my point. I have said that if any proposal comes from any person, whether it is from the Prime Minister's son or from any other person, it has to be considered on merits. I have already indicated that our thinking is that if any such industries can be set up with indigenous effort, without any import from outside, if those industries in future will not require any licence for import—we are actually considering these matters and we are going to come forward with the decision of the government soon—if that is so, if any person makes such a suggestion, whether it is the Prime

Minister's son or any other person, if he is prepared to manufacture a car which will not require any licence for the purpose of import of components and so on, how can that be denied? How can that matter be raised in this way and . . . (interruptions)

SHRI S. KUNDU : The Minister has not the capacity to understand or he is deliberately not answering or meeting the point. I never questioned the right of the Prime Minister's son. I sought information whether the Prime Minister's son has applied for a licence for the manufacture of a small car and, if so, at what stage it is?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Is it technically possible to manufacture a car without imported components at this stage of our development?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I say that a sort of project report has been submitted to us, which indicates that he can manufacture a car without import of foreign components from outside? I am not an expert. So, it is for experts to say whether it is feasible or not.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You must have examined it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Then I come to the question raised by my hon. friend over here about the licensed capacity.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He said production capacity.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I said licensed capacity.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : No, you can check up the records.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The licensed capacity of Ambassador is 15,000, Fiat 9,000 and Standard 3,000. The total comes to 27,000. Last year's production was: Ambassador 20,500, Fiat 10,055 and Standard 2,769. I gave these figures earlier and I stand by them. I have made no incorrect statement.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about the nationalisation of this industry? To

[Shri S. Kundu]

whom the licence will be given—Sanjay or Rajeev ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : No question of licence has arisen in any case.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether this project will be in the private sector or the public sector? If it is in the public sector, it cannot go to Sanjay.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I said that in order to make an economic car it has to be done in a very big way, and in a big way it could be done only in the public sector. So, government's thinking is that it should be done in the public sector.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Then how could you allow Prime Minister's son, Sanjay's proposal? You said that you like it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I say that we have accepted mixed economy?

SHRI RABI RAY : Another misnomer.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So, while our doing so, if anyone else wants to do it at his risk in the private sector, how can we stop him from manufacturing these things?

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has contradicted himself. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can very well understand what he says.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no contradiction.

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : 12 तारीख को सस्ती कार के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया था। तब आपने कहा था कि चौदह प्रोपोजल आई थीं और उनमें से केवल दो ही प्लानिंग कमेटी के पास भेजी गई थीं। सवाल यही है कि सीज़र की पत्नी पवित्र हो इतना ही काफी नहीं होता है, उसको पवित्र दिखाना भी चाहिये। यहां शक व्यक्त किया गया था कि दो ही प्रोपोजल प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास क्यों भेजे गये थे? उन में एक प्रोपोजल श्री संजय गांधी का था। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा

कि जो 14 प्रोपोजल आई हैं क्या उन सब को आप प्लानिंग कमेटी के पास भेजने के लिए तैयार हैं और प्लानिंग कमेटी की राय लेने के लिए तैयार हैं कि कौन-कौन सी प्रोपोजल फीजिबल हैं? क्या आप उस कमेटी का इस बारे में निर्णय लेंगे?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है। अभी हमारे देश में तीन मॉनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं जो मोटर कारें बनाते हैं। इसको वही कंट्रोल करते हैं। हमारी सरकार भी कंट्रोल करती है कुछ हद तक क्योंकि वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी इत्यादि लगाती है। मुझे खुशी होगी अगर सस्ती कार का कारखाना पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगे। इसका कारण यह है कि तब वह नो प्रॉफिट नो लास बेसिस पर लगाया जाएगा। चूंकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जब कार बनेगी, सस्ती बनेगी, इस वास्ते हो सकता है कि प्राइवेट निर्यात भी अपनी कीमतें सस्ती कर दें, उनका भी कीमत कम करनी पड़े। क्या आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में कारखाना स्थापित करने को तैयार हैं? यदि हैं तो गोआ के बारे में मैं चाहुंगा कि आप सोचें। वहां पर अभी तक कोई पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग नहीं दिया गया। गोआ को आजाद हुए साठे सात साल हो गए हैं। वहां पर मारमागोआ जैसी बड़ी बन्दरगाह है और चार पांच लॉग ऐसे हैं प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कार फ़ैक्टरी बनाने की भी उनकी ताकत है। वह भी आप ध्यान में रखें। जिन के बहुत ज्यादा टनेज के स्टीमर चलते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोआ में इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने पर भी क्या मंत्रीमंडल विचार करेगा?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैम्बर साहब ने अपना फर्ज अदा कर दिया। गोआ का उन्होंने जिक्र कर दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इसके बारे में फैसला होगा तब सभी चीजों को कंसिडर किया जाएगा।

बहुत से प्राजैक्ट्स आए थे। उन सब पर एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी ने गौर किया था। गौर करने के बाद यह देखा कि वे ऐसे नहीं हैं

जिससे कोई कीमत का फायदा हो सकता हो सभी बातों को देख कर हमने पहले तो प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास तीन प्रोपोजल्स को भेजा था। उन्होंने एक को तो बिल्कुल रिजैक्ट कर दिया। तीसरी प्रोपोजल जिनकी थी और जिनको रिजैक्ट कर दिया, उन्होंने फिर कहा कि हम रिकंसिडर करके दुबारा आपके पास प्रोपोजल्स भेज देंगे। जब वह आएगी तो उसको भी हम उनके पास भेज देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.24 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 21, 1968/Kartika 30, 1890 (Saka).
