

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 28, 1967/Agrahayana 7, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य

* 301. श्री मोलाह प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 1960 की तुलना में खाद्यान्न, दूध, दालों, तेल तथा सब्जियों के मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उपभोक्ता भण्डारों द्वारा उपरोक्त वस्तुओं को 1960 के मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध करवाने का विचार कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It is not possible at present to distribute these commodities at the prices prevailing in 1960. However, the Government have been taking steps to keep their prices under check.

श्री मोलाह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कदम उठाते रहे हैं लेकिन पिछले महीने जो खाद्य मंत्रियों तथा मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें क्या आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य को निश्चित करने के लिए उस पर कोई विचार हुआ है ? अगर विचार हुआ है तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : No, Sir; the specific problem of controlling the prices of various commodities was not discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference, though concern was expressed about the higher prices prevailing in regard to foodgrains, etc., and that is why the programme of procurement has been planned and it was accepted, by and large, by the Chief Ministers' Conference.

श्री मोलाह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जिस तरह कि उद्योगों के सामानों के दाम निश्चित किए जाते हैं उसी तरह से किसानों के खेत जोताई, सिंचाई, बीज, खाद और उसके श्रम की लागत को देख कर उस का काम निश्चित करने के लिए प्रोग्राम आप बना रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Actually this question does not come under the purview of the main Question, but may I say that these factors are taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission while making recommendations to the Government of India.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बजट के समय से जबकि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने यह कोशिश की है कि डेफिसिट फाइनान्सिंग को चेक करें और इस हेतु उन्होंने स्टेट्स के केन्द्र से धन लेखे में काफी रुकावटें लगायी हैं और यद्यपि खरीफ फसल भी काफी अच्छी हुई है और अगली रबी फसल भी अच्छी होने वाली है, इसके बावजूद भी इन चीजों की प्राइसेज कम नहीं हो रही हैं तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस मामले को एग्जामिन करायेगी कि बम्पर क्राप होने के बावजूद और डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग को चेक करने के बावजूद यह प्राइसेज क्यों बढ़ती जा रही हैं, कहाँ जा कर रुकेंगी ? इतनी फेवरेबल कंडीशंस के होते भी हम इन को चेक क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As a result of good crop prospects, there is an apparent tendency of prices going down. In fact, during the last 22 days between the 28th October and the 18th November, the cereal price index has shown a decline of 3.4 per cent as against a rise of 3.7 per cent during the corresponding period in 1966.

The second very important factor is that the trend of market arrivals is so encouraging, and the market arrivals are almost 40 per cent higher as compared to the figure during the corresponding period of last year. In some States, the increase has been very high. For instance, in Madhya Pradesh, the market arrivals in October have been higher by 600 per cent; in Madras, they have been higher by 240 per cent, and even in Kerala they have been higher by 114 per cent, and in West Bengal also they have been higher by 60 per cent. There is a very healthy tendency in the economy, especially of the foodgrains prices getting down to a lower level.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने फसल की तुलना कर के हिसाब बताने की कोशिश की है। सवाल तो फसल से बहुत बड़ा है। ऐसा तो अक्सर हो जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार इस देश में जितना खाद बनाने के लिए सामान उपलब्ध था, गन्दागी उपलब्ध थी, न उसका खाद बना पायी और जो हमारे यहाँ हड्डियाँ फासफोरस के लिए उपयुक्त थीं, पी-2 ओ-5 खाद के लिए वह भी हम एक्सपोर्ट करते रहे, जो खली थी खाद के लिए वह भी एक्सपोर्ट करते रहे, और हालांकि अन्दर पानी बहुत उपलब्ध था लेकिन उसको हमने प्रायः रिटी नहीं दी, बिजली केवल 4 प्रतिशत देते रहे, तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हम ने सिंचाई और खाद की जो इतनी बड़ी उपेक्षा की है, उसकी वजह से पैदावार घट कर चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This question is different from the main question, but I may say that the prices

had risen mainly because of severe drought conditions and steep fall in the production of agricultural commodities during the last two years.

SHRI M. S. MURTI : What has happened to the proposal to start a consumer commodity corporation very shortly ?

SHRI RANGA : Another corporation ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is not under contemplation at the moment.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : May I know whether Government are aware that the blanket powers which the Central Government have to control and regulate the prices of consumer commodities have created problems for the States in the matter of regulation of prices of certain consumer goods like oil and sugar, and if so, what steps they have taken to help the State Governments in this regard ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Actually, the prices of most of these commodities are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act, and the necessary powers have been delegated to the State Governments to take effective steps for checking prices. But as I have mentioned, due to various other difficulties and various adverse trends in the economy, the prices had gone up steeply during the last few years, and there is no denying that fact.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In the past, the procurement policy had resulted in getting not even 5 per cent of the total production in the country. In view of the fact that there are now very good crop prospects and the food production is going to be 95 million tonnes, may I know the Government's estimate in regard to procurement of foodgrains for the current year ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We expect to procure about 7 to 8 million tonnes. That is the broad estimate indicated by the Agricultural Prices Commission. At the Chief Ministers' Conference also this matter came up, and it was broadly suggested that it would

be possible to procure about 6 to 7 million tonnes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It has now become an admitted fact that the Government have miserably failed to hold the price-line or at least check further rise in prices. It is a fact or has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the retail prices of all commodities are much higher than the wholesale prices? Have adequate steps been taken to check the rise in prices by bringing forward some sort of legislation imposing deterrent punishment on blackmarketeers and hoarders?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Very stringent provisions are already there. A bill is also before Parliament to make the provisions still more stringent.

As far as the difference between the whole-sale and retail prices is concerned, this difference is there even in normal periods. But as far as foodgrains are concerned, for instance, as a result of formal and informal rationing, about 240 million people are covered and foodgrains are made available at a reasonable price to a large section of the population. Similarly certain other commodities are controlled

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am saying that it is not available in the open market.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the open market, the disparity between wholesale and retail price is there. But I quite agree with the hon. Member that in the case of certain commodities, the disparity is much more than the reasonable level.

श्री साधोराम शर्मा : क्या मंत्री साहब को मालूम है कि हरियाणा के अन्दर जिस वक्त फसल आई वहाँ पर गेहूँ का भाव 100 रु० क्विंटल था और इसी भाव पर वहाँ प्रोक्वोरमेंट की गई थी, जबकि आज उसी गेहूँ का भाव 80 रु० क्विंटल है। शायद यह पहला मौका था कि फसल पर भाव ज्यादा हो और उस के बाद भाव गिर जाय। आज भी वहाँ पर

जमींदारों के पास काफी गेहूँ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस को निकालने के लिये क्या स्टेप्स गवर्नमेंट लेने जा रही है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Government of India are not responsible for inflating the prices, as has been alleged by the hon. Member. In fact, procurement prices have been prevailing in various States and these were announced in consultation with the Central Government. Foodgrains which were available in various States were procured; in some States, where effective machinery is in operation, it has gone on well; in others where the farmers continue to hold their stocks, some lacunae were there; the farmers did not sale in the expectation that they would get higher prices later.

SHRI RANGA : The facts revealed by my hon. friend do not strengthen his own optimism that the prices are coming down in a very healthy manner. He only said that in the last 22 days the prices have come down by 3.5 per cent whereas arrivals in the markets have gone up from 50 to 60 per cent from State to State. How is it that the arrivals are 50 per cent more than last year but the downward trend only indicates a figure of 3.5 per cent? May I know whether they have increased the number of fair price shops or are maintaining the existing fair price shops in all the places properly? Are any steps being taken to open more fair price shops to make available larger quantities of foodgrains in the drought-affected areas as also the cyclone—and flood-hit areas in the north as well as in the south, specially Orissa State?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : What I said was that that the market arrivals have been more by about 40 per cent. In some cases, it has gone even upto 600 per cent. It has varied between 40 and 600 per cent. It will take some times before the full impact of the arrivals on the price level becomes felt. This may happen in a month or two and it is not expected immediately in the post-harvest period. It will take some time.

As regards opening fair price shops, we have opened a large number of fair price shops all over the country. The number at present is 1,53,000. If in a locality there are some special difficulties, that can be taken into consideration, by the concerned State Government and more fair price shops can be opened. But the Government of India's policy at the moment is not to increase the number of fair price shops.

SHRI RANGA : In the drought-affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : In drought affected areas, it is for the State Governments concerned to start relief operations. What I have done is that we have allotted gift wheat or gift maize, to State Governments for free distribution in the drought-affected areas among the poorer sections of society.

SHRI RANGA : Was anything done in Orissa and Bihar ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, I have allotted gift wheat and maize to all these areas.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In view of the difficulties that have arisen in checking prices and also in preventing malpractices in the crop of food-grains and other essential consumer goods, will the Government consider organising producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in place of the present co-operative consumer stores which are not very useful to the ordinary man especially in the rural areas ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Government is giving every positive help in regard to the organisation of co-operative consumer stores all over the country, and there is no lack of policy support from the Government, even monetary support is there, and we wish people come forward voluntarily to organise more co-operative societies in cities as well as in the rural areas, so that the needs of the consumers are met.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Not only consumers, but producer-cum-consumer societies.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम को अभी हाल में कोई इस प्रकार का शिष्ट मण्डल मिला था, जिन्होंने उन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं में, जैसे दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का कारण विशेषकर सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में जो दालें जाती हैं, वे चोरी से दूसरे देशों में भेज दी जाती हैं? यदि हां, तो इस की रोकथाम के लिये सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसकी कोई सूचना हम को किसी राज्य सरकार के पास से नहीं आई है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों से बराबर सतर्कता बरतने के लिये कहा जाता ताकि स्पर्गनिंग न होने पावे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आज ही के पत्रों में निकला है कि मध्य प्रदेश का शिष्ट मंडल आपसे मिला है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : वे तो व्यापारी लोग मिले थे और मिलते रहते हैं। उनकी एकही आवाज होती है कि मूवमेंट की रुकावट को दूर कर दिया जाय और मैं उनसे कहता कि वह मैं अभी नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कर दीजिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं, अभी नहीं कर सकता हूँ। लूट मचाने के लिये कैसे कर दूँ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a previous occasion I remember the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said ..

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : He is not here.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Unfortunately he is not here, but Mr. Jagjiwan Ram is here. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister then made a statement to the effect that he would never allow the prices of consumer goods or other goods to go up and would take steps to check rising prices, an assurance that raised high hopes in the minds of the people, the consumers. In that context, may I know whether our hon. Minister

would be in a position to enlighten us about the steps taken by his Deputy Prime Minister to check prices in this country because in spite of his assurance, prices are rising beyond the purchasing capacity of the poor man, the common man ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : By and large the prices of foodgrains have their reaction on the prices of manufactured commodities. With good prospects of crop, a lower trend is noticeable in foodgrain prices, when the main harvest has still to come in and arrive in the market. There is no doubt that there will be an appreciable fall in the prices of foodgrains, and it will have its effect on the prices of other commodities.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Is it wishful thinking ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is real thinking.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not replied to my question. He is indulging in pious hopes that because of the good harvest prices may fall. I was interested in knowing the steps that Government have taken in the light of the assurance given by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : One important step that has been taken is the amendment of the Essential Commodities Act which is coming before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We are having a food debate, he is giving us some time. We have spent 20 minutes, and still so many people are there. If you want to continue this, I do not mind.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : On the question of foodgrain prices, in view of the conflicting interests of the urban population and the rural population, the policy of cheap foodgrains has been to greatest disincentive to the production of more foodgrains in our country. I would like also to point out to the hon. Minister that if an increase in food production leads to a proportionate fall in prices, then the primary producer

stands where he is. The only contribution to the rising prices is that which is added by the middlemen which may be avoided, because that is not...

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing anything; please put your question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I want an assurance that the policy of cheap foodgrains is not continued. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing all those questions now. Next question.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि प्रश्न सं० 325 को भी साथ ही ले लिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

F.A.O. CONFERENCE

+

*302. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :**

SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he attended the Conference of F.A.O. in Rome; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides other formal items, the following important subjects were discussed at the Conference :—

- (i) F.A.O.'s Food Production Resources Programme;
- (ii) Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development;
- (iii) Review of the F.A.O.'s General Structure;

- (iv) F.A.O.'s Draft Programme of Work and Budget for the biennium 1968-69;
- (v) Use of Arabic and German for interpretation in the F.A.O.'s General and Regional Conferences;
- (vi) Appointment of new Director General; and election to the Committees of the Organisation;
- (vii) Admission of new Members.

FOOD AID FROM U.S.A.

+

*325. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA
JHA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to Rome, he had discussions with the officials of U.S. Government in regard to the request for 6 million tonnes of foodgrains during the next year;

(b) whether any assurance has been sought from the U.S. Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) The U.S. Secretary for Agriculture met the Minister for Food and Agriculture and had a discussion with him regarding schemes for agricultural development as well as our foodgrain requirements for 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने रोम में अमरीकी अफसरों से अमरीका से अन्न लेने के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कीं, तो क्या इस दफा अमरीकी अफसरों ने कोई ऐसी शर्त रखी है जैसी पहले उन्होंने कभी नहीं रखी थी ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) :

with the Secretary of State of the USA about the prospect of agricultural production, the agriculture strategy and also roughly the requirements of foodgrains to be imported from outside. No new condition was suggested.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : क्या यह बात सही है कि उस बैठक में मोटे तौर पर अमरीका इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के सामने यह शर्त रख रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान फूड का जोनल सिस्टम पहले खत्म करे तब अमरीका से यहाँ अन्न आ सकता है और क्या यह सही है कि इस बैठक में यह बात उठाई गई थी। अगर उठाई गई थी तो मंत्री महोदय का उस पर क्या रिएक्शन हुआ ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : बातें तो बहुत उठाई गईं, लेकिन जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शन के बारे में फैसला हमारा होगा, किसी दूसरे का नहीं होगा। और अभी जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं हटाया जायेगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU : We are all aware that the Director-General of FAO was Mr. B. R. Sen, who did valuable work for this organisation. At this time we read in the newspapers that he is not going to be there any longer. The matter was like this : the Members' Committee felt that the Government of India has not properly utilised the very project aid that has come from the FAO, and secondly, due to the Government's wrong foreign policy, they also did not like to sponsor one of our reputed men in this international organisation. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as he was there at Rome, whether he took up the appointment of Mr. Sen in all seriousness there and whether he canvassed his candidature and if he had canvassed for him, whether he is prepared to say that in not being able to sponsor him to the Director-Generalship, F.A.O., he has also pulled down the prestige of India in the Comity of nations.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is not desirable that we discuss personalities here. The fact is, we sponsored Dr. Sen's name, but the question of eligibility was raised. On the question of eligibility on technical ground and not on merit in the committee meeting, it

was decided that in view of the past commitments and resolutions, Dr. Sen was not eligible to become a candidate. Therefore, the question of India's foreign policy and other things do not arise at all. We sponsored him and did whatever was possible, but that technical question came and it was ruled that he was not eligible.

SHRI S. KUNDU : They knew that there was this technical difficulty, but still they sponsored him and he was thrown out. It is a slur on the prestige of India. Why did you sponsor him?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There was difference of opinion among the legal experts about the interpretation. It was held by certain sections that he was eligible and by certain others that he was not eligible. It was ultimately decided by voting.

SHRI S. KUNDU rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kundu may not agree with the minister's reply. But he has answered it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the annual report of FAO for 1967, which was discussed in this conference, it is stated that in India sufficient incentives are not being given to the agriculturists particularly because the minimum support prices which are declared by the Government of India do not benefit the actual primary cultivators, but only obtain in the secondary markets. This is a sort of censure or stricture that FAO has made about India's food policy. May I know whether the Government have considered this and whether in fixing the prices, they will be at all guided by the criticism made in the FAO report?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The procurement prices that we fix are the procurement prices for the producers and most of the State Governments have made arrangements to see that the cultivators and producers do get the procurement price that we have fixed. Wherever we notice any trend in any area that the prices are likely to go be-

low and the traders are paying lower prices than the procurement price, Government make arrangements to purchase directly from the producers. So, we ensure that the cultivators do get the procurement price.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My question was about the FAO report. Does he say that the report is wrong or misinformed, because Dr. Sen was Director-General when the report was prepared? Has he taken steps to point out to the FAO that they should not write such things?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is something mentioned there of the nature referred to by the hon. member. But it refers to the previous period. In fact, during the last two years, we have reviewed our policy in regard to procurement prices. Now I do not think our procurement prices are unremunerative in any way.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The minister said there were some technical difficulties about the nomination of Dr. Sen. It seems he is referring to the FAO's constitutional provision that he cannot remain as Director-General for more than 8 years. May I know from the minister whether it was decided by the 11th session of the FAO that the 8 year rule would not apply to Dr. Sen and if so, what other technical difficulties were there?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It has been already explained by the minister that the rule was differently interpreted.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I know what is the estimate of foodgrains to be imported this year and from what countries, according to the discussions, the minister had with the delegates of other countries?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I did not go to Rome for finding out which country is going to provide how much foodgrains to India. I went for the FAO conference. I did not have any talk with any other country about our requirements of food.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India sponsored and supported with reference to the election to the post of Director General the nomination of Chile; if so, may I know the reasons for supporting the Chile candidate who ultimately was defeated?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We sponsored the name of Shri B. R. Sen.

MR. SPEAKER : That was answered twice.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Thereafter, for the elections any nation can support any other nation.

RELEASE OF SUGAR TO HALWAIS IN DELHI

*303. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar released to Delhi for Dusehra-Diwali functions;

(b) whether Government have received reports that 70 per cent of the sugar supplied for the manufacture of sweetmeats was sold in the black market;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Halwais who manufactured for less quantity of sweetmeats for supply at controlled rates, sold large quantities in black market and that barfi was sold at the rate of Rs. 25 per kilogram;

(d) whether Government have made any investigations into these malpractices; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) 12,600 quintals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Administration have received a few complaints regarding sale of sweetmeats at rates

higher than those fixed by it and the Administration is taking necessary action in such cases. No complaint has, however, been received regarding sale of Barfi at Rs. 25 per kilogram.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने अपने काउंसिलरों को दो हजार से लेकर तीन हजार क्विंटल तक चीनी अपने लोगों को बांटने के लिए दी? क्या यह भी सही है कि वह चीनी काउंसिलरों ने अपने रिश्तेदारों को और पार्टी वर्कर्स को और दोस्तों को बोगस तरीके से एलाट की और डेढ़ रुपये किलो चीनी खरीद कर छः रुपये किलो तक बेची? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की शिकायतें सरकार को मिली हैं? क्या यह भी सही है कि एक-एक काउंसिलर ने दस हजार रुपये से लेकर बारह हजार रुपये तक इस शूगर स्कैंडल में कमाया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार इस सिलसिले में कोई ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कराने के लिए तैयार है?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : We have no information about it.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश दोनों ही यूनियन टैरिटरिज हैं और दोनों की आबादी लगभग बराबर है। 12,600 टन चीनी दिल्ली को एलाट की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को जिसकी आबादी भी दिल्ली के बराबर है, कितनी चीनी एलाट की गई है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, these special allotments were made uniformly all over the country for festivals and 20 per cent of the monthly quota was allotted to each State proportionately.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैंने पूछा था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितनी चीनी एलाट की गई है। इन्होंने परसंदेश बता दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that every State was given

20 per cent more. Himachal Pradesh also must have got 20 per cent more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जितनी चीनी मांगी थी उतनी चीनी आपने उसको नहीं दी? कितनी चीनी की उन्होंने मांग की थी और कितनी आपने दी।

आपने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि कुछ मामले आए हैं और उन मामलों में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी कार्रवाई की जा रही है और कितने मामले सामने आए हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will reply to the first part of the hon. Member's question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने बड़े बड़े हलवाई हैं सब कांग्रेसी हैं?

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing like Congress or any other party in this. It is about Delhi and all people are there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Blackmarketeers and the Congress are one.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : In Delhi it is Jan Sangh. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Delhi consists of all parties. Let us not go that way.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, may I submit for the information of the House that we have been giving the most preferential treatment to Delhi?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : So, the complaint of the hon. Member that less sugar was allotted to Delhi is not at all justified.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितनी मांगी थी और कितनी दी गई, यह मैंने सवाल पूछा था।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जितनी चीनी की भी मांग की हो लेकिन राज्य सरकारें जितनी चीनी की मांग करती हैं उतनी उनको नहीं मिलती है। यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली को दूसरों के अनुपात से ज्यादा चीनी मिलती रही है और हम देते रहे हैं दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह पूछी है कि हम क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। उत्तर को माननीय सदस्य ने शायद सुना नहीं। कार्रवाई जो है वह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करने वाली है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितने किसस है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय कितनी चीनी लेते हैं हर महीने?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी तो लेते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दीवाली के मौके पर तो चीनी रिलीज की गई थी लेकिन बकरीद के मौके पर मुसलमानों को चीनी नहीं मिली और इसके बारे में शिकायत भी आई है? अगर यह सही है तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We do allot additional quotas for festivals. But, so far as the distribution arrangements are concerned it is for the Delhi Administration to see that all communiques are properly served from the additional quota that is given by us.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : दिल्ली के चीफ एग्जेक्टिव कार्डिनलर श्री मल्होत्रा के कुछ ओवर-एग्ज्यूसिविस्टिक साधियों ने जो यह कहा था कि यहां कोई ब्लैक मार्केट बगैरह चीनी की नहीं हुई है उसके बारे में क्या यह सही नहीं है कि श्री मल्होत्रा ने एक स्टेटमेंट निकाली थी यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस स्टेटमेंट की तरफ गया।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are not aware of this statement of the Chief Executive Councillor.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In view of the fact that there is serious difficulty in securing sugar for the common man and in view also of the fact that government is thinking of what is known as partial de-control, may I know whether it is possible for the people to get a little more sugar without going to the blackmarket and paying Rs. 6 to 8 per kilo? Has the government thought about it? Is there any plan to ensure better distribution of sugar to the common man?

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates to release of sugar to halwais and his question relates to supply of sugar to common people.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am asking about the policy of distribution.

SHRI SAYYAD ALI : I want to know from the Food Minister whether he is going to release sugar for Ramzan.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Some additional quantities have been allotted for this purpose.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : After partial de-control of sugar, ration shops in Delhi are not at all supplying sugar. What is the reason?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : For supply by ration shops some quantity has been allotted to Delhi Administration, though it is on a reduced scale. What we were distributing previous to this arrangement was 1,59,000 tonnes for the whole country. Now we are distributing 100,000 tonnes. Therefore, there has been proportionate reduction in supply by the ration shops.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : I was told by the ration shop in South Avenue that there is no sugar in the ration shop.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because they have been more favourable to the North Avenue.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : देश में 29 लाख टन चीनी की खपत है और साढ़े 22 लाख टन चीनी पैदा होती है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दिल्ली को ज्यादा चीनी मिलती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शार्टेज के बावजूद भी दिल्ली को कितने परसेंट दी जाती है और दूसरे प्रान्तों को कितने परसेंट दी जाती है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : प्रोपॉर्शनमेंटली सभी का कोटा कम किया गया है। जितना कम हुआ सभी राज्यों का बराबर ही घटाया गया है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : दिल्ली के लिए वह कह रहे हैं कि हम ज्यादा दे रहे हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : पहले जहाँ ढाई सौ ग्राम प्रति सप्ताह प्रति व्यक्ति चीनी दी जाती थी अब वह दो सौ ग्राम दी जाने लगी है। इसके अलावा शादी या और तरह से स्पेशल कोटा हलवाईयों को दिया जाता था या मैम्बरज को कोटा दिया जाता था। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अब वह नहीं देती है। इस लिए कि उनको केवल राशन के लिए चीनी मिलती है, और किसी चीज के लिए नहीं। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने मंत्री महोदय से कहा है कि उन को और शूगर का कोटा दिया जाये। क्या मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली की स्पेशल कन्डीशनज को देखते हुए या तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दिल्ली के लिए और कोटा देंगे और या सीधे हलवाईयों को कोटा देंगे, जिन को इस वक्त कुछ नहीं मिलता है, जिस की वजह से मिठाइयों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं, क्यों कि दिल्ली में ओपन मार्केट में चीनी का भाव पांच और छः रुपये है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य को इतनी जानकारी है कि चीनी के मामले में दिल्ली को भी उसी नीति के भीतर लाया गया है, जिसमें सारे देश को लाया गया है। इसलिए अगर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के एक्सक्यूटिव कौंसिलरेंज कुछ कह दें, तो क्या इसी लिए हम उनको विशेष कोटा दे दें? यह बात माननीय सदस्य को

खुद समझनी चाहिए। हमने उनको उतना ही दिया है, जितना कि सारे देश को दिया है। चीनी काटने के बाद जो प्रोपोजिनेट पड़ता है, उतना दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दिया गया है। लेकिन चूंकि दिल्ली को पहले से ही ज्यादा मिलता रहा है, इस लिए काटने के बाद भी और राज्यों के मुकाबले में दिल्ली के प्रत्येक नागरिक को अधिक मिलता है। जहाँ तक हलवाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, वे फ्री शूगर में से खरीदें और डामेस्टिक कनज्यूमर्स को हम राशन में देंगे।

WAGE BOARD FOR CEMENT INDUSTRY

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*304. SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Wage Board for Cement Industry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the Wage Board was submitted to the Government on 14th August, 1967.

(b) The recommendations made in the report are being examined.

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

SHRI UMANATH : In view of the fact that after the appointment of this Wage Board the submission of the report has taken such a long time and the

workers had no relief whatsoever, I would like to know whether Government have fixed any time limit for their consideration and decision; if so, when do the Government hope to announce their decision in this regard ?

SHRI HATHI : The decision will be announced, I hope, very shortly—within a fortnight or so. That is my expectation. Secondly, perhaps interim relief was given.

SHRI UMANATH : No interim relief was given. That is why I am asking this.

SHRI HATHI : No; it was given — 5.48 to all the workers covered by the First Wage Board with effect from the 1st January, 1965.

SHRI UMANATH : In the Indian Labour Conference with regard to these wage boards the understanding is that once a wage revision is made, for five years there should not be any revision. That means, immediately after five years they are entitled to a second wage revision. Now, the wage boards are free to make their own recommendation as to the date of implementation. But I would like to know from the Government, since according to this understanding at the Indian Labour Conference the workers will be entitled to a second revision immediately after five years, whether Government would assure this House that whatever recommendations are finalised the decision or agreement of the unions will be implemented with retrospective effect, that is, from the date of appointment of this Commission.

SHRI HATHI : I think, the Wage Board will take this into consideration; they will also recommend the date of implementation of the award.

SHRI UMANATH : My question is whether Government will assure this House—it is in the hands of the Government—that irrespective of the recommendation of the Commission, since the understanding at the Indian Labour Conference is that immediately after five years they will be entitled to an

other wage revision, if the recommendation is not that it must be implemented from the date of appointment of the Commission, the Government will undertake the responsibility of implementing it from the date of appointment of the Commission.

SHRI HATHI : I will examine. I will not be able to give an off-hand reply.

SHRI K. RAMANI : In view of the long delay in submitting the Wage Board recommendations and also in view of the recommendations of a number of other wage boards which have recommended interim relief to the concerned workers and, further, in view of the decontrol of cement and the industry making a huge profit, and, out of that profit, a portion has already been distributed as donations to several political parties, why did the Government not consider such an important thing to give interim relief to the cement workers? In the First Wage Board, they did not provide for that and also in the Second Wage Board why they did not take such a step? Is it the policy of the Government that the cement workers should not get any interim relief?

SHRI HATHI : I said that the interim relief has been given.

SHRI K. RAMANI : That has not been implemented.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is only stated but not implemented.

SHRI HATHI : This is my information. The Board unanimously recommended an *ad hoc* interim relief of Rs. 5.48 to all workers covered by the First Wage Board with effect from 1st January, 1965, at their meeting held at Jaipur on 8th February, 1965. The Government accepted the recommendations by Resolution dated 31st May, 1965. From the reports received from the State Governments, it appears that these recommendations have been fully implemented.

PRICE OF SUGAR

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*306. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**
SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar in open market is being sold in big cities at Rs. 6 to 8 per Kilo;

(b) if so, the steps taken to fix the price of sugar in the open market; and

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the State Governments, and if so, the steps taken by them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Up to 22nd November, 1967 the Central Government was allotting monthly quotas of sugar to individual States and arrangements for distribution of sugar at fixed prices within the States were made by the State Governments. No sugar was allotted for sale in the open market. With effect from 23rd November 1967, however, some sugar has been released for free-sale in the open market. The price of this sugar will be established after its arrival in the market. It is not proposed to fix any price for such sugar.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know what were the circumstances under which Government decided to have a partial decontrol of sugar. Is it a fact that after this announcement, the price of sugar in the open market has gone up by at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 or more? I would like to know whether any price is being fixed for sale in the open market and, if so, what is the price?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It has been made specifically clear. Sugar is being distributed in the country under two categories. The first is controlled category and that would go with controlled price. The sugar which is made available, under second category, for free market sale would be sold at open

market price. As to why the decision was taken, the hon. Minister has made the statement on that policy decision. I would like to say that the situation in the sugar industry was very difficult. As the hon. Members are aware, in the years 1965 and 1966, we had the production of 35 lakh tonnes. Then, as a result of fall in acreage of sugarcane and competition from jaggery and khandsari, the production came down to 21 lakh tonnes. I am giving the broad figures. This year, it was apprehended that the production may go down even to 17 or 15 lakh tonnes and that, as a result of that, there would be an acute scarcity of sugar in the country. Moreover, as a result of fall in production, all industries which are dependent on molasses, etc. will be in serious difficulty. In competition with jaggery and khandsari, the factories were not likely to get adequate quantities of cane if no policy change was effected.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In regard to these matters, the Chief Ministers were also consulted and many of the Chief Ministers, in fact, suggested complete removal of the control taking into consideration the serious situation on the sugar production front, but the complete removal of control would have been a hazardous step.

श्री मधु लिम्बये : किन मुख्य मंत्रियों ने कहा नियंत्रण हटाने के लिये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Almost all the Chief Ministers except one.

SHRI UMANATH : Who is that one ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We should not go into that now.

This matter was considered in detail and the result was that this step was taken and, I think, it will encourage production. Unless the production is increased, the problem of consumers will not be solved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is scarcity of sugar or fall in sugar production from 28 lakh tonnes to 19 to 20 lakh tonnes. In view of the various

scandals in the sugar industry, right from production to procurement and also in distribution. I would like to know whether Government propose to set up any Commission to go into the various points which result in serious scandals in the sugar industry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think that there is any serious scandal in the sugar industry. The hon. Member must have addressed the question before partial decontrol. At that time no sugar was available in the open market. Even now it has just started coming in. It will take some time before sugar comes into the open market and is available to the consumers because orders were issued on the 23rd and some factories might have received the orders only yesterday or the day before. So, it will take some time before sugar is available in the open market. The price may stabilise after some time.

It is not correct to say that there has been any scandal in the sugar industry. The hon. Member is unnecessarily making an allegation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sugar was available in the open market, even before this. May be, in big cities where statutory rationing or modified rationing is going on, sugar was available in the ration shop, but in many places, specially in the rural areas, sugar was being sold at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per kilo. . . .

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Nowhere it is sold at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per kilo.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. K. N. Tiwary says something here, but he says something else in the Central Hall. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Mr. Banerjee speaks against Rajas here but does something else in the Central Hall. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Mr. Banerjee is talking of the period when no free sugar was permitted to the factories; whatever sugar was

produced in the sugar factories was allotted by the Central Government to the various State Governments, and so far as the internal distribution in any particular State was concerned, that was to be made by the State Government concerned, whether by statutory rationing or partial rationing or fair price shops or whatever method they could undertake for the distribution of sugar allotted to that State Government; it was the responsibility of that State Government. But there is no denying the fact that it might have been possible that a certain category of consumers who received sugar sold a certain quantity as free sugar at a price higher than the controlled price; that might have happened, but there was no free sugar permitted to the factories.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Before the Central Government assumed the responsibility, everything was left with the State Government—production of cane and fixing of price. That was a golden period. Mr. Speaker, you will remember, at that time, during 1949, in Madras when Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar was the Chief Minister, the price of cane was Rs. 56 per tonne and sugar was being sold at 50 Paise per kilo.

MR. SPEAKER : That was long long ago. What is his question?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Now neither the farmers nor the consumers are benefited; only the black-marketeters are benefited. Now the price is fixed at Rs. 73 per tonne and in spite of the farmers are not benefited; the consumers are also not benefited. The hon. Ministers are mentioning an open market price of about Rs. 5 per k.g. of sugar. But after the relaxation of price control, there are people offering Rs. 350 per bag of sugar in the factory, and ultimately they are going to sell it at Rs. 4 or 5 per k.g. Will Government decentralise the production and distribution of sugar and leave it to the State Government again so that the

hardships experienced by the growers as well as the consumers could be reduced?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : So far as my information goes, the cultivators are getting a fair price. That was the whole scheme. As I have explained, the price of Rs. 2.75 per maund that had been fixed was a notional figure to determine the price for the 60 per cent controlled sugar that we would take; and the intention was that the farmer should be paid a price higher than Rs. 2.75, and that is happening in the country by and large and they are being paid much more than Rs. 2.75 in various parts. In Madras, from where my hon. friend comes, the cultivators have come to some agreement with the factories that they will supply at the minimum fixed price, but in the profits that the factories will make out of the sale of the 40 per cent free sugar, the cultivators would be given some share.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any machinery to implement that agreement for share in the profits?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That will come after the free sugar has been produced and sold. That has not been produced yet. But I understand from the representatives of the growers themselves that they have been getting something more than the minimum price fixed; it is a very good thing; so far as my information goes, nowhere in the country is sugarcane being sold at Rs. 2.75; it is being supplied by the cultivators at a higher price, and in some areas, at a still higher price, in some areas the competition is so keen that....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the price that he has fixed? They are not going by Rs. 2.75.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is Rs. 4 at some places, and Rs. 4.50 at some other places, and in some places it is Rs. 5; at some places in the beginning they started with Rs. 3.50.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not raise the price ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The cultivators are profiting under the scheme and so far as the impact of the free sugar is concerned, that will be felt only when the free sugar comes to the market. The scheme has started only on the 23rd, that is, about four days ago.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि जब चीनी पर पूरा नियंत्रण था तब भी गांव में लोगों को चीनी मिलने में बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही थी जब आंशिक नियंत्रण और आंशिक अनियंत्रण रहेगा तो क्या नियंत्रित चीनी केवल शहरों में ही वितरित की जायेगी और देहात के लोगों को मुनाफाखोरों के हाथ में छोड़ दिया जायेगा ? यदि ऐसा है तो क्या सरकार की भी ऐसी नीति है कि देहात के लोगों को भी चीनी नियंत्रित भाव पर मिले इसके लिए भी कोई योजना मुख्य मंत्रियों के सामने या भारत सरकार के सामने है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा मैंने कहा, फिर मैं दोहराऊंगा कि हम तो यहां से राज्य सरकार को चीनी दे देते हैं । हम इसमें कोई जाहिर नहीं करते कि यह सिर्फ शहरी इलाके में ही दीजिए, देहात में मत दीजिए और यह भी कहना सही नहीं है कि सभी राज्य सरकारें सिर्फ शहरों को ही चीनी देती हैं देहातों को नहीं देती । कई अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने देहातों में भी चीनी के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम किया है । लेकिन यह सारा इंतजाम तो राज्य सरकारों पर ही छोड़ना पड़ेगा । यहां से तो हम विस्तार में नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकते हैं कि आप इस चीनी को इस तरह से बांटिए । लेकिन देहात में भी चीनी मिलनी चाहिए, यह बात ठीक है ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : In view of the difficulty that the sugar industry is facing, as described L86LSS/67—2

ed by the two Ministers, and in view of the fact that the sugarcane is being sold at a very high rate, is it not possible for Government to think of revising the sugarcane price ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : No, at this stage I do not consider complete decontrol desirable.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Whenever the question of controls comes, in justification thereof scarcity of supplies is pleaded. Today we have partial decontrol, that is, partial surplus and partial scarcity. Is the Minister sure that this partial decontrol will succeed in any way ? Partial decontrol is something like partial chastity.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : My old friend speaks from experience.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister has said that 60 per cent of the sugar is controlled and 40 per cent left free. As a matter of fact, the sugar factories have to purchase their entire requirements of sugarcane in the open market where the price is much higher than Rs. 2.75. Is it a fact that in respect of 60 per cent of sugar for which the price is controlled, the sugar mill industry is incurring a very heavy loss and it will be difficult for it to make up this loss by selling only 40 per cent of the production in the open market ? Secondly, may I know why some of the sugar factories controlled by Government have not started working ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The whole scheme was conceived with a view to enable the factories to pay a higher price in competition with the gur industry; 40 per cent of the production was left free to them to dispose of in the open market with a view to compensate them for the loss that they will incur on the 60 per cent by having to pay a higher price for the cane. So far as government-controlled factories are concerned, they are going to start.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RATIONING POLICY

*308. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review of the rationing policy has been made in view of the new crops; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The food policy to be followed during 1967-68 was generally discussed at a Conference of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi on 26th and 27th September, 1967. The consensus at the Conference was that the present system of distribution and rationing of foodgrains should continue.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

*309. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the co-operative movement has not made much headway in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made to develop and strengthen the co-operative movement during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1760/67]

JOB SECURITY IN OIL COMPANIES

*310. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Commission of Enquiry for the Oil Industry regarding job security of workers;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted by the Commission; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the so-called voluntary retirement scheme while the work of the Commission is going on ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Commission has made satisfactory progress.

(b) By February 29, 1968 according to the present estimate.

(c) At a tripartite meeting held on April 28, 1967 the Oil Companies were requested to maintain *status quo* during the pendency of the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry.

WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

*311. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Wage Board for Engineering Industry so far;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Public hearings are over and the Board has started deliberations to reach conclusions about its final recommendations.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the Board would be able to submit its report.

(c) The Board was constituted in December, 1964 and it has made recommendations for interim relief. Considering the size and the heterogeneous nature of the Engineering Industry and the complexity of matters to be dealt with it is felt that there has been no avoidable delay.

SUGAR MILLS IN U.P.

*312. **SHRI MARANDI**: Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 sugar mills in West U.P. are facing closure due to the high price of gur and Government's decision to retain control over 60 per cent of sugar production on the basis of the new season's yield; and

(b) if so, the steps considered by Government to avoid such a crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is true that on account of high prices of gur the sugar factories in Meerut Division of West U.P. are experiencing difficulty in securing supplies of sugarcane at prices below Rs. 15/- per quintal. The recent fall in price of gur should improve the position.

PRICES OF FERTILIZERS

*313. **SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA**: Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) how the prevalent prices of fertilizers in India compare with those in Pakistan, Japan, U.S.A. and the U.K.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices in India are comparably much higher than those in the said countries and if so, by what percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1761/67.*]

WAGE BOARD FOR IRON ORE MINING INDUSTRY

*314. **SHRI K. RAMANI**:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI SEQUEIRA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Wage Board for iron ore mining industry have not been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union served notice for one-day strike on the 3rd November, 1967 against the non-implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the Wage Board's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). Complaints to this effect have been received. The reported difficulty relates mainly to the capacity of individual units to bear the incidents of wage increase.

(c) A token strike was staged on 3rd November, 1967. The Union, however, did not serve any notice regarding the token strike.

(d) The recommendations of the Wage Board are not statutory. The officers of the Canteen Industrial Relations Machinery are making all endeavours to secure implementation through advice and persuasion. In Goa, a dispute on the subject has been taken up for conciliation.

INCENTIVES TO FARMERS

*315. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the F.A.O. Annual Report for 1967 is highly critical of the lack of economic incentives provided by Government to farmers for increasing production of foodgrains;

(b) whether the report has further stated that the so-called 'support' prices in India do not benefit the actual cultivator in the village, but are only meant for secondary markets; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend their existing agricultural prices policy in the light of the F.A.O.'s structures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) As can be seen from the Report itself, F.A.O. have acknowledge that recently Government of India have taken steps to provide incentive prices to the farmers.

(b) and (c). A view has been no doubt expressed in the Report that the small cultivators may not be able to derive advantage from the minimum support prices. For every crop season the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments, fix procurement prices which are invariably higher than the minimum support prices. All purchases are made at the procurement prices and the Government of India, through the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments, have also been taking steps to see that sufficient number of purchasing points are set up to ensure that any

cultivator wishing to sell his produce, gets at least the procurement price announced by the Government. Since the policy of providing remunerative and incentive prices to the farmers and enabling him to get such a price is being followed by Government, the question of changing the existing policy in the light of the F.A.O.'s observations does not arise.

WAGE BOARD FOR HEAVY CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER INDUSTRIES

*316. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Wage Board for heavy chemicals and fertilizer industries;

(b) when the report is likely to be submitted;

(c) whether the recommendations regarding interim relief have been implemented by the employers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to persuade the employers to implement the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The board has made recommendations for an interim wage increase. It has also held public sittings at Bombay, Bangalore and Delhi, to hear the parties.

(b) The public hearings are expected to conclude next month and the Board will then hold meetings to finalise its recommendations. It is not possible to say precisely when the report will be submitted to Government.

(c) The recommendations are reported to have been implemented partially in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madras. Progress reports from other State Governments are awaited.

(d) and (e). The recommendations have no Statutory force. Their implementation is being secured by State Governments, mainly through persuasion and advice and the bargaining strength of the workers themselves.

MILK SHORTAGE IN DELHI

*317. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the periodic short supply of milk and resultant hardships to the citizens of Delhi, Government have made efforts to augment supplies on an assured and constant basis;

(b) whether acting on the recommendations of the Kurien Committee Report, the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities have been able to dislodge traditional milk handlers from places where they are firmly entrenched;

(c) the experience of the D.M.S. to procure through cooperatives and the number and places of chilling centres which have been handed over to the cooperatives;

(d) whether the D.M.S. has fully explored the cow milk area of Bikaner and the quantity of milk, if any, being procured from Bikaner; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend the radius around Delhi from where the milk for D.M.S. should be collected as was indicated by the Kurien Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) D.M.S. has not been successful in procuring substantial quantities of milk through Cooperative. Kithore Milk Collection and Chilling Centre was handed over to U.P. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation in September, 1964. The Federation did not find it profitable to run this Centre and has

returned the same to D.M.S. in April this year.

(d) The present handling capacity at Bikaner is limited to the quantity of milk that can be frozen at the ice factory where milk is frozen before being transported to Delhi. During flush season up to 16,000 Kgs. of milk per day was procured.

(e) Area of procurement of milk by D.M.S. in U.P. is limited by a number of milk product factories in districts neighbouring D.M.S. milk shed. Attempts are being made to extend the procurement area in Haryana and Rajasthan.

TAKE-OVER OF RICE MILLS

*318. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over rice mills by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present before Government for the taking over of all rice mills. Taking over of all the rice mills in the country would mean payment of compensation and this will involve a huge financial outlay. Further many of the existing mills are inefficient and have obsolete machinery and it may not be worthwhile taking over such mills. Again, the process of taking over unless it is properly planned, would result in dislocation of supplies. For all these reasons it has been felt that the modernisation of the rice milling industry and the setting up of more rice mills in the cooperative and in the public sector should be first taken up before the question of take-over of rice mills is considered.

LAND REVENUE

*319. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, as a consequence of Land Revenue remissions by States, development of the said States has been retarded;

(b) whether the States which have remitted land revenue will be directed to make up the deficit by other taxes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) To the extent that there is a shortfall in the resources of the state as a result of remissions in land revenue, the total resources available go down and the development of the States suffers;

(b) and (c). Land revenue is a State subject and, therefore, the question of the Centre issuing any directions in this regard does not arise.

DAL SCARCITY IN WEST BENGAL

*320. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Dal merchants of West Bengal are not taking delivery of Dal from the Railway wagons and sheds in West Bengal creating an artificial scarcity of Dal in the state;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have requested the Centre to vest in the State special powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It has been reported by the Govern-

ment of West Bengal that consignments of pulses which arrived by rail in Calcutta are not being cleared by the parties, thus creating artificial shortage in the market.

(b) The State Government have suggested an amendment to the Essential Commodities Act as well as an amendment of the Rules under Indian Railways Act.

(c) The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

INTEREST ON PROVIDENT FUND ACCUMULATIONS

*321. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to allow investment of Provident Fund accumulations in other types of securities to enable the provident fund to earn more income to pay interest to the subscriber at a high rate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). During the current financial year Government has permitted the investment of upto 20% of the workers' provident fund accumulations in any Government Securities whether created and issued by the Central or any State Government; the balance has to be invested in specified Central Government securities. The position will be reviewed next year.

ELECTION PETITIONS

*322. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMED BAKSHI : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of election petitions pending and the number of petitions disposed of by the election tribunals in Jammu and Kashmir upto the end of October, 1967;

(b) the number of undecided cases and the reasons for their remaining undisposed of so far; and

(c) how long it will take to dispose them of ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) and (b). 57 election petitions filed in respect of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly were referred to Election Tribunals.

Only one of these petitions was disposed of by the Election Tribunal, Srinagar.

Another was dismissed for default by the Election Tribunal, Poonch, but an application for the restoration of the petition was filed.

On coming into force of the Jammu & Kashmir Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1967, on the 12th September, 1967, all the 56 petitions stood transferred to the Jammu & Kashmir High Court. No intimation has so far been received about the disposal of any of these petitions by the High Court.

(c) As these petitions are with the High Court, it is not possible to say how long it will take to dispose them off.

सुपर बाजार

*323. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शाली !: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न स्थानों पर खोले गये सुपर बाजार घाटे पर चल रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सुपर बाजारों से बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने में कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है बल्कि इन बाजारों में कुछ वस्तुएं मार्केट भावों से अधिक भावों पर बिक रही है;

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन बाजारों में उचित मूल्य पर वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने और इन बाजारों का प्रशासनिक व्यय कम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०

एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं। अब तक खोले गये 48 सुपर बाजारों में से केवल 15 के घाटे में होने की सूचना मिली थी।

(ख) सुपर बाजारों का उद्देश्य आम तौर पर सक्रिय मूल्य नीति अपनाने का है, अर्थात् बाजार से कुछ कम मूल्यों पर वस्तुएं बेचना।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सहकारी समितियों को उपभोज्य वस्तुओं की सप्लाई वितरण के प्रथम स्थान के लिए स्वीकार्य मूल्य पर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बहुत सी अत्यावश्यक उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के प्रमुख विनिर्माताओं के साथ बातचीत पूरी की जा चुकी है। सुपर बाजारों के प्रशासनिक व्यय को कम करने के लिये कर्मचारी—व्यवस्था की उचित प्रणाली (राशनल स्टॉफिंग पैटर्न) और प्रशासनिक व्यय के उचित मानक तैयार करने के लिये कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

SUPPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND GRAM

*324. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the minimum support prices for wheat and gram for the year 1967-68 crops which are to be marketed during the 1968-69 season;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase; and

(c) the effect of the increase on the general price level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of wheat, the increase ranges from Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.50 per quintal while in respect of gram Rs. 3 per quintal.

(c) No effect is anticipated as the procurement prices and the market prices are higher than the minimum support prices.

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

*326. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are openly opposing the working of the Central Food Corporation in their areas and would not permit them to work;

(b) if so, which of the States have raised difficulties in the working of the Corporation; and

(c) the action the Central Government propose to take to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The role of the Food Corporation of India and the functions to be performed by it in a State are determined by mutual discussions between the State Government concerned and the Corporation.

IMPORT OF RICE

*327. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a rice import deal was made by Government through the Bombay firm of Louis Drefus regarding import of white rice at about 190 dollars per ton with 40 per cent broken when offers were made to sell similar rice at 186 dollars per ton with 35 per cent broken;

(b) if so, the quantities involved;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered into this deal; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

PROGRESS IN PROCUREMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS

*328. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by various States so far in their grain procurement drive;

(b) how far the Centre's expectations in this regard have been fulfilled; and

(c) how far it is going to reduce the country's dependence on imported grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Though the procurement of the current kharif foodgrains has started in some of the States, in many States it will start only from the middle of December. In the areas where procurement has already started, the progress is satisfactory. It is, however, too early to say whether Government's expectation in the matter of procurement of foodgrains during the current year will be fulfilled.

(c) Procurement of foodgrains does not increase the availability in the country and, as such, it cannot affect imports. Imports can be reduced only by better production. With the good production expected, it should be possible to reduce the country's dependence on imported foodgrains during the current year.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS LINK WITH PAKISTAN

*329. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tele-communication links

with both wings of Pakistan have now been restored; and

(b) if so, whether they are operating satisfactorily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The telecommunication links with both wings of Pakistan have been restored (from 1-11-67);

(b) The performance is reasonably satisfactory.

REJECTION OF NOMINATION PAPERS IN J. & K.

*330. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nomination papers of 141 persons were rejected at the time of General Elections in Jammu & Kashmir; and

(b) if so, on what grounds these nomination papers were rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The number of candidates whose nomination papers were rejected was 140 and not 141.

(b) The grounds, on which the nomination papers were rejected, were :—

- (i) Oath of allegiance to the Constitution not made and subscribed before the authorised officer;
- (ii) certified copy of the relevant entry in the electoral roll or a proper copy of the relevant part of the electoral roll not produced before the Returning Officer;
- (iii) failure to make the security deposit;
- (iv) subsisting contract with the State Government;
- (v) holding office of profit under the State Government;
- (vi) nomination paper not duly signed by proposer or candidate; and
- (vii) candidate less than 25 years of age.

EFFECTS OF VANASPATI GHEE

2071. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the effects of Vanaspati prepared by the Izatnagar (Bareilly) Government Laboratory in October, 1965 on rats and details of the experiments carried out on rats and state :

(a) the details of the information which Government have on the injurious effects of Vanaspati on human health; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : No report on the effects of Vanaspati on rats has been prepared by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar in October, 1965. However, that Institute had prepared a report entitled "Studies in Fats, Oils and Vanaspatis" in 1950, which is a priced publication, having been published by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research in 1956. A copy of the report has been made available to the Parliament Library.

(a) The researches reported in the above publication were carried out at the Izatnagar Laboratory during 1944-50; and, as the conclusions reached were contrary to the existing knowledge in this regard, systematic researches were initiated by the Government, on a collaborative basis, in a number of national laboratories, including the Izatnagar laboratory itself, to assess the correctness or otherwise of those conclusions. These researches showed that vanaspati with melting point of 37°C has no deleterious effect as compared to raw or refined groundnut oil.

Subsequent researches carried out at the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, have shown that excessive consumption of fats rich in saturated fatty acids like vanaspati, butter, ghee and coconut oil,

as opposed to fats rich in poly-unsaturated fatty acids like liquid vegetable oils (other than coconut oil) leads to increase in serum cholesterol levels, which have been found to be associated with increased incidence on coronary heart disease. Dietary surveys have shown that the great majority of the population in this country have a low fat intake; in the Council's view, it would be advisable for persons whose fat intake is large, to include in their dietary a fair proportion of liquid oils.

(b) Does not arise.

किसानों की सहकारी समितियाँ

2072. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य

तथा कृषि मंत्री यह वजाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि कार्यों के लिए 1967-68 में किसानों की सहकारी समितियों को दीर्घकालीन ऋण देने के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) क्या वाणिज्यिक बैंक भी चालू वित्तिय वर्ष में किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए तैयार हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कितने; और

(ग) इन बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० मुख्यस्वामी) : (क) सरकार ने किसानों को दीर्घकालीन ऋण देने के लिए सहकारी भूमि बन्धक/विकास बैंकों को सहायता देने हेतु चालू वर्ष में 15 करोड़ रुपए की राशि नियत की है। आशा है कि इस वर्ष ये बैंक लगभग 80-85 करोड़ रुपए के कुल ऋण देंगे।

(ख) और (ग) वाणिज्य बैंकों ने इस वर्ष सहकारी भूमि बन्धक/विकास बैंकों के ऋण-पत्रों में लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपए की राशि लगानी स्वीकार की है। कितने बैंक वास्तव में धन लगाएंगे, इसका पता वर्ष की समाप्ति के पश्चात् ही चल सकता है।

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GUJARAT

2073. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of

LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated and uneducated persons seeking employment through Employment Exchanges in Kaira District of Gujarat at the end of April, 1967;

(b) the number of Graduates and post-graduates amongst them;

(c) the number of persons amongst them belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis and other Backward classes; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to remove unemployment amongst the educated persons ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). Latest available figures* of educated (Matriculates and above) job-seekers are given below :—

Category of applicants	No. on Live Register as on 30th June 1967	No. on live register as on 31st December, 1966	Scheduled Castes*	Scheduled Tribes**
1	2	3	4	5
Below Matric (including illiterates)	3,643	493		7
Matriculates (including Higher Secondary passed and Intermediates).	2,740	248		2
Graduates	260	11		
Post-graduates	15	2		..
TOTAL:	6,658	754		9

*Statistics about education qualifications of persons registered with the employment exchanges are collected as on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

**Data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is collected at annual intervals ending December of each year. Separate information regarding Adivasis and other Backward classes is not available.

(d) Various development schemes in the Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for the unemployed including the educated.

IMPORT OF RUSSIAN TRACTORS

2074. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for delay in issuing Import Licences for 4000 more of DT-14B Tractors from Soviet Union during 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : In January, 1967, an agreement was signed between the State Trading Corporation and the Soviet Suppliers for the supply of 2,000 DT 14-B tractors to meet the requirements for 1967-68. The question of making further imports during 1967-68 is under consideration, keeping in view the actual requirements in different States and the portion of the demand that can be met from indigenous sources.

TELEPHONE FACILITIES AT CUDDALORE

2075. SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have supplied necessary equipment for expanding the telephone facilities at Cuddalore; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) The telephone exchange has been expanded from 300 lines to 500 lines in October, 1967. Further expansion by 100 lines is expected to be completed by December, 1967. Action has been taken for supply of cables and other stores.

(b) Does not arise.

SINKING OF TUBE-WELLS IN GUJARAT

2076. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have asked for loan for sinking tube-wells in the State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the nature of the loan asked for by the Gujarat Government; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No request for sanction of loan for sinking of tubewells in the Gujarat State during 1967-68 has so far been received from the State Government in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. However, during the current financial year, 1967-68, the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 5.39 crores for minor Irrigation Schemes within the State Plan for Gujarat.

According to the revised procedure for the release of Central financial assistance to the States introduced from 1958-59, the sanction for the release of Central assistance in the form of loan and grant is issued under the Heads of Development such as 'Agricultural Production', 'Minor Irrigation' and 'Land Development', etc. instead of scheme-wise sanctions. In accordance with the revised procedure, necessary Central assistance by way of loan and grant for the minor irrigation schemes, including tubewells, will be sanctioned to the Gujarat Government towards the close of 1967-68 on the basis of the expenditure figures to be received from them. In the meantime, ways and means advances are sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Governments to meet expenditure on Plan Schemes.

RELIEF MEASURES IN TRIBAL AREAS

2077. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribes Advisory Council has alleged inadequate relief measures in scarcity areas of tribal regions in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the assistance rendered by Government to the Gujarat Government to provide for relief measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) : A report has been called for from the Gujarat Government. It will be placed on the Table of the Sabha soon after it is received.

(b) The following assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Gujarat Government for relief of the people affected by drought :—

1. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 92.025 million has been given to the State Government for expenditure towards relief operations, purchase of agricultural inputs, etc., during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 so far.
2. 3,500 tonnes of gift wheat and 2,000 tonnes of gift maize have been allotted this year to the State Government for free distribution as gratuitous relief.
3. 353 kgs. of biscuits have also been allotted this year for free distribution amongst children and expectant/nursing mothers.

4. The Gujarat Government was allotted 3 gift vehicles last year for use in relief operations. One more truck has been allotted this year.

मध्यप्रदेश में सहकारिता आन्दोलन

2078. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार ने 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण अथवा सहायता देने की कोई व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) निम्न ऋणों तथा अनुदानों का नियतन किया गया है:—

लाख रुपए में

योजना	ऋण	अनुदान
1. राज्य योजना स्कीमे	42.20	48.70
2. केन्द्र द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाएं	37.45	9.80
3. कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि की योजना	..	57.00
4. भूमि बन्धक बैंक के ऋण-पत्रों की खरीद	96.00	..
योग	175.65	115.50

मत्स्यपालन विकास

2079. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्यपालन विकास उद्योग के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई थी; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितनी राशि रखी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्डे) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्यपालन विकास के लिए 39.50 लाख रुपये की कुल

राशि नियत की गई थी। तीसरी योजनावधि के दौरान कृषि प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत 8.63 लाख रुपये की एक अतिरिक्त राशि दी गई थी।

(ख) चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्यपालन के लिए 159.69 लाख रुपये की राशि अस्थायी रूप से नियत की गई है।

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GUJARAT

2080. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated unemployed persons enrolled in the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat State during

1966-67 and the current year upto September, 1967 and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates among them;

(b) how many of them are technically qualified; and

(c) how many of them were employed through Employment Exchanges stating the numbers of technically qualified and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons separately?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) to (c). Latest available figures* of educated job seekers (Matriculates and above) are given below :—

Category of applicants	No. on Live Register as on		No. of placements effected during	
	31st December, 1966	30th June 1967	January-December, 1966	January-June 1967
(1) Educated persons (Matriculates and above)	33,262	41,944	7,022	2,765
(2) Scheduled Castes (Matriculates and above)	2,627	**	1,493@	666@
(3) Scheduled Tribes (Matriculates and above)	727	**	687@	319@
(4) Technically qualified persons	4,129	5,765	1,051	573

गंगापुर टेलिफोन केन्द्र में ट्रंक काल

2081. श्री मोठालाल शीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र (राजस्थान) से प्रति दिन औसतन कितनी ट्रंक काल की

जाती हैं तथा कितनी ट्रंक काल वहां आती हैं;

(ख) इस लाइन में खराबी होने के कारण गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में प्रतिदिन औसतन कितनी टेलीफोन काल रद्द करनी पड़ती हैं; और

*Statistics about educational qualification of persons registered with the employment exchanges are collected as on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

**Information is not available as it is collected at annual intervals ending December of each year.

@Figures relate to all categories (including illiterates) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Separate figures in respect of educated applicants are not available.

(ग) सरकार को गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र से औसतन कितनी मासिक आय होती है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) आवक 50 और जावक 100 काल ।

(ख) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । सभी कारणों से जैसे व्यक्ति विशेष के उपलब्ध न होने, उत्तर न मिलने, लाइन खराब होने आदि के कारण 50 काल रद्द करनी पड़ती है ।

(ग) 7,600 रु० (लगभग) ।

आगरा-हिण्डौन टेलिफोन लाइन

2082. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र (राजस्थान) से संबंधित आगरा-हिण्डौन टेलीफोन लाइन प्रायः खराब रहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्य वाही की जा रही है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) आगरा हिण्डौन टेलीफोन लाइन में प्रायः गड़बड़ी होती रहती है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी का कारण इस मार्ग पर किये जाने वाला पुननिर्माण कार्य है । अब यह कार्य समाप्त हो चुका है और इन लाइनों के कार्य के स्तर में सुधार हो गया है ।

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION IN BIHAR

2083. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 58 on the 14th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar State Government and the representatives of Bihar Cooperative Federation have protested against the setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporation and demanded the channelising of entire credit for agriculture through the co-operatives; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) Some time back the Bihar Cooperative Federation had urged against setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporation in Bihar. The Government of Bihar have however intimated that they have no objection, in principle, to the setting up of the proposed Corporation.

(b) On receipt of replies from other concerned State Governments, the Government intends to finalise the proposal.

UNDERGROUND LAKE IN U.P. AND BIHAR

2084. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the finding of the investigation of water resources of the Upper Gangetic Plain conducted by a U.S. Geological Survey Team, that U.P. and Bihar have the world's largest underground lake;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake any suitable scheme to utilize the water from this underground lake to irrigate lands in U.P. and Bihar; and

(c) if so, the nature and details of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government is aware of the existence of rich groundwater resources in the Gangetic Plain of U.P. and Bihar.

(b) and (c). During the Third Five Year Plan, groundwater development schemes such as construction of dug-

wells including boring and deepening, sinking of shallow and deep tubewells and installation of pumpsets were taken up on a large scale in the States of Bihar and U.P. The groundwater development from the rich groundwater aquifers in the alluvial areas of these two States is being further intensified to the extent feasible as will appear from the following figures :—

Sl. No.	Item	No. existing at the end of the Third Plan	Installed during 1966-67	Expected to be installed during 1967-78
BIHAR				
1.	Construction of dug-wells	2,13,879	10,263	22,000
2.	Boring of dugwells	6,961	3,753	10,000
3.	Private tubewells	5,269	1,170	6,000
4.	State tubewells	1,025	52	175
5.	Pumpsets	18,473	21,812	27,000
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Construction of dugwells	10,54,794	84,340	70,000
2.	Boring of dugwells	1,06,106	68,469	80,000
3.	Private tubewells	23,990	24,996	21,000
4.	State tubewells	7,689	428	443
5.	Pumpsets	34,283	23,180	22,000

Further steps have been taken to intensify the groundwater surveys and investigation to support an accelerated development programme.

TUBEWELLS IN JALORE, RAJASTHAN

2086. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an independent scheme for constructing 200 tubewells in Jalore District of Rajasthan was taken over by the Centre but no progress has been made so far in regard thereto; and

(b) the plans for early execution of the scheme and the progress expected to be made during the current and the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Rajasthan Government desired to undertake a scheme for construction of 200 tubewells in Jalore district of Rajasthan. The Scheme could not be supported by the Ministry of FACD & C in the absence of detailed ground water assessment studies. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Ministry of FACD&C has initiated such studies under United Nations Development Project in Rajasthan. The duration of the Project as provided for in the Plan of Operation signed on 2-12-1966 is 4 years. Meanwhile, the Rajasthan Govt. has also been requested to take immediate steps to run the tubewells already constructed in Jalore district in order to study the impact of

these tubewells in increasing agricultural production and with a view to having some idea about the quantitative potential and the quality of water.

I.L.O. SEMINAR

2087. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 27th August, 1967 regarding 'Indian Team for I.L.O. Seminar';

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India and two other delegates attended that Seminar at Copenhagen;

(c) the total foreign exchange spent on them; and

(d) the advantages accrued to India by their attending the Seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No foreign exchange expenditure was incurred by the Government of India.

(d) The I.L.O. had organised the Seminar on Salaries and Wages. The Indian participants were able to exchange their experience in this field with those who came from 15 other developing countries as also to learn of policy and practices prevailing in these countries as also in Denmark which was the host country.

FACILITIES TO FARMERS IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

2088. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities being given to the farmers in the drought affected areas and places where irrigation facilities do not exist upto this time; and

(b) the amount spent during the current year so far and that likely to be spent during the current Plan period from year to year on such facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) The outlay on minor irrigation works has been increased substantially, especially in the drought-affected areas and areas with little or no irrigation facility. As against a total outlay of Rs. 60 crores in the First Plan, the outlay in the Second and Third Plans rose to Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 368 crores respectively. During the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 a total outlay of Rs. 760 crores including Rs. 200 crores from the Co-operative Sector is proposed to be made. New irrigation potential of 18.70 million acres was created during the proceeding three Plan periods and the corresponding target is 12 million acres during the period 1966-67 to 1970-71. Emphasis has increasingly been placed on private minor irrigation works and individual farmers have been assisted with loans and subsidies. The future strategy is to encourage private irrigation works, particularly private tubewells and acquisition of diesel and electric pumpsets by individual farmers. In addition to co-operative loans, State Agro-industries Corporations are endeavouring to promote a programme of hire-purchase of pumpsets.

(b) The actual expenditure in the current year will only be known at the end of the year. However, the total outlay for the current year in the G.M.F. Sector is Rs. 102.80 crores and a further outlay of Rs. 65 crores is likely to be available from the Co-operative Sector.

VANASPATI PRODUCTION

2089. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the review undertaken by Government on policy regarding the

setting up of new units for Vanaspati production has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken with regard to the application of the M.P. State Industries Corporation for setting up of a 7,500 tonnes of Vanaspati Oil plant in their existing Cotton Solvent Extraction Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

FOREST RESOURCES IN KERALA

2090. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made in the report submitted by the World Bank Expert Team regarding the development and proper utilization of forest resources in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Two members, both from F.A.O./I.B.R.D. Mission who visited Kerala last year, commented favourably on the success of the plantations of fast growing species in Kerala which they visited and also on the possibilities of their serving as a source of raw material for wood-based industries. The 'Always' project has been identified by the Mission in their report as showing 'sufficient promise to justify further investigation'.

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(b) The Government of India have since considered this part of the Mission's report and feel that Indian experts should be able to prepare the feasibility report for this project without the help of foreign expertise. After the preparation of this report, it will be considered if assistance from foreign sources is necessary.

सुपर बाजार नई दिल्ली में ट्रांजिस्टरों की बिक्री

2091. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में छोटे ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो की बिक्री की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर प्रत्येक मास ऐसे कितने ट्रांजिस्टर बेचे जाते हैं और उसके फलस्वरूप कितनी आय होती है;

(ग) क्या इन ट्रांजिस्टरों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले बैटरी के सैल सुपर बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने बैटरी सैलों की नियमित सप्लाई के प्रबन्ध किये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रत्येक मास औसतन 3,40,000 रुपए के मूल्य के 4,000 ट्रांजिस्टर बेचे जाते हैं ।

(ग) ट्रांजिस्टर बेचते समय बैटरी सैल दिये जाते हैं । जहां तक पुराने सैल बदलने के लिए नए सैल सुलभ करने का प्रश्न है, हाल के महीनों में सारी मांग पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त सप्लाई प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(घ) सरकार ने उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को सैल सप्लाई करने के बारे में दो

प्रमुख विनिर्माताओं—मैसर्स यूनिन कार्बाइड इण्डिया लि० और एस्ट्रेला बैटरीज लि० से बातचीत की है। हाल के महीनों में बैटरी सेलों की कमी मुख्य रूप से यूनिन कार्बाइड के कारखाने में तालाबन्दी के कारण हुई।

सिगारेणो कोयला खानें

2092. श्री श्रींकार सिंह :
 श्री यक्ष दत्त शर्मा :
 श्री शारदा नन्द :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री उमानाथ :
 श्री रमानी :
 श्री नायनार :
 श्री एस्प्योस :
 श्री अब्बाहम :
 श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिगारेणो कोयला खान के मजदूरों ने अपनी मांगों मनवाने के लिए हाल ही में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं और कितने मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की थी और यह हड़ताल कितने समय तक जारी रही ; और

(ग) इस विवाद को निपटाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) सिगरैनी कोयलाखानों में काम करने वाली यूनियनों ने श्रमिकों के मजूरी-विन्यास और वर्गीकरण के बारे में कोयला खान उद्योग संबंधी केन्द्रीय मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों में संशोधन करने की मांग की। इस हड़ताल में 26,343 श्रमिकों ने भाग लिया और यह 20-10-67 से 30-10-67 तक रही।

(ग) इस विवाद पर प्रादेशिक श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हैदराबाद द्वारा पहले समझौता कार्रवाई के लिए भेजा गया। समझौते के असफल होने पर सरकार ने 30-10-1967 को यह विवाद औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, हैदराबाद को न्यायनिर्णय के लिए दिया। साथ ही हड़ताल को जारी रखना औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 10(3) के अन्तर्गत निषिद्ध किया गया। यह हड़ताल 31-10-1967 को समाप्त की गई।

कुओं की खुदाई की योजना

2093. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छोटी सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में 50 लाख कुओं की खुदाई की योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितने नलकूपों, कच्चे और पक्के कुओं की खुदाई की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए कितना अंशदान देगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार ने देश में 50 लाख कुओं की खुदाई के लिए योजना नहीं बनाई है। परन्तु लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्विति के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य के योजनावार प्रस्ताव तैयार किये जाते हैं और उपलब्ध संसाधनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रति वर्ष उन पर विचार करके उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दिया जाता है।

(ख) सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में खुदाई के कुओं, खुदाई के कुओं के बोरिंग व गहरा करने, गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों, सरकारी नलकूपों तथा पम्प सैटों आदि के सम्बन्ध में भूमिगत जल की उन योजनाओं का विवरण दिया गया है जिन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों में 1966-67 से 1970-71 की अवधि में कार्यरूप

देने का प्रस्ताव है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या L. T.—1762/67]।

(ग) 1966-67 से 1970-71 की अवधि में लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल 760 करोड़ रुपए का (जिसमें सहकारी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त होने वाले 200 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं) व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से लागू की गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता की पद्धति के अनुसार, भारत सरकार लघु सिंचाई की समस्त योजनाओं के लिए चाहे वे किसी भी प्रकार की हों, राज्य सरकारों को 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान तथा 60 प्रतिशत ऋण देगी। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को वास्तविक केन्द्रीय सहायता वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर दी जायेगी। परन्तु यह मात्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष इस सीमा से अधिक नहीं होगी, जिसके लिए पहले से ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है।

PARLIAMENT SESSION IN BANGALORE

2094. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the approximate expenditure involved in holding a session of Lok Sabha in Bangalore, as suggested by certain Members of the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Approximate expenditure that might be incurred for holding a session of Lok Sabha in Bangalore is being worked out in consultation with the various authorities concerned.

FOOD SUPPLY TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

2095. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains demanded by the Himachal Pradesh Government from Central Stocks for the period July-December 1967 and the

quantities of various of foodgrains supplied to Himachal Pradesh during August, September and October, 1967; and

(b) the quantities of imported foodgrains allotted to Himachal Pradesh for November and December and the quantities supplied so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The quantity demanded by the Himachal Pradesh Government for the period July—December, 1967 was 93.4 thousand tonnes. The quantity supplied during August, September and October amounted to 26.1 thousand tonnes.

(b) The quota of imported wheat allotted to Himachal Pradesh for November, 1967 is 5.6 thousand tonnes. Up to 18th November, 1967, 1.4 thousand tonnes has been despatched against this allotment for December, 1967 also the quota will be 5.6 thousand tonnes.

FOOD SUPPLY TO BIHAR DURING FLOODS

2096. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: SHRI J. B. SINGH: SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government requested the Centre to send special quota of grains during the recent floods in that State;

(b) if so, the quantity of foodgrains asked for by the Bihar Government; and

(c) the total quantity supplied by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10,000 Tonnes.

(c) 9,547 tonnes gift maize was given to Bihar for free distribution.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2097. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central warehouses constructed in Andhra Pradesh so far; and

(b) the present stock position of rice in the warehouses and the quantity of rice supplied to other States from these warehouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has constructed 23 warehouses in Andhra Pradesh so far and purchased one building and had it converted into a warehouse.

(b) Stock of rice in these 24 warehouses as on 31-10-1967 was 9,409 tonnes.

Quantities of rice supplied to the other States from these warehouses were 5,698 tonnes during the year 1966 and 14,430 tonnes during 1967 up to 31st October, 1967.

JOINT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL IN H.S.L., VISAKHAPATNAM

2098. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Joint Management Council in the Hindustan Sipyard, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to constitute it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Various steps, including personal discussions with the management and the union, were taken, but these did not yield fruitful results.

REORGANISATION IN BURMA SHELL, DELHI BRANCH

2099. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to unilateral scheme of re-organisation started by the management of Burmah Shell, Delhi Branch;

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

(c) whether Government have taken up the matter with the management against this unilateral reorganisation scheme; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

MALAVIYA COMMITTEE ON LABOUR WELFARE

2100. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the date of the formation of the Malaviya Committee on labour welfare to go into the functioning of the various welfare schemes in operation in the industrial establishments, and to suggest improvements;

(b) its composition and term of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any interim report and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the final report of the Committee is expected to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) 5th August, 1966.

(b) A statement indicating the composition and terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1763/67.*]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) By the end of September, 1968.

WORKING OF JUTE MILLS

2101 **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether any enquiry has been conducted into the working of the jute mills with a view to find out whether the present wages required a revision and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : The existing wage structure in the Jute Mills was worked out by the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry set up in August, 1960. The Board's final report was submitted in September 1963 and its acceptance was announced by Government on 27-9-1963. Since then no further enquiry has been conducted by the Central Government.

ELECTION PETITIONS

2102. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:**
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of election petitions filed after the completion of the General Election in the country in 1967;

(b) the State-wise number of the election petitions since decided;

(c) the approximate time during which all the pending election petitions out of those mentioned in part (a) above, are likely to be disposed of; and

(d) the State-wise number of the aforementioned election petitions on the basis of the decisions whereof, by-elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislatures have been necessitated?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1764/67.*]

(c) Under the existing law, the High Courts are directly responsible for the trial of the election petitions; as such it is not possible to indicate the approximate time by which all the pending election petitions are likely to be disposed of. Moreover, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from every order made by the High Court and it becomes therefore all the more difficult to give any definite indication on this point.

खेमकरन नगर

2104. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेमकरन नगर को फिर से बसाने के काम में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस नगर का पूरी तरह से विकास कब तक हो जायगा; और

(ग) क्या वहाँ की मंडियों में सामान्य व्यापार चालू हो गया है?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) खेमकरन के विद्यालय, औषधालय, नागरिक तथा पशु हस्पताल सुचारू रूप से चल रहे हैं। बिजली, परिवहन तथा रेलवे आदि की सुविधाएं फिर से चालू कर दी गई हैं।

1470 मकानों का पुनर्निर्माण पूर्ण हो चुका है। 179 दुकानें फिर से बना दी गई हैं। एक डाक घर भी चालू हो गया है।

एक विवरण जिसमें खेमकरन के लोगों को आज तक दी गई सहायता तथा नगर के पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी अन्य उपायों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—1765/67]

(ख) खेमकरन में मिश्रित सार्वजनिक भवन तथा रिहायशी बस्ती के निर्माण की एक योजना मंजूर कर दी गई है जिसकी अनुमानित लागत 35 लाख रुपये होगी। मिश्रित सार्वजनिक भवनों का मुख्य भाग 31 मार्च, 1968 तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा और शेष को तीन या चार मास और लगेंगे। आशा है कि एक वर्ष के अंतर्गत नगर का पूरी तरह से विकास हो जायेगा।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

R.M.S. DIVISION AT MADURAI

2105. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for the creation of a R.M.S. Division with Headquarters at Madurai is under consideration;

(b) if so, when orders are likely to be issued; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The proposal for creation of an R.M.S. Division with headquarters at Madurai was considered, but was found not justified.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

BHATNI SUGAR MILL

2106. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Kalmulapat Motilal Bhatni Sugar Mill, Bhatni, U.P., has issued closure notice;

(b) whether Government have investigated the matter;

(c) if not, when the investigation is likely to be completed; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to open the mill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) A closure notice was issued by the Mill management on 16th May, 1967. It has since been withdrawn.

(b) to (d) The investigation Committees appointed by the Government under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has already submitted its report. The question whether or not the Government should authorise any person or body of persons to take over the management of the said mill is under consideration.

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

2107. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Commission on Food Self-sufficiency to consider various aspects of the agricultural policy and to suggest how self-sufficiency could be achieved during the next few years; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the Commission is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

2108. SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual session of the Indian Labour Conference was not held during 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
HATHI) : (a) The Indian Labour
Conference has not been held so far in
1967.

(b) The Conference is expected to meet in January 1968. In 1967, two sessions of the Standing Labour Committee were held.

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में बर्तनों की बिन्धी

2109. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सुपर बाजार,
नई दिल्ली ने आरम्भ में लगभग 2 लाख रुपए
के बरतन खरीदे थे और अभी तक केवल
30,000 रुपए के बरतन बिके हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ वस्तुएं
निर्धारित मानक मूल्यों से अधिक पर बेची
जा रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम०
एस० गुप्तबस्वामी) : (क) वर्ष 1966-67
में सुपरबाजार ने जो बरतन खरीदे, उनका
कुल मूल्य लगभग 9-1/2 लाख रुपए है।
इसी अवधि में लगभग 9 लाख रुपए के बरतन
बेचे गए।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सुपर बाजार ऐसी कोई उपभोग्य
वस्तु नहीं बेचता है, जिसका मूल्य सांविधिक
रूप से निर्धारित हो।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नई दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों के मनेजर

2110. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में सुपर बाजारों में महा-
प्रबन्धक के अतिरिक्त कितने विभागीय
प्रबन्धक हैं तथा उनके मासिक वेतन क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उन प्रबन्धकों को मकान तथा
कार की सुविधाएं भी प्रदान की गई हैं;
और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को किन-किन
श्रेणियों में रखा गया है तथा उनके वेतनमान
क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार
मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुप्त-
बस्वामी) : (क) नई दिल्ली के सुपरबाजारों
में महाप्रबन्धक के अतिरिक्त 14 विभागीय
प्रबन्धक हैं। उनका मासिक वेतन सभा पटल
पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है।
[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये
संख्या LT-1766/67]

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सुपर बाजार के शेष कर्मचारियों को
जिन विभिन्न श्रेणियों में रखा गया है तथा
उनके वेतनमान सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण

में दिए गए हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया।
वेचिय संख्या LT-1766/67]।

WELL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

2111. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in implementing the well construction programme included in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the amount spent so far by the Centre in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

RESETTLEMENT OF MIGRANTS FROM EAST PAKISTAN, CEYLON AND BURMA

2112. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to resettle migrants from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in Raichur district of Mysore;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages rehabilitation of about 1,000 families of new migrants from East Pakistan/repatriates from Burma or Ceylon on roughly 5020 acres of private land in Sindhanur Taluk of Raichur District. The lands

fall within the command of the Tungabhadra Project, and the total water available there will facilitate raising both *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops. It is proposed to settle the migrant repatriate families in group farms, each group being composed of 20 families. Under the group farm scheme, Government provides technical advice, guidance and financial assistance in the form of equipment, seeds, fertilizers, manures and means of husbandry, whereas the responsibility for the actual cultivation of the crop rests with the group. Besides allotment of cultivable land of about 5 acres to each family, it is also proposed to allot a home-stead plot of about 1/3rd of an acre of land to each family. The scheme will be executed through the agency of the Government of Mysore, to whom necessary loan and grants, (Rs. 78.065 lakhs as loan, and Rs. 26.365 lakhs as grant) would be given. The average cost of rehabilitation under this scheme is estimated at Rs. 10,550/- per family.

(c) Roughly Rs. 104.43 lakhs.

CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR COTTON INDUSTRIES

2113. SHRI K. R. GANESH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

DR. LOHIA COMMEMORATION STAMPS

2114. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue commemorative stamps in the

memory of the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No such proposal has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

PROVIDENT FUND DUES FROM LAKSHMI RATTAN COTTON MILLS

2115. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears due from M/s Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. on account of Employees Provident Fund and the period to which they relate;

(b) how much of the above represents deduction by the employers from the workers' wages; and

(c) the civil and criminal action taken to realise the Provident Fund dues from the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Rs. 10.71 lakhs up to September, 1966 when the establishment stopped working.

(b) Approximately half.

(c) Recovery proceedings were started but the State Government has since allowed the management to clear the sum due in monthly instalments and has withdrawn the recovery proceedings.

WHEAT QUOTA FOR U.P.

2116. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of U.P. met the Union Food

Minister on the 31st October, 1967 at Delhi;

(b) if so, whether he has requested for increase in the quota of wheat for meeting the needs of statutory rationing in Kanpur;

(c) whether the Centre has also promised to supply rice to U.P.; and

(d) if so, the quantity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocations are made by the Centre to the States for meeting the needs of the States as a whole. There was, therefore, no question of any special allocation of wheat to meet the needs of Kanpur being asked for.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

NON-PAYMENT OF PROVIDENT FUND BY EMPLOYEES IN KANPUR

2117. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total amount of arrears of Provident Fund outstanding against various employers in Kanpur have been realised;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No.

(b) Failure of the employers concerned.

(c) Legal action by way of prosecution and/or recovery proceedings has been taken against defaulting employers and in some cases the State Government has allowed the employers to clear the arrears in instalments.

REDUCTION OF RATION IN STATES

2118. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the namts of the States and statutory rationing areas where rations had to be reduced after the 1st June, 1967;

(b) the quantum of reduction State-wise/rationing area-wise; and

(c) when the cuts will be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Of the statutorily rationed areas, only in Greater Calcutta, Asansol group of towns and Siliguri the ation had to be reduced after 1-6-1967. The quantum of issue in the informally rationed areas in the different States varies normally not only from State to State but also from area to area and from time to time, depending upon the assessment of the State Government of the quantity of foodgrains available for distribution within the State and the needs of the different areas. Central Government do not generally interfere in the internal distribution of foodgrains in any State and do not have up-to-date information about the quantum of issue in the areas not covered by statutory rationing.

(b) 100 grams per adult per week in Greater Calcutta, Asansol group of towns and Siliguri.

(c) As soon as stock position improves.

IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

2119. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated their import programme for foodgrains during the next year;

(b) whether Government have opened negotiations with U.S.A. and other countries for these imports;

(c) the prices quoted for various types of foodgrains;

(d) the conditions in regard to the transport of foodgrains in American ships and other payments of freight etc., and

(e) the proposed total foreign exchange and the rupee outlay on these imports during the course of the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The stage for ascertaining these details has not yet been reached.

(e) Final proposals have not been formulated so far.

PRODUCTION OF GRAM

2120. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production and estimated production of gram for each State for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the States that are likely to be deficit in gram production;

(c) the measures proposed to meet this deficit; and

(d) whether restrictions on movements are proposed to be abolished ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) A statement giving State-wise production of gram during 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1767/67].

For 1967-68, the sowings of gram are in progress and it is too early at this stage to give any estimates of production.

(b) No State, excluding Punjab, Haryana, U.P. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh produce sufficient gram to meet their requirements.

(c) The requirements of the deficit States will be met to the extent possible from the surplus offered by the five States mentioned in part (b).

(d) No, Sir, not at present.

HIDE FLYING SCHEME

2121. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred during the last three Plan periods on Hide Flying Schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The Hide Flying Scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India as a Centrally-sponsored Scheme in the Second Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh and in the Third Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh. The expenditure incurred on these schemes is given below :—

Ind Plan : Rs. 4,25,000

IIIrd Plan : Rs. 17,97,000

FILLING UP OF POSTS OF CLASS I AND II IN LAW MINISTRY

2122. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Class I and II which have been filled up by the Departmental candidates during the last five years through U.P.S.C. in his Ministry; and

(b) the number of posts of Class I and II which have been filled up from the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the last five years through the U.P.S.C. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Class I—23; Class II—12.

(b) Class I—Nil; Class II—1.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

2123. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundred officers belonging to Agricultural Department (including Central Government officers and States Government officers) were sent for training abroad under various International Organisations like F.A.O., Colombo Plan, USAID etc. during the last three Plan periods;

(b) if so, the total number of such officers trained during this period; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on their training etc. borne by Government and the total expenditure met by various other agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total number of officers trained during last three Plans under the various aid programmes is as under :—

Aid Agency	Total No.
F.A.O.	272
USAID	1,155
Colombo Plan	527
Total ..	1,954

(c) Under these foreign aid programmes the expenditure on training abroad is met by the foreign aid agencies concerned. The Govt. of India/State Governments' liability is limited to the local costs which include salary, internal travel and other incidental expenses. It is difficult to estimate the expenditure involved on these items. As regards expenditure incurred by the foreign agencies, Government have no information.

VISIT OF CANADIAN TEAM OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS

2124. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL
BERWA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Canadian team of agricultural experts came to India in October, 1967 to explore possibilities of Canadian help in the field of agriculture, food production and distribution;

(b) whether they have started their work; and

(c) whether they will submit their report to the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Task Force will submit its report to the External Aid Office, Canada.

PUBLIC CALL TELEPHONES AT POST OFFICES OF BABU BARHI AND LADANIA

2125. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Babu Barhi and Ladania in Darbhanga District in Bihar fall on the border with Nepal and due to the Kamala river intervening between them, other parts of the district are practically delinked excepting through a solitary bridge;

(b) whether Government propose to establish public call telephones at the post offices of these two places;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Ladania is on the Indo-Nepal border and Babu Barhi is

10-12 miles inside in Indian territory. There is a river between them and access from Ladania to Babu Barhi is through a solitary bridge.

(b) to (d) Sanction for opening a P.C.O. at Ladania has already been accorded as a special case (being on the border) even though the scheme shows loss to the Department. The work is expected to be completed in about 3 months. A proposal to open a Public Call Office at Babu Barhi was examined, and since it was showing loss to the Department, the terms of guarantee of Rs. 1,860 per annum for ten years were quoted. The terms have not been agreed to by the interested party, and the scheme has not been sanctioned so far.

गन्ना तथा चीनी का उत्पादन

2126. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8271 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि देश में केवल बिहार ही एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त (1960-61) में गन्ने का जितना उत्पादन होता था और जितनी भूमि पर गन्ने की खेती दी जाती थी, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त (1965-66) में उसका उत्पादन तथा उसकी खेती का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ने के बजाय घटा है; और

(ख) इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) बिहार में गन्ने की खेती मुख्यतः वर्षा पर निर्भर क्षेत्र में की जाती है। दुर्बाई के क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन में होने वाली कमी का मुख्य कारण 1965-66 में अति सूखे की स्थिति का होना था।

(ख) बिहार में गन्ने की दुर्बाई के क्षेत्र तथा

उत्पादन में होने वाली कमी को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) राज्य सरकार को गन्ने की बुवाई के क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के सुधार के कार्यों पर अधिक बल देने की सलाह दी गई है।

(2) राज्य में सघन विकास के मौजूदा कार्यक्रमों को अधिक गतिमान किया गया है।

(3) अधिक कारखानों के क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की सघन खेती का प्रसार किया जा रहा है।

(4) राज्य को गन्ने की खेती के लिए उर्वरकों का विशेष व्योरा दिया जा रहा है।

(5) गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया है।

NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN BIHAR

2127. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the specific requirements for opening a new Post Office, a new Telegraph and Telephone Office at a new place;

(b) the number of new Post Offices opened in Bihar since January, 1967 and in how many cases the matter is under consideration; and

(c) what are the starting pay and other allowances of a Postmaster of a new sub-post office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—1768/67].

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WAGE BOARDS

2128. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries which have not implemented the Wage Board's recommendations; and

(b) the action taken by Government against those industries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Complaints of non-implementation by some establishments mostly relate to the recommendations made by the following Wage Boards :—

(i) Wage Boards for Iron Ore, Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries (interim relief as well as final recommendations);

(ii) Engineering Industries (interim relief).

(b) The recommendations have no statutory force. However, implementation for the present is being secured through persuasion and advice and bargaining strength of the workers themselves.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

2129. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any national wage policy for agricultural labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is applicable to employment in agriculture. The All India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held in August 1965 recommended that the minimum wage for different operations in agriculture should not be less than Re. 1/- per day in any case. Further, it suggested, that appropriate Governments should also appoint immediately Committees which should go into all the factors to decide how much more the minimum wage should be. The State Governments have been requested to give effect to the recommendation.

C.A.R.E. HELP FOR FARMS

2130. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (C.A.R.E.) has offered its help in equipping and developing 2,000 acre farms in Kerala and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

INCREASE IN PRESS CABLE RATES FOR COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

2131. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the Press Cable rates for Commonwealth Countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The collection rate in India for 'ordinary' press telegrams to Commonwealth Countries has been raised from 8 paise to 25 paise per word with effect from the 1st September, 1967.

(b) The old rate of 8 paise per word was very much below the cost of service and was uneconomic. The press telegraph rates applicable from India to non-Commonwealth Countries were much higher and there was no justification for maintaining a low rate for Commonwealth press traffic.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT

2132. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made about the progress made by the community development movement since the Department was merged with the Food and Agriculture Ministry,

(b) the prospects of the C.D. programme in the current Five Year Plan;

(c) the names of States which have suggested modifications in the programme; and

(d) the nature of modifications suggested by States or proposed to by the Ministry itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) :

(a) Measures for needed improvements in the working of the C.D. Blocks, and for bringing the Block programmes in tune with the pace of development and shifts in current Plan priorities were formulated after the merger of the two Ministries in January, 1966. These were placed for consideration before the Annual Conferences of State Development Commissioners and of State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in October, 1966. The question of finalisation of the approaches to future lines of action, as recommended by the Conference of State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj, was taken up with the State Chief Ministers in November, 1966 and again in April, 1967 following the General Elections. The comments from some of the States have been received. A Conference of State Chief Ministers and Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj is proposed to be held on the 29th December, 1967, for arriving at a national consensus in the matter. An evaluation of the progress made by the C.D. programme, will, therefore, have to await implementation on ground of the recommendations of the proposed Conference.

(b) An overall outlay of Rs. 260 crores for the Community Development Programme had been indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan; the approaches and objectives of the programme, as recommended by the Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1966, had also been mentioned in the Plan Document.

(c) and (d). As indicated in reply to part (a) of the Question, the needed modifications in the C.D. programme were considered by the Annual Conferences on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1966; these are being financial in further consultation with the State Governments. Apart from these, none of the States have any specific suggestion for modifications in the programme not are any proposed by the Centre.

BOMBAY TELEPHONES OFFICE BUILDING

2133. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GO-
PALAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount is being spent as rent on the building for the office of the Bombay Telephones;

(b) if so, the total amount of rents' paid per month during 1966-67;

(c) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of interest free money has been advanced to the landlords of the building;

(d) if so, the total amount advanced so far; and

(e) what are the considerations for advancing interest-free amounts to the landlords ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 92,534 was paid per month as rent for offices, Training Centre, Exchanges godowns etc. during 1966-67.

(c) and (d). a sum of Rs. 4,93,685 has been paid as deposits without interest for four buildings.

(e) The landlords demanded rent at a higher rate without advances and at a lower rate with advances and the latter was found financially beneficial to the Department.

MULTISTOREYED BUILDING FOR BOMBAY TELEPHONES

2134. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :**
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have acquired a plot in Cadel Road, Bombay, for the construction of a multistoreyed building for Bombay Telephones;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether it is a fact that the construction of the building has not yet been started;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) when Government propose to start the construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) In November, 1962.

(c) and (d). The plot is to accommodate several important units such as trunk exchange, automatic exchange, post office, Departmental Telegraph Office and residential units. The schedule of accommodation had to be revised to fit in with the requirements for the latest type of crossbar equipment. The plans for residential units had also to be modified to suit the revised entitlements fixed by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

(e) Construction of first phase is likely to start in 69-70.

CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SIMLA

2135. **SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of U.S.A. have recently given any grant to the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla for carrying out a study on diseases of potatoes;

- (b) if so, the amount thereof; and
 (c) the exact nature of the research being done in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sanctioned amount of the grant is Rs. 6,39,320.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1769/67].

EXPLORATORY TUBEWELLS IN HARYANA

2136. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to sink exploratory tubewells in Haryana during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Union Department of Agriculture might be in a position to take up groundwater exploration in Gurgaon District and partly in Hissar and Rohtak Districts of Haryana towards the end of the current financial year. The Haryana Government has been requested to sponsor an officer on the Site Selection Committee to examine sites in the above mentioned districts.

FOOD SUPPLY TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR

2137. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantum of foodgrains supplied to Jammu and Kashmir during the period from 1964 to October, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

5.58 lakh tonnes.

AUSTERITY MEASURES

2138. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce austerity measures in view of the delay in import of foodgrains from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) There has been no delay in the import of foodgrains from U.S.A. and no fresh austerity measures are proposed.

(b) Does not arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF EDUCATED PERSONS

2139. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise figures of unemployment in India at present among the Matriculates, Higher Secondary, B.A., B.Com., B.Sc., M.A. and M.Sc. passed candidates;

(b) the State-wise figures of unemployment among engineers, polytechnics' diploma holders, cultivators and trained labourers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the employment potential?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Data regarding unemployment amongst the various categories are not available. The available information relating to work-seekers on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1770/67].

(c) The various development programmes included in the Plans regarding expansion of Agriculture, Industries, Transport and Communication, etc., are expected to create an increasing number of employment opportunities for these categories of job-seekers.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS

2140. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD and AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of acres of waterlogged and other types of waste lands reclaimed after the last General Elections for the purpose of foodgrain cultivation, State-wise;

(b) the number of acres of single crop lands converted to double crop lands during the same period, State-wise; and

(c) the targets, set by each State, for reclamation of waste lands and for converting one crop lands to two crop lands in the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TO TILLERS

2141. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the vested lands in possession of the different State Governments, have been distributed to the tillers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps on an all-India basis to acquire vacant lands where cultivation is possible including cultivable vacant lands lying unused with the Railway authorities, tea-gardens, factories, industrial concerns and private owners ?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1771/67],

PUBLIC BAKERY AT AAREY

2142. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and details of collaboration of the Union Government with the Government of Australia for starting a "public" bakery at Aarey;

(b) the cost to Government for putting through the project and the nature of facilities given by the State Government;

(c) whether the advice of foreign food technologists has been sought for this bakery project;

(d) if so, the expenditure involved in consulting them; and

(e) when the project will start producing loaves of bread ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Australia have supplied the machinery for the bakery plant in Bombay as gift under the Colombo Plan. They are also making available the services of Engineers and bakery technologists to erect and commission the plant.

(b) The estimated cost to Bakery Unit at Bombay is Rs. 40.52 lakhs. The State Government have given the site at Aarey Milk Colony on a nominal lease of Re. 1 per annum.

(c) The advice of foreign technologists has been taken on some special aspects of the project.

(d) There has been no expenditure to Government of India.

(e) Trial runs are scheduled in December, 1967.

डाक व तार और रेल डाक सेवा विभागों के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

2143. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने डाक व तार और रेलवे डाक सेवा विभागों के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान बनाने की योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में, जिले-वार कितने मकान बनाये जायेंगे ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें मौजूदा, निर्माणाधीन तथा बनाये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित क्वार्टरों का जिलेवार व्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-1772/67] ।

टेलीफोन बिलों का भुगतान

2144. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पिछले आम चुनावों में टेलीफोन लगाने से संबंधित बिलों का भुगतान सम्बन्धित राजनैतिक दलों ने अभी तक नहीं किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस दल की ओर कितनी-कितनी राशि वकाया है; और

(ग) इस वकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना फिलहाल उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी वह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

सीधे टेलीफोन करने की राजस्थान में व्यवस्था

2145. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य के किन-किन जिलों में सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है;

(ख) किन-किन जिलों में इस व्यवस्था के इस वर्ष चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) भी उनमें शामिल है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जयपुर शहर ।

(ख) किमी. में भी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) इस समय कोटा शहर में करचल एक्सचेंज है । 1971 तक इसे स्वचल बनाया जा रहा है । उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा की व्यवस्था उमके बाद करने की संभावना है ।

CREDIT FOR FARMERS

2146. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additional facilities in the matter of cheap credit to farmers are being given by the Central and State Governments in the light of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(SHRI M. S. GURUPADSWAMY) :
 (a) to (c). Credit to farmers is being provided by cooperative societies under the Crop Loan System. State Governments have been requested to examine the interest rates charged by cooperatives and rationalise them to the maximum extent possible consistent with operational efficiency. Taccavi loans for production purposes are also made available by Government in suitable cases to farmers who are not members of cooperatives.

WHEAT SEEDS PRODUCED BY I.A.R.I.

2147. SHRI RANDHIR SINGH :
 SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Wheat seeds of S227 and S308 varieties produced by I.A.R.I. are supplied only to farmers of Delhi State;

(b) if not, the quantities of these varieties distributed in the past one year to the various States; and

(c) the agencies through which these are distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
 (a) No please.

(b) A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1773/67].

(c) The I.A.R.I. is entrusted with the responsibility of producing only "nucleus" seeds of the new varieties developed by the Institute. These are handed over to the National Seeds Corporation and State Department of Agriculture for the multiplication of foundation seeds and subsequently to the registered seed growers. Small quantities of bulk seeds were given to farmers during 1967 *rabi* season, on first-come-first-served basis.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANCE TO CHIEF WHIPS OF OPPOSITION PARTIES

2148. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give some secretarial assistance to the Chief Whips of Opposition parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Sixth All India Whips' Conference has made a recommendation that the Chief Whips of recognised Opposition Parties in Parliament/Legislatures should be given facilities as available to Deputy Ministers;

(b) and (c). Matter will be given due consideration by the concerned governments.

PRODUCTION OF GROUNDNUT

2149. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the yield per acre of groundnut has been declining in the country; and

(b) if so the measures taken to increase the yield per acre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

Although there have been fluctuations in the yield per acre of groundnut from year to year yet a study of trends from 1949-50 to 1964-65 does not show a decline in productivity. On the other hand it shows a nominal increase. The yield during 1965-66 and 1966-67 declined, as in the case of many other crops, due to unprecedented drought.

(b) In addition to the State Package units for groundnut, Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Maximising the pro-

duction of groundnut have been implemented in selected areas of the major groundnut producing States in order to increase the yield per acre of groundnut by the adoption of a package of practices.

ADDITIONAL JOBS UNDER FOURTH PLAN

2150. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate steps are being taken to achieve the Fourth Plan target of 19 million additional jobs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Since a final view has not been taken of investments to be made for the different programmes during the Fourth Plan period, it is not possible at present to anticipate the additional employment prospects of the Fourth Plan.

COMMUNICATION WITH SATELLITES

2151. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8371 on the 9th August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the question of importing equipment for building ground station near Poona for communicating with Satellites has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Tenders have been invited from Japanese and Canadian firms as necessary credit is likely to be available from Japan and Canada for this project.

SUPER BAZARS

2152. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Super Bazars opened in various States during the last three months; and

(b) the amount given to each State for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADSWAMY) :

(a) and (b). A statement is given below :—

Name of the State	Places where Super Bazars were opened during the last three months	The amount given to each State for this purpose (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Loan	Grant	Total
1. West Bengal	1. Howrah	14.50	1.575	16.075
	2. North Calcutta			
2. U. P.	3. Meerut	5.71	0.49	6.20
3. Punjab	4. Amritsar	4.50	0.65	5.15
4. Maharashtra	5. Poona	2.75	0.25	3.00
5. Bihar	6. Ranchi	4.125	0.415	4.54
6. Andhra Pradesh	7. Vishakhapatnam	4.50	0.65	5.15

INDIA'S BEST VILLAGE

2153. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name and location of the India's best village of 1966-67; and

(b) the special features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADSWAMY) :

(a) India's best village, for the year 1966-67 has not so far been selected.

(b) Does not arise.

TAKE OVER OF CLOSED PLANTATIONS

2154. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Committee on Plantations had discussed at its last meeting the question of bringing plantations under the purview of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act in order to take over closed plantations;

(b) whether divergent views were expressed by representatives of employees and owners on the subject; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

शाक मछलियों का आतंक

2155. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाक मछलियों के जो प्रायः मछुओं के जानों को क्षति पहुंचाते हैं और छोटी कीमती मछलियों को बड़ा संख्या में खा जाती हैं, आतंक को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शाक मछली की खाल से बढ़िया किस्म का क्रोम चमड़ा बनाया जाता है!

(ग) यदि हां, तो वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर इस किस्म का चमड़ा तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों में शाक मछली के मांस की बहुत मांग है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका निर्यात करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) शाक मछलियों के आतंक को दूर करने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाना सम्भाव्य नहीं है। यद्यपि यह स्वीकार किया जाता है कि शाक मछली का संख्या पर प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये। आशा है कि तट से दूर तथा गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के कार्यों का विकास होने से आकस्मिक ट्राइंग आप्रेशनों द्वारा अघिन शाक मछली पकड़कर कुछ सीमा तक यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो जायेगा। यद्यपि शाक मछली पकड़ने की तकनीक खासतः ज्ञात है, परन्तु वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में केवल शाक मछलियों का शिकार करना अनाधिक है।

(ख) और (ग). सैन्ट्रल इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ फिशरीज टेक्नोलोजी में किय गये अनुसन्धानों से पता चल है कि शाक मछली की खाल से बढ़िया किस्म का क्रोम चमड़ा बनाया जा सकता है। सैन्ट्रल जेदर इन्स्टीच्यूट, मद्रास ने भी शाक की खाल से अच्छी किस्म का चमड़ा तैयार करने की तकनीकों का विकास किया है।

वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर इस किस्म का चमड़ा उसी स्थिति में तैयार किया जा सकता है जबकि काफी मात्रा में शाक मछलियां पकड़ी जा सकें ताकि काफी मात्रा में कच्ची सामग्री प्राप्त हो सके।

(घ) और (ङ). विदेशों में शार्क मछली के मांस की अधिक मांग नहीं है। यद्यपि उपचार को हुई थोड़ी सी शार्क मछलियां श्रीलंका को भेजी जाती हैं।

खारगोन में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

2156. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में खारगोन के टेलीफोन केन्द्र में स्वचालित केन्द्र बनाने का 80 प्रतिशत साज-सामान मौजूद है, क्या उसे स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां स्वचालित टेलीफोन व्यवस्था कब से चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) खारगांव में इस समय 150 ल.इन का एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज है और जब भी आवश्यक होगा मांगों को पूर्ति के लिए उसका विस्तार कर दिया जाएगा। इस समय उसे स्वचल में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। जिस उपस्कर की चर्चा की गई है वह जाजोरा के लिए नियत है जहां कि मौजूदा स्वचल एक्सचेंज में विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) खारगांव के स्वचलाकरण के प्रश्न पर मांग बढ़ जाने पर ही विचार किया जाएगा।

खंडवा तथा खारगोन के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

2157. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खंडवा तथा खारगोन के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का है ताकि अधिकारियों तथा जनता को इन दोनों नगरों के बीच स्थित भोखनगांव म्यूनिसिपल टाउन से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में सुविधा हो जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन नगरों के बीच टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) लगभग दो वर्ष।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

REHABILITATION OF WAR VICTIMS

2158. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons uprooted during the recent Indo-Pakistan War in the Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir areas and what is the estimated loss of property;

(b) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them and how many of them have been fully rehabilitated;

(c) how much money has been spent on their rehabilitation so far; and

(d) the schemes for rehabilitation which have not been implemented so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Number of persons uprooted in the three States is given below :—

Jammu & Kashmir	about 3 lakh persons.
Punjab	about 52,000 persons.
Rajasthan	about 8,400 persons.

Besides about 4,500 persons belonging to minority communities migrated from Pakistan to Rajasthan.

Information regarding the loss of property is not available.

(b) in the initial stage, relief camps were opened in the three States where the uprooted persons were given shelter, food and other necessary assistance. In deserving cases, assistance was also extended to those who remained outside the camps. For the resettlement of the uprooted families schemes were sanctioned providing for financial assistance for the repair/reconstruction of houses and shops damaged/destroyed during the conflict. Financial assistance was sanctioned for the purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, fertilizer and seeds for the agriculturist families. Loans were sanctioned for the non-agriculturist families to re-start their business and trade. Provision was also made for the grant of maintenance allowance to these families.

In Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, extensive areas of land have been tractorised for the benefit of the uprooted agriculturist families. A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 35.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of a public buildings complex and a residential colony at Khem Karan. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the reconstruction of Bat-mallo Suburb in Kashmir.

In Punjab, all the uprooted families have been given rehabilitation assistance.

In Jammu and Kashmir, about 2 lakh persons who had been uprooted from Poonch-Rajouri-Riasi areas returned to their villages after the cease-fire and were given rehabilitation assistance in deserving cases.

Of about one lakh persons from Chhamb-Jaurian Sector comprising about 24,000 families, rehabilitation assistance has been given to 10,188 families. Another 11,312 families have also been given rehabilitation assistance except the second instalment of housing assistance. About 2,500 families are in the process of rehabilitation. Their lands are being tractorised.

As regards Rajasthan, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) About Rs. 15 crores.

(d) All the schemes for rehabilitation are under implementation.

एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में मोटा अनाज लाना-लेजाना

2159. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोटे अनाज पैदा करने वाले राज्यों में खरीफ की फसल आने से पहले इन अनाजों के मूल्य क्या थे और खरीफ की फसल बाजार में आ जाने के बाद इनके मूल्य क्या हैं,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मोटे अनाजों के लाने-लेजाने पर फिर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है जिससे हरियाणा सरकार ने पहले हटा दिया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अनाज-व्यापारियों के लाखों मन उस अनाज को बेचने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है जो इस समय रेलवे के पास पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्धे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—1774/67]।

(ख) हरियाणा से एक केन्द्रीय आदेश अर्थात् उत्तरी अन्तर क्षेत्रीय मक्का (संचलन नियन्त्रण) आदेश, 1967 जो कि मई, 1967 से चल रहा है, के अर्धीन मक्का के संचलन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है। राज्य सरकार के आदेशों के अर्धीन राज्य से बाहर ज्वार और बाजरा के भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध है। सरकार को मालूम नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार के आदेशों में संशोधन किये गये थे। अतः पुनः प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) पश्चिमी बंगाल के रेलवे स्टेशन पर मोटे अनाज के कुछ प्रेषण पड़े होने की बात सरकार के ध्यान में लायी गयी है। ये प्रेषण पकड़ लिये गये हैं और इस मामले की जांच हो रही है।

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY LABOURERS IN DELHI

2160. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from labourers in Delhi about the shortage of ration and delay in submission of the report by the Textile Wage Board during the last six months;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove these difficulties;

(c) whether Government are aware that some big factories in Delhi did not declare holiday on Gandhiji's birthday on the 2nd October, 1967; and

(d) the action taken by Government against such mills?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The Department of Food are examining the matter of ration.

(ii) The Textile Wage Board is taking all possible steps to complete the work of the Board urgently and the report is expected by the end of the year.

(c) Yes.

(d) No action was required to be taken, since no representations from the workers were received and the holidays in a particular factory are observed in accordance with the existing awards, settlements or past usage.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES OF F.C.I.

2161. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the administrative expense of Food Corporation of India was 75 paise per quintal of foodgrains in 1966;

(b) the average profit on a quintal made by the Food Corporation on the

sale of indigenous wheat, gram and coarse grains in 1967 so far; and

(c) the total shortage of foodgrains in 1967 shown by the Food Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The overall administrative expenses of the Food Corporation of India for the financial year 1965-66 worked out to 74 paise per quintal of foodgrains on an average.

(b) and (c). The accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the financial year 1966-67 have not yet been finalised. The information will be available only after the accounts are finalised.

NEW WAGE BOARDS

2162. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has made a suggestion not to constitute new wage boards or accept the recommendations of the existing wage boards for a specified period in order to arrest the inflationary pressures on the economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STRIKES IN BANKOLA AND KUARDIH COLLIERIES

2163. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been prolonged industrial disputes including sit-down strikes underground, at the Bankola and Kuardih Collieries;

(b) whether any settlement has since been reached; and

(c) the workers' grievances and demands and the action taken to meet them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). *Bankola Colliery* :—

The stay-in strike was called off on Oct. 9, 1967 as a result of the understanding reached on October 8 between the Chairman of M/s Bird & Co. (P) Ltd. and Sarvashri Somnath Lahiri and Sushil Dhara, then Ministers of the Government of West Bengal. The demands related to implementation of Wage Board's recommendations and reinstatement of workers dismissed in 1966.

Kuardih Colliery

The stay-in-strike in Kuardih Colliery was called off on October 4, 1967. On the persuasion of the officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery, the union agreed *not* to insist on the reinstatement of 78 retrenched workers as it had already raised a separate dispute on this point.

स्वेज नहर के रास्ते खाद्यान्नों का आयात

2164. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को खाद्यान्न लाने वाले जहाजों में से उन जहाजों का संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें पिछले अरब-इसरायल संघर्ष के दौरान स्वेज नहर में रोक लिया गया था, और जो इस बीच भारत वापस पहुंचे हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने जहाज लम्बे रास्तों से होकर भारत पहुंचे हैं और मार्ग में परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप भारत का कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). पिछले अरब-इसरायल संघर्ष के दौरान केवल एक

जहाज स्वेज नहर में रोक लिया गया था और वह जहाज अभी भी स्वेज नहर से बाहर नहीं निकल पाया है।

पाकिस्तान को तकनीकी मिशन

2165. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान को एक तकनीकी मिशन भेजने का निर्णय किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका उद्देश्य क्या है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गजराल) : (क) और (ख). शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब उस फ्रिण्टमंडल से है जो कि दोनों देशों के बीच दूरसंचार सेवाओं को फिर से चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में अक्टूबर, 1967 में पाकिस्तान गया था। ऐसा निर्णय किया गया था कि 1 नवम्बर, 1967 से दूरसंचार व्यवस्था 1965 के स्तर पर फिर से चालू कर दी जाए। अतः उसे चालू कर दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तर

2166. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1956 से लेकर अब तक रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया;

(ख) 1956 से लेकर अब तक रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराये; और

(ग) कुल कितने रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तर हैं और वे किन-किन जिलों में स्थित हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उन जिलों में रोजगार दिलाऊ दफ्तर खोलने का है जहां वे इस समय नहीं हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा

है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1775/67]।

(ग) नियोजन कार्यालय	48
विश्वविद्यालय नियोजन सूचना और मार्ग दर्शन ब्यूरो	3
व्यावसायिक और कार्यकारी कार्यालय	1
कुल	52

उन नगरों की सूची, जहाँ नियोजन कार्यालय स्थित है, सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-1775/67]। मध्य प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में नियोजन कार्यालय हैं।

D.M.S. TOKENS

2167. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether out-of-turn Milk tokens are issued by the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme;

(b) if so, the grounds on which these tokens are issued;

(c) the number of tokens issued out-of-turn during the last six months beginning from the 1st April, 1967 and the total quantity of milk allowed on these tokens; and

(d) the number of cases rejected by the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) These tokens are issued only in exceptional cases.

(c) About 400.

(d) No application for milk has been rejected by the DMS. These are regis-

tered for supply when adequate milk will be procured.

GHRAO IN DELHI

2169. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any 'gherao' in any factory in Delhi State;

(b) if so, the names and location of the factories; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure undisturbed production?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). No. On 4-7-67 workers held a gate meeting at the gate of Messrs Capital Industries Ltd. This was not, however, a case of gherao as no one was prevented from entering or leaving the premises.

(c) Does not arise.

मछली पालन में भारत की स्थिति

2170. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के 1966 के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार मछली पालन में भारत का विश्व में आठवां स्थान है;

(ख) क्या भारत में पकड़ा जाने वाली सादी मछली को भारत में ही खपत हो जाती है अथवा इसके कुछ भाग का निर्यात भी किया जाता है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जाँ, हाँ।

(ख) भारत में पकड़ा गई मछलियों का अधिक भाग देश में ही खपत हो जाता है। उसके कुछ भाग को निर्यात किया जाता है। सन् 1966 में 14 लाख मेट्रिक टन के कुल उत्पादन में से लगभग 55,000 मेट्रिक टन

निर्यात के लिए साधित का गया और तैयार सामग्रों 18,000 मेट्रिक टन बनीं।

NON-AVAILABILITY OF POSTAL STATIONERY IN POST OFFICES IN PUNJAB CIRCLE

2171. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that postal stationery viz. inland letters, envelopes etc. is not available in the post offices in Punjab Circle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the annual requirements and the number that is printed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). There has been no general shortage of postal stationery, viz. inland letters, envelopes etc. in the post offices in the Punjab Circle. Occasional shortages of inland letters, Cards have been experienced due to the heavy demands and the shortage of equipment with the Security Press Nasik.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

SUPPLY OF IMPORTED TRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

2172. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Byelarus 50 H.P. Tractors, allotted on priority basis to Government Institutions out of import allowed this year; and

(b) the reason for allotting imported tractors to such institutions on priority basis when indigenous 50 H.P. Hindustan Tractors were available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Twenty two.

(b) The Government Institutions wanted to purchase these tractors urgently for their own use, and these institutions decide for themselves the make of the tractors they should purchase in the light of the composition of their existing fleet, urgency of acquisition, etc. Instructions have, however, been issued impressing on State Governments etc. to encourage the use of indigenous tractors.

DEMAND FOR TRACTORS

2173. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the States, particularly Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat had put up to the Ministry demands for a total of over 3000, 50 H.P. Russian Tractors in 1965-66;

(b) whether only 500 such tractors have so far been allowed to be imported; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the remaining demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) 50 H.P. tractors are manufactured in the country by Hindustan Tractors Ltd. Efforts are being made to step up the indigenous production. There is no doubt some unsatisfied demand, but in the interest of developing the indigenous industry, larger import was not considered desirable.

ALLOTMENT OF TRACTORS TO STATES

2174. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD and AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tractors allotted to the States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu and Kashmir out of the total import of 2000 Czech tractors;

(b) the basis for allotting quotas for Czech Tractors in the said States;

(c) whether it is a fact that imported Russian Tractors are allotted in excess of the demand to Eastern, Western and Southern Regions and the surpluses of the tractors with the said regions are sold in Northern Region at fancy prices; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken by the Government to check mal-distribution and consequent black marketing in Tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Out of 2,000 Czech tractors, 1,000 will be imported in built-up condition and 1,000 in CKD packs for assembly in the country. 1,000 built-up tractors have been distributed as under :

Punjab	300
U.P.	200
*Haryana	200
Bihar	300
	————
	1000
	————

No distribution has yet been made in respect of 1,000 CKD packs.

(b) It has been decided to allot these tractors to the State Agro-Industries Corporations on the basis of the demands received from the respective Corporations.

(c) and (d). At present 35% of imported Russian tractors are allotted to the Northern Region, the quotas for the Western, Eastern and Southern regions being 27½%, 27½% and 10% respectively. While a weightage has been given to the Northern region in consideration of the faster trend of mechanisation, it has been felt necessary to encourage this trend in the other regions as well. Complaints about resale of tractors sold in the other regions in the territory of the agent for the northern region were received and except a few isolated cases no evidence of large-

scale resale is available. It may be stated that certain resales, and not only of agricultural tractors, take place in the normal course and remedial measures would be warranted if large-scale resale was in evidence.

POULTRY FARMING SCHEMES

2175. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that poultry farming schemes included in the Fourth Plan have not made much headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target fixed for egg production in the Fourth Plan;

(d) the actual production at present; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure speedy implementation of the poultry farming schemes included in the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Fourth Plan remains to be finalised. Poultry farming has, on the whole made good progress. In spite of difficulties such as the high cost of poultry feed, the progress has been maintained in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Fourth Plan targets remain to be finalised. About 50 eggs per capita per annum based on 50% of the population has been suggested.

(d) About 22 eggs per capital per annum based on 50% of the population.

(e) The steps taken to ensure speedy implementation of poultry farming schemes are :—

1. Production of high-yielding stock for supply to the farmers through scientific breeding programme initiated at the State and Central Poultry Farms.

* (Includes the Union Territory of Delhi).

2. Supply of balanced poultry feed at reasonable prices through (a) increased production of hybrid maize in the States, (b) import of coarse feedgrains such as maize and milo through FAO/WFP for supply to the States, (c) utilisation of by-products of agricultural & industrial wastes as substitutes for cereal grains and (d) utilisation of damaged foodgrains which are unfit for human consumption but fit for poultry feed.
3. Organising marketing facilities for the poultry produce through Poultry Corporations/Cooperative Societies and Governmental channels. Provision of Cold storage facilities in the States to avoid loss of eggs during hot weather.
4. Financial assistance to the farmers of economically weaker section for the purchase of chicks, feed and construction material.
5. Implementation of Applied Nutrition programme through assistance of International Agencies like UNICEF and FAO.
6. Setting up of intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing Centres in and around large cities and industrial townships to provide all required services such as credit chick, feed marketing assistance to the farmers in the form of a package deal.
7. Exemption from payment of income tax on the income derived from poultry farming.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DELHI

2176. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed persons registered in Delhi during 1966-67; and

(b) the total number of persons who got employment through the employment exchanges during this period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). 1,32,898 registrations and 28,495 placements were effected by the

Employment Exchanges in Delhi during 1966-67.

GHEE PRODUCTION BY D.M.S.

2177. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme had stopped production of Ghee in September and October of this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN MANIPUR

2178. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have drawn up a plan for minor irrigation schemes for the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allotment of expenditure for the aforesaid irrigation plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The minor irrigation schemes so far undertaken consist mainly of constructing weirs across running streams for supplemental irrigation during the Kharif season. During 1967-68, the Manipur Government planned completion of the existing schemes. Besides, it also planned to undertake survey of groundwater resources and distribution of pumpsets. A total outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been approved for minor irrigation schemes during 1967-68.

AGRARIAN UNREST

2179. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the agrarian unrest in the country this year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). While an assessment of State Governments in regard to the agrarian unrest in certain pockets of the country is being obtained, there is no doubt that a variety of causes have contributed to the untoward developments in the rural sector including the non-implementation of land reform measures.

When a Conference of Chief Ministers was convened in July last, the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture emphasized that tenancy reform was crucial to the success of production programmes and it was important that the cultivator is allowed access to credit and other inputs necessary for production. As a sequel to the Conference, studies were carried out in respect of the major gaps in land reform in each State and the Union Minister has written individually to the Chief Ministers concerned pin-pointing the main issues which call for immediate attention, particularly the security of tenure and rationalization of rent. It is expected that the State Governments would take suitable measures.

DOUBLE CROPPING

2180. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to have double cropping and if possible triple cropping in view of the acute food shortage in the country; and

(b) the area in the country under double cropping and triple cropping during 1965-66, 1966-67 and likely to be in 1967-68 and the extra quantity produced by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Following steps have been taken to promote double/triple cropping in irrigated areas of the country :—

(i) A Multiple Cropping Programme to promote double/triple cropping in single and or double cropped areas having necessary irrigation potential has been taken up from the current year. Under this programme, it is planned to cover 36 million acres by the end of the Fourth Plan period and the expected coverage during 1967-68 is 8.10 million acres. The State Governments have identified local improved varieties of short duration as also areas having the necessary irrigation potential in this connection. The Centre has assumed responsibility to meet the fertilizer requirements of the programme at half the doses recommended for the High Yielding Varieties.

(ii) A short duration varieties programme was also implemented during summer 1967. States were advised to raise short duration varieties of crops like ragi, maize, etc. immediately after the harvest of rabi 1966-67 crops and before the sowing of kharif 1967 crops. The Technical Experts of the Department of Agriculture visited the States and assisted them in formulating an action programme. An overall area of 9.97 lakh acres was planned to be covered under this programme.

(b) Information in respect of area covered under double and triple cropping during 1965-66 and 1966-67 is not available. The Multiple Cropping Programme during 1967-68 is to be taken up mostly during the Rabi/Summer season. Information regarding the actual additional production from 8.10 million acres will be available only after the harvest of these crops.

PRODUCTION OF HYBRID JOWAR AND WHEAT

2181. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise area under hybrid jowar and hybrid wheat in 1967;

(b) the maximum and minimum yields per acre of the said jowar and wheat, State-wise;

(c) the area expected to be cultivated by the said varieties next year; and

(d) how much of the hybrid wheat area was irrigated by State Irrigation sources, private sources, separately in each State during 1966-67 and the area likely to be irrigated in 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Statement I, II and III are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1776/67].

(d) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be supplied to the Sabha as soon as it is received.

LABOUR OFFICERS IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

2182. **SHRI O. P. TYAGI** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to strengthen the Personnel Departments in Public Sector Undertakings it was agreed in the meeting of Heads of Public Sector Undertakings in 1963, that Labour Officers of Central Pool be given preference for the posts of Labour Officers;

(b) if so, how many Labour Officers of the Central Pool have since been appointed in various Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently some Labour Officers of the Pool manning posts of Labour Officers/Welfare Officers etc. in these undertakings, have

been replaced or are being replaced to make room for officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery; and

(d) the details of officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery appointed to these posts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) 21 Labour Officers are at present on deputation to Public Sector Undertakings. In addition, 227 Labour Officers are working in Departmental undertakings or in autonomous bodies.

(c) and (d). No Labour Officer has been replaced in any public sector undertaking by an officer of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. But in a Port Trust because of its special requirements, a Labour Officer was replaced by a Labour Enforcement Officer. One other Labour Enforcement Officer is working in an autonomous body and another in a public sector undertaking, but not in replacement of any Labour Officer.

HOURLY COST OF LOK SABHA SITTING

2183. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR** : Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Weekend Review' (quoted in *Yojana*, on the 3rd September, 1967) that 'Five Years ago the tax-payers spent Rs. 40,000 to finance each hour for which the Lok Sabha sat, today the cost is over Rs. 200,000'; and

(b) the reasons for the increased per hour expenditure of the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The report in the 'Weekend Review' quoted in *Yojana* on 3rd September, 1967 has been perused. The basis of the figures quoted therein is not known. Hence, it is not possible to assign reasons for the increase indicated therein.

BYE-ELECTIONS

2184. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) how many bye-elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies have taken place after the last General Elections held in February, 1967; and

(b) the success of different political parties therein?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Upto the 15th November, 1967, 7 bye-elections to the House of the People and 16 bye-elections to the Legislative Assemblies have been held after the General Election, 1967.

(b) Two statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1777/67].

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS UNDER O.Y.T. SCHEME

2185. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of delay in sanctioning telephone connections to persons who deposit rupees two thousand under the O.Y.T. Scheme;

(b) the total number of persons who have deposited Rs. 2,000 each for telephone connections and who have not yet got telephone connections in Delhi and all other places in India, stating the period for which each has been in the waiting list;

(c) the other categories of applicants who are in the waiting lists; and

(d) the number of telephones being manufactured in the country per year and whether it is sufficient to meet the demand in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) In some of the telephone exchanges, there is no delay in sanctioning OY.T. telephone connections and the waiting list is current. But in some other telephone exchanges the OY.T. applicants have to be kept on the waiting list for the following reasons :

- (i) shortage of underground cables;
- (ii) shortage of line stores;
- (iii) changes of address by such applicants;
- (iv) delay in getting way leave permission.

(b) The position is as indicated in the Statement given below. The information is as on 15-11-67.

	Period after payment of deposit	Delhi and 7 other marginally noted places where OY.T. is functioning	Kanpur	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay
*Bangalore	Less than 3 months	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	1,191
Hyderabad	" 6 months	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	246
Ahmedabad	" 1 year	Nil	2	9	Nil	98
Amritsar	" 2 years	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	78
Nagpur	" 3 years	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	2
Veraval	A little over 3 years	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Ludhiana	TOTAL	Nil	2	14	10	1,616

(c) 3,28,756 as on 1-10-67.

(d) The number of telephones manufactured in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited during 1966-67 and the target of production of telephones of the Company for the year 1967-68 are as under :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Actual production</i>
1966-67	2,05,209
<i>Year</i>	<i>Target of production</i>
1967-68	2,50,000

The availability of telephone instruments however is not the only requirement for meeting the demands for telephone connections. Exchange equipment, cables, etc. constitute major essential requirements to meet them. These are in short supply mainly due to shortage of resources.

POSTAL TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS

2186. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the despatch and early delivery of telegrams without resort to sending the undespached telegrams by post;

(b) the percentage of cases where telegram fees in excess of postal charges are refunded to the persons sending telegrams when they are sent by post; and

(c) the steps contemplated to reduce postal transmission of telegrams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) A Statement (Annexure I) giving figures of telegrams sent by post as against the number of telegrams transmitted on wire from April to September, 1967 is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Statistics of refund of telegraph charges granted on telegraphs disposed of by post are not maintained separately. Refund as offered automatically in case of all telegrams disposed of by post provided the total delay in transmission of those telegrams exceeds 24 hours in case of express telegrams and 48 hours in respect of ordinary telegrams.

(c) Another Statement (Annexure II) listing the various steps taken, or being taken, to expedite the disposal of telegrams on wire is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE I

Statement of telegrams disposed of on wire and by post during April to September, 1967.

1967 Months	Total No. of Telegrams transmitted	
	On wire	By Post
April	118,39,279	1,57,516
May	149,29,941	4,04,753
June	137,63,089	2,78,694
July	117,98,131	1,94,102
August	110,02,173	[1,26,936
September	124,89,858	99,079

ANNEXURE II

The following are some of the steps that have been taken recently or are being taken to reduce delay on telegrams.

(i) Replacement for Morse working by high speed working on teleprinters and provision of alternative circuits to clear traffic in case of interruptions on direct circuits is being arranged. 2,711 Teleprinters are in use in the Telegraph Offices.

(ii) Open wire main lines which are very much susceptible to the vagaries of nature are being replaced by coaxial cable and microwave system 4,674 kms. of coaxial cable and 2,180 kms. of Microwave systems have been commissioned.

(iii) In order to avoid prolonged interruptions on circuits due to copper wire thefts, copper wire has been replaced by copper-weld wire in theft affected areas. Greater use of Aluminium conductors is also envisaged.

(iv) Better type of VFT systems (which provides telegraph circuits using speech frequencies & Telephone channels) which are more stable have been designed and are being installed progressively. 4,300 channels of FM VFT system are working.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में से धन निकालना

2187. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कर्मचारियों को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में से आवश्यकता के समय अथवा अपनी सेवा निवृत्ति के समय रुपया निकलवाने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बंधित नियमों में संशोधन करने का है, ताकि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में से शीघ्र धन निकाला जा सके ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये सड़क परिवहन से यात्रा करने की सुविधायें

2188. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद्-सदस्यों के लिये उन स्थानों में सड़क परिवहन से यात्रा करने की असुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जहां रेलगाड़ी की व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजकीय परिवहन अथवा अन्य सड़क परिवहन सुविधाओं के अभाव में संसद् सदस्यों को अपने निर्वाचित क्षेत्रों में जाने में भी बहुत कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो संसद् सदस्यों को रेल यात्रा की सुविधाओं की भांति ही सड़क-परिवहन की सुविधाएं देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). संसद् सदस्यों को निशुल्क रेल-यात्रा सुविधाओं की तरह, जहां ये सुविधाएं नहीं, सड़क-यात्रा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि संसद्-सदस्यों के वेतन और भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954 और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के अधीन संसद् सदस्य अपने संसदीय कर्तव्यों के बारे में की गई यात्राओं के लिए सरकारी खर्च पर यात्रा सुविधाओं के अधिकारी हैं। सदस्यों की निशुल्क रेल यात्रा सुविधाओं की तरह सड़क यात्रा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

POSTAL CHARGES ON BOOKS

2189. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the publishers have represented to Government against the prohibitive postal charges on books;

(b) whether it is a fact that a book priced at Re. 1 costs almost double as much if a publisher receives it by mail; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce such a high burden on dissemination of knowledge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) The price of a book has no relation to the postage charges. The postage chargeable depends on the weight of a book.

(c) Does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF CASHEW NUTS

2190. SHRI RANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any programme of plantation of cashew-nut trees to increase production of cashew-nuts for more export in future;

(b) if so, the area under cultivation State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have undertaken a very extensive and expensive programme of planting cashew-nut trees in Konkar especially the District of Ratnagiri and, if so, the extent of the area and number of trees expected to be planted; and

(d) whether the Central Government have contributed any funds to the Maharashtra Government for the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1778/67].

(c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) The Central financial assistance is not sanctioned or released for individual schemes but only for broad heads of development. As such it is not possible to give the figures of Central assistance intended exclusively for Cashew development schemes under the State Plan.

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार विलाक दफ्तर

2191. श्री ग० च० : दीक्षित क्या काम तथा पूर्णवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1966 के अन्त तक, मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निम्नाङ्कित जिले में रोजगार विलाक दफ्तरों के द्वारा कितने शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये नाम दर्ज कराये;

(ख) उनमें से स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ग) उनमें से अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों, आदिवासी तथा पिछड़ी जाति के कितने व्यक्ति हैं; और

(घ) शिक्षित व्यक्तियों में रोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

धन तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) से (ग). *जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :-

प्रार्थियों का वर्गीकरण	31 दिसम्बर	1966 को नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्ट्रों में दर्ज नाम	
	सभी प्रार्थी	अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार जो कालम दो में शामिल हैं	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार जो कालम 2 में शामिल हैं।
1	2	3	4
मैट्रिक से कम पढ़े लिखे (जिनमें अनपढ़ भी शामिल है)	1,246	132	22
मैट्रिक पास (जिनमें हायर सेकण्डरी और इन्टरमीडिएट पास भी शामिल हैं)	740	57	9
ग्रेजुएट	144	7	2
पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट	13	—	—
कुल जोड़	2,143	196	33

*आदिवासियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग से सम्बन्धित जानकारी, अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) योजनाओं में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा, आशा है बेरोजगार लोगों को जिनमें शिक्षित बेरोजगार भी शामिल है, बड़ी संख्या में नियोजन अवसर मिलेंगे।

भाण्डागार निगम

2192. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भाण्डागार निगम तथा अन्य सरकारी अमीकरणों द्वारा बनाए गये भाण्डागारों की कुल क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ख) इस में से कितनी क्षमता का प्रयोग स्वयं सरकार द्वारा किया गया है तथा कितनी क्षमता गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों और उद्योग-पत्तियों द्वारा किया जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) 1-11-1967 को (लाख मीटरी टन में)

(1) केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	6.38
(2) राज्य भाण्डागार निगम	2.94
(3) खाद्य विभाग	9.93
(4) भारतीय खाद्य निगम	10.84
जोड़	30.09

(ख) खाद्य विभाग तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम की भण्डारण क्षमता का उपयोग स्वयं सरकार अथवा भारतीय खाद्यनिगम द्वारा किया जाता है जिसमें से लगभग 2,000

मीटरी टन और 1500 मीटरी टन भण्डारण क्षमता क्रमशः केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और असम राज्य भाण्डागार निगम, गोहाटी और शिलांग को किराये पर दी गई थी। पहली नवम्बर, 1967 को सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की अपनी भण्डारण क्षमता में से लगभग 64,000 मीटरी टन क्षमता का व्यापारियों तथा उद्योगपतियों को उपयोग करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

CONTROL ON MOVEMENT OF MAIZE IN MANIPUR

2193. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have declared Maize as an essential foodgrains within the meaning of Manipur Foodgrains Movement Order;

(b) whether Government control the movement of maize in Manipur;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have fixed a remunerative price for maize in the interest of the producers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the approximate total amount of production of maize in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Movement of maize outside Manipur is restricted under the Central Order namely; Manipur Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1956. This Order also prohibits the movement of maize to the north of village Kangpokpi in Manipur.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from Manipur administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Approximately 16,000 tonnes.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

2194. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशाखापतनम स्थित हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड ने अपने कुछ कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि सम्बन्धी अपना अंशदान नहीं दिया है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ग). जी नहीं। परन्तु 1-1-1963 से 28-2-1966 की समयावधि के सम्बन्ध में बढ़ी हुई दरों पर अंशदान देने का एक मामला है, जिस का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

LAW MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

2195. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the main issues discussed and recommendations made at the Conference of the State Law Ministers held recently in Delhi; and

(b) whether these recommendations have been considered by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The main issues discussed at the State Law Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi, on the 31st August/1st September, 1967, were :—

(1) The translation of Central Acts, Ordinances, Regulations etc. into the various regional languages and of the State Acts, Ordinances, Regulations etc. into Hindi when they are in a language other than Hindi and matters relating thereto; and

(2) The imparting of legal education in the various regional languages and the consequences and repercussions thereof—

- (i) on the development of the common Indian legal system;
- (ii) on the unified all-India Bar;
- (iii) on the functioning of the various High Courts and Supreme Court, specially in relation to each other.

After full and frank discussions and exchange of views, it was generally agreed with regard to issue No. (1) that—

(i) translation of Central laws into Hindi as well as translation of State laws (which are in languages other than Hindi) into Hindi should be done at the Central level;

(ii) translation of Central laws into regional languages other than Hindi should also be done at the Central level or under the auspices of the Centre in close collaboration with the appropriate agency at the State level;

(iii) translation of State laws into the respective regional languages should be the responsibility of the State Government concerned; and

(iv) legal terminology evolved by the official Language (Legislative) Commission should be used as far as practicable in the regional translation but where there is an accepted word in any regional language to express a certain legal concept or where there is a Latin word like *habeas corpus*, that word should be used in reference to the term evolved by the Official Language (Legislative) Commission.

As regards issue No. (2), it was felt that University education being a State subject, it was for the State Governments concerned to consider the matter.

(b) The conclusions reached at the Conference in regard to issue No. (1) are being examined by the Government with a view to their speedy implementation in consultation with the State Governments, where necessary.

बिहार के लिये धान का मूल्य

2196. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के खाद्य तथा सम्भरण मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियत किये गये धान के प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य का विरोध किया है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कोई सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) खाद्य तथा सप्लाय मंत्री ने राज्य सरकार का यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार के लिये सुझाये गये मूल्य काफी ऊंचे नहीं थे।

(ख) यह सुझाव था कि 1967-68 के लिये धान का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 3.75 रुपये वोनस सहित 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल होना चाहिये।

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है और राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य लाभकारी है। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सामान्य मूल्य स्तर पर ऊंचे अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य के प्रभाव पर भी विचार करें।

SHORTAGE OF FOODGRAINS IN ORISSA

2187. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been received from the Government of Orissa indicating shortage in production of foodgrains in the State this year due to flood, cyclone and drought; and

(b) if so, what is the indication given by the State Government so far regarding crop prospects in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Reports of damage to standing crops due to floods, cyclone and of late by drought in parts of Orissa have been received. Damage assessment has yet to be completed.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

LOSS DUE TO CYCLONE IN ORISSA

2198. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have made any assessment of loss or damage to the Posts and Telegraphs and Telephone installations buildings and equipments in the cyclone affected areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, the extent of loss and damage in terms of money; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any advance to the P. & T. employees in that area who have completely lost their houses in order to enable them to build up their homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 1,02,480 approximately.

(c) No, but the staff can avail of the facility of the normal house building advance under the usual conditions.

R.M.S. BUILDING IN KERALA STATE

2199. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct R.M.S. buildings at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Alwaye, Cannanore and Trichur; in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, when the construction is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Railway authorities have agreed to include the work regarding (i) extension to R.M.S. building at Ernakulam junction and (ii) provision of accommodation for Sub-Record office at Trivandrum and improvements to the existing Sorting office in the Work Programme for 1968-69, subjected to availability of funds. Regarding construction of R.M.S. buildings at Alwaye, Cannanore and Trichur, the matter has already been taken up with the Railway Board.

P. & T. EMPLOYEES IN DHENKANAL DIVISION IN ORISSA

2200. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of P. & T. employees in Dhenkanal Division in Orissa at present;

(b) the number of employees who have been provided with residential accommodation by Government; and

(c) the steps taken to provide residential accommodation to the remaining employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no Dhenkanal Division. The number of P & T employees in Dhenkanal District is 198.

(b) 6 Departmental quarters and 22 rented quarters are provided for the staff.

(c) Steps are being taken to acquire land at Talcher, Kamakyanagar and Chendipara for Post Offices which will also have Postmasters' residential quarters. Approval for acquisition of 0.5 acre of land at Dhenkanal for staff Quarters has also been given.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
FACILITIES IN KERALA

2201. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post Master General, Kerala Circle and the Central Government have received representations from M.Ps and M.L.As regarding the absence of postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in the high ranges (Udumbanchola, Peermade, Devikulam Taluks) of Kerala State;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to meet the barest minimum requirements of the people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As a result of the examination of the representations, sanction for opening six new Post Offices have been issued. Three proposals are under examination. There are 91 post offices in these areas at present compared to 51 offices at the commencement of III Plan. By the end of 1970-71, about new 38 post offices are likely to be established.

Telecommunications

There are 6 Telephone Exchanges, 9 Public Call Offices and 15 Telegraph Offices at present. Sanctions have been issued for opening two more Telephone Exchanges, one Public Call Office and one Telegraph Office. Proposals for opening 4 Telephone Exchanges, 8 Public Call Offices and 6 Telegraph Offices are under consideration of the Postmaster General, Trivandrum.

दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में गोदामों में अनाज
खराब हो जाना

2202. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न
गोदामों में पिछले पांच वर्षों में आयातित
तथा देसी अनाज कितना और कितने मूल्य
का खराब हुआ ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने कितने
गोदाम मालिकों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों
के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है, जिन की लापरवाही
के कारण यह नुकसान हुआ ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-
साहिक शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). सूचना
एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर
रख दी जाएगी।

अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

2203. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अधिनियमों का
हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने का विनिश्चय किया
है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में अब तक
कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) सरकार को इस विषय में किन
कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनस
सलीम) : (क) भारत सरकार के एक
संकल्प द्वारा स्थापित राजभाषा (विधायी)
आयोग सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों, अध्यादेशों,
विनियमों आदि के प्रामाणिक हिन्दी पाठ
तैयार करने के काम में लगा हुआ है। सरकार
ने अब यह विनिश्चय किया है कि राज्य
विधियों का (जो कि हिन्दी से भिन्न भाषाओं
में हैं) हिन्दी में अनुवाद भी केन्द्रीय स्तर पर
राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा किया
जाना चाहिये। किन्तु ऐसी प्रस्थापना है कि यह
काम आयोग को तब सौपा जाए जब कि उसने
केन्द्रीय विधियों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद में
सारवान् प्रगति कर ली हो।

(ख) राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग अब तक 66 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के और विभिन्न केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अधीन निकाले गए 31 नियमों के सेटों के हिन्दी पाठों को अन्तिम रूप दे चुका है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय और राज्य विधियों के अनुवाद का काम बहुत ज्यादा है। आयोग के काम में जिन दो बड़ी कठिनाइयों का अनुभव हो रहा है वे हैं: इस विशेषित कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त रूपेण प्रशिक्षित कामिकों की कमी और मुद्रण सुविधाओं का यथा-योग्य न होना। विभिन्न कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये जो कदम उठाए जाने हैं वे विचाराधीन हैं।

पंजाब श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ

2204. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने अपने वार्षिक सम्मेलन में तीसरा मजूरी बोर्ड स्थापित किये जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्मेलन में यह मांग भी की गई थी कि उनके काम करने का समय 6 घंटे से घटाकर 5 घंटे किया जाना चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्मेलन में यह मांग भी की गई थी कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों का न्यूनतम मासिक वेतन 130 रुपये के बदेले 237 रुपये निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) से (ग). सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

LOSSES TO POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

2205. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post and Telegraphs Departments have been incurring a loss of Rs. 13 crores annually;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GURJAL) : (a) The Posts & Telegraphs Department incurred a loss only in 1965-66 and 1966-67 of Rs. 5.35 crores and Rs. 3.10 crores respectively.

(b) The loss was mainly due to increase in expenditure arising from enhancement in the rates of Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees from time to time as well as to general sluggishness in trade and industry affecting the revenues adversely.

(c) Telephone Tariffs were increased from January, 1966. Certain Postal, Telegraphs and Telephone tariffs have been increased from July/August, 1967. A Tariffs Enquiry Committee has been set-up for formulation of principles for fixation of tariffs and also to suggest other measures for improvement in the finances of the Department. Further action will be taken on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee.

SURATGRAH FARM

2206. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Suratgrah Agricultural Farm is incurring a loss of 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees annually;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

LOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (c) : It is not a fact that the Suratgarh Farm has been incurring a loss of 15 to 20 lakhs of Rupees annually. The farm has incurred a *nett* loss in some years and earned a *nett* profit in others. In 1966-67, the Farm is estimated to have earned a *nett* profit of over 18 lakhs of Rupees.

The main reason for the farm not earning large profits regularly is the inadequacy of perennial irrigation. Full irrigation is expected to be received only after 1970-71.

REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN

2207. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 14th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the instructions issued by the Central Government to the Assam Government have been carried out;

(b) if so, how have they been implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Central Government to get them implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Assam Government indicated certain difficulties in implementing the instructions issued by the Government of India. Further advice has since been given to the State Government in the matter. It is hoped that the State Government would now act according to the advice rendered. Their reaction is awaited.

SUGAR SHORTAGE IN MANIPUR

2208. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of sugar in the open market of the Union Territory

of Manipur has risen to Rs. 3 or Rs. 3.50 p. per kilo;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of sugar allotted to Manipur for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 and the quantity supplied during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : Upto the 23rd November, 1967, sugar prices were controlled. Free sugar released on the 23rd November will take time to reach Manipur.

(c) The quantity of sugar allotted and supplied to Manipur during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 (April-March) was as under :—

1965—66....	1986.5 tonnes
1966—67....	2223.5 tonnes

PURCHASE OF PADDY AND POTATO SEEDS IN MANIPUR

2209. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of seeds of paddy including high yielding varieties and potatoes requisitioned by the Government of Manipur for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the amount spent thereon year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of potato seeds became rotten through bad storage and was not used at all; and

(d) the total quantity of seeds planted and total yield year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The following quantities of paddy (including high-yielding varieties) and

potato seeds were arranged for 1967 and 1967-68 :

		1966-67	1967-68
		(In Quintals)	
Paddy		78.92	577.48
Potatoes		332.68	35.00 (being arranged)
(b)		1966-67	1967-68
Paddy	Rs. 6,822	Rs. 52,129
Potatoes	Rs. 40,359.37 P.	Rs. [Nil so far]

(c) No, Sir. before distribution was 17.09 quintals.

Loss due to driage and shrinkage of potato seeds during transit and storage (d) The quantity of seeds planed and estimated yield year-wise is given below:

[In Quintals]

		1966-67		1967-68	
		Qty. Planted	Estimated Yield	Qty. Planted	Estimated Yield
Paddy	..	78.92	1970	577.48	46548
Potatoes	..	315.59	1018.64	Not yet planted	

TRUNK CALL METERS

2210. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new meters for recording trunk calls are going to be installed soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. No new meters are being installed for recording trunk calls. It has, however, been proposed to provide 'charge indicators'. These 'charge indicators' will be installed in the Meter room of the exchanges and will record in units (of 15 paise) the time spent by a subscriber on STD calls made from this telephone.

(b) The design for the 'charge indicators' has been finalised by the P&T Research Centre and a small order for field trial has been placed on Messrs. Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore for manufacture. It is expected that these will be made available during the next few months. These will be first tried out at Delhi. If the field trials are successful, the facility will be

made available progressively to the intending subscribers on rental basis.

12 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 :—

- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Schemes 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1646 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1967.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1647 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1967.
- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal, Mines Provident Fund (Fourth

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

Amendment Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1648 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1967.

- (iv) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1649 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1743/67].

12.03 Hrs.

COTTON TEXTILE COMPANIES (MANAGEMENT OF UNDERTAKINGS AND LIQUIDATION OR RECONSTRUCTION) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Bill, consideration stage of which concluded yesterday.

There are no amendments to clauses. I think we can put clauses 2-11 together.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I wish to speak. At the very outset, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : On which clause does he want to speak ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I want to make suggestions regarding clauses 3 and 4.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक-एक खंड पर बहस होनी चाहिए। क्या आप सब पर एक साथ करा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Since there are no amendments to clauses, I thought we could take all the clauses together.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे होगा। इससे तो बहस की कोई दिशा ही नहीं रहेगी, अलग-अलग कराइये।

MR. SPEAKER : Then I shall put clause 2 first.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : My objection is that this Bill has not taken note of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the recent case concerning fundamental rights. This is a fundamental point with us. This Bill ignores the Constitution. The right to property and the right to occupation is severely limited by nearly every clause of the Bill. The judgment in the Golaknath vs State of Punjab case changes the law even in respect of the Essential Commodities Act on which this Bill is based.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no general discussion now. If he wishes to speak on any particular clause, he may say so.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then do I get a chance later ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put clause 2 to vote.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 Hrs.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Clauses 3 and 4 may be taken together.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I want to submit that the textile industry is spread over throughout the country, but there is a large concentration in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore and Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mention Kanpur also.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : In taking over the management of sick mills, preference should be given to mills which are situated in small towns, because the entire community in such towns depends on that mill or industry. In big cities there are many other industries and if any mill stops functioning, they can get alternative employment, but in small towns there are only one or two mills, and if it closes down, then the

entire labour which is engaged in that mill will be thrown out of employment.

For example, in Sholapur one mill which was employing more than 10,000 workers stopped working four or five years ago. In a town with a population of 2½ lakhs if a mill closes down, throwing out of employment 10,000 workers, you can realise how it affects the city. I can give you other examples like Akola. In Bhopal there is a textile mill which has closed down. Therefore, it is very essential that under clauses 3 and 4 preference should be given to such mills, and if it is not possible to take over the mills, new mills should be installed in that area.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I would like to draw the attention of House to a very important point.

The hon. Commerce Minister was good enough to say yesterday that any losses that are incurred by the industry which is taken over by the Government would be on the shareholders' account. The experience has been that where an industry is taken over by the Government, even the accounts are not properly submitted to the shareholders. I quote the specific instance of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon, Madhya Pradesh. Its accounts have not been submitted for the last three or four years, and the shareholders do not know the extent of the loss that has been suffered by them on account of this takeover.

Besides, is it fair that if the Government takes over a concern and runs it, it should pass on the losses to those who own the company? If there are any profits, the Minister is welcome to them. Let the Government also bear the losses, if any. Let not the shareholders be made the scapegoats. That is a very important point.

Secondly, this takeover of mills would actually amount to what I would call backdoor nationalisation. Instead of giving the industry or the various mills proper assistance in the form of rehabilitation aid, so that they can

modernise their machinery, increase exports and improve their working, the Government now seeks to take them over.

Besides, even from the point of view of the Government, if they take over sick mills, how are they going to make profits out of them? Actually, even the new enterprises which have been built up by the Government with fresh machinery are not functioning properly. They are not giving a proper return on the capital employed, and if the bad mills are taken over, does the Government possess the necessary technical competence with regard to the officers who are manning or controlling the public enterprises to be able to put those mills in proper shape and to earn profits out of them? The result would be, that the industry would further deteriorate and the machinery would some day have to be scrapped. Therefore, I would request the Minister to consider this issue very carefully and to provide in the Bill that the profits or losses shall be on account of the Government. Let the Government enjoy all the profits. We do not mind it. But if there are losses, the Government should also bear those losses squarely, a brave man, as the hon. Minister of Commerce is.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I had read with patience the speech of the hon. Minister; I find that some of the points mentioned by our leader, Shri Dange, have not been met by him. He has slipped over those points by saying that this is the first stage and he has not ruled out nationalisation.

Let me read, in this connection, clause 4 of the Bill :

"If the Central Government on receipt of the report from the authorised person is satisfied that the financial condition and other circumstances of the textile company are such that the textile company is not in a position to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets, that Government may, if it consider it necessary or expedient in the public interest, by order, decide that the undertaking of the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

textile company should be sold as a running concern as provided in section 5 and proceedings should simultaneously be started for the winding up of the textile company."

Sir, I come from Kanpur where there are a large number of mills which are manufacturing only medium and coarse cloth. I say here and now that many mills are likely to be closed down. We have the experience of the Kanpur Cotton Mill, the Atherton Colton Mill, the Atherton West Cotton Mill and the Muir Mills which was supposed to be one of the best mills which was owned by Singhania. Later on, when Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, she had the courage to take over the Muir Mills. There is another mill, the New Victoria Mill—I request the hon. Minister to say something about it—which is owned by Thapar. There is a fight going on between Srivastava and Thapar with the result that 4,000 workers are suffering there. All sorts of mismanagement are going on there, and as in the case of the Laxmirattan Cotton Mills, the Minister wanted to take over that mill, but unfortunately it took so much time—ten months passed—and the mill could not be taken over by Government, with the result that some negotiations had to take place; some agreement had to be reached with the further result that neither the workers nor the shareholders have been given any money. So, I fully agree with my friend Shri Kothari that in some of the mills even the balance sheets are not drawn up for years together. The liability is generally on the shareholders and the owners enjoy because, as you know, if you read the Vivian Bose Commission report, you will find that he has said very clearly that in these limited concerns it is only the wife and the children who belong actually to the man and everything else belongs to the company, and these losses are shared by the shareholders.

What I would request is, let the Minister kindly assure this House that when he takes over these sick mills—here I fully agree with Shri Dange—some really good mills should also have been taken over by the Government. Other-

wise let him not be in charge of a hospital where more beds should be added, because they say these mills became sick only because of the mismanagement. It is not that. I know that in a jute mill in Kanpur, Rs. 10 lakhs were to be given to Baglas because he had a pull in the Ministry here; he has not used a pie on the modernisation of the mill, or rehabilitation of that mill, and this mill had gone on liquidation. I request the hon. Minister to kindly tell us that even those mills which will be taken over by the Government will be manned by technical persons. I have the experience of the Muir Mills, Ltd., which was supposed to be one of the best mills and the gold mine in Kanpur. It was managed by a senior IAS officer. What does he know of the textile industry? He did not know what a loom is or what the carding department is. He has no experience or anything of that sort, with the result that he wants Rs. 50 lakhs from the Central Government to run this mill.

So, I feel that the proper course should have been to nationalise this mill. But since the Minister does not have the confidence of the Cabinet, or he could not take the Cabinet into confidence for such nationalisation, what is happening is, nationalisation is substituted by social control now. Naturally, nationalisation is out of date!

Let the hon. minister assure the House that once the mills are taken over by the Government, they will be manned by technical experts and not by retired ICS or IAS officers. I would also like to know what is actually happening to New Victoria Mills and whether any prosecution has been launched against Shri Ramrattan Gupta.

—श्री. बाजं फरनेकीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्लाज 3 और 4 में एक चीज साफ नहीं हो रही है कि जो मिलें बन्द हैं, उन के बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है। अच्छा होता अगर इस बिल को पेश करते हुए इस चीज की सफाई भी सरकार की ओर से कर दी जाती क्योंकि सारे मुल्क में इस बिल

काफी मिलें बन्द हैं। बम्बई में हैं, महाराष्ट्र में हैं, दक्षिण में हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों पर हैं।

पिछले एक वर्ष से जब से यह उम्मीद हुई है कि सरकार सभी मिलों को हाथ में लेने का काम करने जा रही है और एक कारपोरेशन बनाने जा रही है, तभी से उन मिलों के मजदूर और दूसरे सम्बन्धित लोग यह आशा ले कर बैठे हैं कि उन को कुछ सहारा मिलने वाला है। लेकिन इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद हमारे जो लोग यह उम्मीद लगाये हुए बैठे थे कि बन्द मिलों को भी सरकार तत्काल हाथ में लेगी, उसके बारे में कोई सफाई नहीं हुई है। दरअसल, अब तो लोगों को डर यह लग रहा है कि उन मिलों को कभी भी सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने का काम करने वाली नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में सरकार की ओर से एक सफाई तत्काल आ जाये।

दूसरी बात यह कि जो अथराइज्ड पर्सन या बाडी आफ पर्सन्स वाली बात यहां पर लाई गई है, उस पर भी मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार की ओर से कोई स्पष्टीकरण आ जाये। कल एक और माननीय सदस्य ने इस का जिक्र किया था और कहा था कि इस की कोई डेफिनिशन आप ने नहीं दी। यह हो सकता है कि इंडस्ट्रीज ऐक्ट में इसका कुछ खुलासा हो। मगर प्रश्न इतना ही नहीं है। जिस व्यक्ति से आप यह कहने वाले हैं कि एक मिल के बारे में वह पूरी जानकारी इकट्ठी करे और आप को दे, उस व्यक्ति के ऊपर आप बहुत ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी दे रहे हैं। अगर इस विधेयक के क्लॉज 7 को आप पढ़ें तो मिल के पूरे माल मते के बारे में, उस की व्यवस्था के बारे में, उस की आर्थिक परिस्थिति के बारे में, यानी मिल के सारे ब्यवहार के बारे में उस व्यक्ति की ओर से सारी मालूमत आप लेने जा रहे हैं। इस लिये जब सरकार किसी भी बन्द मिल को हाथ में लेने के पहले, उस की रिपोर्ट तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी, और आगे चल कर उस मिल को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी कितने व्यक्तियों

पर डालना चाहती है, इस की पूरी सफाई हो जाये। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस का स्पष्ट खुलासा हो जाये कि किस जानकारी के और किस ताकत के वह व्यक्ति या ग्रुप आफ पर्सन्स रहने वाले हैं।

आगे क्लॉज 4 में जब सरकार कहती है कि :

“Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient in public interest...”

यानी यहां भी हमें कोई भरोसा नहीं दिया जाता है कि उस मिल को ले लिया जायगा। जब श्री सोमानी साहब चिल्लाते हैं तब सरकार ने क्या कहा है? वह इतना ही कह रही है कि अगर हमें उचित मालूम हो तो हम उस को लेने के बारे में कुछ कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। जैसा मैंने कल भी जिक्र किया था, एडवर्ड मिल को बन्द हुए छः महीने हो गये, ईंडिया यूनाइटेड है, कैसरे हिन्द है, जो बन्द है, उन के बारे में कहा जाना चाहिये। वारसी की जयशंकर मिल के बारे में क्या स्थिति है, कोई नहीं जानता है। हमारे दोस्त श्री बनर्जी ने भी कुछ नाम बतलाये, कल दक्षिण के लोगों ने भी नाम बतलाये कि कोयम्बेदूर और कई और मिलें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। किस हालत में सरकार यह उचित समझेगी, उसका यहां कोई जिक्र नहीं है। तीसरे परिच्छेद में आप एक व्यक्ति अथवा चन्द व्यक्तियों के हाथ में जिम्मेदारी देना चाहते हैं और उन से रिपोर्ट मांगना चाहते हैं और उन व्यक्तियों के कहने पर सरकार के हाथ में उस मिल को लेने की बात हो जाए तो भी चौथे नम्बर के परिच्छेद में बिल्कुन साफ कह दिया गया है और सरकार के मन में यही विचार है कि उस मिल को बेचा जाए और निजी क्षेत्र के ही लोगों के हाथ में उसको सौंप दिया जाए। जहां तक रिकंस्ट्रक्शन वाली बात का सम्बन्ध है, इस में सरकार का मकसद क्या है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं। रिकंस्ट्रक्शन का काम वह सरकारी डायरेक्टरों पर छोड़ रही है। जब सरकार पैसा उस में

[श्री जार्ज फर्नंडीज]

लगाना चाहती है तो क्या वजह है कि मिल को बरवाद करने का काम निजी मालिकों ने जो किया और जिन की ओर से यहां हमेशा तरफदारी की जाती है, उन लोगों को और कई बरसों के लिए उस मिल को लूटने और ज्यादा पैसा कमाने का मौका देने की वह सुविधा कर रही है ? मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा वह रिक्स्ट्रकशन की बात यहां ला कर, कर रही है और फिर से निजी मालिकों को उसको बेच कर, कर रही है। हम तो यह आशा करते थे कि न सिर्फ नुकसान में जाने वाली बीमार मिलों को ही बल्कि जिन मिलों से पैसा आता है जो नफे में चलती हैं उनको भी अपने हाथ में ले कर जो नुकसान है उसको पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। कुछ यूनिट्स अगर नुकसान में चलने वाले हों और उनको अगर हाथ में लिया जाता है तो उसके साथ-साथ कुछ ऐसी मिलों को भी हाथ में लिया जा सकता है जहां कमाई ज्यादा होती है। हम आशा करते थे कि इस दृष्टि से सरकार का यह विधेयक आयेगा। लेकिन हमारी यह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई। जो विधेयक और जिस शकल में यह आया है उससे हमारा समाधान नहीं होता है। इस वारंते मैं दो तीन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। एक तो व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों की जिन की नियुक्ति करने में आएगी, उसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं और दूसरे मिलों को हाथ में लेने के बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई जाएगी और तीसरे जो बन्द पड़ी हुई मिलें हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already voiced my objection to this Bill on the ground that it offends the Constitution, on the ground that it ignores the right to property and occupation. I would like the Minister to precisely meet this objection. It is no use having a legislation passed in this House if it is going to be struck down in the courts tomorrow. Clearly, any infringement of this right is not justified because a particular industry is sick or a particular industry

is responsible for unemployment. Any acquisition of the rights of property of shareholders has to be under article 31(a) after payment of due compensation. If Government undertakes this acquisition without reference to article 31(a) it is going to lay itself open to a very serious legal and constitutional objection.

Coming to this particular clause (4), it provides for a situation where the company is not in a position to meet its current liabilities out of its current assets or where the circumstances of the company are otherwise unsatisfactory. I would like the Minister to precisely meet this objection, that for a situation like this the Company Law Act has ample provisions and there is no need for Government to gratuitously enter a field where the law is ample and where the rights of the shareholders and the rights of the debtors are amply protected. To duplicate the law is not to improve it. No doubt, my friends would think of the special circumstances and the question of employment opportunities. I have every sympathy for them. But we must realise that mills do not exist for labour. Mills exist, first, for the benefit of those who have sacrificed and invested money; secondly, the mills exist for the country as a whole which requires cloth which these mills produce; thirdly, as my good friend has just now mentioned, mills exist for a vastly larger body of people in this country. While I have every sympathy for labour, while I am even prepared to support a Bill for unemployment insurance, I would beg of my friends to realise this : don't kill the goose which is laying golden eggs by the demand that a mill, sick or ill, making profit or loss, should be maintained so that the labour may get employment. That is my second point.

Then, in respect of taking over of mills it has been specifically mentioned that three purposes must be satisfied. The first purpose is "public interest", which is a very vague term. What is public interest? I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Fernandes that the term "public interest" is not clear. To introduce such a legislation is, on the

one side, to give an opportunity to my friends to interpret "public interest" as the interest only of the workers and, on the other, to give an opportunity to government and arrogant officials to say that whatever they think is public interest. This term must be changed. If a mill is to be taken over, it must be on a specific ground.

The second ground which is pleaded is the interest of the shareholders. May I enquire of the government as to when they have become so solicitous of the interests of the shareholders. To talk about the interests of the shareholders when a provision is made later on that the shareholders' interest will be the last, that the creditors, workers and everybody else may be satisfied first and the mill may be sold at any price, I would say, is to deny the fact that the interests of the shareholders is any ground at all.

The third ground is to secure proper management of textile mills. I need not add to what my colleague has stated about proper management by government, which involves a loss of Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of one mill. I need not refer to the general management by government, because we have ample evidence of the failure of public enterprises to yield an interest of .02 per cent. If there is any proper management, may I assure you that it is not at the hands of the government, not at the hands of the officials to whose rank I once belonged, but it is at the hands of those people who own that property, because they are interested in proper management of their property?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Shri Lobo Prabhu is justifiably anxious about seeing to it that the goose is not killed, but we are more worried about the goose which has already been killed, which should be revived and brought to life again, if possible, through this Bill, which is what the Minister claims he wants to do. With reference to these clauses it is that aspect which troubles us most. I would be very brief.

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I just want to point out one typical example of a textile mill which has been closed for the last 19 months, and I want to know from the Minister whether, after the passage of this Bill, with the powers he is going to take, any possible remedy for a case of this kind will emerge. I am referring to the New Bhopal Textile Mills. The hon. Minister knows that this is a modernised mill with new machinery, which is supposed to have one of the most modern types of air-conditioning and humidification arrangements. It is not an old ramshackle mill which has got out of date machinery and should be scrapped on that account. It is an efficient modern mill which belonged to the house of J. P. Shrivastava, a well-known concern of Kanpur. They could not run it, nobody knows why. I do not know what the enquiry committee report reveals. Then the mill was taken over by the Authorised Controller appointed by the Government. Who was that Authorised Controller? The Labour Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh.

The Labour Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh was appointed the authorised controller. That gentleman made merry for three or four months, spent about Rs. 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs, could not run the mill and after three months he also gave it up. The mill has been closed and is lying there closed.

A private party has now appeared on the scene, which would not be the case if the mill was not a profitable venture or potential. Because some private party feels that this mill can be run profitably, he has appeared on the scene and he is willing to invest money in it. The curious position, I am told, is that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has given its approval to this new private party taking over this mill and running it. The papers have been sent here to the hon. Commerce Minister for their clearance and the papers are held up for some reason or the other not known to me.

Now, what is going to happen? The Government took it over, appointed the Labour Commissioner as the authorised

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]
controller; he could not run the mill and it closed down again; now, a private party wants to take it over, which I am not in favour of personally because I know that he is trying to pressurise the workers, who were starving for 19 months, into accepting some cuts in wages, DA and all that. But even that is not being cleared and is held up here. The workers are coming to Delhi to do some satyagraha, hunger strike or, I do not know, what.

Here is a case of a goose, to use Shri Lobo Prabhu's words, which is capable of laying the golden egg but which the house of Shrivastavas has killed, then the Authorised Controller of the Government of India has further killed and now a private party wants to take over but it is held up here at the Centre. I would like to know from the Minister, in a case like this what do they propose to do and how do they propose, through the powers taken in this Bill, in the case of a unit like this to actually take it over and run it efficiently with a proper expert controller or body who knows something about industry and can really manage it. There is no reason why a mill like this, considering its efficiency and modernisation, should remain closed. We would like to know that. These clauses would not satisfy us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक की धारा 3 और 4 के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कह रही है कि हम सब मिलों को हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारा पिछला अनुभव है कि जो जो मिलें भी सरकार के हाथ में गई हैं, वे बिगड़ गई हैं, उनका सत्यानाश हो गया है। "जहाँ-जहाँ पैर पड़े सन्तान के, तहाँ-तहाँ बंटाघार"। सरकार ने जिस चीज को भी हाथ में लिया है, वह खराब हो गई है, क्योंकि वह ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती है। वह ऐसे अफसरों को नियुक्त करती है, जिन को टेक्स्टाइल उद्योग के बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए उज्जैन की हीरा मिल में एक ऐसा आदमी रखा गया है, जिसको यह

पता नहीं है कि स्प्रिंग क्या होता है, फ्रेम क्या होता है, वीविंग क्या होता है, घड़ीखाता क्या होता है। उसको कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। जब वह पहली बार मिल में घुसा, तो बड़ा तमाशा हुआ, क्योंकि वह पूछने लगा कि अमुक मशीन कैसे चलती है, आदि। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन व्यक्तियों को इस उद्योग के बारे में कुछ अनुभव है, केवल उन्हीं को यह काम दिया जाये। सरकार इस इरादे को छोड़ दे कि वह सब मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है।

जिन मिलों की हालत खराब है, सरकार उन को पैसा तो दे, लेकिन वह इस बात पर भी निगाह रखे कि कहीं उस पैसे का उपयोग गलत ढंग से तो नहीं हो रहा है। राजनंदगांव की मिल के लिये जो कंट्रोलर नियुक्त किया गया है, वह मिल के पैसे से भूमि खरीद रहा है, सारा पैसा खेती में लगा रहा है और दूसरे कारखाने खोल रहा है। उस ने तीन हजार एकड़ भूमि में खेती करवाई है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जिस मिल की हालत खराब है, सरकार उस को पैसा देने के बाद यह ध्यान रखे कि उस पैसे का सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं और वह पैसा दूसरे उद्योग में तो नहीं लग रहा है।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को सब मिलें अपने हाथ में लेने के अपने इरादे को छोड़ देना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस से देश को हानि होगी। सरकार मजदूरों को सब सहूलियत दे। वह मजदूरों को कहे कि तुम इस मिल के स्वामी हो। मेरा विश्वास है कि उस स्थिति में मजदूर बहुत अच्छा काम करेंगे, अधिक उत्पादन करेंगे और अच्छा माल पैदा करेंगे।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) :
It is a very unfair provision in clause 4 where the Government wishes to arm the Authorised Controller with the authority that if he finds that in a particular year a textile mill cannot meet its current liabilities from its current assets

it would be taken over. I submit that this is a very unfair proposition. There are umpteen examples in everyday business life where in a particular year, you cannot make a provision. There may be a strike in the mill; there might be unsold stock; there might be other adverse conditions. You will not be able to make any provision about current assets and liabilities. If only this particular piece of evidence is required, to declare it and publish it, it will be extremely unfair to the share-holders of the company. Therefore, a more wide-based provision should be made where, if it is found that management is not interested or is indulging in dishonest means or is not interested in running the mill properly, only these clauses should apply, not purely on this one particular financial provision.

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अवसर पर भी कुछ बुनियादी बातें माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई हैं, जिन के बारे में कल यहां चर्चा की गई थी।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Has he taken a vow to speak in Hindi even though he can speak in English? What is the idea behind that?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य को इस में क्या आपत्ति है? अगर वह हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं, तो वह उस का अनुवाद सुनें, जिस के लिए सरकार ने इतना पैसा खर्च किया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य ने कोई कसम नहीं खाई है, तो मैंने भी नहीं खाई है। कल मैं अंग्रेजी में बोला था। माननीय सदस्य शायद उस समय हाउस में नहीं थे। फिर कभी अवसर आयेगा, तो मैं अंग्रेजी में भी बोलूंगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री लोबो प्रभु ने कहा कि इस बिल की धारारें संविधान के खिलाफ हैं। उस के लिए तो प्रणाली बनी हुई है, जिस के अनुसार किसी भी कानून के बारे में मालूम किया जा सकता है कि वह संविधान के खिलाफ

तो नहीं है। लेकिन मेरे खयाल से उन्होंने बात संविधान को नहीं उठाई, बल्कि अपने खयालात और सिद्धान्तों की उठाई।

कल मैंने कहा था कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज, ने यह जो सुझाव दिया है कि जो मिलें बन्द होने वाली हैं या बन्द हो गई हैं, उन के साथ कुछ अच्छी मिलों को भी सरकार ले ले, वह सुझाव हम को राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ ले जाता है। उस के लिए हम को एक साफ, अलग, राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक लाना पड़ेगा। वर्तमान कानून के अनुसार जो मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं या जो बन्द होने वाली हैं, उनको हम इन्तजाम के लिए ले सकते हैं और उन का इन्तजाम ठीक कर के हमें उन को वापस करना पड़ता है। जो बिल सदन के सामने है, उस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि हम जिन मिलों पर चाहें, उन पर सदा अपना नियंत्रण रख सकें या सरकार की तरफ से उन को खरीद सकें।

जाहिर है कि हमारे जो उद्योग हैं, वे देश के लिये हैं और देश के हित में उन को चलना चाहिए। उन से मजदूर भी ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें, यह हमारा लक्ष्य है। हम इस कानून को इसी लिए लाए हैं कि मजदूरों और भागीदारों दोनों के अधिकार सुरक्षित रह सकें।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कोठारी, ने कहा कि जिन मिलों को सरकार अपने इन्तजाम में ले, अगर उन में नुकसान हो, तो उस का भुगतान सरकार करे। क्या माननीय सदस्य ने यह कायदा उन लोगों के लिये भी रखा है, जो कि इस से पहले मिलों का इन्तजाम करते थे? क्या वह कहेंगे कि इस से पहले जो मिलों का इन्तजाम करते थे, अगर उन की मिलों में नुकसान हुआ हो, तो उस के लिये वे निजी तौर पर जिम्मेदार हों? वे लोग भागीदारों की तरफ से मिल चला रहे थे, लेकिन उन लोगों का खयाल न करते हुए उन्होंने मिल में नुकसान होने दिया। वे हम को वे मिलें दे रहे हैं, जिन में नुकसान हो रहा है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अब चाहते हैं कि हम एक ऐसा जादू फूंक दें.

[श्री दिनेश सिंह]
जिस से उन मिलों को तुरन्त फ़ायदा होने लग जाये ।

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी : डायरेक्टर स्वयं भी शेयरहोल्डर होते हैं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर डायरेक्टर नुकसान करे, तो वह अच्छी बात है, उस में माननीय सदस्य को कोई एतराज नहीं है, चाहे वह कितना भी नुकसान करता जाये, लेकिन जब सरकार ले ले और तब नुकसान हो जाये, तो वह उन को बहुत बुरा लगता है । और मुझे तो ताज्जुब है कि ऐसी बातें माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं जिस को कि वह खुद मंजूर नहीं करेंगे । ... (व्यवधान) ... कैसे समझ में आये ? गलत बात कैसे समझूँ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ? तो यह बातें तो यहां पर कहने की अलग हैं । इन को देखें तो इन में कोई तत्व नहीं है । जहां तक कि हिसाब का प्रश्न है कि कुछ मिलों ने हिसाब नहीं दिया है यह मुझे अफसोस है कि अगर सरकार के नालेज में कोई ऐसी मिल है जो हिसाब नहीं देती है ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल, आप नोट कर लीजिए ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हां, वही कह रहा हूँ । आपने कुछ कहे, कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी नाम लिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister knows this : they set up a Commission to inquire into the conduct of Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, but their report has not seen the light of the day and this man is going on merrily doing everything in this country.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने कहा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि जिन्होंने हिसाब नहीं दिए हैं या और जो गलतियां हैं उन के बारे में हम जरूर देखेंगे । माननीय सदस्य श्री कछवाय जी तो कहते हैं कि सरकार जो चीजें लेती है वह सभी बिगड़ती है ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जहां-हां आप की नजर लग है वहां बंट-घार हुआ ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : वह क्या चाहते हैं कि सरकार उन को लेकर न देखे लेकिन जो लोग पहले से उस का बंट-घार करते आये हैं वह करते रहें । उस में एतराज नहीं है उन को और रुकना हम उन को और दे दें ताकि उसका भी वह बंट-घार कर दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने कहा कि उस पर निगाह रखिए ।

श्री दामानी : जो छोटे मिलें हैं उनका जरूर आप ध्यान रखें ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक कि माननीय सदस्य दामानी जी का सुझाव है जो छोटे हैं उन का जरूर हम खयाल करेंगे । मैं सिर्फ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इन को केवल यह कहा कि जो इन का इंतजाम है उस के लिये हम चाहते हैं कि एक ऐसा संस्था बने, एक निगम बने जिससे कि जो शिकायतें आत हैं वह बन्द हों । जहां तक इन मिलों का संबंध है हमारे सामने एक ही लक्ष्य है कि यह उद्योग आज एक बड़ी कठिनाई में है । इस उद्योग को बचाना हमारे राष्ट्र और मजदूरों के हित में है और उस के लिए हम यह विधेयक लाये हैं । हम यह कोशिश करेंगे कि जिससे कि यह उद्योग भा बचे, राष्ट्र का भी हित हो और मजदूरों का भी हित हो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भोपाल के बारे में कछ नहीं कहा ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments. I would suggest that we can put all the Clauses....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please hear me, Sir. The ruling given by a particular Speaker should not be overruled by the Deputy-Speaker...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not over-ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He suggested the same thing, that Clauses 1 to 11 could be taken into consideration. Some of us agreed, but later it was pointed out that it was most unfair and that each Clause has to be discussed...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Clause 6...

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I wanted to speak on Clause 5.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not possible. We have already adopted it. Mr. George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डोज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 6 पर मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जब आप री-कान्स्ट्रक्शन की बात करते हैं, पुनर्गठन की बात करते हैं तो इस में सरकार की ओर से कुछ डायरेक्टर नियुक्त करने का विचार सरकार का हमें दिखाई देता है। कम्पनियों के कुछ शेयर्स खरीदना, कुछ शेयर्स वितरण और इस ढंग से मिलों को चलाने में सरकार का भी कुछ हिस्सा रहे इस का इंतजाम करना यह इस छठी धारा की मुख्य हेतु मुझे लगता है। मुझे तो एक ही सुझाव इस संबंध में देना है। जब गलत ढंग से चलने वाली मिलों को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए आप पुनर्गठित करते हैं तो तब जो लोग पहले उस मिल को संभालने का काम करते रहे हों, उन को उस मिल में नहीं रहना चाहिए। यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि पुराने डाइरेक्टरों में से किसी भी व्यक्ति को इस पुनर्गठित मिल के अन्दर नहीं रहने दिया जायगा। दूसरी मेरी अर्ज है कि

राष्ट्रीयकरण हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरह से चल रहा है उस को कोई खास ताईद करने या सिफारिश करने की बात तो मैं कभी नहीं करता क्योंकि फर्क इतना ही होता है कि निर्जा क्षेत्र के कई लोगों के हाथों से एकाघ उद्योग को निकाल कर उस को सरकार के जो नौकर-शाह हैं उन के हाथों में ही देने का काम हमारे मुल्क में राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर होता है। या तो जिस क्षेत्र में निर्जा क्षेत्र के लोग आज पूँजी नहीं लगा सकते हैं चूँकि उन को यहां मुनाफा कम होता है इसलिए ऐसे क्षेत्र में सरकार अपनी पूँजी लगाती है और वहां की जो पैदावार है वह निर्जा क्षेत्र की ही मदद के लिए सरकार इस्तेमाल करती है। इसलिए आप के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में हमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। लेकिन इस पुनर्गठन के बारे में हम एक सुझाव देना चाहेंगे और वह यह कि जिन लोगों के हाथों में आप इन मिलों को चलाने के लिए देंगे उस में उस मिल में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं, मजदूर तबका है, दफ्तर में काम करने वाले हैं या अफसर के तौर पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, इन को अगर हम समान परिमाण में नहीं रख सकते तो कुछ परिमाण में तो जरूर रखें ताकि क्योंकि इन को ले कर और सरकारी पैसा लगा कर चलाने की बात आ जायगी तो उस पैसे पर नजर रखने के लिए, उस की देखरेख करने के लिए और मिल की व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से चले, इस के लिए कछ ठोस सुझाव वह लोग दे पायेंगे जो लोग असल में उस मिल के अन्दर काम करते हैं। मिल को ठीक ढंग से चलाने की उन में जितनी तमन्ना होती है उतनी ऐसे लोगों में नहीं रहती जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व लोबो प्रभू करते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह कहते हैं कि देश के हित को देखना है तो मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि मजदूरों का हित और देश का हित बराबर ह। इन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मगर सरमायेदारों के हित और देश के हित में बहुत अंतर है जिस का सबक लोबो प्रभू जैसे लोगों को सीखना होगा और बहुत जल्दी वह सीख जायेंगे।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Actually I wanted to say something on Clause 5. As that stage has now passed, I do not want to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I want to say something on Clause 6 (2) (1) which is on page 8 of the Bill. This clause reads :

"the continuance of the services of such of the employees of the company as the Central Government may specify in the scheme in the company itself on its reconstruction on such terms and conditions as the Central Government thinks fit."

Now a question may arise that a particular mill may be taken over by the Central Govt. after the passage of this Bill and what happens is, supposing the workers were getting in a particular mill when it was a private concern or a limited company, some dearness allowance based on the cost of living, the Central Government may ask the workers "Look here. We have taken over this mill in the larger interests of the country. So you should make sacrifice. You should tighten your belt and you will not get more than 50% of the dearness allowance." So, we want a clear assurance from the hon'ble Minister that in the event of taking over a particular concern, the terms and conditions of service of its workers will not be disturbed. At least after the mill being taken over by the Central Government, the worker should not get less; he should get more. If not more, the workers should at least get what they are getting now. There is an apprehension in our minds, and there is a lurking fear in our minds that the workers' service conditions may be changed as they have been changed in many textile mills which have been taken over by Government.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to allay our fears and to give us an assurance that the workers' service conditions would not be disturbed after Government take-over the mill.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस में इतना ही कहना है कि सरकार जो मिलें अपने हाथ में ले, उन के बारे में हमें इस बात की गारन्टी दी जाय कि इन उद्योगों में काम करनेवाले सभी मजदूरों को वही वेतन मिलेगा जो केन्द्र के मजदूरों को मिलता है।

दूसरी बात, इन उद्योगों के शासन की जो व्यवस्था होगी, उस में उन्हीं लोगों को रखा जाय, जिनको कपड़ा उद्योग के बारे में अनुभव है, ऐसे लोग उन में न हों, जिन को कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। पिछली बार जिन-जिन लोगों ने घोटाले किये हैं, गड़बड़ की हैं, गैर-जिम्मेदारी से काम किया है ऐसे लोगों की बजाय उन को रखा जाय जिनको इस काम का अच्छा अनुभव हो और जो ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकें। वहां पर आपकी जो भी शासन व्यवस्था होगी, उस में वहां के मजदूरों, क्लर्कों, आदि का पूरा सहयोग लेने का सरकार प्रयत्न करे, यदि उस में उन का हित होगा तो उस में कारखाने का हित अधिक होगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : First of all, on a point of personal explanation, Shri George Fernandes has been very solicitous about educating me. I am very grateful to him for this. But may I in return try to educate him a little? It is a very vital point. He has said that the workers represent the whole country. I want to tell him that the workers constitute only 6 million out of a total population of 500 million and, therefore, they are not the whole country and they are only a small section..

श्री जाबं फरनेन्डीज : आप कितने हो ? आप 750 भी नहीं हो, हम तो 60 लाख हैं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : That is not the point. I am just wanting to impress on my hon. friend that the total number of workers in this country is 6 million...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : But they are not even 750.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I tell my hon. friend that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may address the Chair.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am sorry.

It is very preposterous—I use the word with great reluctance—to claim that 6 million workers represent the whole country.

My second point is this. This relates to clause 6 which provides for the reduction of interest or rights which the members or creditors are entitled to. The question is whether Government can make any scheme which provides for the reduction of the rights and interests of the shareholders. This is vitally a matter for a civil court to do and not for Government to do through their appointed officer.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Through the official liquidator. We shall appoint him as the official liquidator to liquidate the Central Government.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am honoured by this designation, but I shall liquidate anything that is wrong whether on that side or on this side.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have a constructive suggestion to make to the Commerce Minister. If he floats this corporation and wants to make it a success, let him find out a selected coterie of technical personnel of the highest calibre available in the country and, if necessary, also some foreign engineers or technologists who have a thorough knowledge of the working of the cotton mill industry, so that we can build up this industry properly and see that these sick mills are discharged out of the hospital hale and hearty and are not consigned to the cemetery.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I would like to say something on clauses 5 and 6.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already adopted clause 5. He may speak on clause 6.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : These clauses prescribe the procedure for reconstruction. Clause 5 prescribes the procedure for taking over. Clause 6 lays down the provisions to be complied with when a scheme for reconstruction is prepared.

Of course, I welcome the Bill. At the same time, the House must be assured by the hon. Minister that it will be implemented smoothly and promptly, because the procedure is complex and I doubt that the employers or the owners may misbehave after the passing of the Bill by Parliament also.

So far as action on the side of Government is concerned, it should be very prompt. Government should frame the rules immediately and should process the taking over or reconstruction expeditiously.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I have only two brief observations to make.

First I wholeheartedly support the suggestion made by Shri George Fernandes that when the boards of such companies are reconstituted or reconstructed, a workers' representative must be included. This I am saying with the utmost consideration and sincerity and I hope the Commerce Minister will think it fit to do so.

The second observation is in respect of clause 6(f). Here we find that the Government have assumed arbitrary powers to reduce the interest or rights of the members and creditors of the company. No principles of accountancy are being followed and the normal liquidation or evaluation procedure is not being adhered to. So if this is also rationalised, it will make the Bill a much more acceptable one.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : There will be no arbitrary action under this Bill. All that we are going to do is to propose these things. It will then be considered by the court. I am surprised that Shri Lobo Prabhu made this charge that the court will be bypassed. He has done so without reading the Bill. Obviously, it will go before the High Court.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

As regards the workers' interests, I can assure the hon. Member that it is our intention to safeguard the interests of the workers. We shall associate them with the effective running of the mills.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about their emoluments ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is part of their interest.

Regarding the old directors, it would be difficult for me to make a categorical statement that none of them will be included. We shall have to see who have been responsible for mismanagement of the mill and who are the persons whom we can still associate with advantage in its working. But this much I can say that we shall certainly see that those who have been responsible for the mismanagement are not associated with it.

I have on a number of occasions, both in English and in Hindi, been trying to say that we are setting up a corporation which will have expertise to run these mills. They will not be managed by bureaucrats. But under each clause this matter is raised again and again. I do not know what is required of me, to swear on oath or something ? The whole difficulty is that unlike Shri Kothari, I am not enamoured of foreign experts. I do not think we have anything to learn from foreign experts in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 10 were added to the Bill.
13.00 Hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, Preamble and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, Preamble and Title were added to the Bill

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to adjourn. Otherwise, Members do not come at 2 O'Clock. That is the difficulty.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अब सभा को ऐडजर्न करजिये और तीसरी रीडिंग बाद में लजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have had enough opportunities.

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीस : कम से कम पन्द्रह मिनट और चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, we adjourn.

13.01 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

COTTON TEXTILE COMPANIES (MANAGEMENT OF UNDERTAKINGS AND LIQUIDATION OR RECONSTRUCTION) BILL—contd.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I was on my legs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know; we have exceeded the time-limit by more than one hour.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेजीज उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
 पांच घंटे की बात थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You had suggested, but I said, we would consider.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पांच घंटे की बात कही थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us try to be very brief and avoid repetitions and try to finish it in 15 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When you say we should avoid repetitions, I hope you will expect us to say something on this Bill and when we say something on the same Bill, naturally, we will be repeating something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As far as possible, avoid repetitions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, Sir. Now we are discussing the Bill at its third reading, and I do not want to say much about it. I should only say that the hon. Minister should not get the feeling that we are satisfied with this piece of legislation. We are not satisfied. He has moved a step further in taking over the sick mills which is a welcome feature. But this may be a means to an end, but not the end. He should try his best to see that these mills are nationalised and some good mills are also taken over just to compensate. Otherwise, the Government will be in a soup, and some day they will be spending much on them, without any return. That is my submission. I wish the hon. Minister assures this House once again before the Bill is passed that he will see that a Textile Corporation is formed and certain mills will be nationalised.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, in the Bill, there is no time-limit fixed for the authorised person to report to Government. It is very essential that a time-limit is fixed because if a mill is closed, the workers remain idle and lose their wages; the machines remain idle and get damaged or rusted and there is

no production. So, a time-limit should be fixed.

Secondly, for the valuation, some Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant or some representative of the Federation or Mill-owners' Association should also be included in the committee, so that the work may be quickly done.

Thirdly, under this scheme, machines should be provided to those units which are facing difficulty. They are not closed, but they are not making any profit and they are in financial difficulty. At present, in our country there is sufficient capacity in the engineering industry to produce machinery. Therefore, if arrangements are made by which those mills can get the machinery on easy terms and if this Corporation which is going to be formed, stands guarantee, both purposes will be served—the engineering industry will get work and the mills will be modernised. So, this also should be considered. Many members said that the quality of our production is not good. I can tell them that whereas in Pakistan they have modernised their mills upto 66 per cent and in Hong Kong upto 100 per cent, we have done it only upto 12½ per cent. You can imagine how much our cost of production has gone up on account of that. Therefore, utmost importance should be given to modernisation of the mills.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेजीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रों महोदय ने कहा है कि जिन मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेगी उनमें मजदूरों की तनख्वाह में कोई कटौती नहीं की जायेगी। लेकिन मैं आपको अपने अनुभव के आधार पर बता सकता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई में जिन मिलों को सरकार ने अपन हाथ में लिया है वहां कुछ न कुछ परिमाण में मजदूरों की तनख्वाह में जरूर कटौती की गई है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि वह आगे भी की जायेगी। आज भी एडवर्ड मिल जैसी मिल के बारे में मजदूर खुद कहते हैं कि हम प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा लगा कर मिल को चलायेंगे। वहां भी महंगाई भत्ते में से महीने में तीस रुपये की

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

कटौती करके वे मिल को अगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय की ओर से बिल्कुल स्पष्ट और साफ आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी हालत में मजदूरों की तनख्वाह में कोई कमी करने में नहीं आएगी और निजी क्षेत्र के मिल मालिक जो भी तनख्वाह मजदूरों को दे रहे होंगे वह तनख्वाह उनको मिलती रहेगी।

कई कारणों से मिलों नुकसान में चलती हैं। उन में से एक कारण उस मिल के मिसमैनेजमेंट का होना है। बम्बई में इंडिया युनाइटेड मिल को सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। दो बरस से वह मिल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर के अधिकार में है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर द्वारा कही गई एक बात मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। वह अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में कहते हैं :

"The mills of this company produce mostly coarse and medium varieties of cloth, the prices of which are controlled by Government. Generally there is a loss in many varieties of these cloths. The rises in the prices of controlled cloth allowed by the Textile Commissioner since 1st December 65 have not been commensurate with the increase in the cost of production of cloth on account of very high prices of cotton, substantial increase in wages, significant increase in prices of stores, dyes, chemicals, etc. In order to keep the mills running, cotton had to be purchased at prices which were much above the ceilings. In spite of the best efforts of the Textile Commissioner to help the Company we were able to procure only 700 bales of cotton in 1966 and 3,011 bales of cotton in 1967 through requisitioning by the Textile Commissioner. What the effect of this procurement of cotton at ceiling prices on the total cost of production would be, could well be imagined when we bear in mind the facts that the cost of cotton represents 45 to 50 per cent of the

total cost of production of cloth and that the consumption of cotton for a month of 26 days is about 9,000 bales."

मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि कोर्स वैयायटी और कंट्रोल्ड कपड़े के दाम बढ़ाये जायें, लेकिन जब टेक्स्टाइल कमिश्नर की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह रुई को रेक्विजिशन कर के मिलों को दे, तो उसको वह काम ठीक ढंग से करना पड़ेगा, ताकि सरकार के द्वारा उन मिलों को हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद वे नुकसान में न चलें।

जो मिलें आज बीमार हैं और बन्द पड़ी हैं, जिन को सरकार लेने जा रही है, उन में जो नुकसान हुआ, उस की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी मालिकों पर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बर्कज पर।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मजदूरों की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य एक भी सुझाव ला कर दिखायें कि इस में मजदूरों की जिम्मेदारी है। जिस बारे में उन को जानकारी नहीं है, उसके बारे में वह क्यों बोलते हैं? सरकार ने खुद इस बिल के प्रिएम्बल में कहा है कि मिलों में मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से नुकसान हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा सीधा और स्पष्ट प्रश्न यह है कि जिन मालिकों ने बरसों तक इन मिलों को नुकसान में चलाया, उन को वह क्या सजा देने जा रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मैं ने इस सदन में कहा था कि दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक रेलगाड़ी पंद्रह मिनट देर से छूटी, इस लिए एसिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर को दो महीने के लिये सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। इसी तरह साधारण चपर्रासियों और कारकुनों को छोटी सी गलती के कारण नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन मालिकों ने कई बरसों तक मिलों को लूटने का काम किया, उन मिलों को बीमार बनाया, जिस की वजह से गवर्नमेंट इस साल दो करोड़ रुपये और अगले साल पांच करोड़ रुपये इन बीमार मिलों के लिये खर्च करने जा रही है, उन को सरकार क्या सजा देगी ?

क्या उन को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया जायेगा ? क्या आप जानते हैं कि ईस्टर्न इकानोमिस्ट को बिड़ला की ग्वालियर रेयन मिल चलाती है और सीडर भी किसी मिल-मालिक के पैसे से चलता है ? मैं आप को कितने ही ऐसे उद्योग-धंधे बता सकता हूँ, उन को चलाने वाली कम्पनियाँ बता सकता हूँ, जिन में मिलों में से पैसा निकाल कर डाला गया है, जब कि उन मिलों को घाटे में चलाया जाता है। चूँकि अभी कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य ने मुझे टोका है, इस लिए मैं उन को कांग्रेस के एक नेता, श्री खंडूभाई देसाई, का कथन सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि लड़ाई के जमाने में, 1940 से लेकर 1946 तक, इन छः सालों में हिन्दुस्तान की मिलों ने 372 करोड़ रुपये का श्रास प्रार्कृत किया। कहाँ गया वह पैसा ? क्या वह मजदूरों को दिया ? टैक्स दे दिये ? वह पैसा आज भी काले धन के रूप में सारे देश में फिर रहा है। श्री देसाई ने कहा है:

"The profits discussed and analysed in the course of the statement are the balancesheet profits. It should not be forgotten that all the mills during the last seven years have built up crores which are kept out of the public eye. The illegitimate and secret gains made by the managing agents, their friends and associates, in the purchased of materials, stores, etc., and on the sale of products are in addition to what has been mentioned above. And these ill-gotten gains, if calculated, would easily run into several crores which remain unaccounted and will remain ever so."—except perhaps in the Congress coffers.

मेरा कहना है कि इन मिल-मालिकों का भी कुछ इलाज होना चाहिये। अगर सरकार इन मिल-मालिकों और पूँजीपतियों को अपनी नीति और कार्यवाही से यह बता देगी कि वे कोई उद्योग खोलें, धन्य चलानें, उन में से पैसे को जिस तरह से लूट सकते हैं, लूटें, दूसरे

कामों में लगानें, खुद अमर बन जायें और उद्योगों को खत्म कर दें, फिर सरकार उन उद्योगों को अपने हाथों में ले लेगी, तो इस से देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि साठ लाख मजदूरों को देश के हित का ज्ञान नहीं है। लेकिन क्या उन के जैसे मालिक-वर्ग के 75 व्यक्ति देश के हित को जानते हैं, जिन के हाथों में सारे देश की सम्पत्ति केन्द्रित हो गई है, जिन के हाथ में सारे देश की बागडोर पटुच गई है ? अगर सरकार ने मालिकों के प्रति यह नीति अपनाई, तो इस से देश को बहुत खतरा रहेगा। उस खतरे से बचने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिन मालिकों ने मिलों को डुबोया है, खत्म किया है, उन को सख्त सजा देने का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय कोई कारखाना हाथ में लिया जाये, तो उस की कीमत तय करते समय यह देखा जाये कि कितने साल चलने के बाद उस उद्योग को नुकसान हुआ या मालिक ने उस से कितना पैसा कमाया, क्या उस ने उस पैसे से कोई और उद्योग भी खोले, उस ने कितनी बिल्डिंगें बनाई और उस ने वह पैसा कहाँ-कहाँ लगाया है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि एक मालिक ने एक कारखाना खोल कर काफ़ी पैसा कमाया। फिर उस ने दूसरा उद्योग खोल लिया, पहले उद्योग की तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और यह घोषित कर दिया कि वह घाटे में चल रहा है। इस से उस कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। सरकार जब भी कोई कारखाना हाथ में ले, तो वह इस बात की जाँच करे कि उस कारखाने को घाटा किस कारण से हुआ है। मेरा अनुभव है कि कुछ मामलों में घाटा तो मालिकों के मिसमैनेजमेंट की वजह से होता है, लेकिन यह भी देखा गया है कि कुछ देश-द्रोही तत्व कारखानों में हड़ताल, ताला बन्दी और तोड़फोड़ करवाते हैं, जिस से काफ़ी

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

नुक्सान होता है। इन बातों के बारे में मैं कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all the points that have been brought before the House at this stage have been more or less thrashed out and I have gone into the details of them. The suggestions made by Shri Damani were covered by me yesterday. So far as the question of management of funds of these mills is concerned, as the House is aware, the Company Law Administration goes into these matters. So far as this Bill is concerned, it is to look into the regulation and working of these mills and to see whether those which have closed down can be revived. At no stage have I said that we shall take over all the mills. I do not want that misunderstanding to remain in the House. Our effort will be to run those mills which could be run. For those mills which cannot be run economically, we shall have to find some other way; liquidation or something else. We shall have also to see how best we can provide for the workers—whether it would be necessary to set up new mills, whether we shall have the resources and whether we can find out some alternative employment for them.

I hope the House will agree with me that we should try to run this Corporation and the mills under it in an economic manner and that we should not come up with constant losses, for which we have been blamed without justification. We have not even set up the Corporation yet. Still, people have already assumed that it will run into losses, this will happen and that will happen. Government is not going to rush into this. Our purpose is to see that production goes up and employment also continues. We shall do our best to meet these two things. With these words, I submit that the Bill may be passed by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.19 Hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, for which three hours have been allotted. I think we will have two hours for the general discussion and one hour for clause by clause consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to amend the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a short Bill designed to make certain amendments to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967; to replace the amendments made in these Acts by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967, which was promulgated by the President on the 14th September, 1967. The circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance in regard to the matters covered by it have been explained in a statement circulated to hon. Members, copies of which have been placed on the Table of the House. I do not, therefore, propose to repeat what is already contained therein and shall only explain the provisions of the Bill.

The provisions of the Bill have, as their principal objective, an improvement in Government's resources. The other objectives of the measures in the Bill are securing a larger contribution to savings from the middle and higher income groups and placing greater restrictions than at present on the allowance for entertainment expenditure in-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

curred in businesses and professions in computing taxable profits.

Under the Income-tax Act annuity deposits are required to be made by resident non-corporate taxpayers. These deposits are to be made by them at the rates specified in the annual Finance Act and the amount deposited is deducted in computing their taxable incomes. The rates of annuity deposits specified originally in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, range from 5 per cent in cases where the total income of the taxpayer was between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 to 12½ per cent in cases where the total income of the taxpayer exceeded Rs. 70,000. The Bill proposes to increase these rates by 20 per cent thereof all along the line. The increased rates will apply for the purpose of calculating annuity deposits to be made in relation to current incomes falling due for assessment in the assessment year 1968-69. Thus, the rate of annuity deposit in the case of a depositor whose current income is over Rs. 15,000 but not over Rs. 20,000 will, under the Bill, be 6 per cent as against 5 per cent applicable to his income of the earlier year; in the case of a tax payer with a current income over Rs. 20,000 but not over Rs. 40,000 the rate will be 9 per cent as against 7½ per cent formerly; in the case of a taxpayer with current income over Rs. 40,000 but not over Rs. 70,000 it will be 12 per cent as against 10 per cent formerly and in the case of a taxpayer with current income over Rs. 70,000 the rate of annuity deposit will be 15 per cent as against 12½ per cent formerly.

Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act annuity deposits in relation to current incomes falling due for assessment in the following assessment year are to be made ordinarily during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year. In the case of a taxpayer who fails to make any annuity deposit or who makes a deposit which is less than the full amount required to be made at the specified rates the Income-tax Act provides for the levy of an additional amount of income-tax by way of penal tax. This additional amount of income-tax is in substance equal to one-half of the amount which

the taxpayer retains in his pocket by not making the annuity deposit or by making a short deposit. The penal tax is, however, not chargeable in the case of a taxpayer whose total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000 although such a taxpayer has the option to make the annuity deposit up to the amount calculated at the specified rates and qualify for deduction of the deposit actually made by him in computing his taxable income. The Bill seeks to make it obligatory on taxpayers having a total income over Rs. 15,000 but not over Rs. 25,000 also to make annuity deposits, but this compulsion will operate in their cases only in relation to annuity deposit to the extent of the difference between the rate as proposed to be increased and the old rate. If tax payers in this range of income fail to make annuity deposits to the extent of such difference or make a short deposit, they will also be liable to the additional income-tax by way of penal tax calculated with reference to such difference. In the case of persons with incomes between 15,000/- and 20,000/-, the additional tax for non-payment of annuity deposit will be levied in relation to the proposed increase of 1%. Similarly, in the case of persons with incomes between Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 25,000, the additional tax will be levied in relation to 1½%. Tax-payers in this group will continue to enjoy the option as hitherto, to make annuity deposits to the extent of the full rates as proposed to be increased and to obtain deduction of the deposit actually made in the computation of their taxable income.

The Income-tax Act already places a limit on the amount of business entertainment expenditure which may be deducted in the computation of the taxable profits of companies. This limit is 1% of the profits of the business up to Rs. 10 lakhs of such profits, plus ½% of the profits over Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 50 lakhs, plus ¼% of the profits over Rs. 50 lakhs and upto Rs. 170 lakhs. The maximum amount for which deduction may be allowed to a company in respect of expenditure on business entertainment is, thus, Rs. 60,000, where the profits of the business amount to or exceed Rs. 170 lakhs.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

The Bill proposes to reduce the limit by exactly 50%. The reduced limit will apply also to non-corporate taxpayers, and will operate, in all cases, in respect of entertainment expenditure incurred in businesses or professions after September 30, 1967. The new limit will be $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the first Rs. 10 lakhs of the profits of the business or profession, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent of the next Rs. 40 lakhs of the profits, plus $\frac{1}{8}$ th per cent of the next Rs. 120 lakhs of the profits. Thus, the maximum amount which may be deducted in computing the profits of a business or profession in respect of entertainment expenditure will, hereafter, be Rs. 30,000 which will be the limit where the profits of the business amount to or exceed Rs. 170 lakhs. In the case of a business or profession having profits of less than Rs. 10 lakhs, there will be an alternative monetary limit, as at present, of Rs. 5,000. This monetary limit will apply where the amount calculated at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the profits of the business or profession comes to less than Rs. 5,000.

The Bill also proposes to make transitional provisions for taxpayers whose accounting year falls partly before and partly after September 30, 1967. In such a case, where the taxpayer is a company, the deduction for entertainment expenditure incurred before October 1, 1967 will be limited to a proportion of the amount calculated in accordance with the existing limits, in the ratio of the number of days in the accounting year upto September 30, 1967 to the total number of days in the accounting year; and the deduction for entertainment expenditure incurred by the company after September 30, 1967 will be limited to a proportion of the amount calculated in accordance with the proposed limits in the ratio of the number of days in the accounting year falling after September 30, 1967 to the total number of days in the accounting year. Thus, in the case of a company maintaining its accounts according to the calendar year, the deduction for entertainment expenditure incurred by it during the current accounting year upto

September 30, 1967 will be limited to $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the amount obtained by applying the existing limits to its profits for the whole of the year 1967; and, the deduction in respect of entertainment expenditure incurred by the company after September 30, 1967 will be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the amount arrived at by applying the proposed limits to the company's profits for the whole of 1967. Where the taxpayer is not a company, no monetary limit will be applicable in respect of entertainment expenditure incurred upto September 30, 1967, but the deduction in respect of entertainment expenditure incurred after September 30, 1967 will be limited in the same manner as in the case of companies.

Under the Income-tax Act, simple interest is chargeable from taxpayers on the tax due on the income declared in the return, where the return has been delayed beyond the due date, on tax dues in arrear; and on shortfalls in payment of the advance tax due. The rate of simple interest chargeable from assessee, in such cases, is 6% per annum. This rate of 6% is less than the rate at which unsecured loans can be obtained in the market and is not, therefore, proving an effective incentive to the payment of our taxes. The Bill, therefore, proposes to increase this rate from 6% to 9% with effect from 1st October, 1967. Likewise, the Bill proposes to increase from 6% to 9% per annum the rate at which simple interest is payable by Government to taxpayers on excess payments of advance tax, on delayed refunds, and in a case where the assets of a person have been seized in the course of a search, on the moneys retained by Government in excess of the tax liability of the person.

The Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act also contain similar provisions for charging simple interest from assessee on tax dues in arrear, and for payment of interest by Government to assessee on delayed refunds. The Bill proposes to increase the rate of interest under these Acts also from 6% to 9% per annum in respect of the period falling after 30th September, 1967.

Sir, I hope that the provisions of this Bill will receive the unanimous support of this House.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, and the Income-tax Act, 1961, and to amend the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have to oppose the Motion for consideration of this Bill for several reasons. In the first place, the imposing of taxes in legislation by Ordinance is something to which I take the greatest exception; particularly when, as in this case, the pretensions, the excuses, given for passing such an Ordinance exactly one month after the last session of Parliament and exactly two months before the commencement of the present session of Parliament are altogether untenable. It is said in the statement explaining the reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinance :

"In part, the measure has the object of securing a larger contribution to savings from middle and higher income groups...."

I will not comment at the present stage on the merits of this particular objective; but I would like to know what contribution has been made, in the last two months, between the passing of the Ordinance and the commencement of the current session of this House, by virtue of having passed the Ordinance to the savings to which it was supposed to contribute. Here it is said :

"...with the object of securing larger contribution to savings..."

This measure was passed in the shape of an Ordinance, I presume, because they wanted this contribution to savings to commence immediately from the 14th September instead of waiting until the new session of Parliament began and until the matter could be brought forward as a Bill here.

Secondly, the further reason given is that it would enhance the resources of Government :

"It was felt, therefore, that at least a part of this additional liability should be covered by taking measures to improve the resources of Government..."

I would like to know from the Minister by what amount, during the two months that have intervened between the passing of the Ordinance and the commencement of the present session of Parliament, the resources of Government have been improved.

When I put the matter this way, it becomes perfectly obvious that this Ordinance was no more than a gesture to unreasonable public clamour at a time when Government was at first resisting the grant of dearness allowance immediately in cash to the extent that the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report recommended and then compromised by partly giving it in cash and partly in the shape of additional savings to Provident Fund accounts. And it was felt, I presume, that some kind of gesture was necessary to indicate that there was immediately going to be an inflow of savings from the public and there was going to be a tremendous increase in the resources of Government if this particular measure that was embodied on the 14th September in the shape of an Ordinance was passed, with the corollary that if they had waited for this session of Parliament, they would presumably have lost a very significant and substantial sum of money in terms of resources available to Government. I, therefore, ask this very specific question, and I hope the Minister will be good enough to tell us, just exactly how much additional resources have been contributed by this particular measure having been passed by way of an Ordinance instead of waiting for it to come before this House by way of a Bill.

Sir, I will now examine the merits of the matter that this Bill seeks to achieve and which the Ordinance sought to achieve. In the first place, there are provisions for increasing the rate of

[Shri N. Dandeker]
interest upon overdue payment of tax by assessee to Government and upon overdue refunds of tax by Government to assessee. Now, Sir, in principle I do not object and I think it is quite proper that if any one has delayed the payment of due tax on due dates when it has been properly assessed, in such a situation I agree that when Government itself is a borrower and the Government's resources are themselves made up, particularly in the early part of the year, by borrowings, it is right and proper that any one who is withholding his tax must also be charged interest. But this is the first time, we are told, that the Government is justified, in what you might call, "profiteering" in interest or charging usurious rates of interest, because on short term borrowing the interest which Government pays does not exceed 4 or 4½%. As a matter of fact, short-term borrowings by treasury bills are even at a considerably lower rate of interest than that. While it is perfectly justifiable that the Government should not have to pay interest upon money that is withheld by people, there is no justification whatever for Government to attempt profiteering by charging usurious rates of interest such as are proposed in the present Bill and has been indicated in the Ordinance. I suggest there is no case for increasing the current rates of interest which are in any case well above the borrowing rates of interest for Government on short-term borrowings. The present rate of interest on overdue tax payments, whether it is wealth-tax or gift-tax or income-tax or any other tax, is 6%. It is well over 2% in excess of the Government's short-term borrowing rate. While I think, as I said earlier, there is justification for charging a little more than that which the Government has to pay for obtaining resources, I submit, Sir, to this House that this kind of usurious profiteering in borrowing would in fact now afford great incentive to Government to run its affairs on borrowings instead of vigorously collecting overdue arrears of taxes, in the hope that the assessee will delay their tax payments because Government can make profit on interest of a very substantial

amount. I submit, Sir, that these provisions in the Bill, in so far as they are concerned with increasing the rates of interest, have nothing whatever to do with resources which is one of the reasons given for passing the Ordinance, have nothing whatever to do with curtailment of inflation, and have nothing whatever to do with increasing savings. This is merely a necessity arising out of the fact that Government has to borrow during certain parts of the year; and if assessee withhold their taxes, they are required to bear the burden of borrowing which the Government do. In that sense I am fully in agreement with charging a fair rate, but not the kind of usurious rate of interest such as is proposed in this Bill.

The second thing sought to be done by this Bill is the series of changes in the rates of annuity deposits and making the annuity deposits compulsory where it was optional in the case of people whose income was between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000. This constitutes a most remarkable *volte face* by the Finance Minister. During the course of the debate on Finance Bill No. 2, it seemed perfectly clear from what the Finance Minister said, both generally in relation to the annuity scheme as well as specifically in answer to a question put by Mr. Masani, that the Finance Minister was actively engaged in considering whether this annuity deposit scheme was worth the bother at all and whether something else in some other form ought not to be the mode of diverting resources into Government coffers if it was necessary to do so, at all. Now, not only is the annuity scheme apparently to continue but they have even slapped on increased rates of contribution towards the annuity deposit scheme. Furthermore, I wonder whether they are fooling themselves or whether they are trying to fool anybody else by the proposition that this is going to increase savings in any manner. What is stated in the objects is this. I would read again what I read a little earlier in the Ordinance, and it reads thus :

"In part, the measure had the object of securing larger contributions to savings from middle and higher income groups."

Is this going to increase savings or is this going to divert savings? In fact, the main trouble with the annuity scheme was that it was firstly, merely a diversion of savings; secondly, it was a diversion of savings only for a temporary period, because after a while these annuity deposits have to be paid back, as in fact they have already started paying back large amounts by way of annuities; and thirdly, it merely adds unnecessary clutter to the whole proceedings of income-tax.

We are solemnly told that these annuities are designed to increase savings. This is the first time I am hearing this. I want to know whether the hon. Minister does really believe that compulsory annuity deposits increase savings. It is possible and indeed it is certain that they merely divert savings, and on that point there can be no doubt.

The next question, therefore is this. Is the diversion of savings from whatever contributions would have gone into maybe, bank deposits, or maybe purchase of debentures, or maybe purchase of equities or maybe, any other modes of investment that are available,—is the diversion of savings from those forms of investment to Government coffers beneficial to the community or is it harmful to the community? Everybody knows, and it has become now almost a stale joke, that there is no active capital market today, that underwriters have become undertakers and so on; such little trickle of savings as was flowing into risk capital, or into semi-risk capital like preference shares, or a little less risky capital like debentures was small enough. I know and everybody knows, and the hon. Minister of State personally knows the pressure that there is these days on financing institutions like the IFC, the ICICI, IDB and all the other available financing institutions; there is tremendous pressure on them to provide finance for industries. Nevertheless, here we have a case of a further diversion of savings, from that little stream that still goes into risk capital, into the coffers of Government.

Even without the necessity of characterising, as I would like to, that savings

diverted to Government are a waste, even without that, I say that diversion of savings from a desirable to a less desirable purpose cannot, it seems to me, be anything that is good. But certainly it is not something that increases savings.

The third portion of the provisions of the Bill is concerned with reducing the allowance for entertainment expenses and applying the reduced allowance not merely to companies but to individuals and others where formerly there was no restriction on entertainment. As one who had been associated for years with the taxation department, I have no doubt that some restraint on entertainment expenditure in a general way was desirable. It was always open to the taxation department to question whether entertainment expenditure or indeed any expenditure was excessive having regard to whatever could be said to be the need or necessity for it for purposes of the business. But the hon. Minister has gone further. There already exist specific provisions under which such restrictions are placed on entertainment expenditure, as the hon. Minister of State was good enough to recount, beginning with one per cent, half per cent, quarter per cent and so on related to varying rates of profitability.

But now it is proposed suddenly to cut this by half. Is there a single objective or reason stated for this in the statement of objects and reasons for ordinance? Even assuming at their face value that the stated objectives were justifiable, additional savings, diversion of savings to government, inflationary situation to be controlled etc.—is there anything in this statement of objects and reasons that would justify by Ordinance the further limitation of entertainment expenditure in relation to the next assessment year, not the current assessment year at all? It, in fact, is not going to affect government revenue during the current assessment year by one naya paisa. Whatever it is going to affect will be the revenues of the next assessment year to the extent that these lower limits become applicable.

[Shri N. Dandeker]

But, as I said, while there is a case for limiting extravagant expenditure on entertainment and a case for some reasonable limits, let us not take this into nonsensical regions. We are today in a state of acute industrial recession. We are today wanting to boost our internal production, wanting to boost our exports, wanting to boost our drive for import substitution, wanting to boost the whole range of business and industry in every conceivable way. Whether one likes it or not, here there is no question of morality or ethics or anything. It is one of the common necessities of business that the wheels of business and industrial transactions are facilitated by a certain amount of expenditure on entertainment. This is a fact. In fact, Government themselves lavishly entertain foreign delegations and others coming here. What for? Why do they entertain anybody? When I go to a Ministry, they are good enough to offer me a cup of coffee. Why? Because it is part of human nature, part of the human set-up, that you can facilitate transactions and business, by a certain measure of entertainment as well. It is part of necessary business expenditure. It has always been so considered in the past, and it is so considered all over the world. I am not asking for any exceptional situation here.

Now we are told that some footling little saving in terms of tax is sought to be made by a drastic cut in the level of expenditure on entertainment. I think we have had a terrible habit of undoing with the left hand what the right hand is trying to do. There were always and still are schemes of export promotion; and for this they are lavish with foreign exchange. Anybody who wants to go abroad has merely to say that he wants to do export promotion. There are no questions asked. But in this thing where a little tax incidence is affected, they say 'Ah. You must not spend more than this because we are all poor, we are poverty-stricken'. We have a poverty complex in this country; it seems as if we want to be poverty-stricken. We do not want to do the

things that would boost industry and business, that would boost the industrial economy of the country. In any event this kind of thing is utterly out of tune with the purposes of the ordinance. Even if there had to be an ordinance for the other purposes, that this ordinance should contain provisions for entertainment allowance cuts and that it should be embodied in this when it should form part of the provisions of the annual Finance Act is just a very simple way of trying to earn cheap popularity with the public. Sir, the Ordinance and this Bill are attempts at trying to rob Peter to pay Paul. I least expected this sort of thing from the present Finance Minister, even though I had been accustomed to tricks of this kind from the previous Finance Minister.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to say that both in terms of the stated objectives as well as in terms of merits, and also in terms of the timing of some of the provisions, this Bill is totally bad and I am opposed to its being taken into consideration.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): The Bill which is before the House does meet certain needs of a developing nation, though there are shortcomings. The object of taxation is to increase the revenue of the country to meet the economic needs of the developing country. At the same time, the operation should be so painless that the tax-payer does not feel the pinch. Though whenever one has to pay, the pinch is always felt, the object is to reduce the pinch.

There are certain objections raised against certain clauses, for example, the one relating to the raising of the rate of interest. The rate of interest has been raised for the benefit of the assessee as well for penalising if there is delay in payment of tax. If the tax is due and the assessee fails to pay within time, he has to pay a penal interest at the rate of nine per cent. Objection is raised to this that it is usurious. If you want to take a loan in the market you have to pay 12, 15 or even 20 per cent as interest on borrowed capital,

while here, the rate which was previously six per cent has been raised to only nine per cent, and still it has become usurious for them, because, if they were making a profit of 20 per cent before it will now be reduced to 17 per cent. That is the only thing. Why should an honest person be bothered by this? This provision is only for the defaulters, and for defaulters there should be no mercy, because for a person who declines to pay income-tax due to the State we should not have any sympathy. Therefore, my submission is that the charge that the rate is usurious is uncalled for. It is also for the benefit of the assessee because, if the department does not refund in time, he will get this extra three per cent interest on the sum due. So, it benefits both the assessee and the department, and there can be no quarrel with enhancing the rate of interest.

Then a great point was made that the entertainment allowance has been reduced, that a certain percentage is fixed and therefore business will suffer, that while in export promotion the maximum advantages are given, here entertainment allowance is being cut down. Any businessman with prudence will normally entertain within the allowance granted by the department. This allowance has been used and is being used actually for evading income-tax rather than for the purpose of promoting business. Business is not promoted by entertainment or throwing lavish parties. Business is promoted by producing quality goods. If you have quality goods, you do not have to go in for underhand methods, you can put the goods on the market, and you will find that the business runs by itself. It is only bad quality goods which need polishing, for which you have to throw lavish parties and go in for lavish perquisite schemes. Normally, the entertainment allowance is used as an additional income for the higher income groups like directors, managing directors and highly paid executives. It is not spent actually on entertaining people.

Therefore, the present Bill meets its limited purpose, though there are cer-

tain shortcomings. One of them is this *i.e.*, the annuity deposit scheme has hampered capital formation, and therefore it should be dropped. At the same time, I suggest that the death duty should be raised, so that the capital formed is used by the individual who has been, by his competence, able to increase his capital, but it may not pass on to the successor who may benefit by this unearned income and live without working. So, to enable capital formation, the tax could be reduced a little. But, at the same time, death duty should be raised, so that the unearned group of people, the people who live on unearned income, should not be able to live on the income or on the capital formed by their forefathers. Therefore, I suggest that the annuity deposit scheme should be dropped. But, at the same time, certain measures should be taken to raise the taxes on unearned income but reduce the taxes on other income. With these submissions, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to deprecate the tendency to govern by ordinances to which this Government is prone. I mean not only the Finance Ministry but also other Ministries of the Government of India. After the matter has become a *fait accompli*, it is submitted to Parliament for rubber-stamping. Ordinances in effect constitute a travesty of democracy; just as the Home Ministry should use the armed forces for internal disorders only in cases of grave emergency and not off and on, so also the Government must resort to an ordinance only when it finds it absolutely necessary and not otherwise.

I oppose the motion more in sorrow than in anger. It is amazing how the Deputy Prime Minister can be so impervious to public opinion. I would not be betraying a confidence if I said that even a journalist friend told me that the annuity deposit scheme had become almost a nuisance, that it was wasteful and oppressive and that effort should be made to have it dispense with as early as possible. I invite the Finance Minister to take an opinion poll on this issue, and

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

I am sure even his own officers would not vote for this scheme.

AN HON. MEMBER : He will not vote for it himself !

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Yes; because he has done it against his own convictions. Even Mr. Bhoothalingam, in unequivocal terms, has condemned the scheme. It obstructs rationalisation and simplification of the tax structure. Mr. Bhoothalingam has said :

"...even from the point of view of raising comparatively short-term resources, the value of the scheme is not particularly great. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the scheme be abolished with effect from the current year."

The Government has acted against what Mr. Bhoothalingam has recommended. I ask, if expert studies are made and the suggestions are only to be rejected like an empty tube of tooth-paste, why such studies should be undertaken? What is the advantage and why waste money on such projects?

The Government's policies are also altered with mercurial swiftness. In July this year, the Finance Minister held out the distinct probability of dropping the scheme or withdrawing the scheme next year when he said he would be having more finances. But in September probably he became so enamoured of the attractiveness or the efficacy of the scheme that he actually raised the rate of annuity deposit. I believe he has acted against his convictions and on an *ad hoc* basis, which only means this : how can people have faith in the Government? If senior Ministers do like that, what about lesser mortals, or what about the assurances of lesser Ministers? No wonder the intelligentsia and the people are disillusioned with the policies of this Government.

Has the Finance Minister taken cognizance of the fact that for more than a decade of tax pyramiding, increase in taxes and tax rates, both direct and indirect, the honest assessee of yesterday

has become a marginal evader of today, and a person who a few years ago probably was a marginal evader has crystallised into an unrepentant, confirmed tax-evader. These things are directly connected. If you discuss these matters with the Ministers, they simply say, "Well, the people are dishonest and they are bound to evade the payment of taxes". I beg to differ. The evasion is directly connected with the rate of taxes, and it is on account of this plethora of taxes that the slippery path of evasion has been rendered attractive. If morality has become a casualty in society today, successive Finance Ministers must bear quite a part of the blame for this, because it is the edifice of high taxation and spiral of inflation which together have resulted in this state of affairs. This is a social consequence of importance, directly flowing from the Government's misguided fiscal policies.

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Sir, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967 provides that the annuity deposit shall be raised by about 20 per cent all along the line. As if the scheme was not complicated enough, the Bill provides that for assesses whose income lies between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000, it would be obligatory to make annuity deposits to the extent of the difference between the enhanced rates and the previous rates. It would thus result in further complications.

The provisions would immobilise another Rs. 5 crores of the income of the people. Ostensibly, it is said to be an *ad hoc* measure intended to cover part of the additional liability that the Government has to incur on account of increased dearness allowance to its employees. It is said that it will be partially neutralised by throwing the burden on the middle and higher classes. But what is the state of the middle classes? Is the Finance Minister oblivious of their financial condition? They are squeezed not only by high taxation but also by inflation. The result is, it is difficult for them today even to balance their budget. If you search the heart of any officer of the Government of India who is subjected to this annuity

deposit scheme, he would say, "Well, it should be dropped". And yet, we find that the rates are being increased.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Do you think they have hearts ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Whether they have hearts, it is for you to say.

The scheme, besides, is retrograde. Its punitive effect is more severe on those who have rising incomes, *i.e.* the dynamic sections of society. But those who are on the verge of retirement or whose incomes are going to be reduced in future may benefit a little out of it. But if any tax structure penalises the dynamic sections of society, I should think it is retrograde.

The annuity deposit scheme, besides, provides an antithesis to the normal schemes of savings. Usually small dribblets of savings are collected month by month and put aside, so that at the end of a certain period, it may be available in the form of savings for emergency use, on the principle that "little drops of water make the mighty ocean". But the scheme connives at dissipation of savings and resources, because the small dribblets of savings that are received back by the assessee are taxed. After taxation, the amount that remains is so small that instead of being saved again, it is dissipated into expenditure and adds to consumption. That is usually probably the greatest indictment of this scheme. Actually Sir, devilish ingenuity has been exercised to conceive of this mischievous scheme. Adam Smith in one of the canons of taxation said that the taxation structure should be such that it would be of the greatest convenience to the tax-payer. But the annuity deposit scheme not only exasperates the tax-payer but leads to great inconvenience for him, because he is supposed to keep a correct account of the various small dribblets that he receives on different dates. God forbid, if he misses to include any one of those instalments in his return of income, he would be penalised for having evaded tax. Besides, the amount that is received back is taken at the highest rate. It is added to his income and taxed at the

rate applicable to the highest slab. It means that he loses in every way and the amount, in a manner, is almost, for all practical purposes, lost to the assessee. The amount of routine and heartbreaking work that the officers of the Reserve Bank have to do is tremendous. It is a painful process and I would rather, cheerfully avoid going into the details and leave it to the Finance Minister to investigate and find out for himself, if he is so inclined.

May I submit, Sir, that it requires great courage and conviction to reverse wrong policies and to discard what is injurious to society. Shri Morarjibhai has the strength and determination to do it, if he takes a decision. I would say, let him rise to the occasion.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my disapproval regarding the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill which is before the House. I entirely agree with what Shri Dandekar and other hon. speakers have said on this occasion.

If you will go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons you will find that the most important reason that has been given for bringing this Bill is that with a view to improve the financial resources of the Government that these changes are being envisaged. During 1961, when the Income-tax Bill of 1961 was introduced it was hailed as a piece of wonderful legislation compared to the out-dated Income-tax Act of 1922. What happened thereafter? More than 206 amendments have taken place to this Act. Year after year, in season and out of season various amendments are being brought to it. What has happened to this law? If one goes through it he will not find a parallel to this sort of jumble of a law anywhere in any other country.

Already more than 206 amendments have been made to this law. When the Finance Bill was passed only in the month of July this year, this amendment after such a short time belies the hopes of all members here and the

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

people in the country. I do not agree that this will improve the financial resources and that the resources are going down. If you have a careful and thorough look at the Income-tax law implemented in this country, you will find that there is quite a lot to be done in this matter. There was a question in this House put by Shri Madhu Limaye at one time and the hon. Minister had given a statement saying that there are more than 700 persons from whom more than Rs. 0.5 million as taxes are in arrears from each of them in the last so many years. The answer given for these arrears is that either they are *sub-judice*, the cases are in the court of law, or the assets are not available or the people are dead.

If you go through this Act you will find that whereas a time-limit has been imposed for reopening of a case no time-limit has been laid for completing the case. Cases as far back as 1944 and 1945 which have been reopened have not been completed in assessment. If a law is to be administered for these twenty years and if the people are dead or their assets are frittered away, I do not think in a progressive democratic country like this we can progress very far.

I have to draw your attention particularly to clauses 146, 147A and 251(1). There is a time-limit for reopening of the cases but, as I said, unfortunately, there is no time-limit for the department or the Government to complete these cases. It is a parody which I do not think one can find anywhere. A man is being charged, and being guillotined but no decision is being given. I think it is one of the biggest vagaries one can think of as to how taxation and revenue laws are administered in this country.

When these cases are reopened, no reasons are given to the assessee as to for what reasons they are being reopened. It is always at the nick of time that some of these cases are opened under this section and no reason is given because the time is short and no

explanation can be sought for in the short time with the result that these cases are reopened and the assessee are led to go for years together without completion and without their knowing when these assessments are going to be completed. If the Government is really very keen to improve its resources, I think it would have been really in the fitness of things if it had taken into consideration one of the most important recommendations of the Tyagi Committee in which he has hopefully stated that the assessment should be completed in two years' time. There is a statutory limit under the Income-tax Act that income-tax cases should be completed in five years. But an assurance was also given in this House some time back that these cases would be progressively completed earlier. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to issue a mandate on the officers under him, those officers who are implementing this law, to see that cases instituted under the taxation laws are completed within a period of two years. This is going to bring us better revenue and the man who pays the tax would know what he has to pay. It is a vagary of this law that cases are not completed in proper time and taxes are lost.

Not only this, the way in which the Income-tax Department and the Revenue Board is working is really pitiable. If one has made an application to the Central Board of Revenue about some question on tax he is never replied to and no clarifications are given. Not only to the assessee, but even if the officers of the Government of India, who implement these taxation laws, if they ask for any clarification regarding the implementation of these tax laws, they are not replied in a satisfactory way with the result that there is no clear-cut policy and the whole thing is lingering from year to year without the cases being completed.

Not only this, it is high time that a better atmosphere is created between the tax-payer and the tax recovering authorities. Now a psychosis of fear has been created between the tax-payer and the tax-collector and we find that

there is hardly any public relations left between the assesseees and the officers concerned. This psychosis is created not only in the assesseees but also in the administrative classes. In one charge under a particular Commissioner, I know it for a fact that during one year out of 70 officers 45 officers were transferred. Is this not a sort of dictatorial type of working of the government machinery? With that I do not know how it is going to bring better relationship.

There are many points which need quick clarification from the highest administrative officers and from the Central Board of Revenue. Yet, whenever a reference is made, no reply is elicited. For example, when a penalty has to be imposed because the submission of a return has been delayed, should it be imposed on the firm or it should be on the individual members of the firm? There is no clear-cut policy on this with the result that a number of cases have gone to the court of law, because both the firm and the assesseees have been penalised. This is a matter on which the administration should sit down and sort it out for the betterment of the assesseees.

Not only this, there are many other matters which the Ministry should take note of. There is a system of tax challan, which is a very cumbersome system. One has to obtain a challan and sometimes the challans are lost. So, I think it would be in the fitness of things if the Ministry introduces a system of pass books for the payment of taxes so that the pass books can always be produced for easy verification by the people.

It has also been stated in the House previously that the calculation method of income-tax is very very cumbersome and then we have so many amendments coming from time to time which further makes the whole law a sort of jungle law. There are certain small concessions given to married people and people who have two children. While these concessions for people who are married and who have a lot of children should remain, at the same time, it is

high time that the law is simplified for better administration by officers and freedom from harassment for assesseees.

During the discussion of the last Finance Bill it was categorically stated in this House that the recommendations of the Boothalingam Committee would be taken into consideration. One of the primary recommendations that this Committee has made is that the Annuity Deposit Scheme should be done away with and some better method should be found out to implement it. The whole procedure of the annuity deposit scheme is very cumbersome, because it involves many calculations at various levels. The Finance Minister in his speech had also categorically stated that he will be considering these suggestions which the Boothalingam Committee had made and would be coming before the House with proposals for implementing them. It is a sorry plight of affairs that this report has been completely side-tracked and now, in the midst of the session, we are asked to consider a Taxation Amendment Bill, one major and important feature of which is that the Annuity Deposit Scheme has been made compulsory between the income range of Rs. 15,000 and 25,000.

Government has also introduced a functional system of working. But I am sorry to say that this functional system of working with the income-tax offices, instead of improving the administration, will out it back by a couple of years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। सदन के अंदर मंत्रिमंडल का कोई मंत्री उपस्थित होना चाहिये लेकिन कोई इस समय यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं है। पिछली बार जब सरदार हुकम सिंह यहाँ अध्यक्ष थे तो उन्होंने यह निर्णय दिया था कि सदन में कोई न कोई कैबिनेट रैंक का मंत्री होना चाहिए। यहाँ इस समय एक भी कैबिनेट मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of State, who is piloting the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Bill, is present here. Of course, this point is raised often and, I hope, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will take note of it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : But you do not protect us in spite of our repeated requests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not here at the moment but, I hope, he will take note of it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : About a dozen times you have been requesting the Minister but he does not give heed to it. That is the whole trouble.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमेशा अवहेलना की जाती है सदन की। बांध कर रखिए इन को अगर भाग जाते हैं।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको भी, स्पीकर साहब को भी, और जो अध्यक्ष यहां होते हैं उनको भी इस सदन में बार-बार यह कहा गया कि आखिर इस हाउस की प्रतिष्ठा कौन रखेगा? एक कैबिनेट रैंक का मंत्री यहां रहना चाहिए, यह पहले से परम्परा चली आ रही है। आपने कई बार मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंट्री अफैयर्स को कहा है लेकिन उसके बाद भी मेरा ब्याल यह है कि एक दर्जन बार यह बात उठी है, तब भी कोई इस बात की परवाह नहीं करता और आप भी सदन की रक्षा नहीं करते। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम आपका है कि आप जो सदस्यों की फॉलिंग है उसको आगे रखें और उसको देखें कि वह इम्प्लीमेंट होती है या नहीं। एक बार कहने के बाद, दो बार कहने के बाद और दर्जनों बार कहने के बाद भी इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन को और आपको भी यहां बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है। तो मैं फिर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप जरा उनको कहने के बजाय और कुछ कीजिए

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सजा दीजिए।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सजा दीजिए या उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही कीजिए या इस सदन के सामने आप लिख कर के रिपोर्ट कीजिए कि यह हमारे बार-बार कहने के बाद भी ऐसा नहीं होता।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I would very much like to agree with my hon. friends but then this is not the occasion for the reason that this particular minister, who also happens to be my own personal friend, happens to be Minister of State designated for this specific purpose. Therefore there is no need for a Cabinet Minister also to be present. It would have arisen if he were to belong to any other ministry but so far as his own ministry is concerned he is given the same powers as the Cabinet Minister so far as the administration of revenue is concerned. I think, whenever those questions come up in the Cabinet, he is entitled to be present in the Cabinet. Therefore, on this occasion we need not raise this objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Without my conveying the feeling of this House the protest has served its purpose. Let us proceed with the Bill now.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप कितनी बार मिनिस्टर साहब को कह चुके कि कैबिनेट रैंक का कोई यहां होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट हैं, वह इसको पाइलट कर सकते हैं, यह मुझे मालूम है कानून और ला लेकिन फिर भी यहां कैबिनेट रैंक का मंत्री रहना चाहिए। यह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा की बात है। जब जवाहर लाल जी थे तो वह हमेशा इस बात का ध्यान रखते थे कि सदन की प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा होनी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि कि जैसे हम जिम्मेदार हैं, आप हैं, यह दूसरी तरफ जो सदस्य बैठे हैं वह और श्रीमान् जी भी उस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, अगर सदन का मान नहीं रहेगा तो किसी का भी मान नहीं रहेगा।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप लिख कर के दें कि मेरे बार-बार कहने के बाद भी इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कोई मेरी पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जरा आप फटकिए उन को।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member, Shri Gupta, is not speaking from the party point of view. Normally it is expected that if one of the Cabinet Ministers is present in the House, it is better; it adds to the dignity of the debate and the proceedings. But as my hon. friend, Professor Ranga, pointed out just now....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I know the rules as Shri Ranga knows them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : on this occasion he is fully competent to deal with the matter before the House.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was only drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the time at which this Bill has come before this House is premature. A new procedure has recently been introduced by the Income-tax Department by which income-tax cases of a certain category have to be sent for the approval of the IAC. At one place the Government wants to increase the revenues and at another place they want to dissipate the revenues by having an unusually large brigade of officers and people in this department. I personally feel that the post of IAC should have been disbanded to save some sources of revenue or some such other methods should have been adopted by which it could have reduced the expenditure of the Government which would not have warranted the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill at this juncture. A new procedure has recently been laid by which certain cases are sent for approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner. I feel it would have been a good idea for the IAC to

look into these cases himself and become an assessing officer himself. The very idea of sending cases to the IAC is vitiating and is not proper.

It has been said in various decisions by the High Court Judges that the Income-Tax Officer, being a quasi-judicial officer, should be competent to finalise the cases and not to send for approval of others. When the case is sent by the Income-Tax Officer to the IAC, it is like a junior judge sending his judgment to a senior judge for approval. This procedure should have been avoided and they should make the IAC into a taxing officer himself for those cases to save the revenues of the Government and not to bring in this Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill.

The Income-Tax Department has become a Department of terror to various people. Millions of people who are uneducated, who do not know these taxation laws, they are small tax-payers, are virtually afraid of going to the Income-Tax Department. I have not seen a single example where these people go with their cases for assessment with faith for a fair deal or the Income-Tax Officer is good enough to explain to the person all the complications, his liabilities, obligations and duties in a rational way and make an assessment with courtesy and goodwill. I think, it is high time that we set up a high-level committee to take up this Income-Tax law and to examine proper implementation thereof.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक है उसका सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टि से मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं करना है, मगर मैं जब इस धाराओं को देखता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह तो एक ऐसा बहाना बनाया जा रहा है कि देश के जो धनिक लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर भी हम कुछ टैक्स लगा रहे हैं। जब हमारे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के महंगाई का सबाल उठा था, तब हम लोगों को कहा गया कि जो महंगाई हमारे हक की है, वह हम न लें और उसको हम सरकार को सेविंग्स के हिसाब में दें।

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

हम को कहा गया कि वह हम को नहीं लेना चाहिये और सरकार को लोन के रूप में दे देना चाहिये। यद्यपि हम ने उसका विरोध किया, परन्तु हम नहीं चाहते थे कि इस देश में एक दिन की भी हड़ताल हो, हम लोगों ने इसको मान लिया कि 6 महीने का जो बकाया है उनको हम 6 महीने के लिये लोन के रूप में देने को तैयार हैं। यद्यपि हमारे कर्मचारी इसके खिलाफ थे, फिर भी हम ने अपने मित्रों को कहा कि जब देश के लिये रुपये पैसे की जरूरत है, और हम को यह भी बताया जा रहा है कि दूसरे धनिक लोगों पर भी हम टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं, तब हम लोगों को "ना" नहीं करना चाहिये। इसलिये हम ने उसको मान लिया। उस वक्त हम को यह भी बताया गया कि कीमतों को नीचे लाने के लिये इस रुपये को पीछे लेना चाहिये—यह त्याग करने की बात हम को उस वक्त बताई गई।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि 15 हजार रुपये से अधिक इन्कम वाले लोगों पर यह एन्विटी लगाई जा रही है, लेकिन जिनको 150 रु० महीना मिलता है, उनको सर्विस् में देने के लिये उस वक्त मजबूर किया गया। इसलिये सैद्धान्तिक रूप से इसके प्रति मुझे विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इस में से निकलेगा क्या? हमारी मराठी में एक कहावत है—दांत कुहन, पेट भरून—दांतों में जो अन्न लग गया है, उसको निकाल कर पेट भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह एक ऐसी चीज हो रही है, कि इसमें से निकलेगा—क्या? एक आदमी ने यहां कहा कि वेल्थ-टैक्स को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये, तब हमारे यहां के एक मित्र ने कहा—कैपिटल लेवी क्यों नहीं लगाते? हम ने कहा—लगाना चाहिये। इस देश में आज हम देखते हैं कि अमीरों और गरीबों के बीच जो खाई है, वह दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और इस हुकूमत की आज की जो वास्तविक नीति है—वह इस तरह की है कि गरीब और गरीब बनता जा रहा

है कीमतों के ऊपर जाने के कारण। ऐसी हालत में लेवी लगानी चाहिये।

आप थोड़ी देर के लिए लेवी की बात को छोड़ दोजिए—मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि जो इन्कमटैक्स की चोरी करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आपने क्या कदम उठाया है। यहां कहा जाता है और मान भी लिया गया है कि 500 करोड़ रुपये की चोरी होती है। चलिए, मैं इसको 300 करोड़ रु० मान लेता हूँ, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी वसूली के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये, क्या उसके लिये कोई आर्डिनेन्स निकाला गया? मैंने इस सदन में एक सवाल पूछा था—1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 में कर-विभाग ने मुकदमा चलाने की कितने लोगों के खिलाफ अनुमति दी थी। मुझे उत्तर मिला—1963-64 में किसी के खिलाफ मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया, 1964-65 में 13 व्यक्तियों के मामलों में 28 इस्तगसे दायर किये गये। 1965-66 में कुछ नहीं। जब मैंने पूछा कि इन 13 व्यक्तियों की तरफ, जिनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया गया—कितनी धनराशि थी? तो मुझे बताया गया कि 77,95,097 रु०। यानी चोरी होती है 500 करोड़ रुपये की और मुकदमा 77 लाख के लिये चलाया जाता है। यह सब एक बहाना है, एक तरह से ढोंग रचा जाता है, यह बताने के लिये कि हम धनिक लोगों के खिलाफ भी सख्ती से कदम उठाते हैं, जबकि ऐसा नहीं होता है, इसलिये गरीबों के ऊपर बोझ पड़ता चला जा रहा है।

जब बजट आया तो रेलों का किराया बढ़ाया गया, चाय पर टैक्स लगाया गया, हर एक चीज पर टैक्स लगाया गया, लेकिन जो धनिक लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर टैक्स नहीं लगता, उन का मुनाफा पहले से भी ज्यादा बढ़ता जाता है। अभी इस वक्त हमारे मित्र दाण्डेकर साहब ने कहा कि हम लोगों को पावर्टी-अंक्सेशन हो गया है, पावर्टी-काम्पैक्स हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में पावर्टी कितनी है, शायद दाण्डेकर

साहब को पता नहीं होगा। इस देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको इस वक्त खाना मोयेएसर नहीं होता है ? जब हम यह कहते हैं कि इस देश में दरिद्रता है, गरीब लोगों के ऊपर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लाद कर उनको सताना नहीं चाहिये, तब हम को यह कहा जाता है कि हम लोगों को पावर्टी-काम्प्लैक्स हुआ है। मोरारजी भाई जब हमारे साथ बातचीत कर रहे थे, हमारे मित्र हैं, तो मैंने मोरारजी भाई से पूछा कि आप यह बताइये कि ये बड़ी-बड़ी जो कम्पनियां हैं उनका एक्सपेन्सेज-एकाउन्ट कितना रहता है, क्या उसके ऊपर आपने कोई रोक लगाई है ? क्योंकि जब कभी वे लोग यहां आते जाते हैं और उनसे पूछता हूं कि आप कहां ठहरे हैं — तो मालूम होता है कि कोई अशोक होटल में ठहरा है, कोई ओबराय-इन्टरनेशनल में ठहरा है, इस पर रोजाना जितना पैसा खर्च होता है, वह कहां से जाता है, वह सब कम्पनी के हिसाब में लग जाता है और इन्कम-टैक्स से उसकी छूट मिल जाती है। उसके लिये उनको कोई वाउचर भी नहीं देना पड़ता, वह कह देते हैं—एक हजार, दो हजार, पांच हजार खर्च हो गया और वह सब कम्पनी में लग जाता है। इसी तरह से हमारे बड़े-बड़े मिनिस्टर लोग हैं, हम लोग हैं, हमारा कितना खर्च होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां मैं रहता हूं वहां एक आदमी इनके पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का काम करने के लिए आया तब मैंने उस अधिकारी को पूछा कि दो, चार दिनों से मैं देख रहा हूं कि तुम लॉग आते हो जाते हो लेकिन काम पूरा नहीं होता है काम कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है तो ऐसा क्यों होता है ? इससे हमारा शासन कैसे चलेगा ? रुपया, पैसा खर्च हो जायेगा। उस अधिकारी ने मुझे जवाब देते हुए कहा कि आप बात तो ठीक कहते हो लेकिन जब आप मॉटर में जाते हैं, टेबुल पर सब कुछ अच्छे-अच्छे खाने खाते हो और वह सब कर्मचारी लोग देखते हैं तो उनके दिलों में ऐसी जलन होती है कि हम लोग भी उनको रोक नहीं सकते हैं। उनको

जब दो वक्त खाना नहीं मिलता है तब आप लोग यह कर रहे हैं और उस हालत में हम उनको कैसे रोकेंगे ? मैं यह बतलाना चाह रहा था कि गरीब और अमीर में भेद कितना हो रहा है और उसमें अपने देश का जो मानस है, गरीब जनता का जो मानस है वह कितना खराब होता जा रहा है।

एक दूसरा सवाल जो मैंने इस सदन में पूछा था उसका जवाब कोई दो, तीन दिन पहले आया है। मेरा सवाल था कि राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा विदेशी बनावट की कारें जो उनके पास आ जाती हैं उनका नीलाम वह करते हैं। मैंने यह पूछा था कि 1962 से लेकर आज तक आपके पास ऐसी कारें कितनी आ गईं और उनका जो नीलाम आपने किया है तो उसमें से पैसा कितना मिला ? यह भी मैंने पूछा था कि उनमें से आप लोगों ने जो यहां का राज्य है या उनका निगम है या दूसरे मुहकमे हैं तो ऐसे लोगों के लिए, सरकारी विभागों के लिए आपने कितनी कारें रक्खीं हैं ? उसका जवाब जो आया है उससे तो मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ है।

यह सवाल पूछने का कारण यह हुआ कि एक रोज एक बड़ा अधिकारी मेरे पास आया उसकी कार बहुत शानदार थी और मेरे बच्चे ने मुझ से पूछा कि यह कौन बड़ा आदमी आया था ? मुझे लगा कि यह ऐसा क्यों पूछता है ? उसकी कार बहुत बड़ी थी। फिर मैंने उस आदमी को भी कहा कि क्या आप का काम नहीं चलेगा अगर आप छोटी कार खरीदें ? अगर आप हमारी एम्बैसडर खरीदें तो क्या उस से आप का काम नहीं चलेगा ? वह बोला कि बड़ी बाहर की कार जरूरी है। मैंने पूछा कि क्यों जरूरी है तो उसका जवाब देखिये कि वह जवाब क्या है ? कुल मिला कर 2389 कारें इनके पास आ गईं और उनमें नीलाम से बर्चीं 1422 और उसका पैसा कितना मिला ? 4 करोड़ 24 लाख 83 हजार और कुछ और। हुकूमत के लिए, सरकारी विभागों के लिए और मंत्रियों के

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

लिए कितनी रकबीं ? करीब-करीब आधी रकबीं, कोई 967 कारें इन लोगों ने रकबीं । अगर यह बेचा जाती तो आप लोगों को कितना पैसा मिलता तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह नहीं बतलाया जा सकता क्योंकि उनका नीलाम ही नहीं किया है । अगर आपको एकानामी करनी है तो क्या जरूरत है कि हमारे सरकारी विभागों में यह कारें बढ़ायें ? कारें जो विदेशी बनावट की यहां आती हैं जिन्हें हमें मार्केट में बेचने से ज्यादा पैसा मिले, 4 करोड़ रुपया मिला तो क्या उन्हें मिल सकती थीं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should remember that we are not having a discussion on general budget. A specified taxation Bill is before the House.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : वही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह स्पेसिफिक टैक्सेसशन जो है उसमें जितने पूरे आपके ऐनयुटी वाले हैं, दूसरे इंटरटेनमेंट वाले हैं । इंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स के बारे में कह रहा हूँ कि किस तरीके से यह लोग मजा उड़ा रहे हैं और यह टैक्स हमारे ऊपर लगाये जाते हैं ? इसके बाद यह भी कहा कि इंटरैस्ट रेट बढ़ा है तो उसके बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वह कोई रिलेवेंट नहीं है । ऐसी जो धनराशि आप चाहते हैं तो धनराशि जो आपको मिलने का दूसरा रास्ता है तो इस तरीके से क्यों चलते हैं कि जिसमें से कुछ मिलता नहीं है ? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मैंने सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टि से उसका कोई विरोध नहीं किया है । लेकिन इतना करने के बाद लोगों में बहाना तो बन जायेगा कि दांडेकर साहब ने कुछ विरोध किया । धनिकों के ऊपर टैक्स लगाते हैं यह बहाना हो जायेगा पेपरों के द्वारा प्रचार करने का । लेकिन इसमें क्या है ? कुछ नहीं है । जितना कुछ करना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इससे हमारा कोई समाधान नहीं होता है । इससे हम को

तसल्लो नहीं होती है । जो हम लोगों से पैसा लिया, 6 महीने के लिए भी आप लोगों ने लोन लिया है तो उसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए और उस वक्त आप लोगों ने हमको जो आश्वासन दिया है कि कीमतों को रोकने के लिए हम सब कदम उठावेंगे जिससे यचमुच हम कीमतों को रोकेंगे, वह आगे नहीं बढ़े तो उसको पूरा करने का आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए । इतना ही मैं इस अवसर पर आप से कहना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I rise to support this Bill. The first item is the increase in the rate of interest to be charged from the assessee and that to be paid by Government. According to the rate of interest ruling in the banking circle and in the market, it is very much justified that the rate has to be increased, because the banks are paying 7 or 8 per cent on deposits and on advances they are charging 10 per cent. Therefore, it is advisable and even reasonable that the rate of interest in this case also should be increased. The previous rate was based on the bank rate of 4 per cent, but now the bank rate has gone up to about 6 per cent, and, therefore, it is justified that the rate to be charged should be increased in this case also.

Secondly, I would like to point out that the number of assessments pending has considerably increased in the last three or four years. It was about 17 lakhs cases pending about three or four years back, but now it has increased to about 35 lakhs, and it has almost doubled. If the cases are not settled by the officers and afterwards they have to pay a heavy rate of interest, it will be an additional burden on the people and that will not be justified. Therefore, the first thing that the department should do should be to clear the assessments as quickly as possible and an effort should be made in this direction. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the assessments are completed earlier and that a certain time-limit is fixed for completing the assessment. Unless that is done, the arrears will continue.

Regarding entertainment expenditure, I think that now Government have come forward with a rational policy. Previously it was not linked to profit, and entertainment expenses were allowed according to custom or practice. But in this Bill Government have linked it with profitability. That is a very reasonable thing. But I would submit that the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent is on the low side. According to me, in these days of high prices, it is difficult for a businessmen to entertain some of their customers and others in such a small amount. So, I would request that the matter may be reconsidered and if thought fit, some increase may be made in the rate of entertainment tax allowed.

Regarding the annuity deposit scheme, it is a very complicated scheme. Every year there is a deduction, the next year 1/10 is added and deduction is made. It thus becomes a cumbersome process and requires a lot of work on the part of the officers. The energy of our officers is wasted in such calculations. Also mistakes are likely to occur in the process. There is no objection to the scheme as such, but I suggest that whatever annuity deposit is taken should be returned after ten years and that should not be included in the profit. The rate of interest offered is so low. In the market the rate of interest is 12 per cent whereas a person under this scheme receives only 4 per cent. He thereby suffers a loss. If he had invested his money in blue chips or other shares, he would definitely benefit much more. So I suggest that the amount should be repaid after the expiration of the period and it should not be included in the income of the person.

I think by the present scheme only 50,000 people are affected, but in view of the present arrears of cases and in consideration of the difficulties of calculation, I suggest that Government should modify the scheme in the light of the submissions I have made. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : In the statement of objects and reasons,

Government have stated that with a view to improving the financial resources of Government, the President promulgated an Ordinance. What is the wonderful thing that has been done in this Bill to improve the financial resources of Government?

Shri Dandekar talking about a poverty complex in this country, asked why should the entertainment allowance be lowered. My question is : why should entertainment allowance at all be allowed? Is it that these companies cannot get on without entertaining people? After all, who are the people who are being entertained? We know what is happening in the Asoka Hotel. Company executives come and stay in that hotel. They cannot stay in other places. They cannot stay in any place unless it is an air-conditioned room or suite.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Now they go to Oberoi.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : A better hotel.

Who are the people who are normally entertained? Big officials of the Government, big Secretaries of the Government of India with whom licence deals are struck across the table over a bottle of wine perhaps.

Therefore, this entertainment allowance is an important source of corruption in this country as far as companies are concerned and this is something which should not be allowed. Anyway, Government have now come forward with a Bill lowering the exemption limit on this item.

15.44 HRS.

[**SHRI G. S. DHILLON** in the Chair]

May I also point out that there is such a thing as expense account and perquisites of company executives? Apart from the fat salaries of Rs. 5,000, 8,000 and 10,000 that they give in many of the companies, these executives are allowed to travel abroad. Their

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

entire expenses are paid from out of company funds. Even when they go out of the country one month every year, they and their families are allowed a holiday with all expenses met by the company. In addition, their bungalows are rent-free, furniture and furnishings are provided for, the gardener is paid for, medical expenses are met. You know these poor people drawing about Rs. 8,000 cannot afford to pay their medical expenses themselves. Then medical expenses of their families are met. All these things are met out of company funds. What is the rationale behind all these things? Is it also, the question of poverty complex? I want to know why these things are being allowed. Why is it that the Government of India does not today say that these perquisites will not be allowed as far as the company executives are concerned?

Of course, Mr. Dandekar can oppose this Bill and the Government can come forward today and say that they are very much against the richer sections of the people. In reality, I am reminded of what we call this cardboard sword fight. In the cinema you see people who are fighting each other like hell with big swords and all that, those acrobatics. Anybody would think that those people would die. Unfortunately or fortunately those who have gone into the cinema studios and have seen them know that they are not fighting with real swords. The Congress Party and the Swatantra Party are today engaged in this kind of cinema fighting, that is what is happening, Mr. Dandekar opposing and the Congress Party coming and saying that they are bound to suppress this wealth, and all this kind of thing. This is what is happening, this is a kind of eye-wash, that is exactly what is happening.

If the Government were really interested in augmenting their revenues, after all it is known in this country how much of tax evasion takes place year after year. I thought there would be some amendment to the Income-tax Act. But what do I find?

In answer to Question No. 1623 put by Mr. S. M. Joshi on the 23rd of this month about the number of income-tax evaders against whom prosecutions were launched by the income-tax department during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 the Government gave a reply. Do you know the number of cases that were launched? You will be surprised to learn, I am not surprised because I know what to expect with the type of Government that we have, that in 1963-64 not a single case was launched, that means there was no tax evasion at all as far as this Government is concerned in 1963-64; in 1964-65, 13 persons were prosecuted; in 1965-66 not a single person was prosecuted for tax evasion. This is the way in which the income-tax department is functioning. Not a single tax-evader was prosecuted, therefore every income-tax payer was a perfect gentleman, he never did anything wrong.

With regard to the cases launched, what happened to them? The answer is that punishment was not awarded in any case by the courts, one case was compounded. You compound a case. Here are people who evade taxes. It is not an ordinary offence. After all, the taxes belong to the people, that means to the society. It is one of the biggest offences against society that is being perpetrated by these people, because the more the tax evasion, the more the common people are taxed to meet the needs of the Government. Therefore, the entire people are attacked by the existence of these tax-evaders who defraud the entire community. Therefore, when such a big crime is committed by you, what is your act? Your act will not be treated as a criminal offence, it is to be compounded. This is the manner in which they look at this problem. Therefore, not a single case was launched.

What is the total amount of tax involved in all these cases during these three years? A sum of Rs. 77,95,000. This is all. Yet Government comes and says they are very much interested in improving the revenues of this country and therefore they are bringing forward

such a frings legislation which will give at the most a few lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Dandekar was opposed to the increase in the rate of interest from six to nine per cent. May I point out to Mr. Dandekar that the Government has been very even on that? If these people do not pay the amount in time, they will be liable to interest at nine per cent; if the Government has got over-payment and does not return in time, Government also will pay nine per cent. The Government is very even, therefore I cannot understand this fight at all. Once again, I am reminded of the cinema fight.

This whole thing is supposed to be a very terrific attack as far as the wealthier sections of the community are concerned. That is why I point out all this. I am not opposing this Bill, you are not going to get much by way of this, but whatever it is why have this kind of farcical thing? If you are really interested in augmenting the resources, tax the sources; at least bring a legislation which will make tax evasion a criminal offence. In any civilised country, even in the United States of America where you say democracy exists, even there, today a tax-evader is sent to jail. Here, you would not send even a single tax-evader to jail for the simple reason that they are your kith and kin. That is the trouble. You cannot touch them. But you will talk of law and order. When it comes to the question of the worker who is today fighting for his very bread, if he fights for a little more bonus, you will say, "law and order is involved." But here, when people are found to evade hundreds of crores of rupees by way of taxation from year to year, then, it is no law and order problem! It is only a matter to be adjusted! It is a matter to be compounded if it is found! This is the attitude that the Government is adopting. Therefore, I want to point out that this kind of legislation cannot fool the people of this country. They will certainly understand, and we are there to point out to the Government, to the people of this country,

how this Government is nibbling at the problem and is really not interested in checking the blackmarketeer and tax evasion in this country, and it is letting all those people scot-free all these years. It does not even dare to launch prosecution against those people. Therefore, I would ask the Minister, if he is really interested, to bring forward some other legislation. I am not asking for any revolutionary legislation. I know it is impossible from this Government. I am not asking them to bring a revolutionary legislation, saying, "confiscate business." I am not asking that. Even within the framework of the ordinary bourgeoisie society, even within that frame work, certain things cannot be allowed. Why are you allowing those things? Why should this society sink to such a low level, and even normal things which are done in any ordinary bourgeoisie society, this Government is refusing to do.

Therefore, I would ask you, at least bring forward some legislation which will penalise this kind of tax evasion, take effective measures to see that tax-dodging is put an end to once and for all, so that at least about hundreds of crores of rupees year after year can accrue to the Government and to that extent the common people can be spared from heavy burdens of taxation. This is a simple thing, I would urge, and in the absence of that this is only an eye-wash, and nobody can be fooled by this kind of eye-wash legislation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has come to replace the ordinance promulgated by the President on the 11th September, 1967. The objects given in the ordinance as well as in the Bill seem to enhance the rate of annuity deposit and extend the scheme for income-groups from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. This has come as a bit of a surprise to many who have followed the taxation policy and the pronouncements of the Finance Minister. Speaking in this very House, on the 27th July, 1967, just on the day when the Finance Bill

[Shri Sezhiyan]

was being considered, the Finance Minister said :

"I am trying to simplify the income-tax law but that is an exercise which takes time. Annuity would not have come in if CDS had not been opposed as it was opposed. I do not want to take the risk again of such opposition without understanding. Therefore, I am looking at it very carefully and by the next budget I would be in a position to say definitely what I will do. I can only say at this stage that I am not very much enamoured of this annuity business."

This is what he said on the 27th July. I do not know what transpired since he said that. Instead of doing something to eradicate the entire scheme of annuity deposit by the next budget, the Finance Minister, within about 45 days, has come out with an ordinance not only improving the annuity scheme but even enhancing the rate and the scope. This is dubious talk, or double standard, which this Government is indulging in. I do not know why he should say on the 27th July, "I can only say at this stage that I am not very much enamoured..." What made him enamoured of the annuity scheme by the 14th September is a matter of intrigue to the public.

One thing, I can say. Due to the recession that has set in, due to the inflationary measures that have been indulged in by the present Government and the past governments, there is not much of savings capacity in the middle and the lower income-groups. The savings have been very meagre. For 1966-67 they budgeted for savings to the extent of Rs. 135 crores, out of which the actual collections were only Rs. 118 crores. That is something good for which they can take credit. But for 1967-68 they have estimated Rs. 130 crores, but in the first 7 months, till the end of October, they have been able to collect only Rs. 38 crores. This shows the capacity to save has been eroded into by the unwise economic policies and the recent recession. People find it difficult even to manage their family

budget within their income, not to speak of saving. The recent recession has disclosed high idle capacity, closure of many units, rising unemployment, growth of cases of retrenchment and lay-off and serious fall in production. Our Finance Minister says, this is not recession, but slump. In economics, slump is another name for recession. Usually recession means, there will be fall in prices, decline in production, etc. But in India, a peculiar thing is happening. The prices are not falling, but rising. The other aspects of recession are being fulfilled.

Many reasons may be given by the Government like successive droughts, continued threat on the border, etc. But these are not the only causes for the economic malaise in the country. We should know why there is idle capacity, why capacities have been created regardless of availability of inputs required to sustain such industries. For 15 years, they have been planning without any regard to the capacity of the Indian masses to absorb and also to sustain these industries with the raw materials essential for their running.

One important reason for the economic malady of the country is, to a great extent they have neglected the agricultural sector. That is why we have been in a series of economic crises. In the second and third five year plans, the farm output has been of a very low order. During the whole period of the second plan, national income rose by 7.3 per cent, but farm output did not keep pace with it and increased only by 4.3 per cent. In the third plan, while monetary national income went up by 7.6 per cent, farm output has been erratic and almost stagnant throughout. This has resulted not only in cutting down our agricultural production and increasing imports, eating away large chunks of our foreign exchange, but also eroded into the purchasing power of the vast sections of our people. The statement of objects and reasons says "With a view to improving the financial resources of the Government..." etc. But before trying to improve the financial resources of the Government, they should try to

improve the financial resources of the people, of the farmer in the fields. When they planned, they should have given high priority to fertiliser production. They should have set up fertiliser factories before trying to get Bokaro on the industrial map of India. But they failed to do it, with the result that not only the Government, but the people at large are put to much suffering.

16 Hrs.

They want the people to save. I want to know what the Government has done to save much of the infructuous expenditure that they incur. Recently in the Madras Assembly one thing was pointed out. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, when she visited Madras State just prior to the elections and attended so many of the Congress meetings, all the expenses in that connection have been borne out of the State exchequer. I want to know whether this is a fair thing, whether we are saving the funds entrusted by the people in the Government coffers. If government funds and government machinery are to be utilised for party ends then, I must say, the Government does not have any moral integrity to ask the people to save, because even if the people save and give it to Government funds all that will be spent for party ends.

Sir, the speakers who preceded me, Shri Ramamurthi and also Shri Joshi, told the House about the very serious conditions in which the Income-tax Department is working. Professor Kaldor when he gave his report about ten years ago—I think in 1955—56 he gave his report—put the undisclosed income or tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores. I do not know what the Government has done till today to reduce these tax evasions. Large amounts of tax arrears are there. Concealed income is growing. It is given the name of 'blackmarket money'. These blackmarket monies are being converted into non-taxable forms. How far Government has been able to bring out these concealed incomes is a thing well known to the entire public. During the last three years, as has been

pointed out by Shri Joshi, it is very pitiable that only thirteen cases have been taken for prosecution. Therefore, the Government, while it is preaching to other people that they should save, is itself not saving anything in its own orbit.

I want to remind the Government that the recent recession has to be taken in all seriousness. It is a symptom of a deep-laid malady that has corroded into the entire economic fabric of our country. This has been the culmination of a variety of omissions and commissions on the part of the Government. Unless they go deeper into the malady, unless they stop these infructuous payments, unless they reduce this enormous administrative expenses, unless the Government take steps to root out tax evasion, unless they come forward to spend the money given by the public for the cause of the public and not for party purposes or for the visit of the Prime Minister or other ministers for party purposes—she came to Madras not to attend government business but she came specifically to address election meetings for which the expenses have been met from out of the State funds—they have no right to preach to others. Before promulgating ordinances like this or introducing Bills of this nature, Government should come forward to make good the amount that was given in their custody by the people. Unless and until that is done, all talks of improving the financial resources of the Government will go in vain and they will only be making untrue statements.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not agree with many of the observations made by my learned friend, Shri Dandekar. But I must admit that by lowering down the limits of the annuity deposits Government is not going to get anything more or save any amount which may help the Government to get some more revenues. Now, what was the experience in the past? When the annuity deposit scheme was introduced, it was objected to by practically all of us. In 1964-65 what was the total return? Rs. 40.28 crores. In 1965-66 it was Rs. 37.34 crores. Then, in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the revised estimates for 1966-67 it was Rs. 22 crores. The budget estimate for 1967-68 is Rs. 22 crores. Now, by doing this they may hardly get Rs. 5 crores or 6 crores more. When we were discussing the question of granting additional dearness allowance, which the Finance Minister tried to freeze, he told us that he is going to take certain very progressive measures by which there will be some curb on the income on higher slabs. One of the decisions was that he will see to it that the slab for the annuity deposit was lowered by which the exchequer will get something more. My submission is that in this country a person who gets Rs. 1,000 or even Rs. 1,200 is supposed to be a middle class person. Unless the prices go down, unless the prices are checked, I do not consider a person getting Rs. 1,000 to be in this category because he is not in any way better-off. We are all getting nearly Rs. 1,000 and I doubt very much whether we are able to save anything out of it.

Then, coming to the curb on entertainment, I welcome it. I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this piece of legislation in which there is some limit on the entertainment.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Lowering the limit.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is this entertainment? The representatives of big business houses, how lavishly they spend! Many of our officers are corrupted and polluted by these representatives because in Delhi, some of the officers say, if you reduce the cost of Scotch whisky to Rs. 10, there will be no corruption, because while the officer is prepared to refuse a sum of Rs. 10,000 he does not do so in the case of a crate or bottle of whisky. They say that everything is settled and decided over a bottle of whisky. It is said that blood is thicker than water but, then, whisky is thicker than both. I do not mind businessmen spending some money on entertainment but, then, there should be some limit. When there is a race between poverty and

starvation, between poverty and unemployment how do you expect that this money, which is after all peoples' money is spent? Does that money not come from the shareholders? Is it not spent merrily by these people in posh hotels, spending Rs. 250 a day simply for bed and breakfast? So, I say that there should be a restriction and the restriction imposed by the present Bill is a welcome feature.

Then I come to the question of tax collection. It is a sad commentary on our tax collection—my hon. friend from the DMK also referred to it when he spoke—that according to the report submitted by Professor Kalsor the tax evasion was to the tune of Rs. 300 to 400 crores. But I am not talking of tax evasion now. I am talking of tax arrears, which stood at Rs. 278 crores in 1964-65 and which today, according to the figures available to us from the answers given in this House, rose from Rs. 278 crores to Rs. 528 crores. These are recoverable effective arrears. What is the amount written off? The amount written off in 1962-63 was Rs. 4,39,91,363; in 1963-64 Rs. 1,60,37,681, in 1964-65 Rs. 97,47,072, in 1965-66 Rs. 37,55,004 and up to 31st July, 1966 Rs. 9,10,152.

This amount is written off. We have been raising several questions in this House about one industrialist who once upon a time fought Shri Dandekar—Shri Ram Rattan Gupta. I am constrained to bring his name once again into this House. One of the ministers, who was responsible at that time and had issued orders for writing off the amount of Rs. 31 lakhs, is today the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. So, if you also become a minister and write off some big amounts, you will not simply be a Chairman but you will be a Governor somewhere.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : It is a good chance. One should try for that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We were assured in this House that this matter will be investigated, that there will be a proper investigation. What has happened to that? I have got great res-

pect for Shri Morarji Desai. I know that he is a straight forward man. Will he come forward now and say for what purpose these Rs. 31 lakhs were written off? Did Shri Ram Rattan Gupta migrate to Pakistan? Was he physically not present here? He got somebody's property attached in his name. Ultimately it was found by the Life Insurance Corporation that the property did not belong to him, that it was somebody else's and that he got it attached wrongly. He is such a criminal and still the Company Law could not do anything about him. He has been dodging some Minister. I say with some confidence that Shri Dinesh Singh has succumbed to the black magic of Shri Ram Rattan Gupta. These are things which are circulating in the country.

Only one Ram Rattan Gupta has been caught and he also is free because he happens to belong to the ruling party. It was once upon a time the ruling party in U.P. but it is not that today. Shri C. B. Gupta and Shri Ram Rattan Gupta are trying to topple down the Government there. In the *Statesman* it was said that no action was taken against Shri Ram Rattan Gupta because he was helping to topple down the Charan Singh Ministry. I can say that with all the confidence and in all seriousness. Let the hon. Minister have courage and conviction to take action against them. They are anti-social. If they are in the Congress today, they will pollute the Congress. They have done enough. If they are in the Opposition, the Opposition also must kick them out. What action has been taken against them?

Then, in 1966-67 the revenue from income-tax was Rs. 628.73 crores against the estimate of Rs. 666.22 crores. There was a fall. Is somebody punished? Nobody gets punishment. Who pays the income-tax honestly and sincerely? It is simply the salaried persons. The tax structure should be simplified. Many people evade taxes not because they do not want to pay but because the system is so bad that it is impossible for them to function under this system; naturally, they start evading taxes.

Then I come to wealth-tax and gift-tax. What is the total money that we are getting from wealth-tax, gift-tax or estate duty? I do not know whether there are some ministers in the Cabinet or there are *ex-ministers* who pay wealth-tax. I want to know what is the total amount that has been realised. Let us take the figure of 1964-65 and then compare with that of 1965-66. What are we getting? Are people paying taxes? If these loop holes cannot be plugged, I am sorry, such legislation is not going to help.

Another question which I will ask is a pertinent question. When Shri Morarji Desai was discussing these matters with us on the question of payment of dearness allowance, he requested us, or rather asked us, to beg from 22 lakh Central Government employees for six months' time. He said, "Do not ask for money in cash, let six months' arrears be deferred and put in the provident fund, give me six months' time and I shall see that prices do come down." What has appended to that? We supported him. I and Shri S. M. Joshi, despite severe objection or criticism by some of our opponents, who said that we had actually sacrificed the workers and had betrayed them, agreed and said, "You pay us the current one and for the past arrears we shall see that this is deposited in the provident fund." What was our expectation then, we do not find today. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister or Shri K. C. Pant that he should make an announcement here and now that these measures have been taken and what has happened to the lowering down of the prices of essential commodities. Even today, during the Question Hour, Shri Jagjivan Ram told us that adequate measures have been taken. What measures have been taken? I know nothing has been done. This Government want to put their hands into anything and it vanishes. The biggest magician of this country is the Central Government, whatever it touches vanishes, with the placard they have with the black-marketers on their head.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You are immune.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not immune. Two wrongs do not make one right. I do not impute any motive on the hon. Minister. He is a citizen as I am; he is also elected by the people. What do we find? I do not say whatever is done by the Opposition Government is according to the promise. They have also not fulfilled the promise. I equally criticise them. But as long as this Government is in power at the Centre, no Opposition Government can function. Today, they have toppled West Bengal Government; tomorrow, they may topple Bihar or Orissa.

I can assure you that unless some radical changes are brought in, these loopholes cannot be plugged. Thousands of such enactments will not bring down the prices and will bring in money to the Government. They will always move with a begging bowl to every country, whether it is Soviet Union or U.S.A., and ask for money. Somebody will give them wheat on certain conditions, somebody will give them arms and ammunition on certain conditions, and we shall be beggars, international beggars, with our non-aligned policy.

श्री कंबरखान गुप्त (दिल्ली-सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जो विधेयक संसद् के सामने रखा गया है, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि एक पीस शील रेमिडी है। अच्छा तो यह होता कि टैक्सेशन-ला में और भी जो कमियाँ हैं, वे सब यहाँ आतीं। खास तौर से जिनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने वायदा किया हुआ है कि वे टैक्सेशन-ला को सिम्पलीफाई करेंगे। इसके बारे में श्रुतिगम साहब की रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है, लेकिन उस पर सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही हुई और किस तरह से सरकार उसको अमैण्ड करने जा रही है—इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने कुछ नहीं आया। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने हम से वायदा किया था कि वह जल्दी ही इस सदन के सामने कुछ चीजें लायेंगे—टैक्स इवेजन् को रोकने के लिये, टैक्स का जो प्रोसीजर है उसको सिम्पलीफाई करने के लिये—

लेकिन मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अब तक कुछ नहीं आया।

एक चीज मैं जरूर समझता हूँ कि इस समय टैक्स रेट हमारे देश में सैचुरेटेड-प्लाइन्ट पर आ गया है। आज ज्यादा टैक्स बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश बाकी नहीं रही है। मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में जो एन्टरटेन-मेन्ट पर पाबन्दी लगाई है, उसको कम किया है—यह एक अच्छी बात है और उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। क्यों स्वागत करता हूँ— इसलिये कि मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे करप्लान दूर होगी और यह जो बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने पब्लिक रिलेशन आफिस के नाम से मंत्रियों को और उनके अधिकारियों को जो एक रिश्वत देने का एक नया तरीका निकाला है, वह कम से कम बन्द होगा— इसलिये मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि कितना भी आप कन्ट्रोल कर लें, कितना भी आप कानून बना लीजिये, अगर यही रेट ऑफ टैक्सेशन रहा, तो कभी भी ईमानदारी आ नहीं सकती— सामने से हो, या पीछे से, लोग उसको इवेड करेंगे। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ— 10 या 5 परसेन्ट शायद ऐसे हों या सैलरीड लोगों को छोड़ दीजिये, काफ़ी बड़ों मात्रा में टैक्स का इवेजन् होता है। इसलिये, सभापति महोदय, यह काम केवल कानून से नहीं होगा, आपको उसे रेशनलाइज करना होगा। अगर आपके रेट्स आफ टैक्सेशन रिजनेबिल होंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी आमदनी कम नहीं होगी, बल्कि ज्यादा होगी। आप यदि पिछले दो सालों के आंकड़ों को देखें तो उनसे यह साबित हो जायेगा कि आपकी जो इन्कम टैक्सेज से है, खास तौर से डाइरैक्ट टैक्सेज से है, उसकी मात्रा नहीं बढ़ रही है, जितना कि पहले बढ़ रही थी, क्योंकि अब सैचुरेटेड प्लाइन्ट आ गया है।

दूसरी चीज, आप इण्डस्ट्रियलिसट्स को गालियाँ देते हैं, व्यापारियों को कहते हैं कि टैक्स हवैड करते हैं, मैं भी इस बात को

मानता हूँ कि कार्फ़: मावा में इबेज्जन होता है, लेकिन आप अपना आदर्श क्या रखते हैं। जब तक सामने बैठनेवाले मंत्रीगण और उनकी पार्टी के ऊपर के लोग और जो सैन्ट्रीज इस टैक्सेशन को इम्प्लैमेंट करते हैं, अगर बे ठीक नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको कोई हक नहीं है कि दूसरों की नुवतार्चनी करें। मैं एक, दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ और बर्डा जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक सवाल किया कि कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री: कामराज कितना टैक्स देते हैं? अब श्री: कामराज को कार मिली हुई है और उनको 1,800 रुपये महीने की कोठी आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने दी हुई है और इसके अलावा शायद उनको आनरेरियम भी मिलता होगा अपना खर्चा वगैरह चलाने के लिए। सारा कुछ मिला कर मैं समझता हूँ कि 3-4 हजार रुपये महीने उनको आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी से मिलते होंगे। मैंने पूछा कि आप बतलायें कि कामराज साहब कितना टैक्स देते हैं? मेरे इस सवाल को तो डिस्प्लेऊ कर दिया गया लेकिन मेरी इनफोरमेशन है और मुझे खबर भी मिली है लिख करके कि सन् 62-63 के एसेसमेंट तक तो वह टैक्स देते रहे 63-64 में उनको नकशा भरने के लिए नोटिस दिया गया। 63-64 के एसेसमेंट इयर का मतलब होता है फाइनेशियल इयर 62-63 करीब जून, जुलाई या सितम्बर 63 तक उन को नोटिस दिया गया होगा। जब तक उन्होंने नकशा नहीं भरा इनकमटैक्स का सेकशन में मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन पर कोई नोटिस उसके बाद दिया गया? आज 63-64 का एसेसमेंट टाइमबार होता जा रहा है और मार्च के बाद आप उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते। उन्होंने नकशा भी नहीं भरा और न आप ने पेनालिटी लगाई न उनको बुलाया और न ही उनको

कुछ कहा कि क्यों नहीं आप नकशा भरते? इतना ही नहीं 64-65, 65-66, 66-67 और 67-68 आज तक कोई नकशा न उन्होंने भरा और न आप ने कोई नकशे के लिए उनसे मांग की। क्यों साहब वह कांग्रेस के प्रेसीडेंट हैं इसलिए ऐसा बात है? क्यों नहीं करना चाहते? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस लिए मुझे उसका जवाब दिया गया कि साहब वह तो नौकर नहीं है वह तो सिर्फ जो टैक्स लगता है वह तो जो नौकर होता है उस का सैलरी पर लगता है लेकिन उनका तो कोई घंघा भी नहीं है तो वह इस टैक्स की जद में इनकमटैक्स में नहीं आते। मैं इससे बिल्कुल डिफर करता हूँ। मैं इतिफाक नहीं करता। मैं आपको इजाजत से इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट की धारा 28 (4) पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The following income shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head, 'Profits and Gains of Business of Profession'..."

और इस प्रोफेशन के लिए 4 में यह है :

"The value of any benefit or perquisite whether convertible into money or not arising from business or the exercise of profession..."

अब जो प्रोफेशन की डेफ़ीनिशन है वह भी मैं आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is it relevant here? Is it within the scope of the discussion of this Bill?

SHRI NAMBIAR : He says that that has also to be taxed; so much should not be given as perquisites.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस तरीके से टैक्स उसको करेंगे। लोगों से आप कहते हैं कि ज्यादा पैसा चाहिये इसलिए आप ने यह रेट बढ़ाया है और इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is it relevant here to quote individual cases ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You should not feel disturbed when I say something about Mr. Kamaraj. Please permit me to say what I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He cannot take up individual cases in this way.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म करे देता हूँ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्रोफेशन इनक्लूड्स वोकेशन। सैक्शन 236 के अन्दर दिया हुआ है कि प्रोफेशन इनक्लूड्स वोकेशन। वोकेशन की जो डेफ़ीनिशन है

MR. CHAIRMAN : He cannot take up individual cases here; that does not fall within the scope of the discussion of this Bill. If he wants, he may take up with the concerned authorities at the appropriate time.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, बस मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिये मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। जो टैक्सेशन में वोकेशन का मतलब दिया गया है वह करप्शन का मतलब दिया गया है तो उस लिहाज़ से जितने भी उनके परक्युजिट्स हैं जो वह 3,000 या 3,500 रुपया महीना है उस पर टैक्स नहीं लग पायेगा जबकि एक छोटे आदमी को भी टैक्स लगेगा। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि सभापति महोदय आप मुझे सुनते जाइये और नाराज मत होइये। अब मुल्क के इन्कमटैक्स में कोई ऐसा प्रावीजन नहीं है कि जो कांग्रेस वाले हैं उन पर इन्कमटैक्स मत लगाया जाय तो यह तो नहीं चलेगा

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gupta, that is not the question. In my opinion it does not fall within the scope of this stage of the Bill. You are taking up individual cases, whether the assessment of a certain individual was done or not. You may discuss that at the appropriate time and not under the cover of the general discussion of this Bill.

SHRI GADILINGANNA GOWD (Kurnool) : He has already said what all he had to say. So please allow him two more minutes.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, अभी जैसे मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी ने रामरतन गुप्ता की बात कही मैं भी एक केस कोट कर रहा हूँ। एक विल्कुल प्रीविलेज्ड क्लास है इस गवर्नमेंट में जो कि कोई टैक्स नहीं देते उसमे टैक्स वमूल करने की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती बाकी लोगों को दबाया जाता है। मैंने एक उदाहरण दिया है। मैं आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आल इंडिया हिन्दू महासभा पर टैक्स लगे, उसकी आमदनी पर टैक्स लगे लेकिन आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी पर टैक्स नहीं लगता। आल इंडिया हिन्दू महासभा की प्रापरटी पर टैक्स लगता है लेकिन आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की प्रापरटी पर जोकि सारे देश में है उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगता है। कलकत्ते में इनकी बनी हुई विल्डिंग का इंटरैस्ट कितना है ? मैं उनकी प्रापरटी की लिस्ट बना सकता हूँ। मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि मेरे को दीजिये यह काम और मैं आपको उसकी लिस्ट बतला दूंगा कि आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के कितने ज्यादा एसेट्स हैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान में टैक्सेशन के लायक लेकिन वह टैक्स नहीं हो रहे हैं। इस पर टैक्स लगाने से बहुत इनकम आयेगी। यह केवल दिल्ली की कांग्रेस का सवाल नहीं है बाकी दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी की बात देख लीजिये कि एक न्यू साइंस का बोर्ड दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के आफिस के ऊपर है जिससे कि

प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी को लगभग 1000 रुपया महीना आता है। 1000 रुपया महीना वह एक फर्म से लेते हैं और कुल मिला कर कितनी उनकी इनकम होगी लेकिन उस को कोई टच नहीं करता।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। मैंने यह सुना है कि जवाहर लाल जी की मृत्यु के बाद जो इस्टेट ड्यूटी दी गई उसके अन्दर आनन्द भवन का वैल्युएशन केवल 55000 रुपये लगाया गया है। किसी ने उसको पूछा नहीं है। इस तरीके से जितने मंत्री हैं, उनके रिश्तेदार हैं और जितने सेक्रेटरीज हैं, प्रधान मंत्री के पहले पी० ए० ये उनका भी एक मकान का झगड़ा हुआ और इन्होंने जो वैल्युएशन रक्खा मकान का वह 200 रुपए ज्यादा हो जाता वह ऐम्प्लॉयन निमित्त के आगे चला जाता।

इनकम टैक्स आफिसर ने नोटिस दिया और कहा कि आपकी वैल्यु इतनी ज्यादा क्यों है? एक डंडा पड़ा कि तुम इतने बड़े आदमी से पूछते हो? वह बेचारे हाथ जोड़ कर बैठ गये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक इनक्वायरी हो आडिटर जनरल के जरिए या किसी सीनियर इंडिपेंडेंट अयारिटी के जरिए कि यह जितने मिनिस्टर्स हैं और जितने उन के सेक्रेटरीज हैं उन का इनकम टैक्स का, वैल्यु टैक्स का, गिफ्ट टैक्स का और इस्टेट ड्यूटी का जो टैक्स है, आया वह ठीक तरीके से एम्स हुआ है या नहीं। ऐसा कदम उठाने के बाद ही आप मोरैल बेसिस पर लोगों को कह सकते हैं कि वह अपना बाजिव टैक्स अदा करें अन्यथा आपको कहने का कोई हक नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि आप छोटे-छोटे लोगों को, 27 लाख एंसेसिज हैं हिन्दुस्तान में और उसमें करीब 10 लाख एंसेसिज ऐसे हैं जिनकी कि सारी टैक्स की इनकम मिला कर 5 परसेंट भी नहीं होती। उनको आप दबाते हैं और बड़े-बड़े लोगों को छोड़ देते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा

कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cut-tack) : Sir, this side of the House, if not the whole House, has time and again objected to the rule by ordinance, but it appears that these observations from this side have fallen on deaf ears, as in June 1967 the Finance Act was passed and within 45 days an ordinance became necessary. It has to be seen whether this is justified, and whether there was an urgency for promulgating such an ordinance. Was the financial year coming to a close? Was the Government in need of this paltry sum which will come out of this ordinance? Sir, there was no necessity. Presumably, the Deputy Prime Minister, from his newly assumed position and in view of his proclaimed view that he is against deficit financing, wanted to by-pass this House and to show that he has not resorted to deficit financing just after six weeks he came out with this ordinance for more finance.

To come to this Bill itself, what does it achieve? Does it touch the higher slabs of income? It does not touch them at all. Again, does it touch the 13 or 14 big business-houses? What does it seek to do? It is only seeking to curtail the entertainment expenditure that is allowed to the assesseees.

16.31 HOURS

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Of course, I welcome this as a step in the right direction, but still it will be seen that the assesseees are left with Rs. 30,000 per annum in the name of entertainment expenditure. I think Rs. 30,000 is enough to corrupt at least 30 officers, if not more. What is this entertainment expenditure for? They are paying salaries to their officers and they are paying wages to the workers but they do not want to increase it. But we are allowing them this entertainment expenditure. Of what use is this entertainment expenditure unless it be to prod the noses of some hounds? It will be seen that many of our industries in which these high income groups

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

are functioning are having a surplus and not deficit production, because the prices are rising; therefore, there is no necessity to entertain people from whom they would get supplies. In order to by-pass the regulations and in order to get more favours, they are only to entertain the officials. Now, the step has been taken in the right direction to check this. But still I feel that the amount of Rs. 30,000 which has been provided for should have been brought down to the bare minimum of Rs. 10,000.

My suspicion is that this Bill has only been brought forward as an eye-wash. You will find from clause 4 :

“On the first Rs. } at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$
10,00,000 of the } per cent or Rs.
profits and gains } 5,000, whichever
of the business or } is higher.”
profession }

Half a per cent of Rs. 10 lakhs is Rs. 5,000. It would be clear for anyone to see that. So, where is the necessity to provide that it will be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or Rs. 5,000, whichever is higher? Could not the draftsmen have found out that it is so? If you go through this Bill you will find several such things. Sometimes they will say whichever is less, and sometimes whichever is more they would say something which is favourable to the assesseees in the higher income groups.

If Government wanted to raise some money they could have raised it by recourse to direct taxation. In fact, we, for our part, are prepared for a single tax legislation which will mop up all the income beyond a certain limit. Government will get our full support if they say that all income beyond a certain limit would be mopped up. But why should they adopt this circuitous way? In this way Government are trying to take something like a loan by force. When they had come forward with the annuity deposit, of course, they had done it. They tried to raise small savings, but that did not come up to the expectations but went on falling.

This year, as has already been pointed out, this is far short of the expectations. Before the annuity deposit scheme was introduced again, the Bhoothalingam committee had reported that it should be dropped because it was ineffective and very little money was coming out of it and that had made the assessment cumbersome. But I do not understand why and how and on what principle Government say now that there will be interest when they get a deposit from the assessee? Normally interest is paid when somebody has given money to somebody else. But here it is interest on the deposited money of an assessee. Do Government want to take it as a deposit? Again, if the assessee does not pay, it is said that he will be chargeable for interest. This is the conception that has come into effect here. Now, Government want to raise the rate of interest.

As regards the other part also, Government will perhaps say that we have raised the rate of interest for the money that we have to pay. But there is discrimination. Why this discrimination? When an assessee has to make a deposit and fails to do it, he will be chargeable from the date the deposit becomes due, but when Government have to pay interest, they will pay after the expiry of the six months from the date of the order. Why this discrimination? It is a question of interest, a question of monetary transactions, the relationship between creditor and debtor. Government should also pay interest from the date when the money was deposited. This does not make any sense. Simply they want to take some advantage here and they will get a paltry sum of a crore or so of rupees. Their estimate is Rs. 22 crores, but I am very doubtful if they will get more than a crore of rupees or so.

Some observations have been made by one hon. Member that this sort of taxation and rise in the rate of interest is exorbitant and usurious and would not help capital formation. My view is that this is not relevant to the purpose. Taxation has to be resorted

to for getting money for meeting expenses. It has to be made direct. So while supporting the principle of the Bill, what I object to is the circuitous method of realising taxes in the garb of loans and penalising persons who do not give the loans. This is really ridiculous. Government should be straightforward and come forward with legislation for direct taxes to augment their resources.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I thought after the introductory statement I had made and the statement of reasons for immediate legislation by ordinance which had been circulated to hon. Members earlier, this debate would have confined itself to the narrow limits that had been prescribed and it would be relatively easy for me to try to persuade hon. friends who differed about the reasonableness of the proposals I have put before the house. But the debate did not remain confined to those limits; as a matter of fact, sometimes it seemed to me as though we were discussing the entire question of income tax administration, taxation rates and so on.

I must begin with a confession that in the short time available to me I shall not be able to do justice to all the points raised here, useful as they might have been, and I can only assure hon. Members that Government shall take note of the various suggestions, even though the occasion may have been somewhat irrelevant, and try to take full advantage of these.

Two broad points have been raised. One is regarding the ordinance as to why it was necessary to promulgate it. Secondly, there have been attacks from two opposite sides on the intention behind the ordinance and the Bill. Taking up the latter first, we have had Shri Dandekar on the one side supported in part by Shri Gupta throwing up his hands in horror at the excesses being committed through this legislation and middle income and higher income groups, and on the other hand, we have been accused by Mr. S. M. Joshi and Mr. Ramamurti of shadow-boxing and pretending to hit the rich. Although

the hon. members all sit on the same side of the House, if they can look at it from two different angles, probably the mean is the correct one, and I think the Government is on solid ground.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंोर) : बस यही दलील है ! एकमात्र दलील !

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad that even Mr. Limaye recognises the force of this.

श्री मधु लिमये : फ़ोर्म क्या है ? यह कोई दलील ही नहीं है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : What is inconvenient is not an argument.

One of the reasons given in the statement of reasons for the immediate promulgation of the ordinance was the prevailing inflationary pressure in the economy at the time and the need for securing a larger contribution to savings from the middle income and higher income groups. I would only touch on this briefly.

The House will recall that for the last three years we have been passing through a difficult inflationary situation. Prices have gone up at the rate of 15 per cent or so in the last three years every year, and I think that all sections of the House are agreed that the need to control this upward spiral of prices deserves priority, and so it was in this background that the Government held talks with the representatives of labour unions and of Government employees with regard to the additional dearness allowance that had become due to them, and it was as a result of these talks that the employees agreed to pay a part of their arrears of DA due to them into their provident fund accounts. It was in this context that it was felt that if we asked the employees to make a sacrifice by putting what is their due into their provident fund accounts, which amounts to giving a kind of loan to the Government, then it is only fair that those sections of the society which are

[Shri K. C. Pant]

better off should also be asked to contribute their mite to enable the country to get over a difficult situation, in which it was not possible to suddenly increase agricultural production but it was possible through injection of more money to continue to raise prices, and therefore when the chief occupation was to curtail the injection of more and more money into the economy, and, as I said, the Government employees agreed to the logic behind this proposition, it was felt it was only fair that the middle income and higher income groups should contribute. We had even promised the representatives with whom we had the dearness allowance matter that the Government would come forward with proposals like this. In fact, some of these proposals had been spelt out to the time.

The second point was that the additional dearness allowance that became payable was worth Rs. 30 crores, apart from the arrears in the provident fund which were Rs. 24 crores, and this Rs. 30 crores had to be found. I can tell the House, certainly there was some provision in the budget, but the provision was not enough.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Only railways.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There was some in the general budget also, but it was not enough, because it had already been eroded by various concessions that were made at the time of the budget, and this was a hard, practical question, where to find the money. Therefore, I would beg of hon. Members to consider this whole question against the background of the need for generating more resources at the moment for finding some money, and the changes we have made in the annuity deposit scheme will yield about Rs. 10 crores this year in addition. Therefore, it is not right to say that this has not helped in that particular situation.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : How much during the last two months?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not have all the figures, but I shall enlighten him

about the details of the thing later. This is the broad background and it is against this broad background that the need to promulgate this ordinance should be appreciated.

Secondly, Mr. Dandeker at least will appreciate that if a man has to make the annuity deposit this year, he would like to know as early as possible that he has to make this deposit so that he can provide for it, and if this was done in September already six months had gone by; it was only fair that the annuity deposit should cover the whole year and he would get as early a notice as possible of the Government's intention to levy annuity deposit from him.

Various other points have been made, and I do not want to go into all of them; I shall briefly cover the main points, made by some of the speakers. There was reference to the fact that the raising of the interest rate from six per cent to nine per cent on taxes due to Government but not paid to Government is usurious; it was the word used by Shri Dandeker. He said Government was profiteering: Would he say that the assessee was also profiteering because he was also getting nine per cent? After all, what is the intention behind this? The intention behind this is to recognise the fact that today in the money market unsecured loans can be obtained at only much higher rates. It recognises the fact that the rate of interest charged by banks on overdrafts ranges up to 10 per cent today. Therefore, I am sure he will agree that it would not be right to create conditions in which a man would not pay tax but would go out and borrow money from elsewhere. After all, why should it be cheaper? We should persuade him to pay the tax and I think if he counts it as a disincentive against those who would rather not pay taxes in time, I am prepared to accept the charge; and the Government wants to have this kind of incentive.

There was the basic criticism of the annuity deposit scheme from several Members of the House, and it was said by many of them that the Deputy Prime Minister had once expressed some

views about this particular scheme. It was also said that the Bhoothalingam Committee had recommended the scrapping of this scheme. Now, at this juncture, all I can say is that in order to raise this extra revenue it was necessary to make the changes that have already been made in this scheme, but I cannot possibly say anything about the future. I am sure that this scheme, like other taxation measures, will be constantly under review and such changes as will be necessary are not ruled out.

Then, a word about entertainment expenditure. Now, Mr. Dandeker thought that it was reasonable to give cups of coffee as entertainment, but he thought that others should be allowed to give something more. He said Ministers give cups of coffee and Secretaries give cups of coffee. I think cups of coffee are provided for here already.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Entertaining foreign delegations.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I know you can entertain foreign delegations and others surely within the limits that have been prescribed and if not, you can spend part of it, because you have heard what Mr. Ramamurthi said. He asked, why any entertainment allowance at all? Without going as far as that, I would request you to consider the psychological atmosphere in the country. When we ask small sections to make contributions, surely if those sections which receive large salaries by Indian standards are asked to contribute by paying for a part of their own entertainment, this is not something which should be considered at all unreasonable.

Mr. Kothari said that the Bhoothalingam Committee's recommendations had been rejected. I do not have the papers with me, but we have accepted many of the recommendations. We have not accepted a few and many of the recommendations are under consideration. It is not correct to say that we had rejected them.

A few hon. members referred to the lowering of limit to Rs. 15,000. Mr.

Kothari said, why did you complicate the law in this respect? What he calls complication is really an attempt to recognise Mr. Banerjee's point that even at Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 25,000 level today, the middle class deserves some consideration. What has been done is this. Previously Rs. 25,000 was the limit and above Rs. 25,000 penal tax was charged. Below Rs. 25,000 no penal tax was charged. Now the rate has been increased from 5 to 6 per cent for the slab Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 and from 7½ to 9 per cent for the slab Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. But it has not been made obligatory on these middle income groups to pay the entire 6 per cent or 9 per cent compulsorily. They are only required to pay the difference between the old and new rates, i.e. only 1 per cent for the slab Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 1½ per cent for the slab Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. The compulsion is only to that extent. On the other hand, if they want to save on the taxes, they can pay the full 6 or 9 per cent. They are not debarred from doing that. So, what Mr. Kothari refers to as complication is really a recognition of the fact that some special consideration has to be given to the relatively lower income brackets among the annuity depositors.

Mr. Kothari took objection to the fact that although many of the bureaucrats do not want the scheme, Government is still implementing it. Usually the criticism is that the bureaucrats run this Government and we are not able to resist them. I am very glad that it is recognised that at least in this respect, Government is run by the ministers and the bureaucrats do not have their say.

Mr. Sanghi made a wide-ranging speech on tax administration. I cannot take up all his points, though I have made a note of them. The only thing I would submit is, in regard to the question of tax arrears, which was referred to by some other hon. members also, we are very much conscious of the fact that arrears should be cleared quickly. We have in fact set some target dates by which time we want to clear the arrears.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is that date ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : You will know in due time. At the same time, we have introduced a system under which the smaller income groups, below Rs. 7,500, are treated leniently in the sense that their returns are not scrutinised in the same intensive manner as larger income-groups and accepted at face value, so that these arrears do not keep piling up. Considering the fact that the total income-tax collections have increased greatly in the last few years, one has got to recognise the limitation of making do with a limited number of Income-tax Officers.

In this context I would only like to say that the arrears of Rs. 500 crores has to be viewed against the annual collections which are of the order of Rs. 640 crores. You cannot view this question in the abstract. When you consider that in one year the collection is Rs. 640 crores, there are bound to be a few cases which overlap into the next year and there is carry-over. This question of Rs. 500 crores arrears has to be seen in that perspective.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In Kanpur income-tax arrears amounted to Rs. 4,98,00,000 in 1957. I know, non-payment of Government revenues is their working capital. From Rs. 4,98,00,000 in 1957 it has been reduced to Rs. 3,98,00,000 in 1967.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Kanpur has the most difficult people in this country.

Shri Joshi, in fact, confused this question of arrears with evasion. He said that there was Rs. 500 crores evasion. I do not want to go into that. He also referred to the fact that Government promised to reduce prices. It is difficult to promise to do that. But I am glad to say in the last few weeks there has been a certain steadying of prices, even a certain marginal reduction, and with the promise of the new crop we are certainly hopeful that the situation will at least be stabilised if not completely controlled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Say something about Ram Rattan Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Shri Kamaraj also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Sezhiyan talked about recession and inflation. Again, that is not really germane to the discussion we are having today. But, again, I hope, because both of these are rooted in the failure on the agricultural front, with the improvement in the agricultural front this problem will also become more amiable to treatment.

Shri Banerjee talked about tax evasion. Other hon. Members also talked about tax evasion. I certainly do not want to go into this question which comes up almost once a week in Parliament during Question Hour. It has been gone into at great length and in reply to questions statements have been issued to all the hon. Members outlining the various measures—legislative, administrative etc.—which have been taken in the last few years. I certainly do not want to take the time of the House by recounting all those steps once again, but as a proof of the pudding I would only like to state the figures for 1965-66. In 1965-66 the number of cases in which penalty was levied was 24,165 and the total amount of penalty levied was Rs. 4,59,28,541. Extra tax demanded on concealed income was Rs. 7,60,51,804. Therefore, I hope even those who are not fully satisfied will concede that the department is doing its bit.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : How much was realised out of it (*Interruption*) ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is not given here, but if the hon. Member is interested we can give it. I hope one of them will table a question and we will certainly look into that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ख्याल है कि अब मंत्री महोदय कल अपना भाषण पूरा करें।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will take only two or three minutes more.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बताएँ कि कामराज के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही होगी? आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के बारे में कोई जांच होगी? अगर टैक्स इवेंट किया है तो उसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad he is giving so much attention to our President (*Interruption*).

Now, Shri Ram Rattan Gupta's case was cited by my friend, Shri Banerjee. I would like to remind him that this Rs. 30 lakhs had been written off and now this has been revived and it is attempted to collect it. Therefore, instead of charging us, he ought to have congratulated us.

17.00 Hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I thanked Shri Morarji Desai for that 100 per cent. But I thank you also 50 per cent. May I know how much of it has been collected so far?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would not like him to be more generous. I will be satisfied with his miserly 50 per cent, because he has already paid 100 per cent and I do not think he has any surplus left.

But the fact remains that in this particular case we have re-opened the case. Though these Rs. 30 lakhs had been written off, we are trying to realise it. It is not a case in which Shri Banerjee should have any complaint. Again, this is a question which comes up every time in Parliament and, certainly, we will answer any question he has to ask.

Shri Misra said about entertainment allowance, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or Rs. 5,000, whichever is more, that if you calculate it on Rs. 10 lakhs at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, it comes to Rs. 5,000. So, why do you say more? The whole point is, if the profit is below Rs. 10 lakhs, then too Rs. 5,000 would be permissible. That is the point.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to matter which the Presiding Officer thought were not quite relevant. But, unfortunately, he persisted in referring to them. In order to set the record straight, since he has made certain remarks about the Congress President, I should only like to tell him that his objection to the Congress President not filling a return after 1962-63 is really not well founded. After all, the Congress President was the Chief Minister of a State till a certain date and he had a certain income. So, till then he had paid tax on that income and he filed a return. After that he had no taxable income at all. Now, I do not see how you can compel anybody to file a return ...

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 1963-64 की रिटर्न के लिये कहा था, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से नोटिस ईशू हुआ, लेकिन उन्होंने कम्पलाई नहीं किया। उसका क्या जवाब है। मैंने कोट किया है कि उनकी इन्कमटैक्स बिल है, तीन-साढ़े-तीन हजार रुपये है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : How can one compel somebody, who does not have a taxable income, to file a return? There are millions of people in this country who do not file a return because they do not have any taxable income.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इन्कम है ?।

Will he make inquiries if the income is there or not?

SHRI K. C. PANT : He interpreted the law in a certain way, saying that he was exercising or carrying on a vocation. That is an interpretation which is not accepted by the Law Ministry. I am sorry, the Law Ministry does not agree with him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Section 56 of the Act.

SHRI K. C. PANT : No income-tax is payable by Shri Kamraj. I am sorry, this is so. I am sorry I have to deny

[Shri K. C. Pant]

him the privilege of spreading sensationalism.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why did he not file a return? What action was taken against him for that? He could have filed a nil return.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not yielding. I am very sorry that a member of Shri Gupta's....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Stature.

AN HON MEMBER : Not stature; standing.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The very fact that I have to grope for words shows that I am rather worked up now. He made certain statements which are absolutely false.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let us have an inquiry then.

SHRI K. C. PANT : An inquiry about what? An inquiry why he made baseless statements?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Appoint somebody to find out whether the All India Congress Committee has income which is taxable, Shri Kamaraj has income which is taxable. I challenge you.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह बहस बहुत दूर तक चली जा रही है। इसीलिये मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि गुप्ता जी के प्रश्नों का जवाब कल दिया जाय मेरा यह प्रस्ताव लिया जाय जिसकी चर्चा पिछले दो दिनों से चल रही है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : He talked of the valuation of Anand Bhavan in Allahabad. He gave the figure of Rs. 55,000 which is not correct. But it is a fact that it was valued in the normal manner at Rs. 36,000 by the Income-tax Department.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am prepared to get it for Rs. 36,000.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri Kamaraj should be *kamarajed*.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When this fact came to the knowledge of Pandit Nehru he sent for the papers. He said, "This is absurd; this is worth more" and he raised it to Rs. 1,75,000 with his own pen.

I hope that in future my hon. friend will be far more responsible and will go into the facts before he makes charges on the floor of this House. That is all that I have to say in this regard.

Sir, I have done. I hope, I have dealt with all the points that have been raised I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Income-tax Act, 1961 and to amend the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow.

17.06 Hrs.

MOTIONS RE. REPORTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :—

- (1) "कि मैसर्स अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल से अधिभार वसूल न किये जाने से सम्बन्धित चूकों के विषय में लोक लेखा समिति के 54वें प्रतिवेदन (तीसरी लोक-सभा) में की गई विफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्रकाश में लाये गये लोक लेखा समिति तथा सरकार के बीच मतभेदों के बारे में विचार किया जाये।"

(2) "कि स्थल सेना द्वारा खराब टायरों की खरीद के विषय में लोक लेखा समिति के 64वें प्रतिवेदन (तीसरी लोक-सभा) में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्रकाश में लाये गये लोक लेखा समिति तथा सरकार के बीच मतभेदों के बारे में विचार किया जाये।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस का उद्देश्य नीकरशाही का लोभ, मंत्रिमंडल का भ्रष्टाचार तथा कुछ पूंजीपतियों की ओर व्यापारियों की बेईमानी इनके अपवित्र गठबंधन का है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी इस सदन की चौकीदार है और मुझे दुख है कि इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर जो कि समूचे सदन की सिफारिशें हैं, किसी एक दल की नहीं हैं, जिस आदर से सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्ष से जब हम लोगों ने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन से सवाल पूछना शुरू किया और इसके बारे में अपना विरोध प्रकट किया कि सरकार के द्वारा पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर जल्दी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं आती है, सरकार जल्दी नहीं बताती है कि क्या कार्यवाहियाँ की गई हैं, उसके बाद से कुछ रपट हमारे सामने आई हैं। आज जो प्रस्ताव में सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ—उनमें अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कम्पनी और उनकी जो सहयोगी कम्पनियाँ हैं उनके मामले हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 साल पहले इनका नाम भी किसी को मालूम नहीं था, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे केन्द्रीय सरकार के बड़े मंत्रियों

के साथ, बड़े अधिकारियों के साथ इन्होंने अपने नाते-रिश्ते कायम किये और कई मंत्री बदले, अधिकारी बदले, लेकिन यह कम्पनी निरन्तर आगे बढ़ती गई। जब सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह साहब इस्पात मंत्री थे, उस वक्त भी इनकी तरक्की हुई, जब पाटिल साहब ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर या खाद्य मंत्री रहे, उस वक्त भी इनकी तरक्की हुई और जब जगजीवन राम जी रेल मिनिस्टर रहे, उनके जमाने में भी इनकी तरक्की हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, करोड़ों रुपये का आमदनी टैक्स इन लोगों ने सरकार को नहीं दिया। जब इनके बारे में सवाल पूछा गया, तो सरकार ने कहा कि हम ने नये सिरे से इस मामले को खोला है—एक करोड़ रुपये की इनकी आमदनी है और 75 लाख रुपया इनको टैक्स में देना पड़ेगा। हम लोगों ने पूछा कि टैक्स की चोरी को लेकर इन पर कोई जुर्माना आदि किया है? हम को जवाब मिला कि टैक्स की चोरी को लेकर कोई जुर्माना नहीं हुआ। 1963 में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने उस समय के इस्पात मंत्री—सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब को आश्वासन दिया था कि हम उद्योगीकरण के काम में सहयोग करेंगे और व्यापार के झंझट में नहीं फँसेंगे। काश्मीर सिरेमिक्स उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में इन्होंने 1963 में कहा था कि हम बहुत जल्द पैदावार शुरू करेंगे इसमें, लेकिन आज तक इस में कोई पैदावार नहीं हुई। इनको जो परमिट दिये गये, जो कोटा दिया गया, उसको इन्होंने कालेबाजार में बेच कर मुनाफा कमाया। माल को खाने के लिये इन लोगों को जो क्रौस-वार्डर सर्टिफिकेट देना जरूरी होता है, वह बनावटी सर्टिफिकेट बना कर

MR. SPEAKER: We should confine ourselves to the subject of the discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह उसी से सम्बन्धित है। आप पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखिये—यह पूरी अमी चन्द प्यारेलाल

[श्री मधु लिमये

के बारे में है। इसलिये उससे सम्बन्धित जितने मामले हैं और जो बात पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में आई है.....

MR. SPEAKER : What I am saying is that Aminchand Pyarelal question has been coming up very often in various connections.

श्री मधु लिमये : आज जो हमारे सामने 4-5 रपट हैं उन पर ही मैं बोल रहा हूँ। मैंने सब रपट पढ़ी हैं इसलिये मैं इस सारे मामले को जानता हूँ।

इसी तरीके से इन्होंने जब कभी इस्पात के सामान का आयात किया तो जिस गुणवत्ता का माल मंगवाना चाहिए या उसके बजाय दूसरा मंगवाया, सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर रिजैक्ट करवाया और वह कालेब्राज़ार में चला गया। उन्होंने पोर्ट कमिश्नर को इसी तरीके से घोखा दिया है और उनसे अपना पैसा वापिस लेने की भी कोशिश की है।

जहां तक स्टेट ट्रेनिंग कारपोरेशन का सवाल है उससे संबन्धित यह खराब टायरों का मामला एक असें से में उठा रहा हूँ। इसके बारे में विल्कुल साफ बात है कि इन्होंने व्यापार मंत्रालय सुरक्षा मंत्रालय और सप्लाइ मंत्रालय, इन तीनों मंत्रालयों के अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों को अपने साथ कर लिया और उन के जरिए ऐसे-ऐसे गंदे काम किये हैं जिससे न केवल इस देश का वित्तीय नुकसान हुआ है बल्कि हमारी जो सेना है उसमें भी भ्रष्ट आचार फैलाने का इन लोगों ने प्रयास किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या बजह है कि 15 साल पहले जिस कम्पनी का नाम तक किसी को मालूम नहीं था आज यह कम्पनी इतनी ताकतवर हो गई है कि पार्लियामेंट में उनका भंडाफोड़ करो, उनके ऊपर आलोचना करो, नुक्ताचीनी करो, पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी में इनकी बातों को

खोलो। लेकिन इस कम्पनी पर कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है। पिछले वर्ष यहां पर मामला उठाया गया एपीजे शिपिंग कम्पनी का। उस वक्त पाटिल साहब मंत्री थे और टामस साहब भी मंत्री थे और उस वक्त कहा गया कि एपीजे कम्पनी ने जो बर्मा से चावल लिया उसका वजन जब उतारा जाता था माल कम भरता था और इसलिये सरकार को और जनता को घोखा देने के लिए इन्होंने अपने जहाज में झूठा मार्का जगा कर जो खाली गनी बैग्स होते हैं वह अपने साथ ले आये। इनके मामले के बारे में पहले ही कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन मैं ने अभी अभी ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्टर से सवाल किया कि क्या इस कम्पनी को शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट फंड के जब आपने पैसा दिया तो इस कम्पनी की पृष्ठभूमि आदि के बारे में भी आपने जानकारी हासिल की? ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्टर का कुछ ही दिनों के पहले नुज्ञ को जवाब आया है कि और उसमें मंत्री साहब कहते हैं।

"The reports and recommendations made by the Directorate General of Shipping and the Government Director did not raise any doubt or suspicion regarding the credentials and reputation of the Company."

इसका साफ मतलब है कि उन लोगों के यह मंत्री तथा अधिकारी इतने अधीन हो गये हैं कि सारी दुनिया में इस कम्पनी के कारनामों की चर्चा हो रही है और फिर भी शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट के जो अधिकारी हैं, डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल हैं या सरकारी डाइरेक्टर हैं वह इस कम्पनी के बारे में सही जानकारी सरकार को देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले अदालत के सामने पाटिल साहब ने यवाही दी तो उनको बूछा गया कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की फर्मों के बारे में आप ने कभी सोचा है कि इस तरीके की बातें कैसे

होती है तो पाटिल साहब ने जवाब दिया :

"as an important leader of the Congress Party, the reputation of the Congress Party is a matter of concern to me. . . . I asked myself the question how such a scandalous thing about Aminchand Pyarelal could occur while the Congress Party was in power. I could not get a satisfactory answer within myself to that question."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कितने निष्पाप हमारे पाटिल साहब हैं उन्होंने अपने मन से सवाल किया। उन्होंने मन को टटोला कोई जवाब नहीं मिला लेकिन आगे चल कर उसी अदालत में उन्होंने इसके बारे में सफाई दी। उन्होंने अदालत को कहा :

"My son, Vishwanath Patil, is the Circulation Manager in the *Times of India*,"—

—a concern owned by the notorious Sahu Jain Group.

आगे कहा :

"My son-in-law, Patkar, works in one of the Birla's Pharmaceuticals concern."

मैं सभी मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदारों की यहां पर फेहरिस्त नहीं देना चाहता

MR. SPEAKER : It will take some hours for you to finish, at this rate.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : The list is ready, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल उदाहरण के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ जैसे मेरे पास लिस्ट है लेकिन मैं पूरी नहीं पढ़ने वाला हूँ

MR. SPEAKER : He may have got some list, but he cannot take some hours.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो ठीक है बाकी केवल मिसाल के तौर पर मैंने कहा कि पाटिल साहब को

MR. SPEAKER : Is he discussing about Mr. Patil here ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मिसाल के लिये मैंने कहा कि पाटिल साहब को जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है कि ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें क्यों होती हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका जवाब बिल्कुल साफ है कि यह पूंजीपति विदेशी हों या स्वदेशी हों ये मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदारों को एजेंसियां देते हैं, उनको वितरण का काम देते हैं। उनको बड़ी नौकरियां देते हैं उनको खुश रखते हैं और आगे चल कर जितना उनको देते हैं उससे कई गुना अधिक जनता से वसूल करते हैं, लूटते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिये उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती क्योंकि इनके रिश्तेदारों को और उनको इन्होंने खुश रखा है।

अभी हमारे देश में बड़े लोगों के लिए एक कानून है, छोटे लोगों के लिए एक कानून है। किसी को अगर वैद्यकीय जांच के लिये विदेश जाना है तो सर्जन जनरल का सिफारिशी पत्र लाना पड़ता है तब जाकर उनको पी० फार्म या विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। लेकिन बड़े लोग जाना चाहें और पाटिल साहब ने अदालत में कहा कि मैं अपने दोस्तों से मिलने के लिए और मैं मैडिकल चेकअप कराने के लिए गया था, उनको पूछा गया कि क्या आपकी तबियत खराब थी ? उन्होंने कहा कि कौन कहता है कि मेरी तबियत खराब थी ? मेरी तबियत चुनाव के बाद हमेशा बढ़िया रही है और मुझे कुछ भी नहीं हुआ था

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (वाड़) : 6 महीने आपके साथ रहने के बाद इनको वैद्यकीय इलाज की जरूरत महसूस हुई।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको भी कुछ बनाने वाले हैं क्या? कांग्रेस का सभापति बनाने वाले हैं?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : बनने वाले तो बन गये अब लोग क्या बनायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये इन बातों को।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो चलता है। अब मैं कह रहा था कि पाटिल साहब ने रिजर्व बैंक को कहा कि बिजल नाम के फायरस्टोन के भूतपूर्व जनरल मैनेजर का मैं मेहमान बन कर जाने वाला हूँ और वह सब खर्चा करने वाले हैं। वह इस तरह अमेरिका पहुँचे

MR. SPEAKER : He should come to the report now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आ रहा हूँ। पाटिल साहब ने कहा कि दालामल नाम के एक सेठ ने मेरा खर्चा किया। अब उस दालामल के बारे में मैंने सवाल पूछा। यह बतलाया गया कि यह व्यक्ति ऐसा है कि इसके घर पर जब अभी छापा पड़ा था तो कई इनक्वि-मिनेटिंग औब्जैक्ट्स और डाक्युमेंट्स पकड़े गये थे। चार किलो सोना किसी को दिया था तो उसकी रसीद इस तरह की सारी चिट्ठियाँ मेरे पास सबूत के लिये मौजूद हैं लेकिन मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि सब को बतला सकूँ। गरज यह कि वह सारी चीजें उनके घर पर छापे के दौरान मिली थीं। रिजर्व बैंक के साथ भी उन्होंने धोखा किया लेकिन अभी तक वित्त मंत्री जी ने इनके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं जगजीवन राम जी करीब-करीब 5 साल रेल मंत्री रहे। इन दिनों में रेलवे बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व चेयरमैन करनैल सिंह, जगजीवन राम जी, अभी चंद प्यारे लाल और जीतपाल इन लोगों का इतना आपस में गठबन्धन था कि करोड़ों

रुपये की लूट रेल मंत्रालय के नाम पर इन लोगों द्वारा की गई है? क्या इनका रिश्ता था? अध्यक्ष महोदय इस के बारे में सारे सबूत तो इस वक्त मैं नहीं रखने वाला हूँ धीरे-धीरे मैं रखूँगा। इस समय मैं केवल एक ही पत्र पढ़ना चाहता हूँ सबूत के तौर पर। यह पत्र कलकत्ते के एक घर मालिक एक शक्स ने अपनी बहिन की ओर से जगजीवन राम के लड़के को लिखा है

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : How is it relevant here?

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल रिलेवेंट है। मैं साबित कर रहा हूँ कि मंत्रियों का और उनके परिवारों वालों का और रिश्तेदारों का बेईमान पूंजीपतियों से क्या रिश्ता है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : How it is relevant?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बता रहा हूँ कि आप के जीतपाल के खिलाफ नहीं कह रहा हूँ इसलिये आप डर रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : On a point of order. The point is this. The hon. Member has to move two motions and both the motions are to be discussed together. The motions are :

"That the areas of divergence between the Public Accounts Committee and the Government as revealed, among others, in the Fifth Report of P.A.C. on action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-fourth Report (Third Lok Sabha) in regard to the lapses"

He should confine himself to the areas of divergence between the Public Accounts Committee and the Government as revealed in the Fifth and Fourth Reports. It is not a general discussion though it is very interesting. The first point is

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें जो लैप्सस है इसको जरा जोर से पढ़िये।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : . . . what are the lapses and (2) the areas of divergence between these lapses and the Government's action and a purposeful discussion can taken place only in that form. Otherwise, it may become a discursive thing. It may be very interesting. He may have political ideas and political motive to raise all these things. We are accustomed to that. But the important thing is that he should confine himself to his motion if relevance is the important thing.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You will observe the unusual interest shown by the Cabinet Ministers by their presence here. Have you found them here in such numbers on any other occasion ?

MR. SPEAKER : 'Lapses' does not mean all lapses in the whole world. It means the lapses pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee. That is the point we are discussing.

श्री मधु लिमये : पी० ए० सी० की रपट में शायद ही कोई मंत्री बचा है। यही तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : You should now confine yourself to the lapses.

श्री मधु लिमये । मैं अपनी बात को साबित करना चाहता हूँ। पी० ए० सी० ने पचासों दफा इन बातों की ओर सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान खींचा है। लेकिन

MR. SPEAKER : Any lapse which is pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee can be discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर भी क्या बजह है कि इसके बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : Public Accounts Committee has pointed out something

and Government has accepted some thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन पर मैं आने वाला हूँ। ये बिल्कुल अवहेलना कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : How is it related to this, Sir? I would again appeal . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप चुप बैठिये। एक बार हो गया है। मैं यील्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not asking for any mercy from him. I am rising on a point of relevance and point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह बार-बार कैसे खड़े हो सकते हैं? मेरा समय जा रहा है। मुझे समय देंगे तो मैं पांच मिनट के लिए भी बैठने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no question of yielding. The point is that it is a limited discussion under Rule 193.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनकी बात भी खल रही है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no use of talking in this extremely irresponsible manner. The third point is : he must point out what are the lapses and what the divergences are and he cannot discuss novels here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE also rose.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, will you please sit down? No heat should be created.

श्री मधु लिमये : ये भी उनके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I take strong exception to this insinuation. It has become a fashion to talk in this irresponsible manner. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : पी० ए० सी० ने यही कहा है और मैं उसी के आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ पिछले चैयरमैन श्री मोरारका साहब ने यहाँ यह चेतावनी दी थी कि ऐसी कमेट्री बनाई जाए जिसके पास जीत पाल आदि पहुंच न सकें। मैं हवा में बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ मैं सारी रपटों को पढ़ कर आया हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I would now suggest that we may confine ourselves to the Public Accounts Committee reports and the charges there. Now it is only one-hour discussion and 3 or 4 Members want to speak. May you please now quickly finish it? Now it is understood by everybody that it must be confined to what the Public Accounts Committee has said.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पत्र* को पढ़ने जा रहा हूँ।

"I received your letter of 24th ultimo in time, but I could not reply so long as Mr. Jit Paul was out of Calcutta and returned to Calcutta on 29th and I wanted to consult him before replying. I showed him your letter.

In the meantime, when I showed him your first letter, he immediately told me that he would not be responsible for any further rent.

In the circumstances I looked for new tenants. When I showed Mr. Jit Paul your last letter, he told me to finalise the deal with the new tenant and asked me to convey to you that he would arrange for your accommodation in Calcutta if he gets 3 days notice prior to your arrival. I am in an awkward position. Mr. Jit Paul has definitely settled with me and he told me that he would not be responsible for any further rent. On the other hand, as the two bed rooms are locked, I cannot arrange for necessary repairs and rent

out that flat, I would, therefore, request you to come to Calcutta immediately and arrange to remove your luggage. If it is not possible for you to come to Calcutta, please send the keys either to Mr. Jit Paul or to me."

मतलब यह है कि कलकत्ता में जगजीवन राम जी के लड़के का रेंट किराया जीत पाल साहब दे रहे थे।

MR. SPEAKER : How is it relevant to the report of the PAC?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं और भी सबूत दे सकता हूँ। सब सबूत हैं। मैं उनको खत्म नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आपने कहा था कि पूरी लिस्ट मैं इस वक्त न दूँ। इस वास्ते बाकी मंत्रियों के बारे में मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member cannot go on with this. We shall not have enough time, and we may have to adjourn the House in that case.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We must have time to answer also.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see that later on. But one hour cannot be extended further beyond six o'clock.

श्री मधु लिमये : जहाँ तक सवाल है खराब टायरो का सइस में तीन मंत्रालय दोषी है। पी० ए० सी० की पहली रपट पिछले नवम्बर में आई थी। उसमें उसने कहा था कि मालाड डिपो के कर्मांडिंग अफसर मेजर सिंह साहब ने न केवल इन खराब टायरों को खरीदा ही बल्कि सेना के फार्वर्ड एरियाज़ में इन टायरों को भेजा भी, इसके बारे में बहुत सारे मैंने दस्तावेज वगैरह पी० ए० सी० को दिये थे। इन्होंने पहली रपट में कहा था कि इसके बारे में जांच की जाए। लेकिन पी० ए० सी० की सिफारिशों के बारे में इनका रुख क्या रहा है? इन्होंने

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the letter was not treated as laid on the Table.

पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट आने के पश्चात् पन्द्रह दिन के बाद इस अफसर को सेना से मुक्ति पाने की इजाजत दी जबकि पी० ए० सी० ने कहा था कि इसकी जांच कर उसको सजा दो। अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी दूसरे देश में अगर ऐसा काम किया जाता तो सिंह साहब को भी और जो जो मंत्री और जो जो सरकारी अधिकारी और जो जो सेना अधिकारी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं उनका कोर्ट मार्शल करके उनको फांसी पर लटका दिया जाता। आज हमारी सेना भी सड़ने लगी इन अफसरों के कारण। पी० ए० सी० की जो नई रपट आई है उसमें से मैं सब नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। एक ही जुमला मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि इन को सजा दो। अन्त में वह क्या कहती है इसको आप देखिये :

"The Committee have also not been able to appreciate how the irregularity committed by the COD, Kandivli-Malad in accepting 5904 THR tyres in lieu of cross-country tyres in contravention of the instructions of the Army Headquarters was overlooked while processing his application for premature retirement and he was allowed to retire on 16th December, 1966 and that contrary to the instructions of the Defence Secretary that an investigation should be undertaken into the case and the observations made by the PAC on the conduct of this officer in their 64th report presented to the House on 30th November, 1966.

मेजर सिंह साहब सेना से मुक्तकैसे पा गए, इसके पीछे बड़ा रहस्य है और यह रहस्य जब खुलेगा तो बड़े-बड़े लोग और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी पकड़े जायेंगे। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इस मंत्रिमंडल में इस रहस्य का विस्फोट करने की हिम्मत है।

स्प्लाइं मिनिस्ट्री को भी उन्होंने दोष दिया है। पी० ए० सी० ने दोष दिया है।

स्प्लाइं मिनिस्ट्री के जो डिप्टी डायरेक्टर गुप्ता साहब थे जिन का सवाल में एक दफा उठा चुका हूँ उनके बारे में यह कमेटी दूसरी रपट में मेरे द्वारा शिकायतें किये जाने के बाद कहती है :

"The Committee are distressed to note that a deputy director in the office of the DGS&D made a number of incorrect and misleading statements and showed an unusual interest in pushing through the purchase of tyres by defence indentors.

इनके बारे में भी पी० ए० सी० ने कहा था कि आप सख्त कार्रवाई करो। लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात है कि गुप्ता साहब जब तक सेवा निवृत्त नहीं हुए थे, रिटायर नहीं हुए थे, तब तो इन लोगों ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। गुप्ता साहब हों, मेजर सिंह साहब हों, उनकी मुक्ति और इनकी सेवा निवृत्ति यानी रिटायरमेंट दोनों का मामला ऐसा है कि इन्होंने

MR. SPEAKER : He may kindly also explain how Government have not accepted and where Government have not accepted the recommendation of the PAC.

श्री मधु लिवरे : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि नवम्बर महीने में यह सिफारिश करते हैं कि मेजर सिंह साहब के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करो लेकिन इनको मुक्ति कब दी जाती है, रपट आने के पन्द्रह दिन पश्चात्। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सीधा विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है। इसमें पी० ए० सी० का और इस सदन का अपमान हुआ है।

उसी तरह डिप्टी डायरेक्टर के बारे में एक अरसे से शिकायतें चल रही थीं और सरकार के पास उन की जानकारी थी। सरकार को पता था कि ये टायर खराब थे, लेकिन फिर भी स्प्लाइं मिनिस्ट्री ने सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों पर, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय पर और सेना

[श्री ऋषु सिमये]

पर इस तरह दबाव डाला। रामकृष्ण कुलवंतराय ने, जो अमीचंद प्यारे लाल के ही अवतार हैं—उन में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है, एक ही है—कुछ पैसा भी दिया होगा। इसी लिए सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री ने यह सारा गन्दा काम किया है, जिस की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने आलोचना की है।

तीसरा मंत्रालय व्यापार मंत्रालय है। उस के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ? जब यह टायर खरीदने का फ़ैसला हुआ, तो रामकृष्ण कुलवंतराय कम्पनी हंगरी आदि देशों से मिल कर पहले उन की एजेंट बनी, उन से कमीशन लिया और फिर एस० टी० सी० से भी कमीशन लिया। उस ने दो दो कमीशन लिये। खराब टायर आए और उनको बेचने के लिए उस कम्पनी ने एस० टी० सी०, सप्लाई-मिनिस्ट्री, डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्ट्री, इन सभी मंत्रालयों का इस्तेमाल कर के उन के खराब टायरों को बेचा।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा था कि जिन का नुक्सान हुआ है, उन को मुआवजा दिया जाये। चार पांच साल से यह मामला चल रहा है, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात है कि पंजाब के ट्रांसपोर्ट कापोरेशन ने अभी तक मुआवजे की मांग नहीं की है, क्योंकि उस पर दबाव डाला गया। इस बारे में सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों का नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि वह गुजर गए। लेकिन उन के साथी सरदार साहब यहां बैठे हुये हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि पंजाब ट्रांसपोर्ट कापोरेशन ने अभी तक मुआवजे की मांग क्यों नहीं की है, जब कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि उस को मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए।

मैंने सुना है कि मंत्रि-मंडल ने यह फ़ैसला किया है कि अगर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों को नहीं स्वीकार करना है, तो उस का फ़ैसला कोई छोटा या बड़ा अधिकारी नहीं करेगा, बल्कि उस का फ़ैसला मंत्री करेंगे। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के

सदस्य बैठे हैं, इस बारे में उन को मुझ से ज्यादा जानकारी होगी

आखिर जितने ये सारे मामले हैं, ये क्या है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन में भ्रष्टाचार का त्रिकोण काम कर रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जा रहे हैं। अगर वह ज़रा बैठते, तो मैं उन को समझाता। अभी अभी टैक्सों की चोरी का मामला आया। 523 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा स बाकी हैं। मैं उन के पास पंद्रह पंद्रह साल पुराने कितने ही केसिज भेजे हैं, जिन में बम्बई के रुइया का 70 लाख रुपये का मामला भी था। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय से यह इस्टिमेशन गई कि यह कैस सेंट्रल विभाग में लिया जाये और उन पर पंद्रह या सोलह लाख से ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स न लगाया जाये। इस में कन्हैया सिंह, जमुना प्रसाद सिंह आदि बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, जिन को दो दो साल की एक्सटेंशन दी गई। जब हम उन पर हमला करने लगे, तो उन को रिटायर होने दिया गया।

यह भ्रष्टाचार का त्रिकोण जब तक रहेगा, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान कभी आर्थिक तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। अभी सरदार स्वर्णसिंह ने कहा कि इन के कुछ राजनीतिक उद्देश्य मोटिव, हो सकते हैं। मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई आश्रमवासी आदमी नहीं हूँ। मैं राजनीति में हूँ और मैं ऐसी राजनीति चाहता हूँ, जिस से शासन का शुद्धीकरण हो, फ़िजूल-खर्चों पर रोक लगे, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो और सारा पैसा पूंजीकरण, औद्योगीकरण और खेती के सुधार के काम में लगे।

अभी कम्पनियों के एन्टरटेनमेंट एलाउंस और एक्सपेंस एकाउंट की चर्चा आई थी। राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स की तरह मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के भी विशेषाधिकार हैं। उन को भी बहुत सारी चीजें मुफ्त मिलती हैं। उन विशेषाधिकारों के कारण, चाहे वे कम्पनियों के हों, मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के हों या राजाओं के हों, देश तबाह होता आ रहा है। मैं इन बहसों को

केवल इस लिए उठा रहा हूँ कि हम लोग फिजूलखर्ची, भोग और भ्रष्टाचार का युग समाप्त करें और बराबरी, सादगी, पूंजीकरण, औद्योगीकरण, खेती-कारखाने के सुधार, और देश की आर्थिक तरक्की का रास्ता अपनायें।

अन्त में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि करीब-करीब एक हजार करोड़ रुपये हम सुरक्षा पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। हम लोग हमेशा अपनी सेना और जवानों की तारीफ़ करते हैं। सचमुच मैं जवानों की तारीफ़ करता हूँ। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का जवान तभी बहादुरी से लड़ सकता है, जब उस को सही नेतृत्व मिलता है। आज उस को इन लोगों से क्या नेतृत्व मिल रहा है? सेना भी सड़ रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आप इस सदन की एक कमेटी कायम कर के इन सारे मामलों के बारे में कोई ठोस और कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के लिए इन्तजाम करवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER : Motions moved :

- (i) "That the areas of divergence between the Public Accounts Committee and the Government as revealed, among others, in the Fifth Report of P.A.C. on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-fourth Report (Third Lok Sabha) in regard to the lapses connected with the failure to recover surcharge from M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal, be taken into consideration."
- (ii) "That the areas of divergence between the Public Accounts Committee and the Government as revealed, among others in the Fourth Report of P.A.C. on Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixty-fourth Report (Third Lok Sabha) regarding Purchase of Defective Tyres by the Army, be taken into consideration."

How much time will you require for replying ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : I will require only five minutes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will not take long, about 10 or 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Nambiar and Mr. Kundu want to speak. I would only permit if they take two, three or five minutes. We must finish by 6.10.

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा (डुमरियागंज) : मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not here, but does not matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Would you allow me to ask a question? You never say no.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा बातें नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे मित्र, श्री मधु लिमये, ने बहुत सी बातों का स्पष्टीकरण किया है और कुछ बातों का राज़ फ़ाश किया है। हम लोग बिड़ला परिवार के बारे में चर्चा किया करते थे, लेकिन हमें मालूम नहीं था कि अमीचंद प्लारेलाल भी एक ऐसे व्यक्ति आ रहे हैं, जो इस सदन के एक ऐसे अनमोल हीरो बन जायेंगे कि हमेशा उन्हीं की चर्चा हुआ करेगी।

किसी ने कलकत्ता में, जीतपाल जी से पूछा कि आखिर आप इस तरह से काम करते जा रहे हैं, उस का क्या कारण है, क्या वाकई केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल से आप का कोई रिश्ता है? उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया था, उस को मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह कहां तक सत्य है। यह तो मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे। उन्होंने कहा था कि दुर्गापुर में जब कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ, तो हम ने जो बीस लाख रुपया खर्च किया था, क्या लोग समझते थे कि हमने वह दान किया था ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is that related to the Public Accounts Committee Report?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are too simple, you do not know these things, that is why I am referring.

उस ने कहा कि यह तो मेरा एक इन्वेस्टमेंट था, मैंने बीस लाख रुपया इन्वेस्ट किया, अब उस इन्वेस्टमेंट का कुछ फल भी हमें मिलना चाहिए।

मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चयरमैन और सदस्यों को, जिन्होंने हिम्मत के साथ यह रिपोर्ट लिखी।

एक बात मेरे मित्र, श्री मधु लिमये, छोड़ गए। उन्होंने कलकत्ता में बन रहे अमीनचंद प्यारेलाल के पार्क होटल के बारे में नहीं कहा। जब हम ने उस के बारे में क्वेश्चन रोज़ किया, तो कुछ दिनों के लिए वह रोक दिया गया, लेकिन अब की मर्तबा जब मैं कलकत्ता गया था, तो मैंने देखा कि वह स्काई-स्त्रेपर की तरह बढ़ता जा रहा है। उस को परमिशन किस ने दी। फारेन एक्सचेंज किस ने रिलीज किया? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए स्टील और सीमेंट कहां से आया। इन सब बातों की जांच की जानी चाहिए।

जहां तक सरकार कमेटी का ताल्लुक है, मैं सरकार साहब के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड हाकिम हैं। मैं नतमस्तक हो कर कहूंगा कि वह बड़े ईमानदार आदमी हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है जो त्रिकोण है, बल्कि चोकोर है, इस की रोक-थाम कैसे होगी। मुसीबत यह है कि यह सिर्फ़ मेजर सिंह का सवाल नहीं है, माइनर सिंह उससे भी बड़े हैं।

घाटिल साहब का भी नाम आया। वह हमारे मंत्री थे। जहां तक हम उन को जानते हैं, वह बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं। मैं उन के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वह डाक्टरों इलाज के लिए अमरीका गए, तो उन

को "पी" फ़ार्म दिया गया। उस में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। भगवान करे, वह शतायुं हों और बहुत दिन जिन्दा रहें, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वहां पर किस व्यक्ति के यहां ठहरे।

MR. SPEAKER : What has it got to do with this? He is saying about somebody, somewhere!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am only quoting one sentence.

MR. SPEAKER : If I stop anybody from proceeding further, you will feel unhappy, but there must be some relevance somewhere. Some names are mentioned. We are losing time, and by your proceeding like this, the other speakers also will lose time. If this continues, I will immediately ask the Ministers to reply. Please conclude. I will wait for 10 more minutes before I call upon the Ministers to reply. You cannot take time at the cost of other friends.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : तो वहां पर एक सवाल उठाया गया कि बाकई अमेरिका यह गए थे तो किस के गेस्ट बने थे। उन्होंने डिनार्ड किया था लेकिन मोरारजी देसाई की चिट्ठी है जो 16 नवम्बर को उन्होंने मधु लिमये को लिखी है :

"In his statement before the court, Shri Patil is reported to have said that he actually availed himself of the hospitality of Mr. Dalamal."

जिन के यहां टॉजिस्टर निकला, सोना निकला वम्बई में।

"As Mr. Wenzel was away."

क्योंकि उन के अच्छे दोस्त बंजल नहीं थे तो उन्हें बहुत कष्ट हुआ ठहरने के लिए और वह दालामल के पास ठहर गए। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने जो देश के सामने सेवा की है वह बिल्कुल सही है और सरकार

कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट होगी वह भी बिल्कुल ठीक होगी। लेकिन रेस्ट्रिक्शन लागू होने के बाद भी पार्क होटल चार-चार, पांच-पांच और सात-सात मंजिला बन सकता है तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि सदन की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो कि इस तरह के मामलों में जाये और जो भी करप्ट लोग हैं उन की जांच करे। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के खिलाफ कोई बात हो यह मैं नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वह हमारें सुरक्षा मंत्री हैं उन के खिलाफ आरोप होगा तो हमारे जवान कैसे लड़ेंगे। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि उन सारी बातों की छानबीन की जाये और उस के लिए सदन की एक कमेटी आप बना दें तो आप की बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी ताकि लोगों के चरित्र के बारे में किसी को कोई शंका न रहे। हालांकि कहना नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि यह तो काजल की कठोरी है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में ऐसा फैसला हो जाय और कोई कमेटी आप बना दें।

MR. SPEAKER : May I suggest that only one or two questions may now be put by all the Members? I want to give a chance to all of them. I do not want to deny anybody the opportunity to put questions now. I have to confine to the time-limit.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : I shall only mention the specific points which have been raised. In the PAC's 54th report, it is said that the surcharge on the import of steel to the extent of Rs. 147.76 lakhs is to be recovered and that surcharge comes out of the agreement given by the steel importers and there were not properly made documents available because the banking clause was not put into operation. That was the charge of the PAC and now we find that this amount of Rs. 147 lakhs odd is not yet recovered.

In this connection, I would only read a few lines from the report to refresh our memory and to show how far this has gone. It says :

"The Committee cannot resist the feeling that the party secured for itself a favoured treatment from the office of the Iron and Steel Controller where for reasons unknown, all rules and regulations were set at naught and the Government machinery seemed to have worked more to uphold the interest of the party than that of the Government. The successive events relating to this case, depict the following serious lapses :—"

This happened in the period of Sardar Swaran Singh, I think. And fortunately or unfortunately, Shri C. Subramaniam had to bear the entire brunt; it is on his shoulders now. However, it is very clearly stated in the report. I am only reading from the report. I am not adding anything of my own, though I know many things more, and something more than what is stated. I do not want to drag in all the people here.

Now, the PAC Report has also stated :

"Even when a Committee was appointed in 1965 to look into these cases, the case of firm 'A' that is, Aminchand Pyarelal & Co., and the paraphernalia attached to them—

"was not considered despite the fact that it was accountable for many lapses and also for 35 per cent of the total outstanding amount."

There is also another sentence which says :

"... a thorough investigation should be made into this case for the various lapses at different stages and that the delinquent officials should be dealt with suitably."

The officials were not named.

"The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in this matter."

So far, no information has been given. The officials are still there. The Ministry is still there. The Ministers go

[Shri Nambiar]

abroad, on medical leave, etc. This is in regard to steel.

Now, coming to the tyres. I only read what is in the report. I am not adding anything. In paragraph 1.30, at page 153 of the 64th report, the Committee says :

"It is also interesting to note that the STC in their letter dated 13th October, 1961 had told the firm of M/s. Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai....

This is a companion of Aminchand Pyarelal & Co.—

"to defer further shipments till such time as the existing stocks are liquidated, as the firm already have very large stocks of tyres on hand. But Shri Kulwant Rai already assured our Divisional Manager that there will be no difficulty in the sale of tyres ... " etc.

So, tyres had accumulated and the Government had to distribute the tyres to various ministries. All those tyres burst when it was most opportune for the enemy. Mr. Swaran Singh will agree that many of the tyres that went to the front did not roll forward but came backward.

The Fourth Report also says what has been done with regard to the earlier report. Why is it that no action was taken? In the Parliament also, this was repeated, but all those things will be only on the record and our ministers will not take action. That is our complaint. Mr. Limaye says, there is a connection, there is a chain and so many vested interests are behind this. That is why they are not taking action. His charge is right and we feel that the country is being defrauded to the extent of several crores of rupees by the lapses of the officials supported by the ministers.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो बोलना नहीं चाहती थी यहां इस के बारे में। परन्तु चूंकि कुछ सवाल ऐसे उठाये गए हैं तो मैं ने सोचा कि मैं भी इस पर कुछ कहूं। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी

के सदस्य होने के नाते अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं। यों मैं इस की टाईद करती हूं कि श्री मधु लिमये जी यह बात यहां पर लाये हैं और यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था हम ने कायम की है कि हम गाहे बगाहे कोई जरूरत समझें तो आप से इजाजत ले कर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट या उसके ऊपर जो कार्यवाही हुई है उस के बारे में चर्चा करें।

MR. SPEAKER : Only those recommendations which have not been accepted by the Government, upon which action has not been taken—that is the point.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा: जी हां, उसी के बारे में और वही मैं कह रही हूं। आप से इजाजत लेने का मतलब ही वह होता है। परन्तु इस के बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं और जो आप ने भी बार बार कहा है। मैं मधु लिमये जी और उनके साथियों से भी इस बात की प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि हमेशा हम ने इस बात की व्यवस्था को माना है। मैं पहली बार की याद दिलाऊं कि श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी जी ने बहस यहां पर उठाई थी उसी तरह की 22-8-66 को। उस में यह बात तय की गई थी कि खास कर जिन बातों से उस रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है और जिन पर सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया हो तो केवल उन्हीं बातों की चर्चा यहां पर होगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा को बहुत से मौके ऐसे मिलते हैं जब कि बड़ी-बड़ी बातों का चर्चा हम करें या जो बातें ऐसी होती हैं जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए, उन की चर्चा हम यहां कर सकते हैं। श्री मधु लिमये जी को भी इजाजत है और श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब को भी इसके लिए मौके मिल सकते हैं।

17.49 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप चेयरमैन बन जाइए, . . .

श्रीमती नारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : नहीं, नहीं, मैं जहां बैठी हूँ वहां पर ही आप मेरी बात मानेंगे, यह मुझे यकीन है।

तो मैं कहना चाहती हूँ यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, हम हमेशा पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को एक छोटा पालियामेंट समझते हैं। वहां पर कोई दलगत भावना से हम काम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि सभी दलों के लोग एक परिवार की तरह काम करते हैं और हमारा यही विचार रहता है कि सरकार की बचत हो और हमारे शासन का काम सुचारू रूप से चले। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के प्रस्तावों या सुझावों के बारे में अगर हम अपनी बातों को उन्हीं सभाओं तक रखें तो यह निश्चित है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के जो विचार हैं उन के बारे में कोई तर्क वितर्क नहीं उठाया जायगा। लेकिन अगर हम उन बातों का विस्तार कर के और बहुत सी बातें उस में लायेंगे तो हमें डर है इस बात का कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जो सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही करने की बात कही जाती है उस को एक बहस की बात बना कर हो सकता है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो राय है उस के स्तर को हम जिस ऊंचाई पर रखना चाहें वह न रख सकें। मैं इसीलिए माननीय सदस्यों से इस बात की अपील करना चाहती हूँ कि जब भी हम बहस करें तो इन बातों का ध्यान रखें। यह हर जगह नहीं होता है कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट पर चर्चा हो। हमारे यहां भी पहले चर्चा नहीं होती थी। पर श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी जी ने जब 66 में कुछ सवाल उठाये थे तो अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उन सवालों के ऊपर बहस करने की इजाजत दी थी। परन्तु साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी इकरार किया गया था उस समय और सब लोगों ने माना था कि हम उन्हीं बातों पर चर्चा करेंगे जिसकी रिपोर्ट में चर्चा हो। श्री नम्बियार, बनर्जी साहब और श्री मधुसूदनसिंह ने उन रिपोर्ट्स की चर्चा की है, जिस के बारे

में कार्यावाही सरकार ने की है या नहीं की है—मैं उन का ध्यान पांचवीं रिपोर्ट के पन्ना 64 और 67 की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। जब सरकार का उत्तर हम लोगों को मिला और इस को हम ने देखा तो पी० ए० सी० ने खुद अपनी कोई राय नहीं दी। श्री नम्बियार ने जो सरचार्ज की बात उठाई, उस के बारे में सरकार ने जो उत्तर भेजा था, मैं उस उत्तर को यहां पर पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ—चूँकि वह पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की पुस्तक में है....

श्री मधुसूदनसिंह : आप उस को क्यों पढ़ रही हैं.....

श्रीमती नारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : पहले आप सुन लीजिये। मैं सरकार की बकालत नहीं कर रही हूँ, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसकी चर्चा कर रही हूँ। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने चूँकि उस पर अपनी राय नहीं दी है, इस लिये उसकी चर्चा कर रही हूँ।

"In their note (Pages 64 to 67 of the 5th Report) showing action taken on the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry have stated :—

(i) & (ii) Out of 40 Letter Orders issued in 1961, seven were defective. The defect in the Letter Order is not containing any provision regarding surcharge or the Letter Order having not been endorsed to the Surcharge Section was not merely restricted to this particular firm but such defect was a general one as the Letter Orders issued to two other firms also contained that defect.

The question of fixing responsibility for the procedural irregularities that occurred in various stages of the case is being looked into by the Ministry.

The Ministry have concluded that a particular party did not secure for itself favoured treatment from the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller, and 'no special favouritism was deliberately shown to this firm'."

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

यह जवाब हमारे सामने आया। हम ने उस पर कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया, यह कह कर कि ये सारी चीजें सरकार कमेटी के सामने हैं, इस लिये हम इस पर सुझाव नहीं देना चाहते हैं। जब सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जायगी, तब जवाब देंगे कि इस के बारे में क्या करना चाहिये। इस लिये पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के मुंह में उन बातों को रख देना

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एतराज है। मैंने मेजर सिंह और डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर गुप्ता के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी दूसरी रिपोर्ट में जो कहा है, उस का उद्धरण दे कर कहा है। इस के बारे में मैंने अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कहा था। आपने मेरा भाषण नहीं सुना, आप दूसरी ही चीजों में मस्त थीं

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : श्री मधु लिमये समझते हैं कि उनके कान, उनकी नाक और उनकी आंखें ही इस सभा में हैं और बाकी सब लोग उन्हीं की जुबान में बोलते हैं, उन्हीं की आंखों से देखते हैं और उन्हीं के कानों से सुनते हैं। उन को सुनना चाहिये था कि श्री नम्बियार ने क्या कहा था। उनके कान, आंख और नाक को इतना दावा है कि जरूरत से ज्यादा अजीर्ण हो गये हैं। उन को पता नहीं कि उनकी जबान के अलावा दूसरों की भी जबानें हैं, आंखें हैं, कान हैं। वह अपनी इस गलतफहमी को हटा दे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। श्री नम्बियार ने चर्चा की थी। वह छुद दूसरों की बात को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रपट देखें

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : श्री मधु लिमये अपनी आदत से लाचार हैं। दूसरे की बात सुनना उन के लिये महापाप है। मैं उन को माफ़ करती हूँ—उन की आदत पड़ गई है अपने मुंह मियां मिट्टू बनने की। जिनकी आदत हो जाती है, उनका यही हाल होता है। श्री मधु लिमये को मैंने जो यह बातें

कहीं हैं—इस का मुझे अफसोस है पर मजबूरी है। मैं एक बात कह रही थी—जो कि कागज़ में है, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने इस के बारे में कोई बहस नहीं की। लेकिन उन को तो हर जगह शक मालूम होता है। क्योंकि मैं कांग्रेस सदस्या हूँ, बोलने के लिये खड़ी हो गई हूँ, तो उन्होंने अपनी आंखों पर चश्मा लगा लिया—इस लिये गलतफहमी हो जाती है

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से पूछूँ कि आप क्या कह रही थीं ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं यह कह रही थी कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने इस के ऊपर अपना कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि सरकार कमेटी की रिकमेन्डेशनज़ और सुझाव जब आ जायेंगे हमारे पास, तब उस के बारे में हम अपनी राय देंगे। अगर यह कहकर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कोई नागवार काम किया है, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि कम से कम आप तो मेरी ताइद करेंगे ? वह करें या न करें, चूँकि वे दया के पांव हैं व्यवधान मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ

SHRI NAMBIAR : A reply by the Minister is not sufficient. He has given thousand and one replies. But that will not do.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : नहीं हैं, मैं मानती हूँ इस बात को। परन्तु पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में उस के बारे में नहीं कहा है। हम को वह उत्तर पसन्द है या नापसन्द है, अच्छा है या बुरा है, सन्तोषजनक है या नहीं है, यह सबाल नहीं है। पर पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के मुंह में मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हूँ, उन बातों को न रखा जाय

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Sixty-fourth Report holds good. She cannot twist it.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस ने पी० ए० सी० के मुंह में बातों को रखा है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये पी० ए० सी० की सदस्या हैं और इस तरह से बोल रही हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उस में जिन लोगों के नाम लिये गये हैं—यह उचित नहीं है कि हम उन लोगों के नामों की चर्चा यहां पर करें। मैं इस बात को साफ़ तरीके से कहना चाहती हूँ और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की एक सदस्या के नाते कह रही हूँ—अगर हम ऐसे नामों की चर्चा यहां पर करेंगे तो हम....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप क्या बात कर रही हैं.....

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं ठीक कह रही हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और उसके सुझावों के ऊपर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है—इस आधार पर जिन बातों को यहां पर रखा गया है, उनको रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। सिर्फ़ यहां लाकर उनको बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई है। इस लिये ऐसे कामों से हम पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के महत्व को घटायेंगे, बढ़ायेंगे नहीं।

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा (डुमरियागंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पहली बार मुझे इस बात पर बोलने के लिये कहा गया और मैंने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी तो मुझे यह कहने में कोई शर्म नहीं आती कि मैं बहुत ज्यादा परेशान हो गया और मधु लिमये जी के पास गया और उनसे पूछा कि क्या ये सारी बातें सच हैं? वह मेरी ओर देखने लगे। अब जब मधु लिमये जी पाटिल साहब का कन्फेशन पढ़ कर सुना रहे थे—तो पता चला कि पाटिल जी को भी यह बात पत्ले नहीं पड़ी कि किस तरह से यह बदनाम कम्पनी इतना सब कुछ कर देने के बाद भी

अभी भी व्यापार कर रही है—तो मुझे कुछ सान्त्वना मिली।

मैं तारकेश्वरी जी की बात से कतई सहमत हूँ कि यह भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है और नौकरशाही और मंत्री मंडल में भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होना चाहिये तथा इन सब बातों पर दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर विचार करना चाहिये, पर उनकी इस बात से सहमत नहीं कि पार्लियामेंट को यह मामला सुनने का अधिकार नहीं है। दो मिनट के अन्दर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चाहते हैं कि मैं कुछ डाइबरजेन्स के बारे में कहूँ, उस हैसियत से मैं दो मिनट में क्या कह सकता हूँ लेकिन फिर भी यह जरूर कहा जा सकता है कि यहां पर इस बात को नहीं लाना चाहिये था, और इसमें ऐसी बातें हैं, कि जिन पर कमेटी ने अभी पूरी तरह विचार नहीं किया है—यह गलत है। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्या का ध्यान रिपोर्ट में समरी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, उसमें आप कम-से-कम 15-20 प्वाइन्ट ऐसे पायेंगे कि जिनके बारे में कमेटी ने सिफारिश की पर सरकार ने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : पैरा 2, पेज 58, पांचवीं रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : हम चौथी रपट की बात कर रहे हैं?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : चौथी और पांचवीं दोनों रिपोर्टों में चर्चा की गई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम चौथी की बात कर रहे थे।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैंने पांचवी रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा है। तकलीफ़ तो यही होती है कि आप सुनते नहीं हैं, अपनी जुबान इतनी प्यारी है कि आप दूसरे की सुनते नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि हम चौथी रिपोर्ट से पढ़ रहे थे। सरकार कमेटी के बारे में....

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : सरकार कमेटी के बारे में मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा। जो मैं उत्तर पढ़ रही थी, उसका ताल्लुक उन बातों से है जिसका रेफ्रेन्स सरकार कमेटी को दिया गया है इस लिये पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में मैंने जो कुछ पढ़ा....

18 HOURS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should desist from interrupting because she has had her say. I have to conclude this debate in five minutes.

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा : समरी में से मैं एक दूसरी बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"The Committee are unable to appreciate why Government waited till 18th April, 1967, to constitute an Inter-Departmental Committee to consider the various recommendations/observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in their 64th Report".

तीन महीने तक इंतजार किया गया और कमेटी नहीं बिठाई गई। यह डाइवरजेन्स हो सकता है या नहीं यह एक वैधानिक प्रश्न है पर मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य दिलाना चाहूंगा। इसके अतिरिक्त और सुनिये :

"The Committee are also constrained to point out that Government did not take prompt notice of the recommendations of the Committee inasmuch as the Officer Commanding, Malad, against whom the Committee had passed strong strictures and recommended investigation, was allowed to retire prematurely from service on 16th December, 1966, i.e., two weeks after the presentation of the Report of the Committee on 30th November, 1966."

अगर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद भी एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है जिसका नाम मैं नहीं जानता हूँ और नाम लेना भी नहीं चाहता हूँ—

श्री मधु लिमये : मेजर सिंह।

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा : उसको अगर रिटायर कर दिया जाता है तो सच्चाई को जानने का क्या हमें अधिकार नहीं है? मैं किसी व्यक्ति पर कोई आरोप करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन नौकरशाही किस तरह से चल रही है इस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

यहां तक डाइवरजेन्स का सम्बन्ध है, एक और बात मैं बताता हूँ :

"the State Trading Corporation took no steps whatsoever to have the quality and the specifications checked up with reference to the contracts made by them even after the receipt of the complaints from the importers themselves."

अगर इस तरह की प्रमादपूर्ण बातें भी हम लोग यहां नहीं रख सकते हैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आखिरकार हम यहां पर बैठे किस लिये हैं?

"It seems that M/s. Ramkrishan Kulwant Rai had obtained compensation amounting to Rs. 6.19 lakhs from the foreign suppliers."

यह जो करीब सात लाख रुपया विदेश से मुआवजे के रूप में उनको मिला अभी तक भी जिन लोगों ने टायर खरीद कर नुकसान उठाया उनमें इस मुआवजे को नहीं बांटा गया। इस बारे में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। पालिमेंट को इसमें जाने का अधिकार है। गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं कमेटी की बात को मान रही है और अगर वह मानेगी तो कब मानेगी।

आगे आप देखिये, कमेटी क्या कहती है :

"the Committee deprecate the attitude of the State Trading Corporation in not communicating vital information regarding specification, quality

and performance expectations of the imported tyres to the Director General, Supplies and Disposals specially when it was known that these tyres were being procured for the use of Defence Forces."

समाजवाद के नाम पर अगर सरकार पूरा ब्यापार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिये काम को चलाना चाहती है तो इस पर अकुंश रखने का इस संसद को अधिकार है, एक सदस्य के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको उसको कंट्रोल करने का पूरा अधिकार है। मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please just put a question now.

श्री नारायण स्वल्प शर्मा: मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): Let him complete. You have given so much time to others. Either the debate should have been confined only to the Mover or if you permit some Members there you have to permit some here also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has already ruled that some questions will be permitted.

श्री नारायण स्वल्प शर्मा: मैं अपना मत नहीं दे सकता हूँ, इतने थोड़े से समय में। मैं आपकी नजरों में अधिक समय ले रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं अपना मत कोई नहीं दे रहा हूँ केवल जो कुछ कमेटी ने कहा है वही मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ।

"The Committee need hardly stress that the State Trading Corporation being a public undertaking, should adopt procedures which would be above all suspicion."

इस तरह का प्रोसीजर वहां एडाप्ट किया जाना चाहिये था कि जो मिनिस्ट्रीज के आदेश थे वे शीघ्र ही निर्देश व्यक्तियों तक पहुंच

पाते। ऐसा होने में भी एक साल लग गया और उसके बारे में सरकार ठीक तरह से पता भी नहीं कर सकी कि किस के ऊपर दोष लगाया जाए। गवर्नमेंट ने इस संबंध में भी ठीक तरह से आदेश अभी तक नहीं दिये। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने भी इसके ऊपर जोर नहीं दिया कि दोष निश्चित करने के बारे में जल्दी की जाए। एक और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ:

"for a public sector undertaking like the State Trading Corporation the responsibility to the user should have weighed with them a little more than the responsibility of the Associate."

उपभोक्ता के प्रति भी कोई दायित्व की भावना नहीं दिखाई गई। कमेटी आगे कहती है:

"The Committee note that as many as 1425 imported tyres.....were received by COD Kandivili..... and that he further accepted 1881 tyres after that date against the rate contract..... The Committee are not able to appreciate as to why Government have not chosen to take action against the concerned officer for non-compliance with their instructions."

If this is not the divergence, what else could it be? One or two things more and I have done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. You have already taken 5 minutes. You must conclude now. Shri Kundu.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA: All right, Sir.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you know, the Public Accounts Committee is a watchdog of democracy. I should say its report is the Bible of this House. It is really, indeed, unfortunate that the recommendations made by this Committee are given very scant regard by this

[Shri S. Kundu]

Government. I am not going to indulge in surmises. I would like to speak on only two points.

The first thing is that if you do not take a quick decision and you deliberately connive with those officers who have committed guilt, who are found guilty, and delay the matters, you help them to escape. After strictures are made, if the Government do not immediately take any action on those officers and, only after a long time, you appoint a committee headed by a judge or anybody else or it is refused to C.B.I., nothing will come out of it. These are the two points which go with the spirit of the Constitution and the functioning of the Public Accounts Committee.

I want to draw your attention to the Fifth Report of the P.A.C. What does it say?

It says :

"The Committee are constrained to observe that in spite of their repeated recommendation and request to the Ministries that their replies should be furnished within three months, the majority of the Ministries/Departments have not adhered to this request."

This is a sorrowful thing. This is not the only thing. There are various other things as well. The period of three months has also been increased to six months but in spite of it the Ministry have not cared to send their replies.

SHRI NAMBIAR : They couldn't.

SHRI S. KUNDU : They simply say, "These are noted." This is a very sorrowful thing. The entire democracy is in danger in the hands of black-marketeers, corrupt officials and corrupt persons who are in larger proportion in the Congress Party. The future of democracy, the image of democracy, is going to be tarnished unless you clear and absolve yourself of the charges made.

There is the Sarkar Committee. That Committee was appointed after a long time, after a prolonged delay, on the steel transactions after crores of rupees were wasted. What will the Sarkar Committee do? I have great respect for that Judge. But, when the Sarkar Committee has been constituted, the relevant documents may not be available. The Public Accounts Committee has said that, Nobody has cared to read this which I have been doing during the last few months. Some of the documents are not available. There is a fight between the Accounts Section and the Ministry. The Accounts Section does not want to take up the responsibility for accounting. What will the Sarkar Committee do? The Minister ought to know that, after 10 years of some sort of corruption, black-marketing and all that, if you just say that you are appointing a committee, you cannot do justice to that.

Another matter which I want to point out is that the corruption has been in these three things, tyres, steel and fertilisers. If you hear the tyres story, you will be astonished to know what has been happening. I am not going to repeat all that. One of the most revealing things which this Committee finds in the evidence tendered before them is that M/s. Kulwantrai and others were not given an agency. The officials of the Commerce Ministry have said that it was advised not to give agency because the S.T.C. will directly import from Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

AN HON. MEMBER : The S.T.C. is a menace.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is not a menace. It is they who have made it a menace. The officials of the Commerce Ministry said that it was not advised to give agency because these private firms indulged in mal-practices and corruption. But what happened? No reason has been recorded as to why these firms have been allowed to import and that too with high percentage of commission. What have the firms done? They have taken double commission. One commission from the

STC and another from Hungary, and they have not informed the STC about this. It is very strange! This commission amounts to crores of rupees...

AN HON. MEMBER : They are not blacklisted ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : They are not blacklisted. How can they be blacklisted? Who will pay to the Congress Party coffers if they are blacklisted? After this has been done, after these people have taken crores of rupees, when the Committee went and wanted to check up the accounts, these firms refused to show their accounts which they had with foreign firms. This is a very strange thing! What has the Government done? Could the Government not have arrested them, put them behind the bars and realised the amount? (Interruption) If after ten years you appoint a committee with a High Court Judge, by that time they would have changed their signboards; Kulwant Rai would have become Balwant Rai. It is time that all this fraud and hypocrisy practised in the name of democracy was put an end to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If I had time, I could point out beautiful passage from this, but I have to respect the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Sewak Yadav. He may ask only one question. I have to call the Minister.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल साफ़, सीधा और शुद्ध है और मैं उस का जवाब भी उसी तरह चाहूँगा। चूँकि सरकार समिति का काम बड़ी मन्थर गति से चल रहा है, काराजात नहीं मिल रहे हैं, दस्तावेज नहीं आ रहे हैं, जिस से यह पता चलता है कि ये लोग मामले को टालना चाहते हैं, किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचना चाहते हैं। क्या मैं सरकार से यह जान सकता हूँ कि क्या वह अपनी ईमानदारी का परिचय देने के लिये और इन मामले को

जल्दी से तय करने के लिए, किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचने के लिए, इस बारे में डायरेक्टर रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेंस की भी सहायता लेगी और यह मामला उस के सुपुर्द करेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I would, at the very beginning, like to say that Government attaches the highest importance to the recommendations and findings of the Public Accounts Committee. This is a Committee of Parliament, in which all Parties are represented and it is now being presided over by the distinguished Member on the Opposition, a leader of one of the Groups, Mr. Masani. We have never looked upon the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in any spirit except with the highest respect and, therefore, we, in all Ministries, take care to ensure that whatever are the recommendations of the PAC, they are given the highest importance and respect. It is in that spirit that I would like the House to judge the action taken by the Government.

The second point that I would like to mention is the manner in which we should deal with the Public Accounts Committee's reports and in this respect, I am very grateful to my colleague, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, who has lightened my task to a very large extent. (Interruptions) This is the spirit in which we should view the recommendations of the PAC. As soon as the Committee's report is presented, we in the Government start picking up the recommendations of the PAC; we should view it not in isolation, but we should also at the same time keep in view the attitude or the response of Government on those recommendations; if afterwards the Public Accounts Committee again comes to the conclusion that they had made a particular recommendation and that recommendation is not accepted by the Government, then the procedure has always been that the Public Accounts Committee's view will be there and the Government's view would also be placed before the House, and then it will

[Shri Swaran Singh]

be for the House to judge as to whether Government paid the highest respect to the findings or not or whether there was a viewpoint which may have escaped the notice of the PAC. This is the spirit in which it is viewed. (*Interruptions*) So far as the present discussions are concerned, they are limited to this as to whether there was any divergence between the recommendation of the PAC and the action taken by the Government; we have to see as to what are the points that have been urged by the hon. Member who has taken great pains to point out the divergence between the PAC's report and the action taken by the Government.

I would submit, Sir, that not a single case has been pointed out by any of the hon. Members in which it is said that the PAC have recommended this thing and we have either rejected it or turned it down or not taken any action.

(श्री मधु लिमये : मेजर सिंह के बारे में क्या किया ?) No such suggestion or allegation has been made. Therefore, I would submit that although very interesting points were raised and some of them quoted from hearsay and some of them based on extraneous things, there was nothing particular which can be described as a divergence.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उत्तर है या और कुछ है ? मंत्री महोदय ठीक जबाब दें। हम ने मेजर सिंह के बारे में कहा था, गुप्ता के बारे में कहा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कुछ मुद्दा ही सामने नहीं आया है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am coming to that, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is he not entitled to reply to the debate. I cannot compel any one to reply to every point. That is not possible.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, he is making incorrect statement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I am answering all the points that they have made. The stage has come when the House should clearly know the Government's attitude with regard to the Public Accounts Committee report and it is in this spirit that I have made those observations.

So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, only one point has been made and it is mentioned in the Fourth Report, that is about the premature retirement of an officer, by name, Major Singh and it is contained on page 51.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : What about the delay in communicating the order ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is at 2.12 of the conclusions contained in this PAC report. Even with regard to this I would like to submit that a reply has been sent to the PAC and the PAC are considering that reply.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : They have rejected it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They have not. To this a reply has been sent and they are considering that and I cannot do better than acquaint this hon'ble House with our attitude on this. We are not rejecting any of these recommendations. In fact we took several consequential actions on these recommendations and these were incidents which took place during the year 1962-63. It is very unfair that in a sweeping manner the hon'ble Member should try to put every one in the same sort of cover and try to impute motives where none existed. The way we dealt with this, is the only possible way of dealing with this matter of delay. There is no difference on approach; there is no difference on question of policy. It only boils down to hard realities.

Now, on this question of premature retirement, the Government's explanation is this—it is also contained in this report—which in all fairness should have been read by the hon'ble Member opposite.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : That has not been accepted by the Committee.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is this :
 "The question of premature retirement of this officer was revived by the Military Secretary's Branch on 7th of October 1966 and processed by them with the officers concerned in the Defence Ministry dealing with that Branch. This file however, did not contain any reference to the Defence Secretary's note dated 2nd September 1966 as the Military Secretary Branch was not aware that the conduct of this officer was under investigation in another case. The proposal to prematurely retire this officer was approved by the Defence Minister on 1st of December 1966, that is before the PAC's 64th Report to Third Lok Sabha presented to the Lok Sabha on 30th of November 1966 was received in the Ministry on 3rd of December 1966."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : There was this lack of co-ordination.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes; when the case of premature retirement was revived by the Military Secretary Branch. To rectify this defect remedial action has already been taken as explained in the concluding portion of paragraph 1.157 of the PAC's Fourth Report to the Fourth Lok Sabha. The defect was one of procedure and it would be appreciated that no particular individual can be held responsible.

In accordance with the Army Act of 1950 no trial by court martial of any person subject to this Act can commence after the expiry of three years from the date of such offence.

I am saying most respectfully and I am not asking the hon. Members to agree with the Government's view point, but we are being charged now during this discussion that there is a divergence between the recommendations of the PAC and the Government's decision thereon.

श्री मधु लिमये : और क्या है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is absolutely incorrect.

श्री मधु लिमये : कैसे ? यह इंटर डिपार्ट-मेंटल कमेटी की रपट आने के बाद कमेटी ने उनकी बातों को ठुकरा दिया ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Is this the way he should speak ?

श्री मधु लिमये : बाप झूठ बोलते जा रहे हैं, कैसे इसको मानेंगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is wrong. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will you ask the hon. Member to show the courtesy of withdrawing the word 'Jhoot' ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, मैं नहीं वापस लेता ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All right. He need not withdraw. He may stew in his own juice. I do not bother about it. Why should I ask him to modify it ? I do not press my request. If he wants to do an incorrect thing, I would like that to remain on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For fair debate, I would appeal to Shri Madhu Limaye . . .

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : The word 'Jhoot' is unparliamentary and it should be withdrawn.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिलकुल नहीं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is some divergence, Shri Madhu Limaye has the right of reply, but in between to get up and say that what the Minister is telling is falsehood is not proper.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not expect him to show grace in this respect.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में प्रेस का क्या सवाल है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : When the point that I am making is a telling point and he has no reply to it, then he comes forward and uses these unparliamentary expressions, and I want them to remain on record rather than that he should withdraw them . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH . . . and purge himself of these unparliamentary actions and this kind of contempt of the House. It is for him to decide. I leave it to him.

The point here for consideration is this. A great deal has been said about the retirement of this officer. But the real facts are not those which are contained in this report. Here was a case in which I would repeat 'what was the point in keeping this officer with us?'. The alleged offence had been committed more than three years before the date of his retirement and no action could have been taken against him under the Army Act. Secondly, some action could be taken departmentally and we have taken that action, and we have forfeited one-third of his pension, the commuted value of which comes to about Rs. 30,000. The person who inflicts punishment can take a view that the quantum of punishment is adequate or inadequate, but that is hardly a matter which should come before this House. That is a matter of exercise of discretion.

The other point is this. If any offence has been committed, then the law will have its course. Already, we have reported to this House that the Intelligence Department and the Crime Investigation Branch are dealing with the case, and so far as criminal prosecutions for commission of offences are concerned, there is no limitation.

So, I have no hesitation in saying that even if all these facts had been known to us at the time when we passed the order about his retirement, that was the only proper order that should have been passed, and I stand by that, because that was the only proper order

that could be passed and should have been passed.

We are convincing the PAC about the *bona-fides* of the action taken. At the present stage, there is absolutely no point in agitating this and compelling Government to take an attitude which it is not their intention to take; because their attitude is to co-operate and respond to the various suggestions that may be made by the PAC and to take action in pursuance of them.

In this particular case, I would again like to say that it is true that there was some delay in constituting the inter-departmental committee. But this was explained when this matter was raised during the last session, by my colleague Shri B. R. Bhagat, who was then the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence. We should also look at the time of the submission of this report. That report had been placed before the House a little before, towards the end of last year. Then, all these discussions and the like took place, and as soon as this matter came to us, since several Ministries were concerned, we constituted an inter-departmental committee in which the various Ministries, namely the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Iron and Steel etc. were represented, and they have produced a report which is part of this document, namely the 4th Report itself. It is contained in the fourth chapter, I think, of the report of the PAC. All these matters have been gone into by that committee. They have also sent a report to the PAC.

What I am submitting is that there was nothing new in the argument that had been put forward today. This question of delay in constituting the inter-departmental committee was raised on the last occasion also and was replied to by Shri B. R. Bhagat.

The question of premature retirement of Maj. Singh was raised on two occasions out on one occasion it was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye himself, and it was replied to. This has also now gone before the PAC with Government's recommendation.

I would submit that the PAC reports have got the greatest value, because the PAC is a sort of miniature House, a committee of the House itself, and we do not consider their recommendations in any spirit except the one namely that we attach the highest importance to their reports, and it will be our continuous endeavour to co-operate fully with their suggestion and to honour them and to respect them and to explain our view point, and the House should be troubled only when the PAC finally comes to any conclusion and there is some difference and then the House will judge whether that difference was justified or not.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : Regarding the two points raised in this discussion, one relates to the Ministry of Steel. I would not like to repeat all the general points concerning our attitude to the Public Accounts Committee. The point relating to my Ministry is very simple and the points involved in it have also been covered in detailed discussions with the Public Accounts Committee and the report sent to them for their consideration.

It is a fact that in this particular case some lapses have occurred. The Ministry has conceded it and sent their report to the Public Accounts Committee stating that certain irregularities have happened. As regards the statement that is only one particular firm, I would like to clarify the position . . .

SHRI NAMBIAR : We can understand this admission, not like the attitude of the Defence Minister who was trying to defend a wrong case.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : Out of 40 cases in which letter orders were issued for importing certain steel, there were about 7 and even in these, there are three different parties involved. I only submit, as we submitted to the PAC, that this particular firm was not picked up for any preferential treatment at the hands of the Ministry.

Irregularities have happened. We have promised to the Committee that the details will be inquired into and action taken against the persons responsible. The question why the bank guarantee was not taken, why customs clearance permits were given before satisfying themselves and why the performance bond was released—these are matters in which perhaps there was want of co-ordination. I am even prepared to admit that if there be found anything deliberate in letting these things happen, we would certainly not hesitate to take action. The Committee was also acquainted with our position.

The whole matter has now been referred to the Sarkar Committee. I would only draw attention to the observations of the Public Accounts Committee on page 21 where they say :

“In view of the fact that the case has been brought to the notice of the Sarkar Committee which has been appointed by Government in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the 50th and 55th Reports, they do not desire to comment on the matter at this stage”.

This is dated 10th August 1967. In view of this, I am not in a position to go more into detail about this. Some inquiry had certainly been made. But because there is a more comprehensive inquiry on, we have not gone into further details ourselves.

As regards the Sarkar Committee, I am really sorry to say—I do not attribute motives—that probably out of their anxiety some disparaging remarks should have been made. I would like to make it absolutely clear that it is not Government's intention to make this Committee in any way infructuous and not to do the job that has been entrusted to it. After I had taken charge, I had paid some special attention to this matter. I know the importance of the Sarkar Committee and the importance and value attached to investigation of matters of this type in public life and in governmental affairs. I have tried to acquaint myself with the details. I

[Dr. Channa Reddy]

consulted some hon. Members including some hon. Members opposite. I do not like to name them. I took the opportunity of discussing with them. I also discussed the matter with the members of the Sarkar Committee and I have been anxious to see how best we could expedite this matter.

Regarding the statement that the records are not made available to the Committee, I am sorry to say that the hon. Member who made the statement is not informed of the position. I do not know how he unfortunately got that impression. I can clarify that the Sarkar Committee are fully satisfied with the manner and the speed with which the necessary documents and papers have been provided to it. It is an independent committee. In regard to this, I have consulted members belonging to both Houses. They have appreciated the implications of the inquiry, the detailed work that is necessary, the detail and complicated nature of the papers involved which have to be carefully gone into, the number of persons from whom statements have to be obtained and so on. The hon. Members were fully convinced that the Committee should be given some considerable time. Even here I am prepared to submit that it would not be long before we get their report. We tried very much to get the report during this session, but unfortunately some delay has occurred. They are actively at it. I can assure you that before the next session, the Committee's report will be submitted. So the information that the hon. Members got about this matter is not really correct.

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का इस में सबाल है, मोटे तौर पर बहुत सी बातों की टिप्पणी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने की थी। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देखी होगी, वे जानते होंगे कि उन में से किन-किन बातों को हम ने स्वीकार कर लिया है, उन पर क्या जांच हो रही है और क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है। उस में जो और

बातें हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में अभी हमारी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी से लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है, और उन के बारे में मैं अभी यहाँ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को सिर्फ इस बात का आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है, हम उसकी पूरी तरह से जांच करा रहे हैं और उस में उचित कार्यवाही की जायगी।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : With due respect to my hon. friend Shri Limaye, no area of divergence regarding the Department of Supply has been pointed out. Thirteen recommendations have been made by the PAC, and we have accepted 9 of them. Four recommendations are under examination, and we will send our report to the PAC, they can examine it, if there is any difference then only there will be an area of divergence.

Regarding the Deputy Director of Purchase who was found to have made incorrect and misleading statements from time to time which resulted in superior officers passing wrong orders, proceedings were started even before the Fourth Report of the PAC was submitted.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On other charges.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : On this also. When the report was submitted, immediately we reported the matter to the CBI, and they are investigating into it. but because there will be delay, we have also started departmental proceedings. Therefore, there is no laches on our part.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, केवल अभी जो इन्होंने कहा है कि . .

श्री विनेश सिंह : किन्होंने ?

श्री मधु लिमये : स० स्वर्ण सिंह साहब ने। बाकी लोगों के बारे में कोई मैं जवाब नहीं देना चाहता, क्योंकि आप लोगों ने कोई ऐसी

बात नहीं कही है कि जवाब देना जरूरी हो। लेकिन सरदार साहब ने जैसा कि कोई मतभेद नहीं है। इन्टर डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी का उन्होंने जिक्र किया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने इस पर यहां पर सवाल उठाया, तब मुझ को इन्टर डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी का आश्वासन मिला। उस के बाद पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को जो मैंने जानकारी दी, उस के आधार पर और इन्टर डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अध्ययन के पश्चात् यह चौथी रपट यहां आई—तो इस में डाइवर्जेंस बॅसे है, इस के बारे में एक ही बावय में पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ आपके इस सारे जवाब को पढ़ने के बाद—

"The Committee are not convinced by the explanations advanced by the Ministry of Defence for not taking prompt notice of the specific recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in their 64th Report about the lapses on the part of the Officer-Commanding COD Malad in regard to the purchase of the imported tyres."

फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि मतभेद नहीं है। कमेटी की रपट से साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि इस के बारे में सरकार का विचार कमेटी ने नहीं माना।

जहां तक गुप्ता का सवाल है, कमेटी ने इस के बारे में जोर दिया है। चूंकि इस बारे में आपने कहा है कि हम तैयार हैं, इसलिये मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

जहां तक रेड्डी साहब का सवाल है, उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार कमेटी के बारे में मैंने इस सदन के कुछ सदस्यों से बातचीत की थी। मैं मानता हूँ और मैं उन पर कोई आरोप नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मेरे एक सुझाव को आपने नहीं माना जो मैंने उस समय दिया

था। शायद आपके मंत्रालय के जो आइ० सी० एस० अफसर हैं, वे इस सुझाव को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मैंने कहा था कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के भूतपूर्व चेयरमैन ने कहा है कि जीतपाल, अमीचंद प्यारे लाल इतने ताकतवर हो गये हैं कि ऐसी कोई कमेटी कायम करो कि जिनके पास इनकी पहुंच न हो। सरकार कमेटी जब बनी तो मैंने यह सुझाव इनको दिया था कि कोई ऐसा मजबूत अफसर इनकी मदद के लिये दो जो इनकी पोल खोलेंगे और मैंने एक अफसर का नाम भी दिया था, जिसका अभी यादव जी ने भी सुझाव दिया है। तो क्या इस्पात मंत्री इस पर विचार करेंगे, जिससे कि इस सदन के किसी भी सदस्य के मन में यह बात न रहे कि आपके मंत्री बनने के बाद या सरकार कमेटी बनने के बाद आपकी ओर से इन बातों पर पर्दा डालने या चादर बिछाने की कोशिश हुई है। इसलिये आप इस सुझाव पर विचार कीजिये और ऐसे अफसर को, जैसे डाइरेक्टर, रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस या ऐसा ही कोई अफसर इनकी मदद के लिये दीजिये ताकि यह मामला हमेशा के लिये खत्म हो।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I just want to read out one paragraph—

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, please. I am sorry. The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.35 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 29, 1967/Agrahayana 8, 1889 (Saka).