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Friday, May 11, 1973
Vaisakha 21, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 55—Friday May 11, 1973/Vaisakha 21, 1895 (Saka)

COLUMNS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| *Starred questions Nos. 1061, 1066 to 1069, 1072 and 1075 | 1—25 |
| Short notice question 7 | 25—36 |
| Written answers to questions— | |
| Starred questions Nos. 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1074, 1076 to 1080 | 37—43 |
| Unstarred questions Nos. 9990 to 10189. | 43—171 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 171—80 |
| Messages from Rajya Sabha | 180—81 |
| Assent to Bill | 181 |
| Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions— | |
| (i) Minutes | 182 |
| (ii) Twenty-seventh Report | 219 |
| Committee of Privileges— | |
| Fourth Report | 182 |
| Committee on Government Assurances— | |
| Fifth Report | 182 |
| Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House— | |
| Tenth Report | 182 |
| Business of the House | 182—93 |
| Statement re : Loss of vision in an eye of Shri K. Gopal, M. P. | 192—93 |
| Shri R.K. Khadilkar | 192 |
| Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill-Introduced | 193—94 |
| Matter under Rule 377 | 194—95 |
| Motion re: Reference of matter to Committee of Privileges about im- plementation of Lok Sabha Resolution | 196 |
| Statutory Resolution re : Proclamation in relation to the State of Manipur and Manipur State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill— | |

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 196—219 |
| Shri K.C. Pant | 198—202 |
| Shri Biren Dutta | 202—04 |
| Shri N. Tombi Singh | 204—10 |
| Shri Jharkbande Rai | 211—13 |
| Shri Paokai Haokip | 213—15 |
| Shri R. R. Sharma | 215—19 |
| Resolution re: Industrial Development of Eastern Region— | |
| Withdrawn | 219—62 |
| Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy | 220—21 |
| Shri Krishna Chander Halder | 221—26 |
| Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra | 226—28 |
| Shri J. Matha Gowder | 228—30 |
| Shri Arjun Sethi | 230—32 |
| Shri Madhu Limaye | 232—37 |
| Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami | 238—41 |
| Shri Surendra Mohanty | 241—44 |
| Shri A.K.M. Ishaque | 244—46 |
| Shri Jharkhande Rai | 246—49 |
| Shri Tarun Gogoi | 249—50 |
| Shri Samar Guha | 251—54 |
| Shri Chhapalendu Bhattacharyya | 254—55 |
| Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee | 255—59 |
| Shri Chintamani Panigrahi | 259—62 |
| Resolution re: Peasant Doctors | |
| Dr. G.S. Melkote | 262 |
| Half-an-Hour Discussion | |
| People's Participation in Preparation and Impelmentation of | |
| Fifth Plan | 262—76 |
| Shri Samar Guha | 262—70 |
| Shri Mohan Dhasia | 270—76 |

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 11, 1975/Vaisakha 21,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Smuggling of Hallucinatory Drugs into India By Foreign Nationals

*1061. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed
that hallucinatory drugs are being smug-
gled into India by foreign nationals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government
to prevent such smuggling and the suc-
cess achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH): (a) The Government have not
received any report regarding smuggling
of hallucinatory drugs into India by foreign
nationals.

(b) Import of hallucinatory drugs such as
LSD, LSD-25, DMT, STP, DET, Mescaline
etc. into India has been prohibited except
for the limited purpose of their use in med-
ical or scientific research.

Intelligence is collected regarding smug-
glers. The baggage of the persons suspect-
ed to carry contraband drugs is subjected
to examination by the Customs Officers.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: It is
often reported that though hallucinatory
drugs in their purified form are definitely
not smuggled into this country, it is com-
mon knowledge that these drugs in their
rough form are smuggled in substantial
amounts into the country from Nepal bor-
der. May I ask the Government whether any
such information reached them and if so,
what steps are being taken to counteract
them?

2

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since the ques-
tion referred to hallucinatory drugs, tech-
nically, the drugs which I have indicated
in part (b) of the question do not relate
to the general drugs which come under
the definition of narcotics. So we have given
this reply that we have received no infor-
mation. But, as far as the question of nar-
cotics is concerned Government is aware
that from Nepal border there has been
some smuggling of it and various steps have
been taken to check this.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: What
steps are being taken to see that such drugs
coming from Nepal are stopped?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The whole Nepal
border is functioning under a Preventive
Collectorate and the State Government staff
as well as the Customs and Excise staff have
been strengthened and sufficient equip-
ments necessary have been provided. There
is a regular Check. Help of C. R. P. is
being taken for the purpose.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKSH:
Are Government aware or have they made
attempts to discover the legitimate use of
these highly sophisticated and hallucinatory
drugs?

MR. SPEAKER: Highly sophisticated?

SHRI MUHAMMAD KHUDA BUKSH:
The question was asked by my predecessor
if smuggling is taking place, in the Nepal
border which he admitted. He said it did
take place in Nepal border. But the drugs
that he had named DMT, STP, etc. are
sophisticated drugs.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKSH :
Did Government know the legitimate uses
of these drugs?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out
of this? The main question is about pre-
vention of smuggling. If you want to ask
about sophisticated drugs, you may give a
separate notice and address your question
to the Health Minister.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:
More than smuggling through the border
area, large scale of smuggling take place
through the international airports such as
Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi.

AN HON MEMBER: And Madras.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: . . . and Madras Sorry for the omission. Has the Minister got any complaints of these regular drugs smuggling taking place? How many has he caught? What action has been taken against them?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The question is no longer confined to hallucinatory drugs. As far as hallucinatory drugs are concerned, as I have said, we have very few seizures of them thereby. I have indicated that there is no large-scale smuggling of this thing. As far as the general question of drugs and the general question of narcotics are concerned, as far as these airports are concerned, many have been caught that is, in respect of taking drugs outside the country etc. We are the largest producer of opium and 80 per cent of world's opium is produced in our own country which is catering to medicinal and other uses. Very strict watch is being kept on various international airports.

MR. SPEAKER: You may answer only about hallucinatory drugs.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have got figures of all dangerous drugs.

MR. SPEAKER: You see, that is the reason. If the Minister goes out of the scope, I cannot get hold of the question, and come back on the right track. The question was asked about hallucinatory drugs. If you have got information about this drug only, you can say, this is the information. . . .

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, we have had only two seizures so far about these hallucinatory drugs. We have had only two seizures. There is no other information with me.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Sir, the Minister has stated that the smuggling goes on but still preventive measures are taken. I want to know what is the total amount of smuggling that takes place from Nepal border in spite of the preventive measures?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is very difficult to quantify the extent of smuggling that takes place.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, smuggling of hallucinatory drugs into India by foreign nationals, mainly hippies, is creating a situation which is spoiling the minds of the youth of the country. Have any steps been taken to stop smuggling by hippies in this country and what are the preventive measures which our government have adopted?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Hippies will be dealt with when they are caught going against any law of the land including the law of drug control.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, has it come to the notice of the government that hallucinatory drugs in crude form are smuggled from Nepal to Delhi and then refined and distributed in university campuses?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Since he has entered into the realm of hallucination, I have no information on that.

Decline in production of controlled cloth

*1066. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:†
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of controlled cloth during the first quarter of 1973 has been below the target; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to boost the production?

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

(b) The shortfall in production is due to the fact that the mills are required to sell controlled cloth at May, 1968 prices, which are said to be uneconomic and also because of power cuts since October, 1972.

The Indian Cotton Mills Federation have issued instructions to individual mills to make good their shortfall in the production of controlled cloth during the period July, 1972 to December, 1972 and January, 1973 to March, 1973 by 30th June, 1973. Non-fulfilment of the shortfall would entail a penalty of Re. 1 per sq. metre. Out of the funds collected by way of penalty, the mills which offer to produce controlled cloth in excess of their obligation will be paid an incentive of 90 paise per sq. metre on the controlled cloth produced by them in excess of their obligation. It is expected that as a result of these measures, production of controlled cloth will improve significantly.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the minister has taken some steps to increase production. I want to know what is the increase in production month by month from December 1972 to this date? Has he got any figures?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have some figures. In January, 1973, it was 14 million sq. m., in February, it was 15.4 million sq. m.; for March, the figure is not available, but I may point out that the production figure is less than the target figure, because according to our understanding they are required to produce 50 million sq. m. per quarter, that is, 200 million sq. m. a year. In terms of that, they have failed to fulfil the target. Between July, 1972 and December, 1972 they have produced only 164 million sq. m. as against a target

of 200 million sq. m., that is, they had fulfilled only 82 per cent of the target. Thereby, I would like to point out that the mills have not fulfilled their obligations to the extent required of them.

SHRI M. RAM. GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister has said that he is going to impose penalty on those mills which have not fulfilled their obligation. But if they have not fulfilled their obligation because of the power cut even then is he going to impose the penalties on them?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir. It is not we who have imposed this penalty, but it is the Federation of the Indian Cloth Mills people themselves who have decided in their wisdom to impose this penalty, because even without Government's suggestion, they are persuaded to feel that the shortfall and the non-fulfilment of the obligation is absolutely unjustified in relation to the power cut and the reduction thereby. My answer to the hon. Member's question is 'Yes'. The rate of reduction in the matter of fulfilment of the obligation is unjustified by the rate of the power cut.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बराब में कहा है कि मूल्य-निर्धारित कपड़े के उत्पादन में बहुत थोड़ा-नाम मात्र का ही-ह्रास हुआ है। किन्तु जिस स्थान विशेष को फरवरी और अप्रैल में 100 वेल्स कपड़ा दिया जाना चाहिये थे, उसे केवल 7 वेल्स मिले और उस में भी घाती और साड़ी नदारद। क्या यह इस बात का द्योतक नहीं है कि उस कपड़े के उत्पादन में बहुत ज्यादा ह्रास हुआ है? मंत्री महोदय ने ह्रास का कारण सिर्फ मूल्य निर्धारण बताया है और कहा है कि 1968 में जो मूल्य था, वही निर्धारित हुआ और इसी लिये उत्पादन में थोड़ा ह्रास हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ह्रास का एक मात्र कारण मूल्य निर्धारण है या कुछ और भी कारण है; यदि कुछ अन्य कारण हैं, तो वे क्या हैं और उन के निदान के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are some causes, but no reasons for non-fulfilment of the stipulated obligations, and the causes are unjustifiable. It is a very interesting thing that they are paying the penalty and they are very much eager to pay the penalty for non-fulfilment of the obligation rather than fulfil the obligation, because the comparative arithmetic is pro-

fitable for them, and we know it, and, therefore, we are going to take steps about it.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : मिल-मालिकों को 24 नवम्बर सूत से नीचे के सूत का कपड़ा बनाने की अनुमति नहीं है, क्योंकि उस को पावरलूम और हैंडलूम वालों के लिये छोड़ दिया गया है। इस के बावजूद मिल-मालिक वह कपड़ा पावरलूम और हैंडलूम वालों के लिये नहीं छोड़ते हैं और उस को अपने उद्योग में बनाते हैं। मिल-मालिक नियंत्रित कपड़े को इस लिये नहीं बनाते हैं, क्योंकि उस में ज्यादा प्राफिट नहीं होता है। इस समय न तो बाजार में पर्याप्त संख्या में दुकानें हैं और न गरीब लोगों को नियंत्रित कपड़ा सस्ते दामों पर मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को अधिक मात्रा में नियंत्रित कपड़ा मिले, पावरलूम और हैंडलूम वालों को मिलों से पर्याप्त मात्रा में सूत मिले और जिलों में वह कपड़ा बनना बन्द हो, इस के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA. The hon. member has asked two questions, both of which are important. One is about what we are doing to feed the handlooms and other people, the poor weavers. About that, we have said previously, and I do not like to repeat it.

The other question, which is immediately before us, is more important, what Government are proposing to do about the shortfall in supply of the coarser varieties of cloth meant for mass consumption. It is a very important matter. Government are pretty disturbed over the non-fulfilment of the stipulated obligations of the mills responsible for the production. We have asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices to go into the matter. They are doing so. They are likely to come with their recommendations. Meanwhile, because of the enormity of the problem and the seriousness of the issue, I have decided to set up a Committee headed by the Secretary of the Commerce Ministry with senior officials from the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Industrial Development and Finance and also the Textile Commissioner. They will go into the price structure and will also suggest actual justifiable prices. They will be requested to submit their report in a couple of days, that is, as early as possible, because I would not like to give a longer time because we are determined to solve the problem, as the Finance Minister has already said before the House. We are in touch with the Finance Ministry; on the basis of facts and figures with us, the price structure is

unjustifiable and the quantity made available of the varieties of cloth to the people is inadequate. We are going to remedy it in quick time.

श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा कि उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? बहुत सी मिलें सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली हैं, उन मिलों के अन्दर भी वह काम नहीं कर रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पीछे से कमेंट्री जो शुरू कर देते हैं उस से सारे प्रश्न को खत्म कर देते हैं। बड़ा अच्छा प्रश्न किया था और बड़ा अच्छा जवाब दिया....

श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा इतना ही प्रश्न है कि जिन मिलों ने नियमों का पालन नहीं किया और जो सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली है उन में भी यह पालन नहीं हो रहा है तो उन के खिलाफ कोई कठोर कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that under the existing rules and circumstances, they are merely interested in flouting the rules; they are ready to pay the penalty because that is more remunerative and profitable for them. We are trying to plug the loophole.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was very categorical and very much justified; what punishment you are going to give?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The flouting of this obligation comes within the purview of the Essential Commodities Act for implementing which the State Governments are responsible. I hope they will take appropriate and firm measures in this respect.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Whatever may be the causes and reasons and the differentiation made by the Minister, the cause adduced by the millowners is that the price is unremunerative. Have Government gone into this and found out whether this is a justifiable claim? Secondly, as for the penalty with which the Minister is very rightly agreeing with us all the time, we want to know what Government suggest. Have they conveyed to the State Governments that the penalty should be enhanced? Thirdly—this is the most important—those mills bungle in a way; they show short of target production issued from their mills, take them back into the mill and entirely change the whole cloth. Have Government gone into this question

also? This is a serious thing in which they are defaulting. How do Government propose to meet them? We want a definite and concrete answer.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I have already said that there are various causes but not good enough to be regarded as the reason for what they have done. We have also asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to go into the matter. But, on top of that, without waiting for this report, since this concerns very large and serious issues, we have set up a very high-powered committee. Pending submission of their report, which is expected soon—because I have asked them to work very quickly, as quickly as possible—we will go into the matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: What for is this committee? Which are the issues referred to them, when we know they are simply bungling these things? What for is this committee? Is it to help the millowners or the people in this country?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: To help the people.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, the very idea of introducing this controlled cloth is in order to make available sufficient cloth to the weaker sections of the population. In the textile mills, about 1,200 varieties of cloth are being produced in our country. May I know what prevents the Government from increasing the target or the quota to produce more and more of this controlled cloth than the other varieties, and may I know whether the Government is thinking precisely to reduce the variety of costlier cloth and increase the production of controlled cloth in order to make it available to the weaker sections among the people?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This suggestion is very constructive, and I can assure the hon. House that this suggestion will influence our proposed decision-making. Meanwhile, I may point out to the hon. Member that in the budget, the hon. Finance Minister has levied a 40 per cent duty on that sort of long staple cotton imported from Sudan and Egypt which is used for the production of superfine variety of cloth, thereby discouraging that sort of production, and entailing the encouragement of the production of the coarser variety. But about the specific question, I would like to say, yes; our attitude is to see that more of this sort of cloth is produced for the consumption of the poor people.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, I seek your protection. 200 million yards is the target that we have fixed. May I know whether the Government has any idea of increasing this quantity and, if so, by how many millions more?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that his suggestion is constructive and that will influence the Government's decision-making in the matter. The implication is clear.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should pass on to the next question. Two questions have taken half an hour.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I have been deprived of asking questions.

MR. SPEAKER: No; not always. Only sometimes.

Next question.

भारत सहायता संगठन की बैठक

* 1067. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सहायता संगठन की बैठक इस मामले में पेरिस में होने वाली है ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार उस बैठक में अपना प्रतिनिधि भेजेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत उक्त बैठक में स्वीकृति के लिये जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करेगा उनका संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A meeting of the Aid India Consortium will be held in Paris on the 14th and 15th June, 1973. Representative of Government of India will be attending the meeting. The meeting would review the progress of economic development in India and consider India's aid requirements in the fiscal year 1973-74. The Indian proposals will broadly cover both non-project requirements for maintenance imports and project requirements of the programmes to be undertaken in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सहायता संगठन की मीटिंग पहली मार्च से होने को थी। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि यह 14-15 जून को होने जा रही है। तो पिछली मीटिंग जो स्थगित हुई उस का कारण क्या है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस मीटिंग में कौन/कौन से देश भाग लेने जा रहे हैं ? उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Normally the consortium meeting takes place in the month of June for India. The leadership of the meeting is with the World Bank and most of the developed countries do take part in that meeting.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे अनुपूरक प्रश्न का पूर्ण उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने देशों की जानकारी जाननी चाही थी, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उन के नाम नहीं बताये ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany (West), Italy, Japan, Netherland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ फायदा हुआ ?

श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : बहुत फायदा हुआ। आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि आर्थिक सहायता और अनुरक्षण सहायता सम्बन्धी प्रोजेक्ट्स वहाँ पर रखे जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक सहायता सम्बन्धी प्रोजेक्ट्स किन किन देशों तथा अनुरक्षण सहायता सम्बन्धी प्रोजेक्ट्स किन किन देशों के सामने रखे जायेंगे? भारत सरकार को जो सहायता प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है, क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि इस प्रकार की सहायता के लिये वे देश कुछ शर्तें लगाते हैं, क्या उस सहायता को शर्त के साथ मंजूर किया जायेगा या सरकार की कोई ऐसी रूप रेखा है कि हम बिना शर्त सहायता स्वीकार करेंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think we have got a definite policy in this matter. If we get proper conditions of credit facilities without any political strings attached we normally consider them.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: May I know whether aid from the consortium countries is tied to exports from those countries or whether we are free to use the credit anywhere in the world?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Most of it is tied aid.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know whether the aid so received will be through the agency of the World Bank or will it come directly from individual countries themselves? Secondly, may I know whether this aid will be in the nature of reducing our dependence on foreign aid and whether

it will help us promote self-reliance programmes which the Minister of Planning and others in the Government want to achieve during the next Five Year Plan period.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the consortium commitments are concerned, normally some pledges are made in the course of the discussions but ultimately when it comes to disbursements or sanctions it is done in a bilateral manner at Government level; certain agreements are reached. Of course the other part of the question refers to our general strategy on taking foreign aid. We have explained it before; our idea is to see that our net aid reaches zero at the end of the Fifth Plan and it is on that basis that we will be proceeding this year.

नागरिक उड्डयन मंडल (सी० ए० बी०) के प्रवर्तन ब्यूरो द्वारा एयर इण्डिया के विरुद्ध युबक किराया टिकट अधिक आयु के यात्रियों को बेचने का आरोप

* 1068. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री भगीरथ भंडर :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागरिक उड्डयन मण्डल (सी० ए० बी०) के प्रवर्तन ब्यूरो ने एयर इण्डिया पर वह आरोप लगाया है कि उसने गैर-कानूनी ढंग से युबक किराया टिकट अधिक आयु के लोगों को बेचे हैं ;

(ख) क्या एयर इण्डिया के विरुद्ध वह भी आरोप है कि उसने लंदन और न्यूयार्क के बीच शाखा के लिये 93 टिकट कम मूल्य पर बेचे हैं ?

(ग) क्या यह आरोप केवल एयर इण्डिया पर ही लगाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The U.S., Civil Aeronautics Board has alleged that Air India infringed in certain ticketing regulations and wrongly agreed to pay some extra commission to a travel agency in order to persuade passengers to fly Air India. The complaint itself,

however, indicates that this extra commission was not in fact paid.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) Air India is preparing its reply to the complaint and its stand is that it has not violated the Federal Aviation Act.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: श्रीमन्, शिकायत के ढंग से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि प्रायः इस प्रकार के आरोप-प्रत्यारोप नागरिक उड्डयन की ओर से विभिन्न विमान सेवाओं पर लगाये जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ-क्या इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न किया गया है कि सब के लिये एक प्रकार के नियम निर्धारित किये जायें और सब की यात्री बिना किसी संघर्ष और खीचातानी के प्राप्त हो सकें? यदि प्रयत्न किया गया है तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर एक देश की अपनी अपनी सिविल एवियेशन अथॉरिटी होती है, वे जब भी समझती हैं कि नियमों का उल्लंघन हुआ है तो वे उस के प्रति अपनी कार्यवाही करती हैं-ऐसा सारे संसार में होता है।

जहां तक फेअर्स का प्रश्न है-इयाटा प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि फेअर्स के सम्बन्ध में जो संघर्ष है वह दूर हो और वह प्रयत्न अभी जारी है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : आप के उत्तर से एक अंश स्पष्ट नहीं होता। आप ने उस एजेन्सी को जिस के द्वारा कुछ मुसाफिर लाने के लिये यत्न किया गया था, पैसा नहीं दिया, शायद बातचीत की गई थी। यदि नहीं की गई थी तो तो वह अंश भी स्पष्ट होता चाहिये।

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की प्रतिस्पर्धा में आप के विमानों की जो क्षमता है, उतने यात्री आप को मिल जाते हैं? यदि नहीं मिलते तो कितनी कमी रह जाती है और उस से कितनी क्षति होती है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो एक विशेष केस है जो सिविल एरोनॉटिक्स बोर्ड के सामने है। एअर इण्डिया का इस सम्बन्ध में जो अपना डिफेंस है, वह उसको बना रहा है और जो उस को कहना होगा, वह कहेगा।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है वह मुझे सम्मत्त में नहीं आया। हर विमान सेवा का यह यत्न होता है कि उस के विमान पूरे भरे हुए जायें। एअर इंडिया का सारे संसार में इस समय अच्छा इमेज है।

श्री शिव कुमार शारदा : मान लीजिये आप के एक विमान में 100 यात्रि जा सकते हैं—यत्न करने पर भी क्या उतने यात्री उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं या कुछ स्थान खाली जाते हैं।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : सेंकड़ों फ्लाइट्स हैं कुछ भरी हुई जाती हैं, कुछ आधी जाती हैं—यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है। हम यत्न करते हैं कि सभी भरी हुई जायें।

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Since the hon. Minister has just now stated that the Air India is now making its defence, was it not very discourteous on the part of the Association to go to the Press and vilify Air India's great service when the case has not been finalised by the competent Court?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not know who went to the Press actually. But, indeed this is one of the occupational hazards. When the case is pending and when someone goes to the press, I must, in order to set the record straight, say here that Air India has got a very good image in the world.

मुझे एक शेर याद आया —

हम घ्राह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम, वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता।

सफाई कर्मचारियों का जीवन बीमा

* 1069. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :†

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 19 अप्रैल, 1973 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम सफाई कर्मचारियों का बीमा नहीं करता क्योंकि वे सरलता से रोगग्रस्त हो सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतिबन्ध को हट के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जिन प्रस्तावों में अत्यधिक जोखिम प्रस्त होती है, जैसे नालियों के मोखों से निकलने वाली जहरीली गैस और भूमिगत अन्व्य दुर्घटनाओं से सम्बन्धित जोखिमों के मामलों को छोड़ कर, अन्व्य मामलों में जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमे की अधिकांश योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत झाड़कणों और सफाई कर्मचारियों के जीवन बीमे के प्रस्ताव सामान्य दरों पर स्वीकार करता है।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह संविधान की या एल०आई०सी० की किस धारा के अन्तर्गत कि उन के साथ ऐसा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जाय, जो अधिकांश रिस्क में काम करे, जोखिम में काम करे, चाहे मेन होल में या नाइट स्वाएल उठाये-उन को सोशल सिक्वोरिटी प्रदान न की जाय ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मान्यवर, जैसा कि उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह की कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं है और सभी सफाई कर्मचारियों को उसी स्टेण्डर्ड रेट फ्राक प्रीमियम पर इन्शोरेंस किया जाता है। लेकिन जहां ज्यादा जोखिम है, जैसे जमीन के नीचे मेन होल्ड है, अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड ड्रेनेज है, जहां जहरीली गैस होती है, वहां सुरक्षा के प्रयास किये जाते हैं। जैसे बम्बई कारपोरेशन ने उनके लिये एक विशेष स्क्वेड बनाया हुआ है, जहां समय समय पर निरीक्षण किया जाता है। वहां यह भी देखा गया है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों के अन्दर इस प्रकार की "कोई ऐसी" दुर्घटना नहीं हुई है, वहां जोखिम का काम होने पर भी इस प्रकार का कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं हुआ है, सामान्य दरों पर इन्शोरेंस हुआ है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्या ने कहा कि जहां ज्यादा जोखिम होता है तो वहां मेरिट पर यह चीज देवी जाती है।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री एक तो महिला हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों ही महिला हैं।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : और जीवन बीमा कराने का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि स्त्री बच्चों के जीवन की सुरक्षा हो सके। उनके उत्तर से बिल्कुल साफ है, उसमें लिखा है कि जहां बहुत रिस्क इन्वाल्वड है उनको छोड़ कर दूसरों को है। तो मैं जानना चाहती हूँ एक महिला होने के नाते जिस विभाग को वे देख रही है, अगर ऐक्ट में कोई बृटि है तो क्या उस धारा में वे संशोधन कराने का प्रयास करेंगी तथा मंत्रियों में स्टेटस को रखने के लिये जो एक फर्म विलीफ हो गया है कि कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिए उसको भी दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगी ?

श्रीमती मुशील रोहतगी : मैं इस आक्षेप को निराधार मानती हूँ और इसका खण्डन करती हूँ कि मंत्रियों के मन में स्टेटस को का विचार है :

दूसरे चाहे कोई महिला हो या पुरुष हो जो भी जीवन बीमा कराता है सभी पालिसी, होल्डर्स एक हैं। फिर भी इस बात को देखते हुए कि समाज में एक परिवर्तन आया है हम अपने श्रमिकों और कमजोर वर्गों को विशेष सुविधा प्रदान करना चाहते हैं। इसीलिए जीवन बीमा निगम ने स्वतः अपनी तरफ से स्वीपर्स को जहां पर पहले दो रुपया, चार रुपया, प्रति हजार पर प्रतिरिक्त देना पड़ता था उसको हटा दिया है। इसमें मंत्री के महिला होने का किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : यह मैं मानती हूँ कि सभी की जिन्दगी बराबर है, सभी का रिस्क बराबर है लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है और आपके द्वारा मांग है कि सभी प्रकार के काम करने वालों का कम्पल्सरी बीमा होना चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that a majority of safai karmacharis belong to the scheduled castes and in view of that, is it not a denial of equality of opportunity to the scheduled castes that when the issues like bonus come up, because they happen to be so-called unproductive workers, they are denied bonus and even adequate insurance facilities are denied to them because they are vulnerable to risks and diseases? Will Government take the necessary steps to correct this position?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: So far as the first question about bonus is concerned I do not know how far it is connected with this. About the second part, I have made it absolutely clear that unless there is a particular hazard to life involved, the standard rates are applicable. Even when there are extra hazards involved, the question is examined on merits and if it does not justify any special rate, they charge the normal rates even for them. In any case, it is never more than Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.50 per thousand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Which part of my question is not relevant? I asked whether it is not a fact that a majority of the safai karmacharis are scheduled castes. Is that irrelevant?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is true the majority of these people belong to the weaker sections of society and therefore in keeping with our social objective, we have viewed this matter in its wider perspective and taken this decision.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: In the silver jubilee of independence, when this Government as well as the ruling party have accepted the policy of equality before law and social justice in view of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine, when the minister has admitted on the floor of the House that when risks are involved, discrimination is necessary, will the Government change the policy immediately and see that these safai karmacharis get the benefits of life insurance?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have not said that there is any discrimination. I do not know how he got that impression.

MR. SPEAKER: She said that there is no discrimination.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: Since Safai Karmacharis are more prone to diseases and, consequently, loss of life, I think they should be given more opportunities for insurance so that they could make some provision for their families.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि इस तरह का कोई फर्क नहीं है, यदि यह स्थिति सही है और कोई फर्क नहीं है तो मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे बतायेंगी कि कितने सफाई कर्मचारियों का अब तक बीमा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इससे पैदा नहीं होता ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उनका रेशियो क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका सवाल मे सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry this does not arise out of this.

SHRI PHOOL MODY : The latter part of the question "what is the percentage insured" is relevant.

श्री फूल चन्द्रवर्मा : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय का जो उत्तर है उसमें मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि बड़ी सफाई के साथ वास्तविक प्रश्न को टाला गया है । क्यों कि यह प्रश्न सफाई कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है इसलिए इसको बड़ी सफाई से टाला गया है । मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ जीवन बीमा निगम जिसका कार्य ही यह है कि जीवन बीमा करे तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है, जो समाज में अपनी जान को जोखिम में डालकर काम करते हैं तथा दूसरों की सेवा करते हैं उनकी सेवा करे परन्तु जीवन बीमा निगम उन लोगों को उपेक्षा कर रहा है जैसा कि आपके उत्तर से स्पष्ट है । तो मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस विषय में थोड़ा गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करके यह संशोधन करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि किसी भी प्रकार का व्यक्ति जो भारतवर्ष का निवासी है वह किसी भी प्रकार का काम करता है यदि वह अपना बीमा कराना चाहता है तो बीमा करने वाली एजेंसी उससे इन्कार नहीं करेगी ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहनगी : मैंने माननीय सदस्य की बातों को बहुत गम्भीरता पूर्वक

सुना है और जीवन बीमा निगम जो है उसने इन्हीं सिद्धान्तों की बिना पर स्वयं निर्णय लिया है । मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहूंगी कि जो 391 हमारे प्रकूपेणस हैं, उनमें से 356 प्रकूपेणस में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा निर्णय लेने के बाद, जो एक्स्ट्रा पेमेन्ट लिया जाता था उससे मुक्ति मिल गई है और जिसके कारण जीवन बीमा निगम को लगभग 40, 50 लाख का नुकसान भी होता है । थोड़े से प्रकूपेणस और हैं लेकिन उनमें इस बात को देखते हुए कि निगम का एक कर्मशियल स्थान भी है, कहां तक पूरा कर सकेगा यह बात है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know whether the LIC considers profit-earning as its supreme objective? If not, may I know why they should not provide adequate facilities for the insurance of the lives of those who have occupational hazards so that the other people in the city may have hygienic life? Will the Government reconsider the entire decision so far as safai karamcharis are concerned?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I want to make it categorically clear that the LIC does not decline to insure these people. A majority of these people are covered by insurance at the standard rates. Only in those case where the hazards are great, because we have to cater to the social objectives, the premium, to be paid by them cannot, be subsidised by others. Therefore, it is on that basis that only those people who are exposed to great hazards, if they are prepared to pay a premium not exceeding Rs. 7.50 per thousand, are entitled to that.

Performance of Private and Nationalised Banks

*1072. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private banks showed better performance in securing deposits and providing advances than the nationalised Banks during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72; (b) if so the figures of comparative performances in this regard and the reasons for differential in their performances;

(c) whether due to unsatisfactory performance, Government propose not to expand branches of the nationalised Banks; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the working of the nationalised Banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The aggregate deposits and advances of the public sector and private sector banks as on the last Fridays of March in the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

| | Deposits | | | Advances | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | As on the last Friday of March | | | As on the last Friday of March | | |
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
| Public Sector Banks .. | 4,227 (84.1) | 4,968 (84.1) | 598 (84.2) | 3,338 (84.1) | 3,953 (84.4) | 4,406 (83.7) |
| Private Sector Commercial Banks | 801 (15.9) | 938 (15.9) | 1126 (15.8) | 632 (15.9) | 731 (15.6) | 858 (16.3) |
| Total all Scheduled Commercial Banks | 5,028 (100.0) | 5,906 (100.0) | 7,106 (100.0) | 3,970 (100.0) | 4,684 (100.0) | 5,263 (100.0) |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage share to the total for all the scheduled Commercial Banks.)

As will be evident from these figures, the share of the private sector banks improved only in the year 1971-72 and that too only in respect of advances. The change in the relative shares of the two sectors being marginal no definite conclusions can be drawn in regard to the relative performance of the two sectors. In this connection it may be mentioned that during the period ending March, 1973 the share of the public sector banks in aggregate advances has gone up to 84.3 per cent while that of the private sector banks has gone down to 15.7 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The performance of the public sector banks is constantly kept under review and such directions, guidelines etc. as are considered necessary are issued from time to time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the statement, the hon. Minister has said:

"the share of the private sector banks improved only in the year 1971-72 and that too only in respect of advances".

He has also said:

"In 1973, the share of the public sector banks in aggregate advances has gone up to 84.3 per cent while that of the private sector banks has gone down to 15.7 per cent".

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is because of restrictive trade practices.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government how much advances that have been made by the public sector banks and also by the private sector banks have gone to the small traders, small industrialists and also to small self-employed entrepreneurs.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: So far as the private sector banks are concerned, I have not got the figures. About the public sector banks, about their expansion of banking branches, etc., I have given many times the figures on the floor of the House. If the hon. Member takes care to see some of the answers I have given in the course of 2-3 months, he will get the figures. Of course, these figures are not with me here. The expansion of branches is extensive. Naturally, in the beginning, when a bank goes to the rural area, the unbanked area, it takes time to consolidate its activity there. Certainly, it does some deposit mobilisation. But efforts to create conditions in getting advances and absorbing advances take certain time. Therefore, though there is an increase in the deposit mobilisation, there is not much progress in the advances as much. It is not due to restrictive trade practices.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In regard to both deposits and advances, I want to know the break-up in respect of the urban areas and rural areas, particularly after the nationalisation of banks. Also, I want to know what are the reasons why advances have gone up to 84.3 per cent in the case of public sector banks while in the case of private sector banks, it has gone down to 15.7 per cent.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The reason behind is that public sector banks are social-oriented. They have been asked to go out and do some extensive work. That really gives justification for public sector banks to expand their activities.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the break-up in respect of rural areas and public areas?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I cannot give the figures as such. I must say, as far as my information goes, the way in

which the public sector banks have gone in the rural areas, that the advances of the private sector banks are confined mostly to urban areas?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि प्रबन्ध एरिया में तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बैंक काम करते हैं मगर नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक ज्यादातर गांवों में काम करते हैं। क्या मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि केवल 10 मील के रेडियस में ही ये सब बैंक काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि पांच लाख गांवों में अभी तक वह नहीं पहुंच सके हैं, और उत्तर विहार के कई ब्लाक्स में अभी तक एक भी बैंक नहीं है और वह पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, तो क्या मन्त्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों को लिये भी कुछ न कुछ काम किया जायेगा ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even in north Bihar I must say that banks have been given responsibilities and a number of new branches have been opened in rural areas. The question of ten-mile radius is constantly mentioned here. It is one of the guiding principles in the sense that if at all one has to give loan to somebody, the bank must be in a position to properly supervise the utilisation. They have indicated it as one of the guidelines. It is not a very strict rule.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: They follow it very strictly, to the letter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will try to see that it is not made an excuse to deny.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक बैंकों की शाखायें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फैलाने का विचार है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को कोई खास गाइडलाइन्स नहीं है ? क्योंकि मेरे एक गांव में मुझे मालूम है कि जहां पहले सिडिकेट बैंक काम करता था, जो कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक है, वहां स्टेट बैंक की शाखा खुल गयी है। अगर काम बढ़ा है तो उसी बैंक की शाखा खुलनी चाहिये थी, न कि स्टेट बैंक की। सिडिकेट बैंक की शिकायत है कि स्टेट बैंक का हमारे खिलाफ आने का क्या मतलब है। इसलिए बैंको को कोई निदेश है कि नहीं ? या कोई भी बैंक जहां चाहें अपनी शाखायें खोलता जाये ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is absolutely a very proper co-ordination about it. No branch is allowed to be opened without the permission of the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank takes into consideration the economic and commercial capacity of the area concerned to have more banks. So, I am sure that it must have been gone into. It is not that anybody, as he likes, can start a bank.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Already one bank is functioning there. It could have opened another branch of its own. Why was a State Bank opened there?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is nothing wrong in that. Only because one bank is there, it is not that another cannot be opened. It is not necessary that only one branch should be there. There is scope for another branch. (Interruption). This is allowing a good competition.

श्री विष्णु मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सही है कि जब प्राइवेट बैंक ये तो किसी भी गांव में ट्यूब वेल, ट्रैक्टर नहीं दिखाई देता था, और कोई सामान नहीं दिखाई देता था। तो क्या यह सही है कि बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के कारण गांवों में सारी चीजें आ गयी हैं ? और अगर कमी है तो गांवों में बैंक और ज्यादा अपनी शाखायें खोलेंगे, और क्या आप बैंकों को निदेश देंगे कि लिबरल तरीके से छोटे छोटे व्यापारी, किसान तथा अन्य लोगों को उद्योग चलाने में मदद करें।

श्री यशवन्त राव ब्रह्मण : जी हां।

Remittances by I.C.I. and Union Carbide

*1075. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money repatriated by the I.C.I. and Union Carbide during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the reasons for allowing them to remit such a huge amount; and

(c) the total amount of money invested by them in India which was brought from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) The following remittances have been approved by the Reserve Bank of India in the case of ICI (India) Pvt. Ltd. and Union Carbide India Ltd. during the year 1969-70 to 1971-72:—

(Rs. lakhs)

| | Dividend (net) | Royalty | Technical know-how | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------|
| ICI (India) Pvt. Ltd. | | | | |
| 1969-70 | 24.16 | Nil | Nil | 24.16 |
| 1970-71 | 24.16 | Nil | Nil | 24.16 |
| 1971-72 | 12.08 | Nil | Nil | 12.08 |
| Union Carbide India Ltd. | | | | |
| 1969-70 | 43.26 | 1.92* | 50.74* | 95.92 |
| 1970-71 | 71.58 | Nil | 80.43** | 152.01 |
| 1971-72 | 97.02 | 0.23 | 41.04 | 138.29 |

*Figures relate to calendar year 1969.

**Figures relate to calendar year 1970.

(b) As regards remittance of dividends, the Government's policy has been to freely permit the remittances thereof subject to payment of Indian taxes thereon. Royalty and technical know-how fee remittances arise from agreements specifically approved by Government.

(c) Since 1947 ICI U.K. had remitted Rs. 84.50 lakhs for investing in ICI (India) Pvt. Ltd. In 1927 the entire capital of Rs. 15.50 lakhs of the Indian company was owned by the U.K. principal company. Between 1927 to 1947 the amount brought for investment by the U.K. company in the Indian company is not available, as there was no exchange control between U.K. and India.

Since 1947 Union Carbide Corporation of America had remitted Rs. 261.25 lakhs from USA for making investments in Union Carbide (India) Ltd. in 1947 the entire capital of Rs. 57.85 lakhs of the Indian company was held by the U.S. parent company. It is not known how much of the above amount of Rs. 57.85 lakhs was made up of remittances made by the U.S. company.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि आई० सी० आई० और यूनियन कार्बाइड का 1966 से 1927 तक कितना

सरमाया बढ़ गया और प्रॉफिट रेशियो कितना बढ़ा है, कितना विदेशों में ले जा चुके हैं? आई० सी० आई० जिस प्रकार एक भारतीय कम्पनी बनी है उसी तरह क्या यूनियन कार्बाइड को भी भारतीय कम्पनी बनाने के लिए कोई आपने आदेश दिए हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If the hon. Member looks to the statement that is laid on the Table of the House, he will find that I have given the figures in respect of both I.C.I. and Union Carbide; what was the dividend they got and what was the royalty they got, the figures are indicated there. As far as their future activities are concerned, as you know, there are two ways: (1) when they come for expansion, we have already laid down the rules about it and we can certainly ask them to reduce their equity.

Secondly, the Bill which is before the House, viz. The Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Free remittances-wonderful.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Free remittances of course, that is the present policy, but, as far as the equity participation is concerned, all the foreign companies which have more than 40 per cent, their cases will be reviewed with a view to restrict their activities.

श्री शशि भूषण : क्या यह सही है कि यह दोनों कम्पनियाँ जिन क्षेत्रों में काम करती हैं उन में वे मोनोपोलिस्ट हैं और भारतीय मोनोपोलिस्ट व्यापारी उन के कम्पिटिशन में नहीं आते हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी, हालांकि उन्होंने बिना आपकी इजाजत के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में एक्स्पैन्श किया है आप ने उन को फिशरीज और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जाने की इजाजत दी है ? इस का कारण क्या है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is why I said that we will certainly take into consideration these other matters. Instead of manufacturing activities, if they are going to do some trading activities, that will have to be taken note of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the statement, they have shown the money remitted under three heads viz., Dividend, Royalty and Technical-know-how fees. With regard to Union Carbide I want to know as to how much has been allowed to be remitted as

Head Office charges, interest, managing fees, current dividends that accumulated dividends.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given the total figures. I have not got the break-up of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I repeat the question? I have given notice because these are the outlets through which our money goes abroad.

MR. SPEAKER: The question asked is about the total amount and no break-up has been asked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They should have the break-up also.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question-Hour is over.

Next question is also yours, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Short Notice Question No. 7.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir, I have also tabled almost a similar question with various parts. . . .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You can put a supplementary. What is wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not very essential that it must be in your name. You can ask a supplementary question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When we referred to the matter under Rule 377, you asked the Minister to make a statement. Sir, I would only request you not to consider only Bengal, but the country as a whole . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to the Minister to that effect.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Shortage is there in Delhi also.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 7

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas of South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

S.N.Q. 7. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the prevalence of acute shortage of Kerosene oil in the rural areas of South 24 Parganas West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Reports of sporadic shortages of kerosene oil are being received since March 1973 from all parts of the country, including the rural areas of South 24-Parganas of West Bengal. The basic reason for these

shortages has been the deliberate decision taken to reduce commencing from March, 1973, the indigenous production of kerosene oil and to correspondingly increase the production of diesel oils, both high speed diesel oil and light diesel oil, with a view to meeting the sharply increased requirements of diesel oils due to widespread drought conditions and extensive power cuts. The increased production of diesel oils was required initially for lift irrigation and for standby power generation purposes and is presently required for harvesting, thrashing and the movement of crops and for power generation. This decision had to be taken on account of the prevailing world-wide shortage of crude oil and refined oil products. All possible efforts have been and continue to be made to maximise the imports of diesel oils and kerosene oil jointly known as middle distillates by deputing teams of officers of the Indian Oil Corporation to foreign countries. This measure has enabled the import or the finalisation of import of 154,000 tonnes of middle distillates since March 1973. The position is being reviewed constantly and the cut in kerosene production which is being presently of the order of 20 per cent is proposed to be partially restored in June and fully in July 1975.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad that the Minister has covered a wide ground and has taken quite a broad perspective. The availability of kerosene oil in 1971 was 55.94 lakh metric tonnes and the figures for 1972 and 1973 are 56.47 and 59.01 lakh metric tonnes respectively. During the last three years how much oil was imported? Who were the importers? How much was produced locally? What is the maximum estimated demand in India? May I know whether the scarcity is partly due to the dependence on imports?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, during 1973 the total demand of middle distillates under normal condition would be 11.6 million tonnes and as against this the total production is estimated to be of the order of 10.3 million tonnes. There is the gap of 1.3 million tonnes proposed to be covered by resorting to imports. The gap has however been increased and is now expected to be of the order of 2.1 million tonnes on account of the following factors:

(a) Widespread drought conditions resulting in increased use of diesel oils for lift irrigation:

(b) Extensive powercuts necessitating large scale use of diesel oils for power generation.

Against this total deficit 2.1 million tonnes, commitments for imports made so far add up to 1.7 million tonnes. There is thus an uncovered deficit of 0.4 million tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who are the importers?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: IOC is the main importer, the principal importer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who are the others?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: We have asked some oil companies to import, but that will be routed through the IOC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What portion?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: ESSO and Burmah-Shell are there. But it is only marginal. It is very small. All will be routed through IOC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir since Dr. Dalbir Singh, the Deputy Minister told us on 27-2-73 that the 'total availability of kerosene oil indigenous and imported is adequate' and also that any quantity of kerosene oil is available in the black market and since one raid in Calcutta resulted in seizure of 5,000 litres, will the hon. Minister tell us how many raids have been conducted for the past one year? What has been the result achieved so far?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This decision to reduce the production of kerosene oil and convert into diesel by 20 per cent was taken only in March. So far as the distribution is concerned, distribution is entirely a matter for the State Government and the State Governments are taking steps to see that there is proper distribution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You go to State capitals and enjoy their hospitality . . .

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: No. I never go to State capitals except Calcutta and in Calcutta I do not enjoy the hospitality of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The Minister told us that one of the reasons for scarcity of kerosene oil is its diversion for other uses. Kerosene oil is being used for other purposes. The hon. Minister knows that kerosene is used more in rural areas. It is an essential a commodity as food. Therefore, why did the government take the decision at the cost of the poor people for production of diesel?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, it was a very difficult and a hard choice to make. Out of the total procurement of 80 lakh tons 34 lakh tons have to be procured from Punjab; 13 lakh tons from Haryana and 18 lakh tons from western U.P. These three areas provide 65 lakh tons of the total procurement of 80 lakh tons. So, we had to make a choice between procurement of food and foregoing the use of kerosene

in rural areas for the time being because we thought procurement of food is a matter of life and death and a matter of survival for this country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While supporting the decision of the government that it is inevitable to reduce the production of kerosene and increase diesel oil may I know how government proposed to have alternative sources for villagers of whom 80 per cent are still using kerosene oil? May I also know whether this decision is a temporary or a permanent one?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: At one time the idea was it should be 25 per cent cut but we made a general cut of 20 per cent. We compensated that by telling the international air companies that they will not get any oil in India and that they will procure from outside. We have curtailed other uses by the Indian Air Force. All that has given us some relief with the result that instead of 25 per cent cut we have only imposed a 20 per cent cut and that too from the month of May.

Sir, we cannot buy kerosene or diesel oil from anywhere. They are not available. We entered into an agreement with Soviet Union and they have given us six hundred thousand tons but this is coming not in one bulk but spread over four to five months. We have also bought another three hundred thousand tons from Kuwait. That is also coming but they do not come all at a time. In Japan due to anti-pollution laws they are using kerosene instead of furnace oil fuel for industrial development. Kerosene does not contain any sulphur whereas furnace oil contains 3.5 per cent sulphur. As the anti-pollution laws have been imposed in Japan they are using kerosene as fuel for industry. That is also one reason.

What we are doing now is we are importing from June 1 million tons of crude from Saudi Arabia and converting it into diesel and kerosene. By this we will get about half a million tons. With that the position would be retrieved around July. Also as soon as harvest season is over pressure on diesel will get reduced and then we can go back to kerosene.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am glad to know that the hon. Minister has taken or is taking all steps to see that the shortage of kerosene is met and the demand of the people is met. But I would like to know whether he is aware that apart from high prices of kerosene oil at which it is available, it is not available in some of the very big cities. I am not talking only of the 24 Parganas, but even in Delhi it is not available anywhere. With great difficulty, I was able to get two litres. If that

was the case with me, you can understand what the position of the common man is. Instead of the entire responsibility being shifted to the State Government, I would like to know what mechanism is there to see that hoarding at least is stopped and proper distribution is made.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am grateful to my hon. friend for raising this point, because he has discussed this point about shortage in Delhi in this House before. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: In spite of my vigilance, I find that it is escaping the rule of relevancy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At that time, he was sick and he could not make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: But what is the relevance of that to the main question?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am willing to answer his question.

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody were to read the proceedings tomorrow, he will ask 'who was the presiding officer at that time?'

SHRI JOYTIKMOY BOSU: If they ask me, I shall tell them that it was Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow him to reply. He was sick at that time and he could not reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing everybody, but it should have some relevance to the scope of the main question so that I may not be judged as having sat here blind and deaf.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: May I answer Shri S. M. Banerjee's question?

So far as Delhi is concerned, there is also a cut imposed on Delhi, but Delhi is in a very difficult position. Delhi is surrounded on the one side by Haryana and on the other side by Western UP, and in both these areas, there is great demand for diesel oil and kerosene to be mixed with diesel oil. Secondly, in Delhi, there is no sales tax on kerosene and diesel, but in Haryana and UP there is a sales tax of 7 per cent on kerosene oil and diesel oil. Therefore, in Delhi, there is a tendency for both kerosene and diesel oil to slip into these two territories. . . .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It should be the reverse.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Therefore, we had a conference with the Government of Delhi, that is, the members of the Metropolitan Council, Delhi and we came to certain conclusions. One of them is that all companies' dealers will be given permits by the Civil Supplies Department of the Delhi L/J(N)7L88-3(a)

Administration, and the oil companies will give them kerosene only subject to these allocations of the Supplies Department. The Supplies Department will then be able to maintain better control over the disposal of the supply by the dealers. Secondly, the Supplies Department will make special checks of dealers' trucks to see that no adulteration is done, that is, adulteration of diesel with kerosene. The oil companies will give whatever assistance is required in this direction to facilitate this. They will paint the name of the products at the time of loading in the truck, tank and lorry. If a tank carries diesel, it will be declared, and it will be painted that it carries diesel, and if it carries kerosene, it will be painted that it carries kerosene.

Then, we are distributing kerosene oil in retail by tank wagons at 12 points in Delhi in different localities such as Gandhinagar, Shahdara, Vinaynagar, Ramakrishnapuram, Sarai Khalil, Jama Masjid, Basti Harphool-singh, Sadar Bazar, Teliwara and Bara Hindu Rao etc. These areas have been fixed in consultation with the Delhi administration and tank wagons go every day to these areas and sell oil in retail, and every man is entitled to get only 2 litres. That is how we are trying to make kerosene oil available to the common man.

श्री बी० प्रार० शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में एसोशियल कमाडिटीज की जो शार्टेज हो रही है उस के ऊपर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। हम लोग सब इस के बारे में बहुत एजीटेड हैं। इसलिए इस पर चर्चा का समय प्रषय्य निकाला जाना चाहिए।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa will kindly sit down. . . . (Interruptions). May I make it clear to those members who are not called, who sometimes stand and start speaking simultaneously that they cannot expect me to listen to them? How do they expect me to do that? I am not a super-human with seven or eight ears to be able to listen to each one of you speaking at one and the same time.

श्री शशि प्रषय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मिट्टी का तेल पैट्रोल और डीजल इन की देश में कमी है और एक राष्ट्रीय पामिमी हमें इस दिशा में बनानी है। इस सिलसिले में जो पैट्रोल 60 परसेंट लोग बेस्ट करते हैं इस कमी के दौरान में उसके ऊपर क्या मन्त्री महोदय रोगनी डालेंगे कि कुछ पैट्रोल की राशनिय हो, कंट्रोल हो. . .

(व्यवधान)... यह पेट्रोल, डीजल और फेरोसीन तीनों के लिए मैं कह रहा हूँ। सैकड़ों गाड़ियाँ सिनेमा घरों पर खड़ी रहती हैं। वेस्ट होता रहता है। यह एक समस्या है। इसलिए पेट्रोल की राशनिंग हो, उस पर कंट्रोल हो ताकि मिट्टी का तेल और डीजल हम दे सकें, इस सिल सिले में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत जरूरी है। पेट्रोल का दुरुपयोग होता है और सिर्फ़ अमीर लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The problem is not as simple as has been made out by my hon. friend. For every million tonnes of crude oil, one can produce, according to our refinery pattern, only 48 per cent of middle distillates which consist of kerosene, LSD, HSD etc. Therefore, one cannot have increased production of diesel oil or kerosene at the cost of petrol.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You can, at the cost of tar.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I will come to that also. If hon. members want a discussion, I am agreeable.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We want a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: A discussion is already fixed on this, on all essential commodities.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This year the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals were not discussed in the House. At least we must have some time to scrutinise the aspect of policy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: As Shri Unnikrishnan said, we have not discussed the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. During the discussion on essential commodities, a lot of things will be said in regard to many commodities. We have tabled a call attention motion in this regard on one important point. Apart from other things, a lot of adulteration is taking place every day in petrol, including aviation fuel, including kerosene. I submit that there should be a discussion on the scarcity of kerosene and petrol and also on adulteration. The whole thing is linked.

श्री शशि भूषण : मेरे सवाल का जवाब मंत्री महोदय देना चाहते हैं। वह जवाब प्राया ही नहीं। पेट्रोल की राशनिंग और कंट्रोल के बारे में उन का क्या कहना है।

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I have said, there has been no shortage of petrol, but there has been shortage of middle distillates which consists of only 40 per cent of the total production.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief in your replies.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has attributed the reason to the diversion of production to diesel oil. I think that very recently, perhaps a week before, he has asked the international airlines not to have aviation fuel from our country and the Air Force also. I do not understand how these are linked.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that due to certain hostilities between the foreign oil companies and certain vested interests they are purposely creating a shortage of kerosene oil by refusing to import more.

Thirdly, I want to know whether rationing would be introduced for the distribution of kerosene, particularly in the non-electrified areas, that means in the rural areas?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: His first question was whether the oil companies are not producing enough kerosene. It is not a fact. They are producing according to the pattern. So far as the import is concerned, as I said earlier . . . (Interruption). . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister give his reply.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: According to the pattern set by the Government, that is to say, produce 25 per cent more diesel oil and 25 per cent less kerosene oil. That is the pattern I have mentioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the Government.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In this case, I happen to be so. The other question was whether they are not importing. Marginally, some diesel oil has been imported by them, but it has been distributed by us and not through them.

We have received a telegram from our embassy in Japan regarding kerosene. They say that the Japanese have regretted their inability in effecting any supply of kerosene due to increased local demand caused by the switch-over by users of heavy oil for anti-pollution control measures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about rationing of petrol and kerosene and distribution through fair price shops?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This proposal was also considered and it was thought that because the shortage is going to be of

a short duration it will be a very big strain on the State administration. It is not going to be there for quite a long time to come; it will be for a couple of months.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, while I fully agree with the Minister in his approach and I fully support and appreciate the steps that have been taken to divert from one product to another, I do request you to consider that some time might be allotted for the discussion of the distribution and production of petroleum products, apart from the discussion that has been decided upon about the price rise in essential commodities. If you set apart a separate time for this, perhaps it will be doing justice to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I think so, but it all depends upon you all.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In fact, I myself was thinking that a discussion on this subject will enable us to elucidate a lot of facts. But I only want your indulgence to point out to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have to reply to the question that he raised—that so far as the kerosene supply in West Bengal is concerned, in 1972—January, February and March—76,111.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you were replying to Mr. Malaviya, because Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's question was over.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस सभा को बतलायेंगे कि पिछले तीन महीनों में उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों को कितना कैरोसीन का कोटा दिया है तथा जो बहस आप दामों के बारे में करना चाहते हैं, उस के लिये यह भी जरूरी है कि चीनी का कितना कोटा किन राज्यों को दिया गया है यह सारी जानकारी सदन के सामने प्रानी चाहिये । बिहार में, जिसके आप राज्यपाल रह चुके हैं, डेढ़ रुपया बोनल कैरोसीन बिक रहा है इसलिये क्या यह जानकारी आप देंगे ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मेरे पास वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार के फिगरम मौजूद हैं . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : सभी राज्यों के दीजिये ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : सब राज्यों के फिगरस इस समय मेरे पास मौजूद नहीं हैं, लेकिन बिहार के बारे में है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह कहने हैं कि उन्होंने

सिर्फ बिहार के बारे में नहीं पूछा है तो आप जबरदस्ती क्यों देते हैं ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : उन्होंने बिहार के बारे में खास तौर से पूछा था—ये फिगरस इस प्रकार हैं:—

1972 January—15,274.

1972 February—12,851.

1972 March—12,948.

1973 January—13,997.

1973 February—11,669.

1973 March—12,086.

For May last year the figure is not available; for this year it is 10,872 tonnes.

श्री भागवत झा धाजाद : घटता जा रहा है ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : पहले 10 परसेंट कट था, फिर 20 परसेंट हुआ, मैंने जो फिगरस हैं वह बता दी हैं ।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: About kerosene shortage it is necessary that the hon. Minister clarifies the position. To what extent is the shortage due to less imports of crude and to what extent the dealers are exploiting the shortage which is creating more difficulties to the citizen?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There is shortage of crude and we are trying to get a minimum of a million tonnes. We have instructed all the State Governments; we have sent a message to all the oil companies and IOC that they must produce more and distribution must be done judiciously of these products.

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने मूल प्रश्नों के उत्तर में बताया था कि देश के अनेक भागों में ऐी शिकायतें मिल रही हैं कि तेल की कमी है—क्या उन्होंने इस बात की छानबीन की है कि जो तेल प्राप्त मिल रहा है उस की कमी इस लिये भी दिखाई देती है कि लोग अधिक मुनाफा कमाना चाहते हैं । प्राप्त मे तीन साल पहले तेल का भाव 40 पैसे लीटर था, 1971 में 50 पैसे लिटर हुआ और 1972 में 60 पैसे लिटर हो गया और प्राप्त डेढ़ रुपया लिटर मिलता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भाव बढ़े हैं क्या ये प्राप्त की पानिमी के अनुसार बढ़े हैं या प्राप्त ने वाम की कोई सीमा निर्धारित की है ? यदि नहीं की है तो वाम

सीमित करने के लिये आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ? मिट्टी का तेल आम तौर पर गरीब लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वह उन्हें उचित दामों पर मिले—इस के लिये आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ? क्या आपको यह भी पता है कि देहातों में जो पेट्रोल पम्प हैं, वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिला रहे हैं, क्या ऐसी शिकायतें आप को बड़ी मात्रा में मिली हैं ? मने भी इस के बारे में आप को लिख कर दिया है—क्या इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करवा रहे हैं ?

श्री बेबकान्त बरुआ : इन का प्रश्न काफी लम्बा है— हम ने दाम नहीं बढ़ाया है, जो लोग चार बाजारी करते हैं, उन्होंने दाम बढ़ाया है। इस के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदार है, उन को अधिकार है, वह इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करें, हम ने भी उन को कह दिया है। दूसरी बात—यह सही है कि जहाँ बिजली नहीं है, वहाँ तो इसी से लाइट हांती है— इस के लिये कुछ करना होगा। लेकिन मजबूरी के कारण जो कमी हुई है, उस को पूरा करने के लिये आइन्दा दो महीनों में हम कोशिश करेंगे। तीसरी बात—पेट्रोल में कैरोसीन मिलाते हैं—मैं समझता हूँ कि कार-घानसँ ऐसा कर के अपनी कार को खराब नहीं करना चाहेंगे। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि डीजल में कैरोसीन इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ऐसी शिकायतें हैं, उस के लिये प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। हम इस के लिये बड़ी तेजी से विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री तुक्कल चन्ध कछुबाय : उचित दामों पर तेल मिले इस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले ही सवाल बहुत लम्बा था, अब इस में धीर जोड़ते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Apart from the shortage, the necessities of life have been completely paralysed due to the shortage of kerosene oil. So far, millions of people are using it. But, this scarcity has been purposely created by certain dealers in various States. No action has been taken against the dealers who are indulging in adulteration of cement, petrol and diesel. On the contrary, the same dealers have been given licences. I want to know from the Government as to what action has been taken by them in re-

gard to the fair distribution. What is the action proposed to be taken by Government for creating this artificial scarcity by the dealers?

श्री के०डी० मालवीय : मुझे आशा है कि हमारी प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर ली गई है इस पर बहस के लिये अलग से कोई समय निर्धारित होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता—विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बात होगी।

श्री के०डी० मालवीय : लेकिन हम तो आ से अनुरोध कर सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : You better ask the Minister to find time for the discussion.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : I can ask him only through you.

MR. SPEAKER : Your request, I am conveying through me to the Minister to find time. Mr. Lakkappa, will you kindly sit down? Or do you want to reply it yourself?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : There is a reduction in production of kerosene according to the policy laid down by the Government. But, Sir, the reduction he mentions is at the lower level—at the level of distributors. We have asked the oil companies to see that the distribution is done equitably. We have also advised the State Governments to take stringent measures which, they are authorised under the law.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Piloo Mody will be the last but, not the least.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is or there is no excess production capacity in the country for the petroleum products. If there is an excess production capacity in the country, why the Government, in view of the fact that the shortage was apparent or has been apparent for some time, has not made a strenuous effort, if necessary, to have the necessary crude so that these companies could work in full capacity and provide the goods that the people demand?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : There is a shortage of petroleum products in this country and this has been there for quite some time. It is also a fact that crude is very difficult to obtain. The price of crude has gone up considerably. The price was Rs. 128 per barrel. Yesterday a message came from Saudi Arabia stating that the crude is available only at Rs. 265 per barrel.

It is a question of availability of crude. We are buying 1 million tonnes at fairly high price. We will convert it into diesel and kerosene upto 48 per cent, which is the production pattern. We are going to utilise it in the excess capacity available in this refinery.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in Export of Tea in January-February, 1973

*1062. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea export from India during January-February this year recorded a fall of 5.6 million kilograms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the production of tea during 1972 was 451.9 million Kilograms as against 433.3 million Kilograms in 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two months period is too short for making a proper assessment or to determine trends in exports.

(c) Revised figure of production of tea in India in 1972 works out to 452.5 Mn. Kgs. as compared to 433.3 Mn. Kgs. in 1971.

Extension of Credit Facilities by R.B.I. to Coal Industry

*1063. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special credit facilities have been extended by the Reserve Bank of India to the coal industry;

(b) if so, the date of such extension; and

(c) the reasons for extension of such facilities to the non-coking coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 19th December, 1972 the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular to the scheduled commercial banks advising them to continue till the end of June, 1973 the relaxation in credit limits to coal industry made earlier on 19th January, 1972.

(c) The extension was given in view of the continued strain on the financial resources of the coal industry arising out of the accumulation of coal at pit heads and consequential cut back in production. In view of the common problems faced by the coal industry in general, the Reserve Bank of India did not make any distinction between the coking coal and non coking coal mines in this matter.

Air Pact with Burma

*1064. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Burma have signed an Air Pact; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the Pact?

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

(a) and (b). Consultations were held between the delegations of the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Burma in New Delhi from 9th to 18th April 1973, to negotiate the text of an Air Transport Agreement between the two countries. The talks were inconclusive and it was agreed to hold further talks on a mutually convenient date as early as possible.

Export of Mangoes to Poland

*1065. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mangoes are in demand in Poland;

(b) whether the Union Government have decided to export mangoes to that country; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Small quantities of mangoes have been exported to Poland in the past few years.

Expansion Plan of Indian Airlines proposed to be listed in Fifth Plan

*1070. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the types of aircraft which are under operation in the Indian Airlines at present; and

(b) the expansion plan of the Indian Airlines proposed to be listed in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) The following types of aircraft are presently in operation with Indian Airlines:

1. Boeing 737s
2. Caravelles
3. Viscounts
4. HS-748s
5. F-27s
6. DC-3s.

Additionally Indian Airlines operate some services with Air-India's Boeing 707s.

(b) Indian Airlines are examining their expansion plans during the Fifth Plan period taking into account the traffic requirements, available aircraft types and the development of airport facilities.

US business community seeking equal access to Indian Market

*1071. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. business community has sought equal access to the Indian market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The U.S. Ambassador to India, according to a press report had stated in his speech given at a reception held in his honour by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce, Bombay on April 9, 1973 that any nation which enjoyed a surplus in its trade with the U.S.A. must expect them now to be actively and concretely concerned to obtain equal access to their market, even as they have equal access to theirs. In this context he stated that the U.S.A. asked for "equal treatment and equal access" to the Indian market.

(b) There are no special restrictions applied by Government of India exclusively affecting imports from the USA. Under the GATT both the USA and India are giving each other 'Most Favoured Nation' treatment.

Financial Aid by India to Neighbouring Countries

*1073. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has given economic aid to some of its neighbours; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have received aid from India during the last three years and the details of the aid given?

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

(b) Two statements given the requisite information are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T 5051/73.]

Economic assistance has been provided for a number of purposes. Broadly, the assistance has been provided for development schemes in various fields, rehabilitation and relief purposes and procurement of industrial goods from India.

धवन अर्धययन दल के प्रतिवेदन के प्रस्तुत होने तक एवरो विमान का प्रयोग बन्द करना

*1074. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या एवरो (एच०एस०-748) विमान के सभी पहलुओं का उच्च स्तरीय परीक्षण करने के लिए बनाये गये धवन अर्धययन दल का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने तक इन विमानों का प्रयोग नहीं किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री :
(डा० कर्ण सिंह) : जी नहीं ।

Export of items manufactured by small scale industries to Kuwait

*1076. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kuwait recently imported a large number of items manufactured by small scale industries in India;

(b) if so, the names of the items, the quantity purchased by Kuwait and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the exports to other Arab countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Products manufactured by our small scale sector figured prominently in the items which were recently exhibited in an Indian Exhibition organised by us in Kuwait from 7th to 17th February, 1973. As a result of this Exhibition, Indian firms are now in the process of receiving orders. The details of all these orders including those placed on small scale sector, have not so far been tabulated.

(c) We are continuously endeavouring to increase our exports to the Arab world. Some of the concrete steps taken are:

(1) Signing of bilateral Trade Arrangements along with connected Payments Arrangements with Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan.

(2) Signing of an agreement on "Economic and Technical Co-operation" with Iraq on 6th April, 1973.

(3) Participation by the Government and private parties in exhibitions and trade fair organised in the area. In these participations special care is given to project items of our non-traditional exports and also those manufactured by the small scale sector.

(4) Participation by Indian firms in international tenders with the help of our Missions in the area, and

(5) periodic visits of high level and commercial delegations from both sides

Setting up of a separate financial institution for modernisation of cotton textile mills

*1077. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has suggested the setting up of a separate financial institution for the modernisation of the cotton textile mills; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

बिहार काटन मिल्स, पटना का विस्तार करने के लिए लाइसेंस

*1078. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, फुलवारी शरीफ (पटना) ने कारखाने का विस्तार करने के लिये उनसे लाइसेंस देने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :

(क) से (ग). बिहार काटन मिल्स लि०, फुलवारी शरीफ (पटना) को, जो कि 9,104 तक्कों तथा 169 करघों की क्षमता वाली एक मिश्रित मिल है, 4000 अतिरिक्त तक्कों की स्थापना के लिये दिसम्बर, 1956 में एक विस्तारण लाइसेंस दिया गया था। यह मिल वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण इस विस्तार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने में अक्षम रही। परिणामस्वरूप विस्तारण लाइसेंस को रद्द कर दिया गया। इस मामले को राज्य सरकार ने लाइसेंस समिति के समक्ष दिसम्बर, 1970 में हुई इसकी बैठक

में रखा। लाइसेंसिंग समिति ने निदेश दिया कि चूकि विस्तारण लाइसेंस को रद्द किया जा चुका है अतः मिल को फिर से आवेदन करने के लिये कहा जा सकता है। मिल से अपनी तक्का क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है परन्तु अप्रैल, 1973 में राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि चूकि सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार 25,000 तक्कों के लाभकारी स्तर तक तक्का क्षमता के विस्तार किये जाने की अनुमति है, अतः पार्टी को अपनी तक्का क्षमता के विस्तार के लिये आवेदन करने के लिये कहा जा सकता है, जिसके प्राप्त होने पर उसके अपने गुणावगुण के आधार पर उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Export of Indian capital to developing countries in Asia and Africa

*1079. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have encouraged the export of Indian capital to foreign countries especially developing countries in Asia and Africa; and

(b) the reasons for encouraging such export of capital from India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Government are encouraging Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contributing towards their share of equity-capital, technical know-how, and indigenous new machinery and equipment for which there is surplus production capacity and internal demand is largely covered. Cash investment is not normally permitted.

(b) Such Joint ventures have been adopted as an instrument of export promotion and for promoting economic co-operation among developing countries.

India's trade relations with newly independent African countries

*1080. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to strengthen India's trade relations with newly independent African countries;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any increase in India's trade with these countries in the last two years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The possibilities of expanding India's trade relations with the countries in non-Arab Africa are constantly under review.

The steps taken include: participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, exchange of delegations, conclusion of trade agreements, encouraging the establishment of joint ventures coordination with the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, undertaking of special regional studies, etc.

As a result of export promotion measures, India's exports to non-Arab African countries have registered a considerable increase during the last two years. The exports during 1970-71 were of the order of Rs. 39.81 crores. During 1971-72 exports rose to Rs. 52.61 crores, an increase of about 32% over the level of 1970-71.

Assault on Cashier of Department of Teaching Aids

9990. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cashier of the Department of Teaching Aids (N.C.E.R.T.) was assaulted by the staff working in the State Bank of India Branch in Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi on 1st February, 1973 and an attempt was made by them to relieve him of his cash which was foiled by the Guards accompanying the Cashier; and

(b) what action has been taken to avoid such untoward incidents in view of the reports on the above happening which appeared in Press 'Patriot', 'Hindustan' (Hindi) and 'Nav Bharat Times' (Hindi) dated 3rd February, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) State Bank of India has stated that their enquiry has revealed that the reported assault on the Cashier of National Council of Educational Research & Training took place outside the bank premises and that none of the employees of the bank was involved in the episode.

(b) The banks have always been endeavouring to get the cooperation of their employees and the unions for extending the utmost courtesy to their customers. I have also, during my meeting with the representatives of the officers and workmen of public sector banks, been impressing upon them the need for efficient and courteous customer service.

मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन द्वारा आयकर की भ्रदायगी

9991. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन और दैनिक भ्रवन्तिका द्वारा आयकर की भ्रदायगी के बारे में 19 नवम्बर, 1971 के भ्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 886 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन स्थित मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस की स्थापना किस तिथि को हुई थी और उसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या प्रेस के मालिकों द्वारा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की उज्जैन शाखा को प्रस्तुत किये एक पत्र में, प्रेस द्वारा विभिन्न फरमों के लिये किये गए कार्यों के व्यौरों का उल्लेख किया गया था, और यदि हां, तो उस पत्र में कितना लाभ दिखाया गया था ;

(ग) प्रेस की और कितना आयकर बकाया है और उसके कितने साझेदार हैं ;

(घ) क्या प्रेस के मालिक 1960 से 1964 तक विक्रम प्रेस के नाम से और वर्ष 1964 से 1 अगस्त, 1972 तक मोहन प्रेस के नाम से कार्य कर रहे थे और तब से मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के नाम से कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में कोई जांच करायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Decision on Collaboration Agreements involving management or operation of a Hotel by Foreign Collaborators

9992. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether a decision has been taken that there should be no collaboration agreements in-

voling management or operation of a hotel by foreign collaborators in future and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Yes, Sir, while foreign investment and collaboration are permitted in hotel projects planned for the 4-star and 5-star categories, it is the policy of Government that such collaboration should be allowed to the extent that it provides specific benefits to the projects by way of publicity abroad, and reservations by the foreign collaborators etc.

The board basis on which foreign investment and collaboration are permitted is:—

(i) Investment by the foreign party should be limited to 20% of the equity of the Indian Company;

(ii) Reasonable remuneration to the foreign party may be permitted for the specific technical services that they provide;

(iii) Similarly, when the hotel starts operation, an annual fee based on the number of rooms or on a fixed percentage of the revenues is payable to the foreign party for promotion, sales and reservations facilities;

(iv) The management of the hotel should vest completely with the Indian party.

Collaboration Agreement with Hiltons and Sheraton Hotels Corporation, U.S.A. with D.L.F. Hotel, Delhi

9993. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4188 on the 1st September, 1972 regarding progress in the construction of a hotel in Bombay in collaboration with Hiltons Hotels Corporation of U.S.A. and state:

(a) whether collaboration arrangements with Hiltons approved many years ago are still operative for the hotels to be built in Bombay and Delhi; and

(b) the manner in which the agreement of Sheraton Hotels Corporation, U.S.A. stands operative with D.L.F. Hotel, Delhi?

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

(a) No Sir. The approval conveyed for collaboration between Metropolitan Hotels Ltd. and Hilton International U.S.A. for the setting up of a hotel in Bombay, is no longer operative, and the terms approved in that case, which included sharing of the management by the foreign collaboration, are no longer applicable to hotels anywhere in India.

(b) The collaboration proposed between DLF Hotels Ltd., New Delhi and Sheraton International U.S.A. was not approved by Government.

Hotel accommodation available in Delhi for Tourists

9994. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total accommodation available at present in hotels in Delhi for housing foreign tourists and the actual requirements in this regard;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to allot more land to set up more three and five star hotels in Delhi to meet the demand of increasing number of visiting tourists; and

(c) the number of tourists expected to visit Delhi during the next three years?

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

(a) The capacity in approved hotels in Delhi is at present 2,511 rooms and it is estimated that an additional 2,661 rooms will be required by 1975.

(b) Procedures for the allotment of sites in Delhi for hotel construction are being finalised.

(c) On the basis of a sample survey indicating that 60% of tourists coming to India visit Delhi, it is estimated that the number of tourists visiting Delhi in 1974 and 1976 will be 276,000; 317,000 and 365,000 respectively.

Agreements reached for setting up hotels with Foreign Collaboration

9995. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1672 on 2nd March, 1973 regarding proposals for construction of hotels with foreign collaboration finalised during 1972 and state the broad outlines of the agreements reached with the Holiday Inns, Inc. U.S.A. and the two other foreign collaborators referred to in part (c) of the aforesaid question for setting up hotels?

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

The two foreign collaboration agreements approved during 1972 were between Advar Gate Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Madras and Holiday Inns, Inc., U.S.A., and between Uttar Pradesh Hotels & Restaurants Ltd., Varanasi and Ramada Inns Inc., USA. These agreements are on a membership basis under which the foreign collaborators make available to the Indian parties their professional, architectural, engineering and decorating services in the planning, construction and

equipping of a hotel and when the hotel starts functioning, their advertising and sales promotion services and the booking of reservations for the hotel. The actual management of the hotel vests with the Indian party.

Appointment of Candidates belonging to S. C. and S. T. in Public Sector Undertakings

9996. SHRI A. S. KASTURE:

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts grade-wise of A, B, C, D schedule of top posts under various Public Sector Undertakings of Government of India;

(b) the number of posts held by General candidates and by Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates and their respective percentages to the sanctioned strength; and

(c) what specific measures and concessions are given to Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates to come in the various schedules at the time of empanelment to these schedules and the postings in various undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of top posts in different schedules is as follows:

| Schedule | Scale | No. of posts |
|----------|---------------------|--------------|
| A | Rs. 3,500—125—4,000 | 13 |
| B | Rs. 3,000—125—3,500 | 54 |
| C | Rs. 2,50—100—3,000 | 92 |
| D | Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 | 51 |

(b) and (c). Appointments to the top posts are made entirely on the basis of suitability of the person considering his qualifications, experience and background. There is no reservation of posts for any community in these categories.

In regard to other posts below top level in public enterprises, Government have issued directives to the enterprises reserving the prescribed percentages of posts belonging to class I, II, III & IV for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. Government have also emphasised the need for imparting suitable training to officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes so as to equip them for higher responsibility.

कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा कृषि उद्योगों को दिया गया ऋण

9997. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न कृषि उद्योगों को कुल कितना ऋण दिया है ; और

(ख) क्या ऋण की राशि मांग की तुलना में कम थी और यदि हां, तो कम ऋण देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) . कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम प्रधान : एक पुनर्वित्त अभिकरण है ; जो पाट संस्थाओं अर्थात् सेंट्रल लड मार्टिंगेज बैंक, स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक तथा अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिये, जो निगम के हिस्सेदार हैं, वित्त व्यवस्था करता है। निगम ने जून, 1971 तथा जून 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले दो वर्षों में, कृषि के लिये पुनर्ऋण व्यवस्था करने के प्रतिरिक्त, कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित क्रिया-कलाप तैयार करने के लिये चाय तथा मीनक्षेत्र योजनाओं के लिये 108.56 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये। प्रत्येक मामले में, इन योजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में, वित्तीय अभिकरण तथा कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमानों के आधार पर अभिमत दिये गये।

Business completed by Life Insurance Corporation of India

9998. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India including its foreign business during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The total new business transacted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 1659.89 crores of which new business written in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 10.67 crores.

बिहार से केन्द्रीय करों की बसूली

9999. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान सरकार ने बिहार से आयकर, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और धन-कर के रूप में कितना राजस्व बसूल किया ; और

(ख) इसमें से बिहार को अलग से कितनी राशि दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) आयकर आयुक्त बिहार, पटना के अधिकांश क्षेत्र से आयकर और धन-कर के रूप में तथा बिहार राज्य से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान जो रकम बसूल हुई है उनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :-

करोड़
रुपयों में

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| आयकर जिममें निगम कर शामिल है | 12.77 |
| धन-कर | 0.23 |
| केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क | 119.77 |

*इन आंकड़ों में लोह अयस्क उपकर, कोयला उपकर, रबड़ उपकर और नमक उपकर शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ख) धन-कर का बंटवारा राज्यों के साथ नहीं होता । वर्ष 1971-72 में बिहार राज्य को उसके हिस्से के रूप में आयकर की बसूलियों में से 45.13 करोड़ रुपये और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के सभाहरण में से 57.64 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध रकम का भुगतान किया गया ।

केन्द्रीय सीमा-शुल्क और उत्पादक-शुल्क विभाग में विशेष बेतन वाले पदों पर डिप्टी कलक्टर की नियुक्ति के लिए चयन

10000. श्री मोहनराज कलिगारायर : क्या वित्त मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1973 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6263 क उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में नियुक्त कितने डिप्टी कलक्टर उस डिप्टी कलक्टर से बरिष्ठ हैं जिसे विशेष बेतन वाले पद पर नियुक्त करने के लिये चुना गया और चंडीगढ़ से बुलाया गया और क्या इस पद हेतु चयन के समय उनके नामों पर भी विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ;

(ग) क्या वर्तमान पदधारी की आयुक्त के पद पर संभावित पदोन्नति को देखते हुए उक्त पद को आयुक्त के दर्जे का पद बनाया जा रहा है जिससे कि वह उस पर आसीन रह सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) इस प्रकार के 21 उप-समाहर्ता थे । उनमें से 7 को समाहर्ता के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के लिये पहले ही चुन लिया गया था और उनकी शीघ्र ही पदोन्नति की जानी थी तथा 7 अन्य अधिकांश पहले से ही विशेष बेतन वाले पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे । इसलिये इन 14 अधिकांशों के बारे में विचार नहीं किया गया । शेष 7 अधिकांशों के बारे में विचार किया गया था ।

(ख) जिन 7 अधिकांशों के बारे में विचार किया गया था, उन में से दो अनुशासन सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही में ग्रस्त थे । एक अन्य अधिकांश को उसी पद पर बने रहने दिया गया जिस पर वह कार्य कर रहा था और उम पद के लिये भी विशेष बेतन स्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था । शेष चार अधिकांशों के बारे में विचार किया गया लेकिन जिस अधिकांश को चुना गया था, उसे, सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क दोनों विभागों के संबंध में उसके ज्ञान, अनुभव सहान आदि को ध्यान में रखकर अधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rotational transfers of staff and officers in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

10001. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist any orders for the rotational transfers of ministerial staff, Section Officers, Controllers, Deputy Chief Controllers and other such Officers dealing with the issue of import and export licences or having contacts with the public in the Ministry or in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and its subordinate offices;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to shift such officers and staff who have been working at one seat for the last more than three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No specific orders have been issued for rotation or transfer of Ministerial staff and officers dealing with import and export licensing or occupying sensitive positions. However, the normal practice in the organisation of the import & Export Control is to rotate officers from one desk to another if such officers and Ministerial staff are in sensitive positions for any comparatively long period.

Import of Cars

10002. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the rules and regulations, if any, prescribed for the import of cars by Officers of Central Government Public Undertakings and Corporations either on transfer or otherwise or as gifts from the side of their foreign wives;

(b) the particulars of applications received from such Officers during 1972-73 requesting for the issue of permits for the import of cars in their names or in the names of their foreign wives; the make of the car; the country of import and its c.i.f. value;

(c) whether such applications were made to his Ministry/Chief Controller of Imports direct or through the administrative Ministry concerned; and

(d) the manner in which these applications were disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C.

GEORGE): (a) 1. Broad outlines of the Rules & Regulations for the import of cars by Indian Nationals (including Officers of Central Government, Public Undertakings & Corporations) as baggage is given in Appendix 27 of ITC Hand Book of Rules & Procedures 1973-74.

Briefly these are:—

(i) c.i.f. value of Non-American cars should not be exceed Rs. 38,000. The upper limit for cars manufactured in American Continent should not exceed Rs. 32,000;

(ii) The car has been owned and used abroad for a minimum period of 3 months and the period of continuous stay abroad is not less than one year;

(iii) The car has been purchased from Applicant's own earnings abroad and no foreign exchange was drawn from India within two years prior to his return to India;

(iv) The Indian National/such officer is returning to India for permanent settlement but cases of such officers coming on transfer are considered ad hoc; and

(v) The car is not allowed to be sold for five years from the date of its importation.

2. Import of cars by officer of Central Government Public Undertakings/Corporations as gift from the side of their foreign wives is not allowed. However, Foreign Ladies, including those of Indian origin, married to Indian Nationals, are allowed to import a car as gift from her parents provided its value is within the limit of £ 1170 f.o.b. and she is coming to India for permanent settlement or is permanently settled in India as per para 3(4) of Appendix 27 of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1973-74. The car is not allowed to be sold for 5 years from the date of importation.

(b) A statement showing the particulars of applications received from such officers during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5052/73.]. No application for import of car by their foreign wives as gift from parents was received during the period.

(c) The applications are generally received direct by CCI&E. In certain cases, however, these were received through the Indian Missions abroad/Undertaking/Corporations as shown in the statement.

(d) As will be seen from the statement, out of 17 applications, CCPs were issued in 16 cases and in one case, the applicant was asked to make good the deficiency in the application by furnishing necessary documents/information.

5 लाख रुपये या इस से अधिक की सम्पत्ति रखने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा सम्पत्ति कर की प्रदायगी

10003. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में 5 लाख रुपये या इससे अधिक की चल अथवा अचल सम्पत्ति रखने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों ने सरकार को सम्पत्ति कर के रूप में कितनी राशि प्रदा की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है। इसके एकत्रित होते ही, इसे मदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

पूर्व जर्मनी से आयातित वस्तुओं का मूल्य
10004 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान पूर्व जर्मनी से कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) आयात की गई मुख्य वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर) के दौरान पूर्व जर्मनी से निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

(लाख रु०)

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1863 | 2024 | 1056 |

(ख) जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य से आयात की जा रही कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएं ये हैं : लोहा तथा इस्पात, मशीनें, वैज्ञानिक यंत्र, उर्बरक रासायनिक पदार्थ, फोटोग्राफिक तथा सिनेमाटोग्राफिक सप्लाइज।

Value of goods imported from West Germany

10005. SHRI HUKAN CHAND KACH-WAF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value (in rupees) of the goods imported from the West Germany during the financial years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the names of the main articles imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEARGE): (a) The value of goods imported from West Germany:—

| Year | Value in Rs. Lakhs. |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1970-71 | 10747 |
| 1971-72 | 12900 |
| April-Sept. 1971-72 | 5828 |
| April-Sept. 1972-73 | 7672 |

(Latest available)

(b) The names of the main article imported from West Germany are:—

1. Synthetic & regenerated fibre.
2. Chemical elements & compounds.
3. Dyeing tanning & colouring materials.
4. Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products.
5. Chemical materials & Products n.e.s.
6. Fertilisers manufactured.
7. Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose & artificial resins.
8. Ingots & other primary forms of iron & steel.
9. Iron & steel bars, rods, angles, shapes & sections in cl. sheet piling.
10. Universal plates & sheets of iron and steel.
11. Hoops & strips of iron and steel.
12. Iron and steel wire in cl. wire rods.
13. Tubes pipes and fittings of iron and steel.
14. Iron and steel castings and fittings unworked.
15. Copper.

16. Nickel.
17. Aluminium.
18. Tools for use in the hand or in machines.
19. Machinery other than electric.
20. Electrical machinery apparatus and appliances.
21. Transport equipment.
22. Scientific, medical, optical, measuring & controlling instruments & apparatus.
23. Photographic and cinematographic supplies.

Payment of Central Taxes by Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India

10006. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the existence of an Organisation, called the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) at Bombay with a Branch Office at New Delhi, set up by the main producers of Pharmaceuticals and Drugs to promote their interests and those of the Drug Industry mainly foreign drug manufacturing concerns;

(b) if so, whether this Organisation's income has been assessed for Income-Tax, Expenditure and other Central Taxes during the last three years ending 1972-73;

(c) the total income assessed and the amount of tax recovered or pending recovery from this Organisation; and

(d) if no assessment has been made the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Fresh Investment in Coal Industry

10007. SHRI BHAIJIBHAI PARMAR:

Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5405 on 22nd December, 1972 regarding fresh Investment in Coal Industry and state:

(a) whether the information asked for therein has since been collected; and

(b) whether the above informations in respect of the year 1969-70 would also be collected and made available?

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

Collaboration agreement with France for setting up Joint Consultancy Services in Third Countries

10008. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have lately entered into a collaboration agreement for setting up joint consultancy services in third countries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement;

(c) the main objects of the agreement; and

(d) in which specific third countries such joint consultancy services are presently proposed to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No formal Agreement between India and France for setting up joint consultancy services in third countries has been entered into. However, the ways and means of promoting Indo-French Cooperation in third countries in consultancy services generally were discussed in the meeting of the Indo-French Joint Commission held in April, 73, in New Delhi. Specific proposals in this regard would be examined and decided upon as and when they are made.

Import of Aluminium Phosphide

10009. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aluminium phosphide is a banned item for import; and

(b) whether this item was imported during 1971-72 by Rellicia India Ltd. while, this item was banned for import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Voluntary Disclosures by Film People of Tamil Nadu

10010. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad lines of disclosures made by each of the theatre-owners, producers and studio-owners of Tamil Nadu under the voluntary disclosure scheme during the period 1962 to 1972; and

(b) the value of such disclosures assessed by the Department of individual cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Seniority List of U.D.Cs./L.D.Cs in the Office of Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta

10011. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta revised the seniority list of Upper/Lower Division Clerks in the year 1963 and again in 1972 downgrading each time the ranks of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates;

(b) if so, the basis thereof;

(c) whether the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees of that Department after officiating leave vacancies as Upper Division Clerks for a year or more and subsequently absorbed against regular posts of Upper Division Clerks rendering more than 1½ years continuous service in that grade prior to 4th January, 1972 were reverted to the post of Lower Division Clerks; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The seniority list was revised in 1963 on the basis of the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 9/11/55-RPS, dated 22-12-59 and in 1972 on the basis of the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 9/5/72-Estt(D) dated 22-7-72. In the normal application of rules the reversion of some of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe personnel could not be helped.

(c) and (d). The reversion took place following the revision of seniority on the basis of the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 9/3/72-Estt(D) dated 22-7-72. The affected persons were promoted on a provisional basis without any D. P. C. Assessment pending fixation of seniority of two Scheduled Caste employees and hence their reversion could not be helped.

Seniority of Scheduled Caste U.D.Cs. in the Office of Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta

10012. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

L/J(N)7188—4

(a) whether the case of seniority of some Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerks in the Office of Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta is pending with the Ministry for more than eight years resulting in the delay in their further promotion to the post of Deputy Superintendent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resignation of Large number of Officers of IMPEC during the last Three Years

10013. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Officers including Managing Directors, Directors, Secretaries, Managers, and Junior Officials like the operators, staff car drivers of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation have resigned during the last three years;

(b) if so, the particulars of the officers and officials who resigned and the reasons given by them for their resignation; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to improve the present personnel policy of IMPEC and whether Government propose to institute any inquiry to find out why such a large number of officials/officers were forced to resign their posts and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-item entitled seventy per cent Hungarian Credit Unutilised

10014. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 8th April, 1973 under the heading "70 per cent Hungarian credit unutilized"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under an Agreement on Economic Cooperation, the Hungarian Government has extended a credit of Rs. 25

crores to India. Against this the value of the contract signed comes to Rs. 5.38 crores. The show utilization of the credit is accounted for mainly by the advance made by indigenous production in areas where imports were anticipated. It has now been possible to identify some possibilities for the further utilization of the credit and expeditious action is being taken to conclude contracts.

Aid from U. K. for Fifth Plan

10015. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government agreed to aid India for Fifth plan; and

(b) if so whether they have asked India to furnish schemes of the projects to them for their consideration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No. Sir. The aid provided by the U.K. Government is announced and disbursed on a year to year basis. The U.K. Government announce their pledge at the Air India Consortium meeting held each year.

(b) Question does not arise.

भिलाई कारखाने में मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों के साथ नौकरियों के मामले में भेदभाव बरतना

10016. श्री धन शाह प्रधान :

श्री रण बहादुर सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने शिकायत भेजी है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में नौकरियों के मामले में स्थानीय लोगों की जानबूझ कर उपेक्षा की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के भिलाई कारखाने में चार हजार राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों में स्थानीय लोगों की संख्या केवल नौ है और चपरासियों और खलासियों की नौकरियों तक में मध्य प्रदेश के स्थानीय लोगों के साथ भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) संसद के कुछ सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और सरकारी उद्योगों में उच्च पदों में राज्य के लोगों को बड़ी संख्या में नौकरी देने और मध्य प्रदेश के विकास से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मामलों पर उनको ज्ञापन दिया था ।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय एकता के व्यापक हित में, क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारियों के बारे में सूचना नहीं रखी जाती । सरकार ने, फिर भी, नीति निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि सरकारी उद्योगों में निम्न पदों पर नौकरी के लिये स्थानीय लोगों को अधिक से अधिक अवसर दिये जाने चाहियें । 500 रुपये या इससे कम वेतन पाने वाले सब निम्न पदों पर नियुक्तियां स्थानीय रोजगार केन्द्र द्वारा की जाती हैं और अन्य साधन तभी काम में लाये जा सकते हैं जब रोजगार केन्द्र "अनुपलब्धता प्रमाण-पत्र" जारी कर दें । इस प्रकार के पदों के लिये चयन समितियों में निरन्तर राज्य सरकार का प्रतिनिधि राज्य के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये रखा जाता है । उच्च पदों के मामलों में, सरकारी नीति यह है कि नियुक्ति गुणावगुणों के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जानी चाहिए ।

Preparation of Fake Invitations by All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation

10017. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afro-Asian Solidarity and All India Peace Council, now renamed as All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, undertook fraudulent means to prepare fake invitations from many international organisations;

(b) whether on the basis of such fraudulent documents this organisation received help from the Government;

(c) whether a fraudulent document was prepared by Shri Chitta Biswas, General Secretary, All India Peace Council regarding an invitation dated 8th December, 1969 extended to its President by Stockholm Conference on Vietnam; and

(d) whether when the Reserve Bank asked for the original copy of the invi-

tation letter Shri Biswas had immediately sent a cable to World Peace Council Helsinki on 7th January 1970 as "Please cable immediately quote cordially invite Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali Stockholm Preparatory Meeting on Vietnam 17th and 18th January, all expenses ensured—Chitta Biswas?"

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). All India Peace Council sends proposals from time to time sponsoring delegations to participate in International Conferences, meetings etc. In all these cases 'P' form clearance is given subject to the normal scrutiny such as availability of institutional hospitality, etc. Enquiries made by the Government have not led to any information to substantiate the allegation that the All-India Peace Council has been sending delegations on the basis of fake invitations.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

10018. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purpose for which the Kandla Free Trade Zone was created has been achieved; and

(b) whether Government have finalised plans to strengthen the Kandla Free Trade Zone by a suitable legislative measure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The purpose for which the Zone was created has been partially achieved; Government are making every possible effort to improve the performance of the Zone.

(b) The high level Steering Board set up under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commerce Minister is expected to look into all suggestions, including suitable legislative measures, if need be, to strengthen the Kandla Free Trade Zone.

Observation of Governor of Reserve Bank of India Regarding State Financial Corporation's Service to Less Developed Regions

10019. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the observation of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India while inaugurating the conference of the representatives of the State Financial Corporation that the efforts of the State Financial Corporations to serve the relatively less developed regions appears to be "inadequate" and that the unsteady

trend in the assistance provided by them causes concern; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. While inaugurating the Conference, Governor, Reserve Bank of India observed that the efforts of State Financial Corporations to serve relatively less developed regions appeared on the whole particularly inadequate, judging by the results achieved. The situation, therefore, called for urgent remedial measures.

(b) The State Financial Corporations Act was amended by Parliament in December, 1972 to enable the Corporations to play a more useful role in helping new entrepreneurs and cover larger categories of industrial concerns. At the Conference, and later on, the Corporations have been asked by the Reserve Bank of India to assess the assistance in each backward region *vis-a-vis* its untapped potential and launch special development programmes such as carrying out surveys, identification of projects etc. as a first step towards extending their financial assistance to these backward areas. The attention of the Corporations has also been drawn to the various incentives offered by the Central and State Governments as also by the all-India term lending institutions for encouraging units to set up in backward areas. In the budget proposals of 1973-74 it has also been announced that there will be a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by an industrial undertaking set up in backward areas in computing its taxable profits. This concession will be available for a period of 10 years from the establishment of the industry. The ceiling on investment eligible for subsidy from the Central Government is also raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and the percentage of subsidy raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the investment. The Corporations offer, in deserving case, financial assistance by lowering of margin from 15 per cent to 20 per cent with longer amortisation period upto 15 years and start-up period extending up to four years. The effective rate of interest is also at the concessional rate of 7 per cent for units in the small and medium scale sector.

PROs appointed in Calcutta Office of Tea Board

10020. **SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:** Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of PROs appointed in the Calcutta office of the Tea Board from the year 1970 up-to-date

and how many of them resigned and the reasons for such resignations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C.

GEORGE): There is only one post of Public Relations Officer in the Tea Board's Office at Calcutta. The following incumbents held the post since 1969: —

| Name | Date of joining | Date of leaving | Reasons for leaving |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Sm. Rita Bhimani | 15-2-69 | 30-11-71 | To better prospects |
| Smt. Asha Suraiya | 3-3-72 | 13-4-72 | On personal grounds |
| Kumari Bishaka Bose | 1-6-72 | Still in service | |

Alleged irregularities by State Government in purchase of Cotton for Cotton Corporation

10021. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gujarat various leaders have demanded an enquiry into the alleged irregularities in the purchase of cotton for the Cotton Corporation;

(b) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) According to the State Government of Gujarat, doubts and misgivings have been expressed in regard to cotton purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last cotton season in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Government will look into the specific cases of default by Cotton Corporation of India as and when such cases are brought to its notice.

Non-observance of prescribed procedure in regard to grant of loans by Branches of Bank of Baroda, Jamnagar and Junagarh

10022. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by the Banks in granting loans and advances to the farmers and small industrial units in the country;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the proper procedure prescribed by the Reserve Banks of India has not been followed by the Bank of Baroda, Jamnagar and Junagarh branches in granting advances;

(c) whether these banks have sanctioned

loans of Rs. eighty lakhs to one partnership firm without prior sanction of Reserve Bank of India and without consulting the Central Bank during the period July, 1972 to December, 1972;

(b) so, whether sanctioned loans have not been disbursed to those in whose names loans were sanctioned; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry or are likely to inquire into the alleged irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The intending borrowers apply to banks for loans in the prescribed form, furnishing the essential data required for assessment of the proposals, viz., land holding, purpose, crops to be grown, inputs/equipment etc. After the banks are satisfied about the economic viability and technical feasibility of the proposal, the loan is sanctioned. For facilitating speedy sanctions, the banks have simplified their application forms and lending procedures and have granted adequate discretionary powers to the branch managers. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines for financing agriculture and for streamlining the lending procedures.

(b) It has been reported by the bank that the guidelines prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India for granting advances, including agricultural loans, have been followed by the bank's Jamnagar & Junagarh branches.

(c) to (e). The information relates to the account of a constituent of the Bank. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provision of Section (13)1 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 such information is not divulged. The contents of the allegation have been however noted.

Distortions in Report of Third Pay Commission

10023. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are serious distortions in the Third Pay Commission's Report; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to rectify these distortions?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Discord among the Members of Third Pay Commission regarding Pay Commission's Report Presented to Parliament

10024. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Statesman' of the 6th April, 1973, stating that even the unanimous sections of the Third Pay Commission's report as presented to Parliament contained recommendations over which there was discord among the Members;

(b) whether it has also been stated in the press report that many other recommendations have been distorted at the final stage; and

(c) whether Government have studied this press report carefully and if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the report published in the Statesman. The Report of the Third Pay Commission was signed by the Chairman and all the Members of the Commission and presented by them to the Finance Minister. As explained by the Finance Minister on the floor of the House on the 6th April, 1973, the question of making any enquiries into the alleged distortions on the basis of the Press reports does not arise.

Decline in Area of Cultivation of Opium in Mandasaur District of Madhya Pradesh

10025. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the Opium Cultivation of district Mandasaur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what has been the production of opium during last two years; and

(c) the steps Government have proposed for improvement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) and (b). The area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of opium produced in the district of Mandasaur in Madhya Pradesh during last two years are as under:—

| Year | Area under poppy cultivation | Quantity of opium produced at 700 consistence |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | (Hectares) | (Kgs) |
| 1970-71 | 14,450 | 479,496 |
| 1971-72 | 16,514 | 521,991 |

During the current poppy season viz., 1972-73 the area under poppy cultivation is about 14,220 hectares. The decline in acreage during 1972-73 as compared to the year 1971-72 was due to drought conditions. Because of the scarcity of water the poppy cultivators in Mandasaur district did not come forward for cultivating more area.

(c) Since the decline in the area under poppy cultivation in Mandasaur District, was due to natural causes, no special measures are called for. However, the Government have taken the following steps to improve the production of opium in India:

(i) The price of opium payable to a poppy cultivator is fixed on a sliding scale depending on the yield of opium tendered by him. A cultivator giving a higher yield of opium per hectare is paid at a higher rate.

(ii) Cash awards are given in each Opium Division to the poppy cultivator who tenders the highest yield of opium.

(iii) Demonstrations are arranged for educating the cultivators in the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

(iv) Experimental farms have been set up in some of the growing areas for conducting experiments on poppy seeds, soil and fertilizers etc., with a view to improve the yield and quality of opium. Results obtained from these experiments will be used for imparting guidance to the poppy cultivators for increasing their output of opium.

(v) The Government has also undertaken a number of long-term research schemes on various aspects of poppy cultivation

and production of opium. Results, when available, would help the poppy cultivators in improving the yield and morphine content of opium.

Production of Poppies

10026. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land under poppy cultivation State-wise and the output thereof;

(b) whether Government have licensed those farmers who are producing poppies and if so, how many such farmers are

there State-wise, and the acreage of land under their control; and

(c) whether Government are exporting hard narcotics like opium, hashish, etc., and if so, how much foreign exchange is being earned therefrom annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In India poppy can be cultivated only by persons who have been licensed by the Government for this purpose. The total area under poppy cultivation, quantity of opium produced and the number of poppy cultivators, State-wise during the last three years are as under:—

| Year | Name of State | Area under poppy cultivation | Quantity of opium produced at 90° consistence | Number of poppy cultivators |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | (Hectares) | (tons) | |
| 1969-70 | Madhya Pradesh | 18,750 | 437 | 68,072 |
| | Rajasthan | 12,129 | 234 | 52,741 |
| | Uttar Pradesh] | 6,651 | 123 | 42,438 |
| | Total | 37,530 | 794 | 1,63,251 |
| 1970-71 | Madhya Pradesh | 18,020 | 442 | 77,301 |
| | Rajasthan | 14,169 | 310 | 69,587 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 8,636 | 130 | 58,145 |
| | Total | 40,825 | 882 | 2,05,038 |
| 1971-72 | Madhya Pradesh | 21,154 | 485 | 89,665 |
| | Rajasthan | 15,520 | 335 | 72,791 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 10,651 | 171 | 65,910 |
| | Total | 47,325 | 991 | 2,28,366 |

(c) Production, export and import of hashish (charas) is banned in India. The Government is exporting opium to foreign countries for medical and scientific purposes. The foreign exchange earned on export of opium during the last three years is as under:—

| Year | Foreign exchange earned (in Rupees) |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Crores |
| 1969-70 | 6.63 |
| 1970-71 | 7.95 |
| 1971-72 | 12.76 |

Large Scale Adulteration of Tea

10027. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is large scale adulteration of tea;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in factories producing tea for testing the quality of tea;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to prevent adulteration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Cases of adulteration of tea are detected by the Health Authorities, the Tea Board as also the Police. But the number and quantities involved have not been large.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Provisions of the "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954" and "Tea-Waste (Control) Order, 1959" are considered adequate to prevent large scale adulteration of tea.

Permission to Companies for Raising their Capital

10028. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted some companies to raise capital totalling over Rs. 16 crores; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies indicating the amount of capital each has been allowed to raise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). According to the Press Release issued by the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues on 27th April, 1973 the following 13 companies were given permission to raise capital amounting to Rs. 1639.91 lakhs under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

| Name of the Company | Amount approved (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. M/s. Motor Industries Co., Ltd. | 770.59 |
| 2. " Polychem Ltd. .. | 40.00 |
| 3. " Delhi Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd. .. | 1.25 |
| 4. " Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. .. | 101.63 |
| 5. " Tata Chemicals Ltd | 103.77 |
| 6. M/s. Nava Bharat Tobacco Co. Ltd. .. | 58.00 |
| 7. " Uni-Abox Alloy Products Ltd. .. | 100.00 |
| 8. " Maschinenfabrik Polygraph (India) Ltd. .. | 32.50 |
| 9. " Nava Bharat Enterprises Private Ltd. .. | 15.00 |
| 10. " India Woollen Textile Mills (Pvt.) Ltd. .. | 4.17 |
| 11. " C. Prabhudas & Co. Ltd. .. | 95.00 |
| 12. " Bharat Gears Ltd. .. | 10.00 |
| 13. " Cheran Transport Corp. Ltd. .. | 8.00 |
| Total .. | 1639.91 |

Chemical Exporters demand for supply of Raw-material at International Price

10029. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical exporters have urged Government to supply major raw material at international prices and to increase quantum of cash assistance; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir, there have been demands from the industry to make available major raw materials at international prices or to increase the quantum of cash assistance.

(b) The import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year 1973-74 provides that supplies of raw material made by indigenous producers to exporters at International prices will be treated as exports for the purpose of benefits under import policy, namely grant of import replenishment licences, adjustment against export obligation, grant of eligibility certificates on export houses and for priority treatment as actual users based on export performance. Further with the exception of certain sensitive items e.g. steel including stainless steel, mutton-tallow wool, etc., the registered exporters will be granted letters of authority in regard to canalised items where such items have been used in the manufacture of exported products. As regards increase in quantum of cash assistance, proposals, as and when received are examined on merit.

Form of payment to Iraq for Crude Oil

10030. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has agreed to accept payment for the supply of crude in the form of goods from India; and

(b) if so, the quantity and goods to be supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Under the "Economic and Technical Agreement" signed on 6th April, 1973 between India and Iraq, India for the first time has the opportunity to pay for her imports of Crude from Iraq in terms of goods, projects and services

from here. Quantities of Crude to be imported from Iraq and goods, projects and services to be supplied to Iraq from India would be determined from time to time in the Trade Plans to be drawn up under the Trade Agreement of 1971 and this recently signed Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement between the two countries.

मारुति लिमिटेड, हरियाणा के शेयरधारियों पर बकाया प्रायकर की राशि

10031. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन व्यक्तियों कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मारुति लिमिटेड में दस हजार रुपए या इस से अधिक पूंजी लगा रखी है और जिन पर प्रायकर की राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० प्रार० गणेश) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

State Undertakings reviewed by Pathak Committee

10032. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which State Undertakings have been reviewed by the Pathak Committee;

(b) the major recommendations of the Committee in respect of each Undertaking reviewed; and

(c) what is the follow up action in respect of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Action Committee on Public Enterprises under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, have made proposals for improving the performance of the enterprises, examined by them, as follows:

1. *Rourkela Steel Plant*: Strengthening of management decentralisation of maintenance activities, maintenance audit, strengthening of the Technical Services Department and R&D Unit, provision of balancing facilities, substitution of coke

oven gas by fuel oil in the steel plant and replacement of coke oven gas by Naptha gasification in the fertilizer plant.

2. *Bhilai Steel Plant*: Setting up Committee for preparing plan for coal mining and distribution, rebuilding of old coke oven batteries and commissioning of eighth battery, supply of better quality refractories by improving indigenous product as well as imports, introduction of oxygen lancing and provision of fourth oxygen plant.

3. *Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd.*: Strengthening of management, greater integration of the activities of the two Companies, changes in organisational structure at plant and corporate levels, improvement in materials management motivation, production planning and control and multi-shift operation.

4. *Heavy Engineering Corporation*: Improvement in organisational structure and manning, improvement of industrial relations and motivation, phasing of orders for new steel plants, multi-shift working.

5. *Fertilizer Corporation of India (Trombay Unit)*: Provision of debottlenecking facilities, improvements in plant-level management, introduction of maintenance audit, implementation of management development programme.

6. *Fertilizer Corporation of India (Organisational Aspects)*: Organisational restructuring on a regional basis and conversion of headquarters into a Holding Company, separation of the Planning and Development Group from the Research and Development activities, evaluation of Planning and Development Group on the basis of international standards, appointment of full-time Chairman and Vice Chairman.

7. *Cement Corporation of India (Organisational Aspects)*: Rationalisation of the organisational structure at the corporate and plant levels and manning at higher management levels.

8. *Hindustan Copper Ltd.*: Raising the mining rate, development of operational and planning skills, measures for early commissioning of the Concentrator and Smelter, development of Malankhand project, improvement in management development and motivation.

9. *Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation*: Organisational changes for increasing output, filling up of key vacancies, strengthening of production planning and scheduling, recruitment and training of skilled workmen and supervisors, provision of balancing equipment, improvement in industrial relations.

10. *Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels*: Improvement in organisational structure and manning of key posts, installation of additional facilities, strengthening the Sales Department, introduction of double/triple shifts.

11. *Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (Organisational Aspects)*: Improvement in organisational structure, appointment of Expert Committee to examine DPRs and evaluate hitherto unused raw materials.

(c) The Committee's recommendations are finalised in close coordination and consultation with the top management of the enterprises and the Ministry. Follow up action is taken almost as soon as the recommendations have been accepted in discussion, even before formal presentation of the report. An "Implementation Cell" has been set up in the Bureau of Public Enterprises to ensure expeditious implementation of recommendations.

तस्करी के माल का जब्त किया जाना

10033. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तस्करी का पकड़ा गया माल सरकार द्वारा जब्त किया जाता है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1971-72 में कितना माल जब्त किया गया था ; और

(ग) सरकार ने कितने मामलों में सजा दी है और कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.आर. गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . इस संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बड़ौदा के सवालो गांव में रुई का जल जाना

10034. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 12 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बड़ौदा के सदाली गांव में 40 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की रुई जलने का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Credit for Cashew Industry in Kerala

10035. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the news appearing in 'Hindustan Standard' dated 3rd April, 1973 under the heading "Casier credit for cashew";

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

(c) how much loan Government have given during the last three years in Kerala for cashew industry under this scheme; and

(d) the number of small owners of cashew industry in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government has seen the news item.

(b) The news item summarises the recommendations of the Study Group on Finance for Cashew Industry set up by the Reserve Bank of India and states the fact that Reserve Bank of India has drawn the attention of the banks to these recommendations.

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

Complaint against Thackersay Group of Companies for Evasion of Income-tax

10036. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been sent to Government against the Thackersay Group of companies having their

registered offices at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay regarding evasion of income-tax and maintaining fictitious accounts;

(b) whether Government have enquired into these complaints;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the concerned companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) to (d) Certain complaints have been received. Investigations are in progress.

New System of Assistance evolved by STC for Distribution of Raw Materials through State Small Industries Corporations

10057. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has evolved a new system of assistance for distribution of imported raw materials and export assistance through the State Small Industries Corporation; and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) whether any State has suggested that the investment should be on the lines of STC's equity participation in other leading State Sector bodies and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the new scheme, the STC is distributing imported raw materials to the Small Scale Units through the State Small Industries Corporations, if the individual units wish to obtain them through these corporations. Under this scheme, the Small Industries Corporations collect Release orders from units in the Small scale sector and take bulk deliveries on the high seas which will result in considerable savings to these units.

(b) The STC has participated in the equity capital of Maharashtra Small Industries Development Corporation to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. A similar proposal from the Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation is under consideration.

विदेश यात्रा टिकटों और निमन्त्रण-पत्रों की बिक्री

10038. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 मार्च के 'मदरलैंड' में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया

गया है कि देश में कुछ लोग विदेश यात्रा के टिकट और निमन्त्रण पत्र बेच कर पैसा कमा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कृण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, किन्तु पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती ।

Foreigners arrested at Palam Airport for Smuggling

10059. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners arrested at Palam Airport, Delhi during last six months on charges of smuggling of gold, silver and narcotics;

(b) their break-up, country-wise; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) In all 9 foreigners (5 Britishers, 4 Americans, 1 Japanese and 1 Frenchman) were apprehended at Palam Airport, Delhi during the last 6 months (1-10-72 to 31-5-73) for smuggling Hashish. All the persons were handed over to Special Police Establishment/Central Bureau of Investigations for further investigations and necessary action under the Law.

No foreigner was apprehended at Palam Airport for smuggling of gold and silver during the above mentioned period.

Memorandum presented by Senior Staff of C.D.A.(P), Allahabad to C.G.D.A.

10040. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior staff of the office of Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad posted to the Office of the Joint Controller of Defence Accounts (Funds) Meerut has presented a memorandum to the Controller-General of Defence Accounts;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon; and

(c) on what principle Government intend to fill up the vacancies in Allahabad.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No written memorandum has been received by Controller-General of Defence Accounts from the staff of Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad, at present posted in the office of the Joint Controller of Defence Accounts (Funds), Meerut. However, some representatives of the Meerut Branch of the All India Defence Accounts Association met the Controller-General of Defence Accounts in March, 1973 and represented that as the clerks, who had been transferred from Allahabad to Meerut, had since served for more than a year at the latter station, they may be transferred back to Allahabad. Besides, Controller-General of Defence Accounts also received a copy of a letter addressed by Meerut Branch of the All India Defence Accounts Association to their Headquarters Association, enclosing an unsigned printed copy of an appeal purported to have emanated from the staff at Meerut requesting that the clerks may be transferred back to C.D.A. (Pensions), Allahabad in case the establishment was proposed to be re-organised with a view to posting the staff to, or near to, their home towns.

(b) The representatives of the Association, who met the C.G.D.A., were informed that the cases of clerks serving at Meerut and desirous of posting back to Allahabad will be examined, along with those of others, on merits and that the individuals concerned should apply for a transfer through proper channel, in the normal course.

(c) No large scale vacancies of clerks are at present available in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad. To the extent possible, vacancies arising from time to time due to normal wastage are, as usual, filled by repatriation of staff serving at other places and desirous of being transferred to Allahabad.

Arrangements for Reception and send-off of important Dignitaries at Palam Airport

10041. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airport authorities do not take notice of important dignitaries who visit Palam in connection with receptions or send-offs of important persons;

(b) if so, what are the reasons due to which Chowkidar at the V.I.P. lounge at Palam did not open the lounge when the distinguished people including Ambassadors visited Palam to receive the External affairs Minister on his return from Burma; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that such things are not repeated in future?

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

(b) There was a regrettable but unintentional error on the part of the Authority on the 9th April, 1973 when the Minister of External Affairs returned from Burma. This was due to some misunderstanding regarding the time of arrival.

(c) The International Airports Authority are maintaining close liaison with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Import of Stainless Steel

10042. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of stainless steel imported and the total allotment made to each State during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): A statement showing import of certain items of stainless steel (which are separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification) during the years 1970-71, and 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto September 1972) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No I.T-5073/73] Import figures beyond September, 1972 are not yet available. Information relating to import of other items of stainless steel is not separately available as the same are clubbed with the items of iron and steel.

2. Another statement indicating state-wise allotment of stainless steel sheets (22 SWG and 24 BG) imported in bulk by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-5053/73]. Information relating to state-wise allocation of other items of stainless steel is not maintained.

बेतन तथा भत्ते क रूप में 1,500 रुपये प्रति मास से अधिक कमाने वाले सैनिक अधिकारी

10043. श्री मूलचन्व ड़ागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे सैनिक अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो भत्ते सहित 1,500 रुपये से अधिक मासिक बेतन पा रहे हैं तथा उनमें से ऐसे अधिकारी कितने हैं जो 2,000 रुपये से अधिक राशि पा रहे हैं; और

(ख) 1,500 रुपये बेतन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों को क्या क्या प्रतिरिक्त सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री को० प्रार० पणेश): (क) जिन स्वयंसेना अधिकारियों का मासिक बेतन भत्तों को मिलाकर 1500/- रुपये से अधिक बनना है उनकी संख्या 5,274 है, जिन्

में से 1,303 अधिकारी 2000 रुपये से अधिक मासिक वेतन पाते हैं।

(ख) 1500 रुपये प्रतिमास वेतन पाने वालों को अनन्यतः कोई अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं। फिर भी, अधिकारी आहदों के लिये दी जाने वाली अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:-

(i) आहदे का विचार नहीं करते हुए सभी अधिकारियों के लिये :

- (1) अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में मुफ्त राशन
- (2) मानक फर्नीचर प्रभार जिसकी वसूली वेतन के अर्द्धाई प्रतिशत की दर से की जाती है।
- (3) छुट्टी-यात्रा की रियायत।
- (4) चिकित्सा सुविधाएं-वहिरंग-रोगी के रूप में स्वयं और परिवार के लिये मुफ्त चिकित्सा और अस्पताल में दाखिल होकर चिकित्सा कराने की रियायती दरें।

(ii) त्रिगोडियर तक के आहदे के अधिकारियों के लिये :

(1) विवाहित अधिकारियों के लिये वेतन के 5 प्रतिशत की और एकाकी अधिकारियों के लिये वेतन के अर्द्धाई प्रतिशत की रियायती दर अथवा मूल्य निर्धारित दर से जो भी कम हो उस किराये पर आवास की व्यवस्था।

(2) पानी और बिजली रियायती दरों पर।

कपड़ा मिलों की स्थिति का खराब होना तथा मिलों में श्रमिकों का शोषण

10044. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कपड़ा मिलों की स्थिति दिन पर दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है और इन मिलों के मालिकों द्वारा श्रमिकों का शोषण बढ़ता जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

World Bank's Interest in Aid for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

10045. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank shows interest in Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal being considered by the Bank;

(c) whether World Bank had urged upon the Central Government to streamline the execution mechanism of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority programme with a view to ensuring greater coordination; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any measure in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for an IDA Credit for the Calcutta Urban Development Project being executed by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is at an advanced stage of consideration by the World Bank. When it materialises, the credit would cover sub-projects for water supply and sewerage/drainage, garbage, hygiene, traffic and transportation and housing/area development.

(c) and (d) CMDA, the State Planning Board and the Government of India have been continuously considering certain proposals for streamlining of the execution mechanism of the CMDA programme. These proposals are under the consideration of the State Government. The World Bank have also generally supported these proposals.

Seizure of Cash and Jewellery by Calcutta Intelligence Officials in Darbhanga District

10046. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jewellery worth Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 6,000 in cash were recovered by Calcutta Intelligence Officials in Darbhanga District of Bihar on the midnight of 4th April, 1973.

(b) whether some foreigners were arrested in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Jewellery worth about Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5,760 in cash were recovered by the Police authorities of Calcutta from a village Nanoor in District Darbhanga on 2nd April, 1973, following a complaint of theft of jewellery and cash.

(b) and (c) No foreigner was arrested in this connection. However five persons (Indians) have been arrested by the Police and further investigations are in progress.

विदेशी ऋणों का भुगतान

10047. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह नताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त किये गये उन ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसका भुगतान वर्ष 1972-73 में कर दिया गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न देशों से लिये गए उन ऋणों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है जो 1972-73 में चुकाये जा चुके हैं :-

| क्रम संख्या | देश | 1972-73 |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | में अनुमानित वापसी- प्रदायगी (करोड़ रुपयों में) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| क. विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण | | |
| भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्य : | | |
| 1 | आस्ट्रिया | 1.70 |
| 2 | बेल्जियम | 0.19 |
| 3 | कनाडा | 2.45 |
| 4 | डेनमार्क | 3.20 |
| 5 | फ्रांस | 3.44 |
| 6 | जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य | 33.97 |
| 7 | इटली | 0.12 |
| 8 | जापान | 3.91 |
| 9 | नीदरलैंड | 0.85 |
| 10 | नार्वे | - |
| 11 | स्वीडन | - |
| 12 | युनाइटेड किंगडम | 21.78 |
| 13 | संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका | 35.74 |
| 14 | अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक | 21.11 |
| 15 | अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ | 1.21 |
| जोड़-भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्य | | 126.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| ii भारत सहायता संघ से भिन्न सदस्य | | |
| 1 | स्विट्जरलैंड | 3.01 |
| 2 | कुवैत | 1.08 |
| 3 | बहरीन | 0.71 |
| 4 | कातार | 0.94 |
| जोड़-ii भारत सहायता संघ से भिन्न सदस्य : | | 5.74 |
| जोड़-विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण | | |
| जाने वाले ऋण | | 132.41 |
| ख. वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण | | |
| 1 | चेकोस्लोवाकिया | 7.77 |
| 2 | पोलैण्ड | 2.82 |
| 3 | सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ | 48.86 |
| 4 | यूगोस्लाविया | 2.69 |
| जोड़-ख-वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण : | | 62.14 |
| ग. रुपयों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण | | |
| 1 | डेन्मार्क | 0.28 |
| 2 | संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (पी०एल० 480 रुपया ऋणों से भिन्न) | 20.22 |
| 3 | संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (पी० एल० 480 रुपया ऋण) | 6.51 |
| जोड़-ग-रुपयों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण | | 27.01 |
| कुल जोड़ : क + ख + ग | | 221.56 |

इन रकमों का ऋणवार व्यौरा सरकार के 1973-74 के बजट के व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन (अंग्रेजी संस्करण) अनुबन्ध V (पृष्ठ 140 से 145) में उपलब्ध है।

टिप्पणी : (1) उपर्युक्त रकमों में विविध ऋणों के संबंध में 4.89 करोड़ रुपये की रकम शामिल नहीं है।

(2) युनाइटेड किंगडम, जर्मनी, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के संबंध में वास्तविक अदायगी के आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए इसलिये वापसी अदायगी के अनुमानित आंकड़े ही दिए गए हैं।

पांचवी योजना के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा नये हवाई अड्डे स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

10048. श्री महावीर सिंह शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इंडियन एयर लाइंस का विचार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में 40 नये हवाई अड्डे स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर राज्य-वार कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी तथा इन हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : सिविल हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण विमान यातायात की आवश्यकताओं, इंडियन एयरलाइंस की परिचालन योजनाओं तथा उपलब्ध वित्तीय साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है। अगली योजना के दौरान ऐसे 20 शहरों की एक अंतिम सूची तैयार कर ली गयी है जिन के विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़े जाने की संभावना है, परन्तु हवाई अड्डों का वास्तविक निर्माण तथा हवाई सेवाओं का परिचालन विस्तृत अध्ययनों के परिणामों तथा साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

अमरीका और चीन के सम्बन्धों में सुधार के परिणाम स्वरूप भारतीय निर्यात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

10049. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन और अमरीका के सम्बन्धों में सुधार के परिणामस्वरूप चीन द्वारा अपने सामान का उन देशों को निर्यात आरम्भ करने से, जिनको वह पहले नहीं करता था, भारत के निर्यात व्यापार पर किसी तरह प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) हमारी निर्यात आर्यों पर चीन-अमरीकी संबंधों के सामान्यीकरण के सम्भावित दीर्घकालीन प्रभाव का आकलन करना अभी संभव नहीं है। तथापि, सरकार, जब भी नई परिस्थितियां होंगी तो उन्हें देखते हुए हमारी निर्यात आर्यों को बनाये रखने तथा बढ़ाने के लिये सभी समुचित उपाय करेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पांचवी योजना के दौरान भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में होटल खोला जाना

10050. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना के दौरान भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में एक एक होटल खोले जाने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा पांचवी योजना के दौरान होटल निर्माण के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

अभ्रक का उपादन

10051. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यवार अभ्रक का उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष अभ्रक का कितना निर्यात हुआ और देश में कितनी अभ्रक का उपयोग स्वदेशी उद्योगों में किया गया ; और

(ग) अभ्रक का मुख्यतः किन-किन कार्यों में उपयोग होता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1971 में विभिन्न राज्यों में अभ्रक तथा अभ्रक वेस्ट या स्फैप का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :-

| | मै० टन |
|---------------|--------|
| आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 6,700 |
| बिहार | 8,000 |
| राजस्थान | 3,500 |
| अन्य राज्य | 700 |
| योग : | 18,900 |

(ख) निर्यात के उपलब्ध अन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 1972-73 में 20,259 मै० टन अभ्रक तथा अभ्रक वेस्ट का निर्यात किया गया था। इस समय देश में अभ्रक की खपत कम है लेकिन देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योगों के विकास के कारण प्रतिवर्ष इन की खपत बढ़ रही है।

(ग) अभ्रक का प्रयोग मुख्यतः इलेक्ट्रिकल तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योगों में किया जाता है।

Export of Textiles and Handloom Fabrics to Bangladesh

10052. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of textiles contemplated to be exported to Bangladesh during 1972-73, and the percentage of handloom fabrics out of them; and

(b) the quantity of handloom fabrics agreed to be so exported and the value thereof during 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Limited Payments Arrangement between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh for the year 1972-73 provided for exports of cotton yarn and cotton textiles to the extent of Rs. 1.50 crores and 0.25 crores respectively. The Arrangement does not contain any separate provision for export of handloom fabrics. However, exports of handloom fabrics and mill-made textiles have been effected against free foreign exchange outside Limited Payment Arrangement.

(b) The Trade Agreement with Bangladesh for 1973-74 is under negotiations.

Financial Assistance to Mysore

10053. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated deficit of Mysore State for five years—from 1974-75 to 1978-79 is rupees 840.50 crores;

(b) whether the State Government of Mysore have requested the Central Government for financial aid in this regard, if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Sixth Finance Commission has also been told by the State Government in this regard and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No assessment in this regard has been made so far at the Government of India level.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under Rules of Procedure adopted by the Sixth Finance Commission all communications received by the Commission, deal-

ing with the matters on which they have to make a report are treated by them as confidential.

Complimentary Concessional Tickets or Free Passage to Personnel of various Organisations by Indian Airlines or Air India during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73

10054. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether personnel belonging to many cultural, athletic, social and other voluntary organisations were issued (i) complimentary tickets (ii) concessional tickets or (iii) free passage by Indian Airlines or Air India;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) whether members of any political party who visited abroad for medical check-up were permitted to travel by Indian Airlines of Air India during the above period, and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected.

Directions to Nationalised Banks to Provide Financial Assistance to Small Scale Units

10055. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether, with a view to accelerating the pace of industrial development, Government propose to direct the nationalised banks to give proper financial assistance to greater number of small scale units than at present casting away the security oriented complex and also exempt the industries in backward areas from Central Excise; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: (a) and (b). One of the objectives of bank nationalisation is to encourage small borrowers including small scale industrial units and other hitherto neglected sectors to avail of credit facilities. For industrial units including small scale units located in backward areas there are refinancing facilities offered by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the banks granting term loans. Banks are progressively simplifying their forms and procedures to encourage smaller units. As regards exemption from Central Excise. It has not been found feasible to do so.

Wages and Service Conditions of General Insurance Employees

10056. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the wages and service conditions of the employees of the General Insurance Business, now nationalised, are yet to be standardised on a uniform basis;

(b) Whether the services of temporary employees are yet to be regularised,

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking action on these matters; and

(d) Whether any bilateral negotiations in this regards are being conducted with the employees' representatives?

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

(b) Yes, Sir in some cases.

(c) As for rationalisation, the Report of the 'Mathrani Committee' set up to examine the matter and to submit its recommendations has just been received and is being examined.

As for temporary employees a study is being made of the magnitude of the problem and suitable steps will be taken.

(d) No, Sir.

The wage negotiations with the employees Association will start soon. However, the position regarding (a) and (b) has been explained to the Unions from time to time.

Licence for Manufacture of Staple Fibre to Birla Mills, Nagda

10057. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Birla Mills at Nagda have been given licence for manufacturing 20 tonnes daily of staple fibre of wood pulp;

(b) When the licence for manufacturing this fibre was given to them;

(c) Whether Government are aware that they are producing this fibre much more than their licensed capacity which some times goes upto 180 tonnes per day;

(d) Whether they have sought expansion licence; and if so, when and whether they have been allowed expansion, and if so, when; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Their licensed capacity is 60 tons per day.

(b) 27.9.1958.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir in 1965. As then cases are under investigation by Sarkar Commission, the decision on the request for license for expansion of capacity will be taken on receipt of the report of the Commission.

Factories Manufacturing Staple fibre

10058. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the durability of staple fibre made of wood pulp is almost nil and certain foreign countries have discarded this type of fibre;

(b) the number and names of factories in India producing this type of fibre and their locations;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative the reasons for giving licences for the manufacture of this type of fibre and who were the experts who were consulted in this regard;

(d) whether it is proposed to give indication above durability of this fibre on the cloth made of that fibre; and

(e) further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir.

| Name of the firm | Location |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd. | 1. (i) Birla Gram, Nagda (MP) (ii) Mavoor (Kerala) |
| 2. M/s. South India Viscose Ltd.2 | 2. Sirumunghai, P.O. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) |

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

Functions of Banking Department in the Ministry of Finance vis-a-vis Reserve Bank of India

10059. SHRI K. MALIANNA:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Banking Department in the Ministry;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the Banking Department overlap each

other's functions and there is a lack of co-ordination between these two agencies supervising banking in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The statutes relating to Reserve Bank and the banking institutions lay down specific functions and responsibilities on the Reserve Bank and the Central Government in the matter of supervision of banking institutions and their functioning in the public interest. In particular, in matters of policy involving public interest, the relevant statutes vest the Central Government with powers to issue directions to the Reserve Bank and to the public sector banks. However, the working relationship between the Reserve Bank and the central banking authority of the country, and the Department of Banking, as the concerned Department responsible in the Government for all matters relating to bank and financial institutions, is one of close and continual contact and consultation at different levels and this ensures effective coordination.

Establishment of Asian Clearing Union and Asian Reserve Bank

10060. SHRI K. MALIANNA:

SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.C.A.F.E.'S Tokyo session discussed the question of the establishment of an Asian clearing Union and an Asian Reserve Bank to allow monetary transactions within the region without relating them to the currencies of the developed countries; and

(b) what other measures have been proposed to conserve foreign exchange by the Asian countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The questions of the establishment of an Asian Clearing Union and an Asian Reserve Bank were discussed at the Tokyo Session of E.C.A.F.E.

(b) A number of measures were proposed, especially by the developing countries, at that Session which, if implemented, could have the effect of strengthening foreign exchange reserves of the developing Asian countries. These included debt re-scheduling and re-financing, establishment of a link between Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and development finance, improvement in the quantum and quality of foreign aid, building indigenous scientific and technological capacity and promotion of intra-regional trade.

बिहार के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में श्रेणी II, III तथा IV पदों के रिक्त स्थान

10061. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना शहर तथा बिहार के अन्य स्थानों में स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में श्रेणी II, III तथा IV पदों के स्थान रिक्त हैं, यदि हां तो पृथक-पृथक उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पदों को भरने के लिये लोगों से भ्रावेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे, यदि हां, तो इन पदों के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों ने भ्रावेदन पत्र दिये थे ;

(ग) क्या पटना शहर में स्थित इलाहाबाद बैंक तथा अन्य बैंकों में हजारों भ्रावेदन पत्र पड़े हैं और उनके उचित संरक्षण हेतु कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इन पदों को कितने समय तक तथा किस ढंग से भरने का है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना

10062. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये एक पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह योजना उनके पास भेज दी गई है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी 1 क्या बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पर्यटन विभाग को बिहार सरकार से राज्य में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिये उनकी पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Talks Held Between Nylon Spinners, Weavers and STC regarding Production of Nylon Yarn.

10063. SHRI BHOGENDERA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently between the nylon spinners, weavers and State Trading Corporation regarding the production of nylon yarn; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) At the talks the supply and contract position together with expected shipments was explained. It was noted that out of 8,000 tonnes of caprolactum contracted for by the State Trading Corporation in advance, a total of 2,200 metric tonnes would arrive in May/June, 1973. The spinners stated that they would endeavour to maintain their production and delivery of Nylon yarn at last year's level. Spinners also agreed to make available their production figures to the Weavers' Association. It was also noted that State Trading Corporation had already placed at the disposal of individual spinners letters of Authority valued at Rs. 1.30 lakhs covering about 3,400 tonnes.

Memorandum from Indian Nationals Working in the Asian Development Bank

10064. SHRI BHOGENDERA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the Indian Staff, working in the Asian Developing Bank, Manila, have submitted a memorandum to Government on the working of the Bank and particularly on the role of the Indian representatives in the Director's Board of the Bank;

(b) if so, what are the main points mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) what decisions have been taken on these points?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) An anonymous memorandum on the role of Indian representatives in the Asian Development Bank has been received by Government.

(b) The main points in this memorandum are (i) that the Indian representatives have not helped India in obtaining a larger volume of orders placed under the ADB loans; (ii) that they have been occupied with minor matters like tenure of Government servants; and (iii) that they have been trying to fill the places available to Indians with people of their own choice.

(c) (i) Indian's share in the volume of orders under the ADB loan is and will be determined by the competitiveness of Indian exports. Efforts are being made continuously to make the Indian goods more competitive by appropriate export policies. This is outside the responsibility of the Executive Director and the Alternate Executive Director who represent us on the Board of Directors of the Asian Development Bank.

(ii) The policy to govern the tenure of Government servants on deputation to the Asian Development Bank has been determined by the Government of India and is being implemented under the directions of the Department of Economic Affairs. Our representatives are only concerned with the communications to the Asian Development Bank following the policy laid down by the Government of India.

(iii) Similarly, the selection of persons to fill the places available to the Indians in the Asian Development Bank is done by the Government in accordance with the settled procedures which apply not only to the Asian Development Bank but also to other international institutions.

The Government have considered the points made in the Memorandum and have found them to be without adequate grounds.

Order placed for more Avros by Indian Airlines

10065. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has ordered some more Avros for its fleet;

(b) if so, the number of planes ordered; and

(c) when these planes are expected to be delivered?

L/S(N)7L88-5a

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the revised delivery schedule, the 10 aircraft ordered by Indian Airlines were to have been delivered between April, 1972 and April, 1973. So far only three have been received.

(c) No firm dates have been indicated by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

Trade Agreement with EEC

10066. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community proposals regarding a five-year trade agreement with India have been examined by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The terms of the Agreement are still under negotiations.

A.R.C. Recommendations Regarding the Working of Reserve Bank of India

10067. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain recommendations about the working of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a cell in the Reserve Bank of India to pursue its developmental activities effectively; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes Sir (b) and (c) In a developing economy the central banking institution is predominantly development oriented in its functions, while no special cell as such has been constituted in the Reserve Bank for the purpose of pursuing its development activities, the specialised departments of the Bank such as those relating to agricultural credit and industrial credit, which already exist in the Bank, have expanded their functions and also opened regional offices to ensure that every region gets adequate attention. Further, the credit planning cell of the Bank, constituted in 1970, is specifically concerned with promoting developmental activities of commercial banks.

Setting up of a Holding Company for Financial Institutions10068. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over the years, many long and medium term lending institutions as the Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank of India, State Finance Corporations and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation etc. came into existence with certain amount of overlapping of functions and areas of co-operation; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the idea of setting up a Holding company for bringing under the management or aegis, the many financial institutions that are at present functioning independently?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Even though all the public term lending financial institutions have their own distinct areas of operation, certain amount of overlapping is inevitable, particularly in the field of financing large projects. Inter-institutional meetings are, however, held under the auspices of the Industrial Development Bank of India to finance such projects on a consortium basis, thereby coordinating assistance to all projects by the different institutions and commercial banks.

To bring about still greater coordination amongst all the financial institutions, an idea of having an institution in the form of a Holding Company of the existing financial institutions is being explored.

Setting up of a Working Group by R.B.I. to Review the Experience of Financing Agencies10069. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been set up by the Reserve Bank of India to review the experience of financing agencies which have extended credit for construction of wells and tubewells and to assess the extent of failures and also to suggest measures to mitigate the impact of likely losses of the credit agencies;

(b) if so, when the said working Group is expected to submit its report; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank have set up a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Shri V. M. Jakhade, Economic Adviser. The Group is expected to submit its Report

within the next six months. Further action to be taken on the report will be decided after the report becomes available.

Abolition of the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture on the Recommendation of Staff Inspection Unit10070. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Director, Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education has been abolished by his Ministry on the recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Consequent on the establishment in March, 1971 of a separate Translation Bureau headed by a full-fledged Director under the Ministry of Home Affairs for translation of Manuals, forms etc., in Hindi and the subsequent decision to merge the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology with the Central Hindi Directorate in August, 1971, a review of the staffing strength in the combined set up was found necessary. At the instance of the Ministry of Education, the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance undertook a work study of the combined office of Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology and the Central Hindi Directorate in 1972. On an assessment of the staff requirements of the office in the combined set up based on the reduced workload and other relevant factors, the Staff Inspection Unit recommended combination of the post of Chairman of the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology with that of Director, Central Hindi Directorate. The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have since taken a decision to abolish the post of Director, Central Hindi Directorate.

Export of Kendu Leaf to Sri Lanka10071. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Forest Corporation has decided to export Kendu leaf to Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the quantity to be exported; and

(c) what is the total order secured from Sri Lanka Tobacco Corporation by India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3,500 to 4,000 M. Tonnes of Kendu Leaves are expected to be exported to Sri Lanka.

(c) Sri Lanka Tobacco Corporation has offered to purchase 3,500 tonnes of Kendu Leaves during 1973-74.

Press Report Regarding "New Kind of Tourism to Bring India, U.S. Closer"

10072. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 15th April, 1973 under the heading, "New kind of tourism to bring India, U.S. closer";

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are more than 5,000 active travel agencies promoting various kinds of special interest package tours. The report refers to one kind of special interest tour for India. The Department of Tourism has no information about the particular tours referred to in the press report, but the development of such tours would be welcome.

New Basis for Trade with Indonesia

10073. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought a new basis for trade with Indonesia; and

(b) if so, whether Indonesia has responded to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No Sir, but it is the constant endeavour of this Ministry to increase the extent of economic relations between the two countries, and there is a continuing dialogue between representatives of both countries at expert levels on bilateral economic and commercial cooperation.

(b) Does not arise.

James Finlay and Company, Calcutta

10074. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5696 on 22nd December, 1972 regarding M/s. James Finlay and Company and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed enquiry into the question of sale of

premises by M/s. James Finlay and Company Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Scheme to set up Hotels and Camping Sites

10075 SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is working on a scheme to set up hotels and camping sites throughout the country.

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has decided to go ahead with the scheme even though no provision had been made for it in the Fourth Plan under this head; and

(c) whether the Central Government has addressed letters to State Governments asking for their suggestions and if so, the reaction of State Government thereto?

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

(a) to (c) To encourage road tourism, Government has proposals to put up models and camping sites on road routes where the density of tourist traffic is relatively high. In order to work out a perspective scheme on an all India basis, letters were addressed to State Governments asking suggestions for suitable locations. To start with, 19 locations for putting up camping sites have been selected in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Preliminaries in this regard are being completed. While some expenditure will be met during the current Plan out of the provision for "Facilities on road routes" bulk of the expenditure on these schemes will be incurred during the Fifth Plan.

Recruitment of Class IV Staff, Clerks and Junior Officers in Nationalised Banks

10076. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks encourage the recruitment of people from the local regions to the posts of Class IV Staff, Clerks and Junior Officers.

(b) if so, whether there is any stipulation in the rules and regulations governing the recruitment to these posts; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the provision of such stipulation in the rules in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) While the Nationalised Banks make every endeavour to recruit only local candidates for Class IV posts, clerical posts are generally filled on the basis of tests and interviews held by the at Regional Centres.

As regards Junior Officers, while some banks fill up these posts only by promotion, others keep some percentage of posts for direct recruitment also. As the Junior Officers are normally liable to be transferred any where in India, their recruitment is usually made on All India basis.

Construction of Office Buildings by Branches of Various Banks in Rural Areas

10077. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Branches of various Banks in the rural areas follow the practice of entering into contracts with local persons for the construction of their office buildings and ensure them exorbitant rents in advance; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Banks do not construct their own buildings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) It is not possible for banks to construct their own premises for all their offices as this not only will block their funds but will also unruly delay the process of opening of offices. Banks first decide a suitable location for an office which will have to be centrally situated and convenient for the prospective customers in the area which

the office expects to serve. Suitable premises are then hired or leased. As the premises for an office generally require certain facilities like strong room, convenient space for the customers to transact business, counters, security arrangements for cash and valuables during business hours, often the available premises may require alterations. The banks were advised in February 1970 by the Reserve Bank that while there was no objection to advances being granted for meeting the cost of construction, alteration etc., of the premises selected, quantum of the advance should be reasonable and related to the cost of construction, alterations etc. and should not normally exceed the rent of the premises for ten years. Period of repayment of such advances should not also normally exceed 10 years. The rent of the premises should be reasonable and should be in conformity with the prevailing rents in the locality.

Amount given by R.B.I. for Cooperative Banks in Himachal Pradesh

10078. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the Reserve Bank of India for the various Co-operative Banks in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the purposes for which the said amount was given; and

(c) the total amount asked for year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Year | Purpose | Limit applied for by the banks | Limit recommended by Registrar | Limit sanctioned by R.B.I. | Maximum amount drawn |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1970-71 | (i) Short-term credit for seasonal agricultural operations .. | 125.00 | 125.00 | 58.00 | 50.00 |
| 1971-72 | (i) Short-term credit for seasonal agricultural operations .. | 170.00 | 170.00 | 62.00 | 49.25 |
| | (ii) Medium-term credit for agricultural purposes .. | 15.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | No drawal |
| | (iii) Medium-term credit for conversion purposes .. | 60.40 | 60.40 | 11.32 | 11.32 |
| 1972-73 (Upto March 1973) | (i) Short-term credit for seasonal agricultural purposes .. | 120.00 | 120.00 | 62.00 | 54.50 |
| | (ii) Medium-term credit for agricultural purposes .. | 50.00 | 50.00 | | Information not available so far. |

Use of Regional Languages in Nationalised Banks and State Bank of India

10079. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India, its subsidiaries and the Nationalised Banks encourage the use of various regional languages in their transactions with the local people; and

(b) if so, the names of the Regional Languages in which the publicity materials and forms etc. are printed at present by these Banks throughout the country?

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

(b) The Banks have printed/taken steps to print their publicity material and forms in English, in Hindi and other regional languages (which include Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu) in their respective areas of operation.

Balance of Trade with USA as on 1-3-73

10080. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of our balance of trade with US as on 1st March, 1973;

(b) what is the total value of our exports to and imports from that country during the last two years; and

(c) how the burden of repayment/debt charges is being adjusted and by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Statistics of exports and imports are available only up to September, 1972. The position of the balance of our trade as on that date was as follows:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

| Period | India's imports from U.S.A. | India's exports to U.S.A. | Balance of Trade |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1972-73 .. | 9,919 | 14,538 | (+) 4,619 |

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

| (b) | India's exports to U.S.A. | India's imports from U.S.A. |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1970-71 .. | 20,734 | 45,295 |
| 1971-72 .. | 26,308 | 41,652 |

(c) The debt liability outstanding from time to time is repaid according to amortization schedules applicable to the various loans. These are generally repaid in US dollars except some loans which are repaid in Rupees (e. g. Development Loan Fund and Development Assistance Loan and PL 480 Rupees Loans). The estimated debt servicing liability during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

| | Repayable in foreign currencies | | Repayable in rupees | |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| | Principal | Interest | Principal | Interest |
| 1972-73 .. | 5,254 | 4,201 | 3,022 | 4,491 |
| 1973-74 .. | 5,841 | 4,017 | 3,205 | 4,348 |

Setting up of Export Oriented Units of Toy Industry

10081. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after surveying India's export potential of toys and decorations the India Investment Centre has recommended the development of toy industry by setting up export-oriented units in the country, and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has accepted this recommendation and steps have been taken to implement it.

Withdrawal by State Governments of Levies for Relief to Bangladesh Refugees

10082. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre's advice to the State Governments to withdraw the Bangladesh refugee levies imposed in 1971 has been implemented;

(b) if so, which of the State Governments have withdrawn the levies; and

(c) the States which are retaining it and the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala have withdrawn the levies. Action is being taken to withdraw the levies in Manipur and Orissa. Nagaland did not impose any Bangladesh Refugee Levy.

(c) The names of the States which have retained the levies and the purpose of continuing the levies are indicated below:

1. Bihar—Augmentation of the resources of the State.
2. Madhya Pradesh—For development Schemes and Drought relief.
3. Maharashtra—For scarcity relief.
4. Meghalaya—For financing Plan Schemes and meeting increased commitments on account of non-Plan expenditure.
5. Mysore—Providing Homes for Houseless people in Rural areas.
6. Punjab—Converted into Education Cess.
7. Rajasthan—For Drought relief expenditure.
8. Tamil Nadu—To finance developmental Programmes.
9. Tripura—Augmentation of the resources of the State.
10. Uttar Pradesh—For meeting expenditure on Natural Calamities.
11. West Bengal—For financing fourth Plan schemes and meeting increased commitments on account of non-Plan schemes.

Import of Textile Machinery

10083. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain applications for the import of sophisticated textile machinery are pending since July, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Applications for import of 13 specified items of sophisticated textile machinery by export oriented cotton textile mills were invited by the office of the Textile Commissioner by issuing a press note dated 12th July, 1971. On scrutiny, only 21 cotton textile mills qualified on the basis of their export performance for treatment as export oriented units. The applications of 15 out of these 21 cotton textile mills have been cleared by the Capital Goods Committee. The applications of remaining 6 cotton textile mill have been held up pending confirmation of their export earnings.

Increase in Financial Assistance to Bihar State for the development of Handloom Industry

10084. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have asked for increased financial assistance for the development of handloom industry in the State for the year 1972-74; and

(b) if so, how far the demand has been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Introducing Quota System for Export of Semi-Finished Leather

10085. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government to introduce quota system for export of semi-finished leather has been implemented; and

(b) if so, the quotas laid down for various kinds of exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Export of semi-processed hides and skins is to be regulated by a quota system with effect from 1st April, 1973. Details of the quota scheme are being worked out and are expected to be announced by Government shortly.

Free Trade Zones

10086. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to report on setting up free trade zones;

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the composition of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) A Working Group consisting of the following has been set up to prepare proposals for establishment of two or three free trade zones around major industrial belts in the country during the Fifth Plan period. The report of the Working Group is expected to be received in about two months' time:

(i) Shri B. B. Lal, Secretary, Min. of Com.—Chairman.

(ii) Shri M. Narasimhan, Addl. Secretary (DEA).

(iii) Shri Jasjit Singh, Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs.

(iv) Prof. G. R. Kulkarni, Director General, IIFT.

(v) Dr. A. Seetharamiah, Director General, Technical Development.

(vi) Dr. A. K. Ghosh, Economic Adviser (ID).

(vii) Shri S. K. Sahgal, Joint Secy., Min. of Industrial Development.

(viii) Shri A. S. Gill, Jt. Secretary, Min. of Commerce.

Forward cover taken by MMTC against anticipated earnings from exports of Iron Ore to Japan

10087. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6344 on the 6th April, 1973 and state:

(a) whether no forward cover was taken by M.M.T.C. in January, 1973 against its anticipated earnings from exports of iron ore to Japan from May to July, 1973;

(b) whether between January, 1973 and April, 1973 the rate of Rs. 8/-per dollar

(forward cover) has gone down to Rs. 7.53 per dollar due to fluctuations in the exchange rates; and

(c) whether the consequent loss in Rupee earnings on an anticipated sale of 20 million dollars during this period will be about Rupees one crore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) Due to wide fluctuations in the Dollar—Rupee rate and rumors about dollar devaluation with possibilities of re-valuation of other currencies, speculative tendency existed in the international market. Dollar was devalued on 12th February 1973. M.M.T.C. did not enter into a speculative market and only a token forward cover for April shipment was taken in January, 1973. During the period uncertainties in the international market forced the banks even to close the forward cover business and there were no quotations till the market settled down. The spot rates for May, June and July 1973 are not known even today. It is therefore difficult to indicate as to what has been the loss or gain by taking or not taking forward cover during the period in question for shipments during May to July, 1973.

Foreign Control on Indian Companies

10088. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the policy of restricting foreign holdings in Indian companies has been implemented; and

(b) what is the saving effected on account of dividend repatriation as a result of the restrictions imposed on foreign holdings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) It has been the Government's policy in recent years to insist upon increased Indian capital participation in foreign majority Indian companies and thereby reducing the proportion of foreign shareholding in such concerns, whenever they seek Government's approval under (i) Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, (ii) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, (iii) Industries (D and R) Act and (iv) Capital Issues Control Act. An illustrative statement containing a list of the foreign majority companies, where the proportion of foreign shareholding has been approved for reduction, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) It is not possible to assess the impact of Indianisation in the matter of repatriation of dividend by the foreign controlled companies concerned.

| | Non-resident holding prior to dilution | Non-resident holding after dilution |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | % | % |
| 1. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. | 100 | 74 |
| 2. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd. | 100 | 70 |
| 3. E. Merck Ltd. | 100 | 60 |
| 4. Smith & Nephew Ltd. | 53 | 50 |
| 5. Wander Ltd. | 55 | 40 |
| 6. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd. | 60 | 50 |
| 7. General Electric Co. of India Ltd. | 90.14 | 74 |
| 8. Atlas Copco India Ltd. | 100 | 60 |
| 9. Shalimar Paints Ltd. | 75 | 53.7 |
| 10. Gramophone Co. of India Ltd. | 75 | 60 |
| 11. Needle Industries (India) Ltd. | 73.7 | 59.3 |
| 12. Bestobell India Ltd. | 100 | 60 |
| 13. English Electric Co. of India Ltd. | 75 | 662/3 |
| 14. Philips India Ltd. | 69.2 | 60 |
| 15. Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd. | 100 | 60 |
| 16. J. Stone & Co. (India) Ltd. | 100 | 60 |
| 17. Motor Industries Co. Ltd. | 57.5 | 51 |
| 18. S. H. Benson (India) Pvt. Ltd. | 100 | 40 |
| 19. Hindustan Thomson Associates Ltd. | 100 | 40 |
| 20. Lintas India Ltd. | 100 | 40 |
| 21. Grant Advertising (India) Pvt. Ltd. | Branch of a foreign Co. | 40 |
| 22. S.K.F. Ball Bearing Co. Ltd. | 100 | 39.9 |

Giving of Export Earnings on Marine Products to Fishermen

10089. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen will be given export earnings by way of Marine Products produced and exported by them; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Fishermen who produce and export marine products are already getting their total export earnings in rupees after realisation from the foreign importers. A part of the export realisation is given to them for import of certain essential raw materials and equipment under the import policy for registered exporters of fish and fish products.

Incentive for Middle Class Tourism

10090. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minis-

ter of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the incentives for middle class tourism in India; and

(b) what is the allocation for this purpose in 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism is putting up a number of projects to provide supplementary accommodation for middle income tourists in the form of tourist bungalows, youth hostels, reception centres-cum-hotels and rest houses in Wild Life Sanctuaries at a number of places in the country. An allocation of Rs. 57.75 lakhs has been made during 1973-74 for supplementary accommodation projects. The Department has also set up a Hotel Development Loan Fund for giving loans for construction and expansion of hotels, including those suitable for middle income tourists. A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made during 1973-74 for disbursement of loans to hotel projects.

Investment of L. I. C. in Public Limited Companies

10091. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figure about the investment of the Life Insurance Corporation in Public Limited Companies in the private sector; and

(b) what portion of this investment is in companies belonging to the first ten business groups listed in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's Report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Life Insurance Corporation's investments in public limited companies in the private sector amounted to Rs. 258.68 crores on 31st March, 1973.

(b) Rs. 95.65 crores.

Note: The figures are provisional and subject to audit.

Plan to Build Airport at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

10092. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give priority to building airports in the Coastal areas;

(b) whether a plan to build an airport at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra has been finalised; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir, but coastal areas will be considered on their merits along with other parts of the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Current Currency Crisis on India's Trade with Japan

10093. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how far trade between Japan and India is likely to be affected following the recent currency crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The appreciation of Japanese Yen: *vis-a-vis* the Indian rupee could on the one hand have a favourable effect on India's exports to Japan and on the other hand make imports from Japan costlier in terms of Indian rupees.

Providing of Financial Assistance by Nationalised Banks to meet the Expenses of the Administrative Machinery concerned with Wholesale Grain Trade

10094. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the new financial burden that is likely to accrue as a result of the take over of the wholesale grain trade, the nationalised Banks propose to give more financial assistance in the form of loans to meet the expenses of the administrative machinery; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance proposed to be given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Credit requirements arising out of the take-over of wholesale trade for food procurement operations are being fully met by the banks. To meet the enhanced requirements, the credit limit of the Food Corporation of India has been raised from Rs. 440 crores to Rs. 660 crores and of the State Governments and their agencies from Rs. 248.65 crores to Rs. 353.65 crores in April, 1973.

Shortage of Experienced Bank Personnel

10095. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dearth of experienced hands is hampering the progress in improving the quality of bank service; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to meet the shortage of experienced bank personnel?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The progress made since nationalisation in branch expansion, growth of deposits and the volume and coverage of their advances has, no doubt, put a strain on the available manpower of the banks. Banks are, however, endeavouring to improve their services by rationalising and simplifying procedures, introduction of teller system, etc. To equip their staff to shoulder the new responsibilities devolving on them, the banks are also giving continual attention to the training of staff at various levels, by reviewing the existing training scheme and devising the new ones.

मध्य प्रदेश में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा व्यवसायिक कर का भुगतान

10096. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर देने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार को सभी कर्मचारियों को मध्य प्रदेश में व्यावसायिक कर देना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस तथ्य को और सरकार का ध्यान विलाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग) . संभवतः प्रश्न का संकेत केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की इस मांग की ओर है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये व्यावसायिक कर की उन्हें प्रतिपूर्ति की जाय । ऐसी मांग स्थूल रूप से की गयी थी परन्तु सरकार ने इस मांग को मंजूर नहीं किया ।

पंच लाख से अधिक आय वाले व्यक्तियों पर बकाया आय कर

10097. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांच लाख से ऊपर की आय वाले आयकर दाता कितने हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों पर गत दो वर्षों का आयकर बकाया है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) ऐसे कर-निर्धारितियों के बारे में, विनंता 1972-73 के दौरान पांच लाख से अधिक आय पर आय कर-निर्धारण किया गया, अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Complaints regarding Violation of Ticketing Regulation by Air India in 1972

10098. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received complaints that the Air India violated ticketing regulation in 1972;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold inquiry into these cases and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board has alleged that Air India infringed certain ticketing regulations and wrongly agreed to pay some extra commission to a travel agency in order to persuade passengers to fly by Air India. The complaint itself, however, indicates that this extra commission was not in fact paid.

(c) Air India is preparing its reply to the complaint and its stand is that it has not violated the Federal Aviation Act.

गत एक वर्ष में पर्यटन विभाग की कारों से आय तथा उन पर किया गया व्यय

10099. श्री मूल चन्द झागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन विभाग के पास कुल कितनी कारें हैं और गत एक वर्ष में उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया तथा उनसे कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन कारों के सिये रखे गये कर्मचारियों पर गत वर्ष कितना व्यय किया गया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग को टूरिस्ट टैक्सियां परिचालित नहीं करता । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लि० की सारे देश भर में 16 ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनिटें हैं ।

1-4-73 को कारपोरेशन के कुल फ्लीट की संख्या 204 थी । इसमें 66 प्रम्बोसेडर कारें, 107 लम्बरी कारें, 24 डीलक्स कोच तथा 7 मिनी कोच सम्मिलित थीं ।

1972-73 के दौरान इन वाहनों से 60.76 लाख रुपये की भ्राय हुई तथा इन वाहनों के परिचालन पर 58.46 लाख रुपये का व्यय हुआ।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान इन वाहनों पर लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर 14.50 लाख रुपये का कुल व्यय हुआ। (ये प्रांकड़े अन्तिम हैं तथा इनकी लेखा-परीक्षा होनी है)।

गुलाब के फूलों का निर्यात

10100. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गत वर्ष भारत से विदेशों को गुलाब के फूलों का निर्यात किया गया और इस वर्ष भी उसके निर्यात करने का विचार है, जिन देशों को इन फूलों का निर्यात किया गया तथा करने का विचार है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : 1 अप्रैल, 72 से 30 दिसम्बर 1972 तक की अवधि में निम्नांकित देशों को 70,955 रुपये मूल्य के फूलों का, जिनमें गुलाब के फूल भी शामिल थे, निर्यात किया गया था :

- 1 दुबई
- 2 फ्रांस
- 3 पश्चिम जर्मनी
- 4 इटली
- 5 नेपाल
- 6 सिंगापुर
- 7 ब्रिटेन

(गुलाब के फूलों के संबंध में अलग से प्रांकड़े रखे गये)।

1973 के दौरान ब्रिटेन, पश्चिम जर्मनी तथा फ्रांस को गुलाब के फूलों का निर्यात करने का विचार है।

1972 में फूलों का निर्यात

10101. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972 में कितने मूल्य के तथा कौन कौन से फल निर्यात किये गये तथा जिन देशों को फूल निर्यात किये गये, उनके नाम क्या हैं और कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की। और

(ख) क्या इन फूलों का निर्यात उत्पादकों द्वारा किया गया था अथवा सरकार के माध्यम से ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या I.T.No. 5054/73]

(ख) उत्पादकों व निर्यातकों दोनों के द्वारा सीधे ही निर्यात किए गए थे। राज्य व्यापार नियम ने भी कुछ निर्यात किए हैं।

बैंकों द्वारा सहकारी संस्थाओं को दिया गया ऋण जिसके वसूल होने की प्राप्ति नहीं है।

10102. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बैंकों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में सहकारी संस्थाओं को दिये गये ऐसे ऋण की राशि कितनी है जिसके प्रव वसूल होने की प्राप्ति नहीं है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी) : सम्भव सीमा तक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

High Power Trade Delegation sent to Foreign Countries

10103. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of high power trade delegations sent to various foreign countries by India during the last two years; and

(b) the amount of money spent by Government on their T.A./D.A. and various other allowances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 17

(b) Rs. 2,80,977.77.

Decline in Export of Chemicals and Allied Products

10104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of chemicals and allied products during the last two years;

(b) whether the causes for such a decline have been examined; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to step up the export thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There was decline in the exports of chemicals and allied products in 1971-72, but during the year 1972-73 (April—Sept. 1972) there was improvement in export compared with exports during the same period of the previous two years.

(b) Yes, Sir. The causes for the decline in the export of chemical and allied products have been examined. The main reasons for the decline in exports during 1971-72 are shortage of imported raw materials in several cases high prices of indigenous raw materials as compared with international prices, freight hikes, heavy domestic demand for paper and paper Board, stiff competition from industrially developed countries, and inadequate sailings to certain destinations.

(c) A Task Force has been set up in the Ministry to review the progress of export performance and suggest policy changes required to promote the export of Chemicals and Allied Products. Besides, exporters are given the facilities of:—

(i) Import replenishment equivalent to import content in the exported products;

(ii) Compensatory support in the shape of cash assistance where necessary;

(iii) Railway freight concession; and

(iv) Drawback of Customs and Excise Duties.

The steps have shown good results as reflected in the increase in exports during the first half of 1972-73.

Appointment of Working Group to work out textile policy for Fifth Plan Period

10105. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group representing textile mills, powerlooms and handlooms has been appointed by Government

for working out the details of the textile policy in the country during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The broad terms of reference of the Working Group/Task Forces appointed for working out the details of the textile policy for the Fifth Five Year Plan are given below:—

I. Working Group on Textiles:

(i) To suggest the overall target and the appropriate pattern of production of the textile industry for the Fifth Plan;

(ii) to examine the measures required by way of modernisation and restructuring of the industry;

(iii) to review the position of the supply of raw materials; and

(iv) to recommend an appropriate distribution arrangement.

II. Task Forces on Handloom Industry and Powerloom Industry:

(a) To make a critical review of the physical and financial progress of the development programmes for different village and small industries;

(b) to suggest a perspective of development of different small industries from 1974-75 to 1983-84; and

(c) to formulate proposals in the light of the perspective for the development programmes for different small industries for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

III. Task Force on Textile Industries:

(i) To review the present status of different textile industries (cotton, wool, man-made fibre) and to assess the trends in demand, capacity and production;

(ii) to make an estimate of the likely position by the end of the Fourth Plan in terms of demand, capacity, production, imports and exports;

(iii) to make an estimate of the pattern of demand for different groups of textiles by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(iv) to make an estimate of the exports of textiles;

(v) to work out the broad perspective of the textile industries as at the end of the 6th Plan;

(vi) to suggest overall capacity and appropriate pattern of production of the textile industries by 1978-79;

(vii) to suggest the most advantageous way of securing the above objectives and to indicate the distribution of additional production between the organised and unorganised sectors;

(viii) to assess the extent of sickness in the textile industries and to examine the various measures required with a view to improving their productivity and profitability;

(ix) to make an estimate of investment necessary for achieving the additional capacity;

(x) to estimate the requirements of raw materials both indigenous and imported and the measures required for ensuring a adequate supplies;

(xi) to assess the employment potential likely to be provided by the Textile Industries during the Fifth Plan period;

(xii) to make a comprehensive review of the current status of process, design, engineering and consultancy facilities in the country and to recommend specific measures for strengthening such facilities consistent with the programme of production and exports;

(xiii) to review the position regarding the manufacturing facilities for equipment required by the textile industries and to suggest measures for maximising domestic supplies.

(xiv) to assess the current status of the research and development activities in the textile industries and to formulate specific scheme and programme for research and development necessary to support and sustain continuing growth of the textile industries; and

(xv) to give a broad indication of the infra-structure requirements of the textile industries in terms of electricity, fuel and transport facilities.

2. The Working Group on Textiles has since submitted its report.

The Task Force on Handloom Industry has also submitted its report to the Steering Group on Village and Small Industries, which appointed the Task Force.

The Task Forces on Powerloom Industry and Textile Industries have yet to submit their reports.

Sale of Foreign Owned Tea Estates to Indian Businessmen

10106. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many tea estates owned by foreign interests have been permitted to be sold to Indian businessmen during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any of these tea estates has passed into the hands of monopoly houses; and

(c) whether the workers in these tea plantations have made any representation to Government against the sale proposals and offered to purchase the estates themselves and if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO GHAVAN): (a) The number of tea estates owned by foreign interests which were purchased by Indian businessmen and for which permission was given by R. B. I. during the last three years are indicated below:—

1970—12.

1971—13.

1972—9.

(b) From the available data in live cases the purchasers are identifiable with large industrial Houses.

(c) Government have received representation from workers against the sale proposals in some cases but no specific proposal after negotiating with the vendors has been submitted by the workers for consideration of Government.

Volume of trade with Hong Kong

10107. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present volume of trade with Hong Kong and how does it compare with the volume of trade during the last three years;

(b) whether Government made an analysis of the export composition of Indian Commodities and if so, whether there is any scope for expansion in future; and

(c) whether Government are aware that because of large scale construction industry activity in Hong Kong, there are possibilities of substantial increase in exports from India of items such as structural steel, building hardware, rolling stock and items in the engineering field aimed at the Hong Kong market or re-export and if so, the steps Government propose to take to have advantage of the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The volume of trade with Honk Kong during the last three years,

were Rs. 13.72 crores in 1969-70, Rs. 18.01 crores in 1970-71, Rs. 18.60 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 10.14 crores during six months (April-September) of 1972-73.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. There is scope for expansion of exports from India to Hong Kong except perhaps in respect of railway rolling stock. Various steps taken to increase exports to Hong Kong *inter-alia* include (i) holding of a special "India Week" exhibition, (ii) Visit to India at the invitation of the STC, of a team headed by the Chairman, Hongkong Trade Development Council, (iii) Visit to Hongkong of a study team of the Engineering export Promotion Council for identifying items having export potential, (iv) opening of a nucleus office of S. T. C., (v) Setting up of STC (For East) with shares equally contributed by S. T. C. India and leading Hongkong businessmen of Chinese and India origin. Commercial information, tender notices etc. are being disseminated and exporters are being encouraged to avail themselves of the export opportunities to Hongkong.

Market Loans/Borrowings Allowed to Various States

10108. SHRI R. K. SINHA:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the market loan borrowing allowed to the various State Governments in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the principles governing the decision of the Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Market borrowings are allocated to States after taking into account the prevailing market conditions, the needs of the States and the maturity of outstanding loans.

Statement
Market Borrowing (Gross) by State Governments during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

| Name of the State | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | (Rs. Crores) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | 1972-73 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 13-20 | 14-24 | 22-65 |
| 2. Assam | 4-13 | 6-88 | 4-97 |
| 3. Bihar | 5-52 | 6-88 | 13-20 |
| 4. Gujarat | 17-61 | 14-06 | 13-80 |
| 5. Haryana | 4-96 | 6-07 | 8-25 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | .. | .. | 1-11 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | .. | .. | 2-20 |
| 8. Kerala | 6-60 | 8-54 | 7-73 |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh | 7-70 | 11-10 | 9-91 |
| 10. Maharashtra | 21-22 | 19-84 | 21-78 |
| 11. Manipur | .. | .. | 1-10 |
| 12. Meghalaya | .. | .. | 1-10 |
| 13. Mysore | 11-58 | 11-01 | 15-68 |
| 14. Nagaland | .. | .. | 1-11 |
| 15. Orissa | 5-64 | 7-76 | 9-36 |
| 16. Punjab | 5-82 | 6-83 | 6-94 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 6-62 | 8-02 | 18-46 |
| 18. Tamil Nadu | 18-20 | 21-47 | 22-10 |
| 19. Uttar Pradesh | 15-16 | 17-33 | 21-72 |
| 20. West Bengal | 12-10 | 15-07 | 14-33 |
| Total | 187-06 | 176-50 | 217-60 |

नेपाल से संश्लिष्ट वस्त्रों का आयात
10109. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल से किये जाने वाले आयात पर सीमा शुल्क लगाये जाने के बावजूद वहां से संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र भारत आ रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में संश्लिष्ट वस्त्रों के आयात की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाजं) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, आयातकों द्वारा बैंक गारंटी या इंड्योरेंस कवर संबंधी बॉन्ड भरने पर, नेपाल में निर्मित असंश्लिष्ट संश्लिष्ट वस्त्रों के कुछ खेप भारत में लाने की अनुमति दी गई है जिन्हें प्रोसेस करके नेपाल लौटाना होगा। तृतीय देशों में उद्भूत संश्लिष्ट वस्त्रों के नेपाल से तस्करी द्वारा आने के कुछ छुट-पुट मामले भी ध्यान में आये हैं।

(ख) नेपाल से संश्लिष्ट वस्त्रों सहित माल की तस्करी रोकने के लिए निम्नोक्त कदम उठाये गए हैं :-

(1) जनवरी 1969 में, सहायक कलक्टरों के पर्यवेक्षण तथा नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत 27 चल-निवारक दल - 14 बिहार में और 13 उत्तर प्रदेश में - स्थापित किए गए थे। 1970 और 1971 में निवारक उपाय और तीव्र कर दिये गये थे और अब भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर 53 चल निवारक दल और सीमा के निकट स्थित शहरों से 28 दल कार्य कर रहे हैं। 22 भूमि सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों पर भी भ्रमले को बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(2) इस सीमा पर भारत-नेपाल व्यापार और तस्करी-विरोधी उपायों से संबंधित सीमा शुल्क कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए सीमा-शुल्क कलक्टर (निवारक)

का एक पद बनाया गया है जिसका मुख्यालय पटना में है।

(3) भ्रमले की अधिक गतिशील तथा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए अनेक जीपों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(4) निवारक दलों में व्यक्ति बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कार्य कर रहे सशस्त्र तस्करो को रोकने के लिए भ्रमले को सशस्त्र किया जा रहा है ;

(5) नेपाल से माल की तस्करी रोकने के लिए भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ निकट संपर्क बनाए रखा जा रहा है।

(6) नेपाल के श्री 5 श्री सरकार के साथ भी यह मामला उठाया गया था। तस्करी को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त करने के लिए परिस्थिति की लगातार संवीक्षा की जा रही है।

चम्पारन (बिहार) में टूरिस्ट सेन्टर खोलने का प्रस्ताव

10110. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाशिवरात्रि पर्व पर और वैसे भी लाखों व्यक्ति भारत से काठमांडू जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चम्पारन (बिहार) में अपनी मुविधा के लिए एक 'टूरिस्ट सेन्टर' खोलने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां। महाशिवरात्रि पर्व पर भारत से बड़ी संख्या में लोग काठमांडू जाते हैं।

(ख) साधनों की कमी और अन्य प्राथमिकताओं के कारण फिलहाल सरकार इस क्षेत्र में

पर्यटन विकास की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई धन-विनियोजन करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। तथापि राज्य सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर सकती है कि क्या उनकी पांचवी योजना के अंतर्गत चम्पारन में ऐसे यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित की जा सकती है।

राज्यों की ओर बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋण

10111. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय संघ के विभिन्न राज्यों की ओर 18 अप्रैल, 1973 तक केन्द्रीय ऋण कितना-कितना था ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त ऋण को बट्टे खाते डालने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) सरकार के खाते वार्षिक आधार पर रखे जाते हैं इसलिए 18 अप्रैल 1973 को केन्द्र के प्रति राज्यों के ऋण संबंधी दायित्वों के आंकड़े बताना सम्भव नहीं है। 1971-72 के अन्त में केन्द्र के प्रति राज्यों के ऋण संबंधी दायित्वों का व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :-

| राज्य | बकाया रकम (करोड़ रुपये में) |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 572 |
| 2 असम | 307 |
| 3 बिहार | 610 |
| 4 गुजरात | 268 |
| 5 हरियाणा | 169 |
| 6 हिमाचल प्रदेश | 94 |
| 7 जम्मू और कश्मीर | 253 |
| 8 केरल | 265 |
| 9 मध्य प्रदेश | 401 |
| 10 महाराष्ट्र | 507 |
| 11 मणिपुर | 26 |
| 12 मेघालय | 1 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------|-----|
| 13 मैसूर | 326 |
| 14 नागालैंड | 20 |
| 15 उड़ीसा | 416 |
| 16 पंजाब | 220 |
| 17 राजस्थान | 565 |
| 18 तमिलनाडु | 339 |
| 19 त्रिपुरा | 34 |
| 20 उत्तर प्रदेश | 709 |
| 21 पश्चिम बंगाल | 602 |

(ख) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में जूट मिल की स्थापना

10112. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में एक जूट मिल की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में 9 चीनी मिल ह और उनके उपयोग के लिए बड़ी संख्या में बोरों की आवश्यकता रहती है ; और

(ग) सरकार का फैसला कब तक होगा ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार राज्य में एक जूट मिल स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। राज्य सरकार ने पूनिया जिले की किशनगंज तहसील में एक उपयुक्त स्थान में जूट मिल स्थापित करने के लिए बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के आवेदन पत्र की सकारित की है। राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्तावित मिल के लिए स्थान चुनते समय सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया होगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बिहार राज्य के लिए कोई भी मिल मंजूर करने के लिए को प्रस्थापना नहीं है।

Renewal of Trade Pact with France

10113. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Pact with France has been renewed up to 1973;

(b) if so, to what extent the original trade pact of 1959 has been enlarged and diversified in respect of trade and economic co-operation; and

(c) the future plan for enlarging trade and economic co-operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Trade Arrangement with France has been extended upto Dec. 31, 1973.

(b) and (c) The Protocol extending this Trade Arrangement includes implementation of an Indo-French Commercial Development Programme (which seeks to promote trade in certain identified products, with suitable modifications/adaptations wherever necessary) promotion of French industrial collaboration in India in certain chosen sectors, and Indo-French industrial co-operation in third countries in selected fields including consultancy services. These will be pursued further in the interest of enlargement/diversification of trade between the two countries in accordance with the rules and policies of the Government of India.

Names of Places of Tourist Attraction in Orissa

10114. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places of tourist attraction in Orissa; and

(b) what is the annual income from and expenditure on tourist centres in Orissa at present?

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

(a) No specific list of places of tourist interest is maintained, as the development of such centres is a continuing process related to the attractions they offer. Places in Orissa where tourist facilities have so far been provided by the Central Government or jointly by the Central and State Governments are Konarak, Bhubaneswar, Puri, Rourkela, Hirakud and Rambha.

(b) Earnings from tourism are not computed on place-wise basis. In the Central sector, two Travellers Lodges, one each at Bhubaneswar and Konarak, are being run by the India Tourism Development Corporation. The expenditure on these lodges and

the income from them for the year 1972-73 are given below:—

Travellers Lodge Bhubaneswar

| Expenditure | Income (Rupees in lakhs) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.25* | 1.61* |

Travellers Lodge Konarak

| | |
|-------|------|
| 0.34* | 0.11 |
|-------|------|

(*provisional figures subject to audit).

Preservation of Dhamma Kirti Buddhist Temple and a Hindu Temple by Tourism Department of Orissa

10115. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhamma Kirti, a Buddhist Temple near Padmapur in Gunupur subdivision of Orissa, is being neglected by the Tourism Department of Orissa and that no proper attention has been paid to develop and preserve it for tourist attraction;

(b) whether nearby this Buddhist temple, one Hindu temple built of stones having ancient arts has also remained unattended to so far; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The temples mentioned in the question are not Centrally protected monuments.

Development of 'Parikudo Gada' and 'Kalijaye Temple' in Chilka Lake (Orissa) as Tourist Centres

10116. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an island called 'Parikudo Gada' in Chilka Lake of Orissa and a famous 'Kalijaye Temple' in the middle of the Chilka Lake (Orissa) which is a place of importance from historical and tourism point of view;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have included these places in the list of tourist centres; and

(c) if so, how many steam-boats have been provided for transport facility of tourists and if not, what is the possible and easy way of transportation to reach this island?

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

(a) to (c). The Department of Tourism has no information on this island, nor the State Government has any plans for its development.

Decline in Indo-Burma Trade

10117. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Burmese trade has shown a decline during the past 12 months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tight foreign exchange position of Burma has obliged her to reduce her imports from all sources. This has affected India's exports to Burma.

As regards Burma's exports to India, the main commodity used to be rice which accounted for over 75 per cent of total exports to India in 1971-72. With the growing production of food-grains in this country, India's imports of rice from Burma have naturally been declining.

Impact of India's Non-Participation in the meeting of Asian Development Bank

10118. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India lost Chairmanship of the Asian Development Bank for the coming year because of the Finance Minister's cancellation of his proposed trip abroad to attend the Board meeting of the Asian Development Bank; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the Minister's last minute cancellation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No Sir. The Finance Minister who is the Governor for India was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Bank at the sixth annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Manila in April, 1973 for the year 1973-74.

(b) The Finance Minister cancelled his trip as his presence was necessary in the Parliament at the time of Appropriation bill and Finance bill.

Statutory control on prices and distribution of Cotton Yarn

10119. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the first meeting of the Review Committee on the working of statutory control on prices and distribution of cotton yarn it was revealed that as many as 350 cotton mills had defied the Textile Commissioners' directive;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) what concrete measures Government intend to take against these mill owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) On 14th March 1973, i.e. immediately after imposition of statutory control on prices and distribution of cotton yarn, all textile mills were required by the Textile Commissioner to furnish information regarding their production programme of different counts of yarn during April-June 1973. Replies from about 350 mills were not received by him upto 10th April, 1973. A notice asking the defaulting mills to show cause why action should not be taken against them for their failure to furnish the information was issued by the Textile Commissioner. All the defaulting mills, excepting 12 mills, have since furnished the information to the Textile Commissioner and he has taken suitable steps to prosecute the 12 defaulting mills.

Shifting of Units of U.K.'s Industry to India

10120. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 18th April, 1973 under the heading "U.K. industries may shift some units to India";

(b) whether the mission sponsored by Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry was to enter into spot transaction with parties in both the public and Private sectors for technical collaboration in India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government are not aware of any precise proposal made by the delegation.

Steps taken to deal with Cloth Famine

10121. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Hindustan Standard dated the 3rd April, 1973 under the heading cloth famine feared; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is fully aware of the situation prevailing in the textile industry and will take appropriate steps to meet the situation, if and when necessary.

Arrears of Income Tax Against Industries/Individuals in Orissa

10122. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the total income-tax arrears upto 31st March, 1973 due from industrialists and income groups having an annual income beyond rupees one lakh in Orissa;

(b) the total arrears outstanding against Shri Biju Patnaik either in his name or his family members or in his firm or company;

(c) the steps taken for collection of the same till now; and

(d) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH: (a) The requisite information in respect of those assessee who were assessed during 1972-73 on income exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) The tax arrears outstanding as on 15th February, 1973 against Shri Biju Patnaik and the various companies controlled by him are as follows:—

| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Shri Biju Patnaik | 27.76 |
| (2) M/S. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. | 30.16 |
| (3) M/S. Kalinga Publications | 0.82 |
| (4) M/S. Kalinga Industries Ltd. | 5.60 |
| (5) M/S. Kalinga Constructions | |
| (P) Ltd. | 7.47 |
| (6) M/S. B. Patnaik & Co. (P) Ltd. | 0.07 |
| (7) M/S. Kalinga Airlines (P) Ltd. | 4.90 |
| (8) M/S. B. Patnaik Mines (P) Ltd. | 4.44 |
| | <hr/> 81.22 |

The main reasons for which the arrears are outstanding are:—

(i) As many as 60 writ petitions are pending in Patnaik group of cases, many of which are against the service of notices and collection of demands.

(ii) Recovery has been stayed by various appellate authorities, including High Court.

(iii) Demand disputed in appeals before various appellate authorities—Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Appellate Tribunal or High Court.

(iv) Some of the companies have closed their activities.

(v) One of the companies has gone into liquidation and has no assets.

The Department has been making concerted efforts to finalise various arrear cases and assessments but it has not been possible to improve the position appreciably for some reason or the other. Quite a large number of assessments are held up because of injunction by the High Court and writs filed.

The latest position is as follows:—

(i) Number of assessments completed during financial year 1971-72—30.

(ii) Number of assessments held up because of injunctions by the High Court.—29.

Information in respect of the members of Shri Patnaik's family and his firm is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) The following steps have been taken and are being taken to collect the arrears:—

(i) In respect of writ petitions, prompt action is being taken by the Department to file counter affidavits before the High Court so that the cases may be taken up by the High Court early.

(ii) In respect of appeals involving big demands, the appellate authorities have been requested to take up the appeals out of turn.

(iii) Recovery certificate has been issued.

(iv) Security has been taken in respect of some outstanding arrears.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Development of Gopalpur in Orissa as a Tourist Centre

10123. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the decision to develop Gopalpur in Orissa as a minor port Government propose to develop it as a better tourist centre by providing more facilities to the tourists and starting of big restaurants and rest sheds in Public Sector:

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to constraint on resources and other priorities Government are not in a position at present to include investments in this area in the Central sector for tourism development. It is for the State Government to consider whether as part of their Fifth Plan facilities should be created for tourists at Gopalpur.

A hotel in the private sector has been in operation at Gopalpur-on-sea for a number of years.

Change in Purchase Procedure of Cotton by C.C.I.

10124. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been changes in the procedure for purchase of cotton by the Cotton Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of Increase in Excise Duty on Prices of Domestic Electrical Appliances

10125. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of domestic electrical appliances have recorded a marked rise in Delhi during the last two weeks of March, 1973 reflecting the increase in excise duty from 10 per cent to 25 per cent;

(b) whether electric fans, fluorescent tubes and lamps have shown a mixed tendency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The prices of certain items of domestic electrical appliances have shown some increases in Delhi market. However, it may be added that for goods like domestic electrical appliances the ultimate consumer prices depend not only on increases in excise duty on the finished products but on increases in import duties on copper, stainless steel sheets and other raw materials as well. There has been no increase in excise duty on electric fans, fluorescent tubes and lamps in the 1973 Budget and the consumer prices of these items, in Delhi, have not shown any noticeable variation.

Setting up of an Ink Manufacturing Factory in Kuwait in collaboration with a Delhi Firm

10126. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delhi firm has decided to collaborate in setting up an ink manufacturing factory in Kuwait which would be exported from India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government have no information on this matter.

अलबे मलक बदर ट्रस्ट, नागपुर की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का अनुमानित मूल्य

10127. श्री हुकन चन्ग द.छवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार के निर्धारण के अनुसार अलबे मलक बदर ट्रस्ट, नागपुर की चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का अनुमानित मूल्य इस समय क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : आयकर विभाग द्वारा अभी तक "अतब-ए-मलक बदर ट्रस्ट" के शुद्ध धन (चल और अचल सम्पत्ति) का कोई नियमित निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है। न्यास द्वारा दाखिल की गयी नवीनतम धन-कर विवरणी में घोषित अचल सम्पत्तियों का मूल्य 3,59,040 रु० है। न्यास ने विवरणियों में चल-स पत्तियों का मूल्य नहीं दिखाया है।

Raid by Income-tax Authorities on the House and Business Premises of Cloth Dealer in Kanpur

10128. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the *Patriot* dated 18th April, 1973 to the effect that Income-tax Authorities raided the residence, shop and godown of a whole-sale cloth dealer in Naugarah area in Kanpur and seized unaccounted cash, gold biscuits, jewellery and cloth worth several lakhs;

(b) whether a number of books were also seized; and

(c) if so, the name of the person and the action taken against him?

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

(c) The following assets were seized from M/s Ram Gopal Gupta, Kanpur as a result of the search:

Cash—Rs. 4,44,488.

Jewellery—Rs. 4,470.

Pronotes—Rs. 2,50,000.

10 gold biscuits with Swiss marking valued at Rs. 55,800 were found and handed over to Customs authorities. Prohibitory order under section 152(3) of Income-tax Act, 1961 was passed after sealing the godown containing un-accounted stock of cloth worth Rs. 2.7 lakhs. Investigations are in progress, and further action as called for under the law will be taken.

होटल विकास ऋण योजना के अन्तर्गत होटल उद्योग को वित्तीय सहायता

10129. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा संचालित होटल विकास ऋण योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1971-72 में बिहार के कितने होटल उद्योगों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 में उक्त राज्य में कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : होटल विकास ऋण योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार राज्य में अभी तक किसी होटल परियोजना के लिये ऋण नहीं दिया गया है ।

देश में पर्यटक सेवा केन्द्र

10130. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पर्यटक सेवा केन्द्रों की राज्य-वार कूल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों में नये पर्यटक सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : पर्यटन के संबंध में सूचना का प्रसार करने तथा सामान्यरूप से पर्यटकों की सहायता करने के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, आगरा, औरंगाबाद, कोचीन, जयपुर, जम्मू, खजुराहो, श्रीनगर तथा वाराणसी में 12 पर्यटन कार्यालय हैं । राज्य सरकारों के भी विभिन्न स्थानों पर पर्यटक सूचना कार्यालय हैं । चालू योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की जयपुर, वाराणसी आगरा, पटना तथा शिमला में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्रों-ब-मोटलों के निर्माण की एक योजना है । जयपुर तथा वाराणसी के यूनिट निर्माणाधीन हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पूरे हो जायेंगे ।

पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्रों-ब-होटलों में, कुछ आवासीय कमरों के अतिरिक्त, भारत में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना के प्रसार के लिए और विशेष कर पासपडोस में पर्यटन स्थलों की विस्तृत सूचना के लिए एक सूचना काउंटर, विमान, रेल तथा रोड संबंधी आरक्षणों के लिए एक काउंटर, एक बुक-स्टाल, मुबैनियर क्यूरिओ शॉप, हस्तशिल्प शो-रूम व आप, सामान रखने तथा मुद्रा-विनियम की सुविधायें, और शौचालय, वाश-रूम तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के अलावा एक रेस्तरां कैफेटेरिया भी होंगे ।

विदेशों में पर्यटकों के लिये विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रचार सम्बन्धी सामग्रियों की पुस्तिकाएं योजना

10131. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे देशों में पर्यटकों के लिये प्रचार संबंधी सामग्रियों की पुस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में भेजी जाती हैं जहां लोगों को हिन्दी का अज्ञान

ज्ञान है ; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) पर्यटकों के लिये प्रचार संबंधी सामग्रियों की पुस्तिकाएं तैयार करने में क्या भाषा नीति अपनाई गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कृष्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, कुछ साहित्य हिंदी में प्रकाशित किया गया है ।

(ख) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये हमें भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों की ही भाषा में साहित्य की आवश्यकता होती है । अब तक हमने अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, जर्मन, इतालियन, स्पैनिश, जापानी और थार्ड भाषाओं में पर्यटन साहित्य प्रकाशित किया है । जैसे जैसे यातायात में वृद्धि होती जायेगी, हम अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं में भी साहित्य प्रकाशित करने पर विचार करेंगे ।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा में लाइसेंस जारी करना

10132. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अनुसार उनमें से कितने लाइसेंस व परमिट हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी भाषा में जारी किए गए और शेष को हिन्दी में जारी न करने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या प्रबन्ध किए जाने वाले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात व निर्यात द्वारा जारी किये गये लाइसेंस

10133. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 में मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात निर्यात ने कुल कितने लाइसेंस तथा परमिट जारी किये ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने हिन्दी में जारी किये गये ; और

(ग) शेष लाइसेंसों तथा परमितों को भी राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबंध के अनुसरण में हिन्दी में जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस संबंध में आगे क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सभी आयात लाइसेंसों, सीमा शुल्क निर्बाधिता परमितों, रिलीज आर्डरों तथा निर्यात लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिस, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिस तथा एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिस" में प्रकाशित किया जाता है जिसकी प्रतियां नियमित रूप से संसद पुस्तकाल, में भेजी जाती हैं ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) यदि कोई प्रार्थी अनुरोध करता है कि लाइसेंस हिन्दी में जारी किया जाये तो उस पर यथाचित विचार किया जाएगा । तथापि यह कहा जा सकता है कि लाइसेंस फार्मों को दोनों भाषाओं (अर्थात् हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी) में छापने की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है ।

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा विमान यात्रियों को समाचार पत्र और पत्र-पत्रिकायें उपलब्ध करना

10134. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विमान यात्रियों का यात्रा के दौरान कौन-कौन से समाचार-पत्र और पत्र-पत्रिकायें उपलब्ध की जाती हैं तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइंस इनकी कितनी प्रतियां, भ्रमण-भ्रमण खरीदता है ;

(ख) ये समाचार-पत्र और पत्र-पत्रिकायें किन स्थानों से प्रकाशित होती हैं तथा किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या राजधानी से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार-पत्र तथा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाले पत्र-पत्रिकाओं आदि को विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-5055/73]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Decline in Exports to U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia

10155. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in our exports to Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints regarding increase in Blood Pressure due to Vibration in Boeing while on Flight

10156. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the vibration in Boeings while on flight increase the blood pressure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is no evidence of this.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade between India and U. S. A.

10157. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest Trading partner of United States;

(b) if so, the percentage of India's export during last three years; and

(c) what is India's percentage share of total U. S. import at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1972 India's share of total US imports was 0.8 per cent.

Financial Assistance to Tobacco Growers of West Bengal

10158. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not allowing subsidy or other financial assistance to tobacco growers of West Bengal, as done in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and others;

(b) whether his ministry proposes to remove the disparities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) Financial assistance by way of subsidy on the cost of certain items is being provided to tobacco growers by the Govt. of India in the States of Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and others under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco in new light soil areas. The scheme is not being implemented in West Bengal. However, financial assistance by way of subsidy on the cost of construction of curing-cum-storage rooms, seedlings, pesticides, fumigation etc. is already being made available to tobacco growers in West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of Cigar Wrapper Tobacco in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal which is being implemented through the Central tobacco Research Institute Rajahmundry.

Financial Assistance for Tobacco Growers in West Bengal

10159. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific scheme for giving subsidy, loan and other financial assistance to tobacco growers in general, who are growing cash-crops and earning Foreign exchange, giving huge excise duties particularly for West Bengal where many incentives for tobacco growers are not applicable; and

(b) if so, what are those and the amount of loan or other financial assistance so far given to West Bengal and Cooch Bihar district, separately for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) A scheme drawn by the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of Virginia Flue Cured Tobacco in new light soil areas is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and exploratory trials are being conducted in the States of Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa. The scheme is not being implemented in West Bengal. The various incentives and subsidies offered under the scheme are given below:—

| Item | Rate of subsidy |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Seedlings .. | 50% subject to maximum of Rs. 20 per acre. |
| 2. Pesticides .. | Rs. 10 per acre |
| 3. Construction of barns .. | Rs. 1,250 per barn. |
| 4. Construction of wells .. | Rs. 1,500 per well. |
| 5. Sprinkler Irrigation .. | Rs. 2,500 per unit. |
| 6. Curing .. | Rs. 50 per acre. |
| 7. Hand operated sprayers .. | Rs. 50 per sprayer. |

Another Central Scheme for Development of Cigar Wrapper Tobacco in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal is being implemented through the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry. The incentives and subsidies offered under this scheme are as under:—

| Item | Rate of subsidy |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Rs. per acre |
| 1. Construction of curing barns-storage room .. | 400 |
| 2. Seedlings .. | 50 |
| 3. Pesticides .. | 50 |
| 4. Fumigation .. | 75 |

A total of Rs. 0.78 lakh has been released by the Government of India under this scheme in the district during the last three years.

Absorption of employees in International Airports Authority

10140. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has taken note of the Press report published in *Hindustan Standard* on 17th April, 1973 that some employees on deputation to the International Airports Authority have started 'Dharna' demanding their absorption in the I. A. A. and also putting forward other demands on behalf of their Union;

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto and steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for not regularising their services, on deputation to the I. A. A.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) Some employees of the Civil Aviation Department on deputation with the International Airports Authority of India went on hunger strike at Calcutta and Bombay. Their demands were that the newly formed International Airports Authority Employees' Union should be recognised and the Civil Aviation Department employees who are on deputation to the Authority should be absorbed. The question of recognition of any union of the International Airports Authority of India can be considered only after absorption of the Civil Aviation Department employees in the Authority. Government have taken the decision that, to be fair to all the employees of the Civil Aviation Department, absorption in the International Airports Authority of India of such employees should be based strictly on their seniority in the Department, and action is under way accordingly.

Financial Assistance to Punjab

10141. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI MAHADEPAK SINGH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have made an appeal to Central Government for more financial assistance; and

(b) whether Punjab gets more financial assistance than all other States?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Impact of Fiscal Policies on Public Undertakings

10142. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated a study on the impact of fiscal policies on public undertakings to find out how their profitability is affected by tax policies;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the study; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a similar study about the private sector also?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such decision has been taken.

News Report entitled "U. S. trade objective failed, says Aide"

10143. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report in *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th March, 1973 under the heading "U.S. trade objective failed, say aide" in which a suggestion was made by Mr. William J. Hazzocco, Economic Adviser to the United States Information Agency, that India and other developing countries will do well to bring about a proper linkage between their trade policy, investment policy and monetary policy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The Government is already following an integrated trade, investment and monetary policy, as a policy-frame for its development plans.

Delay in Formation of Asian Clearing Union

10144. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether formation of Asian Clearing Union has been delayed;

(b) whether this Clearing Union was to come into force on 19th April, 1973;

(c) if so, whether this delay has taken place due to some Asian countries attitude; and

(d) when the same is likely to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The draft operational agreement for establishing an Asian Clearing Union was finalised at a meeting of officials convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at Bangkok from February 23 to 28, 1973. The establishment of an Asian Clearing Union was formally approved at the annual session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held in Tokyo from April 11 to 25, 1973. So far only two countries, namely Sri Lanka and Iran have signed the agreement. Three other countries, namely Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan have indicated their willingness to join the Union. India also intends to join after the necessary amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act have been made. The agreement establishing the Asian Clearing Union will become effective as soon as the minimum of five countries sign the agreement.

Issuing advance licences to exporters and for import of samples by registered Exporters

10145. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided the procedure for processing applications for import of capital goods, and for issuing advance licences to exporters and for import of samples by registered exporters; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Procedure for submission and processing of application for the grant of licences for import of capital goods, advance licences to exporters and for import of samples by registered exporters are contained in the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book—Vol. II) for April, 1973—March, 1974 and Import Trade Control Hand Book of Rules & Procedures, 1973-74, which were notified under the Ministry of Commerce Public Notices Nos. 46-ITC(PN)/73 and 47-ITC(PN)/73 dated the 2nd April, 1973.

Realisation of Income-tax from All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation

10146. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afro-Asian Solidarity and the All India Peace Council (now known

as All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation) have income running into lakhs of rupees through donations, profits on air-travel tickets, etc.;

(b) whether these incomes are taxable under the Income Tax Act;

(c) if so, the amount of incomes of these organisations during the last three years and the tax, if any paid on such incomes; and

(d) whether these are registered organisations under the Societies Registration Act?

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

(d) No, Sir.

Number of Weaver Centres and Institutes of Handloom Technology in the country

10147. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Weaver Service Centres in the country; State-wise; and

(b) the number of Institutes of handloom technology in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There are seven Weavers' Service Centres—one each at Bangalore in Mysore, Bombay in Maharashtra, Calcutta in West Bengal, Indore in Madhya Pradesh, Madras in Tamil Nadu, Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh—and one sub-Centre at Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu.

(b) There are two Institutes of Handloom Technology, one each at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and Salem in Tamil Nadu.

Export of Handloom Cotton Products

10148. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cash assistance sanctioned to the handloom industry for promotion of export of handloom cotton products item-wise and State-wise during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the volume of foreign trade and foreign exchange earned during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The scheme of cash assistance for the cotton textile industry, including the handloom industry, is operated by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation. Figures of cash assistance sanctioned for exports of cotton handloom products, item-wise and State-wise are not available.

(b) The figures are—

| Year | Value in Rs. crores |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1969-70 | 12.56 |
| 1970-71 | 15.92 |
| 1971-72 | 22.66 |

Cotton textile mills which obtained loan from Industrial Finance Corporation

10149. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of cotton Textile Mills obtaining rupee loan during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 from the Industrial Finance Corporation and the names of States and districts where these Mills are operating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

| Year | No. of Mills granted loans during the year | Names of Districts and State* etc. in which the mills are operating. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1969-70 (July-June) | 11 | <p><i>State and District</i> <i>No of mills</i></p> <p><i>Andhra Pradesh.</i></p> <p>E. Godavari .. One</p> <p>Nellore .. One</p> <p><i>Maharashtra</i></p> <p>Kolhapur .. Two</p> <p>Yotmal .. One</p> <p>Osmanabad .. One</p> <p>Sangli .. One</p> <p><i>Mysore</i></p> <p>Bijapur .. One</p> <p>Raichur .. One</p> <p><i>Tamil Nadu</i></p> <p>Tirunelveli .. One</p> <p>Salem .. One</p> |

| Year | No. of Mills granted loans during the year | Names of Districts and States etc. in which the mills are operating |
|------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | State and District | No. of Mills |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1970-71 (July-June) | 11 <i>Tamil Nadu</i> | |
| | | Tirunelveli .. Two |
| | | Salem .. One |
| | | <i>Punjab</i> |
| | | Ferozpur .. One |
| | | <i>Andhra Pradesh</i> |
| | | Karimnagar .. One |
| | | Nellore .. One |
| | | E. Godavari .. One |
| | | <i>Maharashtra</i> |
| | | Jalgaon .. One |
| | | Aurangabad .. One |
| | | <i>Mysore</i> |
| | | Raichur .. One |
| | Bijapur .. One | |
| 1971-72 (July-June) | 19 <i>Andhra Pradesh</i> | |
| | | Nellore .. One |
| | | Karimnagar .. One |
| | | <i>Mysore</i> |
| | | Raichur .. One |
| | | Chitradurga .. One |
| | | Bijapur .. One |
| | | <i>Tamil Nadu</i> |
| | | Tirunneveli .. One |
| | | Coimbatore/ |
| | | Madurai .. One |
| | | Salem .. One |
| | | Madurai .. One |
| | | <i>Rajasthan</i> |
| | Bhilwara .. Two | |
| | Ajmer .. One | |
| | <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> | |
| | Meerut .. One | |
| | <i>Maharashtra</i> | |
| | Sangli .. One | |
| | Aurangabad .. One | |
| | Nanded .. One | |

Orissa

Cuttack .. One

Gujarat

Broach .. One

Madhya Pradesh

Khandwa .. One

Exports to E.C.A.F.E. during 1971-72 and 1972-73

10150. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were India's exports to Asian region (E.C.A.F.E. region) during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) what are the commodities that were exported to the countries in this region; and

(c) what steps are being taken to maintain the favourable balance of trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) India's exports to the countries of the ECAFE region during the year 1971-72 were of the order of Rs. 424.29 crores. During the year 1972-73 exports to this region in the period April-September for which figures are available amount- ed to Rs. 220.47 crores.

(b) The major commodities exported to the countries of this region are Jute goods, tea, iron ore, leather, hides and skins tanned or dressed, iron and steel including ferro alloys and ferro manganese, cotton piece goods—mill made and cotton yarn and thread fish & fish preparations. Some of the important non-traditional items of exports to these countries are machinery other than electric, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, transport equipment, chemical and allied products and petroleum products.

(c) Measures being taken to maintain India's favourable balance of trade with countries of this region include:—

(i) Study of development plans and import requirements of these countries;

(ii) encouragement of visits to India by importers from this region as also visits by Indian exporters to these countries;

(iii) holding of exhibitions periodically in order to project the industrial image of India;

(iv) Collection and dissemination of commercial intelligence received from this region to exporters.

Up-Gradation of Visakhapatnam City

10151. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not upgrading the Visakhapatnam city into 'B' class city;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers and employees organisation of Visakhapatnam in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The population of Visakhapatnam Municipality, according to the 1971 census figures, is well below the limit of 4 lakhs which qualifies a city to be included in B-2 class.

(b) and (c). Representations were received from the Co-ordination Committee of Central Government Employees Unions and Associations of Visakhapatnam. Government have not found it possible to agree to the demand for upgrading Visakhapatnam to 'B-2' class.

"Rate of Levies on Import of Jute Goods from Nepal"

10152. SHRI T. D. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the rates of duties or levies leviable on the import of Jute goods from Nepal and the nature of such duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The rates of duty leviable on the import of Jute goods from Nepal are as follows:—

(1) Basic Customs Duty—Nil.

(2) Auxiliary duty of Customs—Nil with effect from 3rd May, 1973. Before that date auxiliary duty of Customs was leviable at the rate of 5 per cent ad-valorem.

(3) Countervailing Duty:—

(a) Hessians—Basic Excise Duty Rs. 600 per Metric tonne (no auxiliary duty).

(b) Other jute goods including jute twist, yarn, thread, rope and twine—Basic excise duty Rs. 400 per Metric tonne plus auxiliary duty of Rs. 200 per Metric tonne (i.e. 50 per cent of the basic excise duty).

Annual Convention of Travel Agents Association held in New Delhi on 22-3-1973

10153. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether government's attention has been drawn to the observations and suggestions made at the annual convention of the Travel Agents Association of India held on 22nd March, 1973 in New Delhi;

(b) how far the practice of undercutting of air fares by international airways still prevails and the details of cases of such undercutting of fares that have come to Government's notice during the past one year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this unethical practice during the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is believed that certain international airlines indulge in malpractices such as undercutting the IATA approved fares which result in the diversion of traffic. The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

(i) Reduced return excursion fares have been introduced between the USA and India.

(ii) Reduced return youth fares have been introduced between India and France.

(iii) A charter company has been established by Air India for operation of charters at cheap fares.

(iv) A new rule has been incorporated in the Aircraft Rules, whereby it is compulsory for airlines to file their tariffs with the Director General of Civil Aviation for approval.

Apart from the above measures, a close watch is being maintained by the International Air Transport Association enforcement organisation as well as by our own governmental authorities concerned with the infringement of the foreign exchange regulations.

Taking over of closed and sick Tea Estates

10154. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend

the Tea Act, 1953, with a view to incorporating therein provisions similar to those of Chapter III-A of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 in order to confer on the Tea Board the power to take over closed and sick Tea estates;

(b) when such a legislation will be brought before Parliament; and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Certain proposals in this regard are being examined by the Government.

Impact of Dollar Devaluation on Jute Trade

10155. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the assessment of the impact of dollar devaluation on Indian Jute Industry made by the Indian Jute Mills' Association in a press release dated February 27, 1973 as published in the Economic Times' dated 28th February, 1973; and

(b) if so, what is Government's independent assessment in this regard and how far it agrees with the IJMA's appraisal in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The competitive position of jute goods in the U.S. Market has been affected marginally.

Meeting of Northern India Cotton Textile Mills' Association, held at New Delhi

10156. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the observations and suggestions made at the ninth annual general meeting of the Northern India Cotton Textile Mills' Association, held in New Delhi on the 3rd April, 1973; and

(b) the decisions and steps taken by Government in the light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Some of the points made by the President, Northern India Cotton Textile Mills' Association in his speech delivered at the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Association on 3rd April, 1973, in New Delhi were:

(i) increasing the spindleage and loomage in the cotton textile industry during the Fifth Plan;

(ii) relieving the textile industry from the burden of 40 per cent import-duty on cotton;

(iii) increase in the prices of controlled cloth; and

(iv) effecting certain changes in the scheme of distribution control on cotton yarn.

(b) (i) Exercises are under way to assess the quantum of additional spindleage, loomage, processing capacity etc. which should be created in the cotton/textile-industry during the Fifth Plan.

(ii) There is no change in the imposition of 40 per cent import duty on raw cotton.

(iii) The question of revision of the prices of controlled cloth can be considered only on receipt of the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices who have been asked to undertake an enquiry into the prices of controlled cloth.

(iv) It has not been found possible to give effect to the changes in the scheme of distribution control on cotton yarn proposed by the Association.

Terms and Conditions of Surveyors and Loss Assessors of Nationalised General Insurance Companies

10157. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveyors and loss assessors of the nationalised General Insurance Companies are the employees of the said concerns;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of their service; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give recognition to them as is given to the chartered accountants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Seizure of Pornographic Literature and Blue Films by Calcutta Customs

10158. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs Authorities in Calcutta carried a raid on a ship at Khidderpur and seized a good quantity of pornographic literature and blue films;

(b) if so, the quantity of the seized material; and

(c) what steps are being taken to stop import of such things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 22-4-73 Customs authorities in Calcutta rummaged the vessel M. V. Gwardia Ludowa at Kidderpore Docks and seized 2742 copies of pornographic books. Apart from this other articles i.e. cigarettes, pipe tobacco, cigarette paper, Indian currency and Ceylone currency were also seized. No blue film was recovered.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent smuggling of goods including pornographic literature and blue films:

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircrafts, checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers, etc. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Efforts are being made to provide a wire-less network along western coast. Senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs additional collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 had been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purposes of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. A Bill has also been introduced in Parliament to further amend the Customs Act, 62, in order to provide more severe punishment for smuggling offences and to plug in loopholes. The position is kept under constant review.

संकट ग्रस्त जूट मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए समिति बनाना

10159. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संकटग्रस्त जूट मिलों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये कोई समिति बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Seminar on Physical Planning and Area Development held in New Delhi

10160. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his inaugural speech to the six-day seminar on Physical Planning and Area Development for tourism held in New Delhi he had said that the tourism has increased in the world;

(b) if so, to what extent it has increased in India; and

(c) the extent to which India is benefited?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the last five years tourist arrivals to India have gone up from 1,89,000 to 3,43,000 and the corresponding foreign exchange earnings on this account from R. 26 crores to 48 crores.

Substantial Increase in Countrys' Export during the Fifth Plan Period

10161. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export strategy for registering a substantial increase in the country's exports during the Fifth Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government's Export Strategy has already been set out in the Export Policy Resolution which was laid before the Parliament on the 30th July, 1970. The Export Strategy is a continuous process and therefore within the framework of the Resolution, suitable changes are made in the strategy as and when necessary.

The Approach Document to the Fifth Plan has indicated three essential components of export strategy viz.—(a) planning of adequate capacities in export sectors; (b) regulation of the growth of domestic demand in line with the Plan targets; (c) a system of taxes and incentives which would ensure an adequate rate of return on exports.

Changes in Budgetary system of Central Government

10162. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to change the present system of accounting and budgeting from the next financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed to be made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Government set up a Team of officers to recommend changes in accounting classification to facilitate introduction of performance budgeting. The Team has submitted its recommendations to Government and they are at present under consideration. The revised classification is to be adopted from 1974-75 budget.

(b) The Team has revised the accounting classification to reflect the functions, programmes and activities of Government. A statement indicating the salient features of the changes in accounting classification suggested by the Team is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(i) Governmental functions may be grouped into three important sections: viz.

(i) *General Services* like Police, Defence, Collection of Taxes, Administration of Justice, District Administration, Jails, Audit, etc.

(ii) *Social and Community Services* like Education, Medical, Public Health, Information and Publicity, Labour and Employment, Housing, etc.

(iii) *Economic Services* like Agriculture, Industries, Water and Power Development Transport and Communications, etc.

(ii) In each section important functions and major programmes may be allotted Major Heads of account. At present many important functions have no corresponding Major Heads. The Team has proposed a large number of new Major Heads like Art and Culture, Housing, Urban Development, Information and Publicity, Social Security and Welfare, Foreign Trade and Export Promotion, Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, Food and Nutrition, Dairy Development, Village and Small Industries, Tourism, etc.

L/J(N)7188-7

(iii) In the accounting structure major heads are divided into minor heads. Minor head classification is most important for operational control. At present the minor heads mainly represent organisations and this has not been conducive to performance budgeting and programme monitoring. The Team has recommended new sets of minor heads which would reflect meaningfully the major programmes like prevention and control of diseases, medical relief, promotion of languages & literature, Schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour, Women's welfare, welfare of poor and destitute etc.

(iv) Important changes have been suggested in the classification of capital expenditure. At present investment made by Government in Public Sector Undertakings are all reflected under an omnibus head of account called "Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development", irrespective of the functions to which the investments relate. In view of the size of the capital investments in various Projects, the Team has suggested an elaborate classification for investments. Thus there would be separate Major Heads for investments in "Machinery and Engineering Industries", "Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries", "Aircraft and Ship Building Industries", "Telecommunication and Electronics Industries", "Consumer Industries", "Mining and Metallurgical Industries" etc.

(v) In view of the phenomenal increase in Governmental outlays by way of loans the accounting classification for loan transactions has been completely revamped. At present the classification of loans is related to parties to whom loans are given e.g. State Governments, Government companies, private parties, Municipalities etc. and not related to the purpose or programme for which loans are given.

(vi) Expenditure on Secretariat is now accounted for under one head as a part of 'Administrative Services'. This gives a misleading picture of the role of Secretariat. The Team has recommended that the Secretariat expenditure relating to General Services, Social and Community Services and Economic Services should be recorded under three distinct Major Heads in the relevant sectors.

(vii) All expenditure on Public Works whether on buildings or roads is presently accounted for under a single Major Head called "Public Works". Thus this Major Head includes expenditure on housing, hospital buildings, office buildings, roads, bridges etc. and this vitiates the presentation of expenditures in terms of functions and programmes of Government.

Under the revised accounting classification expenditure on roads and bridges will be recorded under a separate Major Head in the Economic Services sector. Similarly housing will be recorded distinctly in the Social and Community Services sector. Expenditure on functional buildings like schools, hospitals etc. will be recorded under the functional Major Heads concerned like "Education", "Medical" etc. Such a break up will facilitate a meaningful appreciation of the total cost of a programme and also an understanding of the nature of public works expenditure.

(viii) At present the grants given by Government to private parties, etc. and the expenditure incurred in England are adjusted under omnibus minor heads called "Grants-in-Aid, Contributions, etc." and "Charges in England" irrespective of the programmes to which the expenditures relate. The Team has proposed adjustment of these expenditures under the relevant programme minor heads along with other expenditure on the programmes.

(ix) The Team has also revised the Receipt heads of account to show Tax Revenues separately from Non-Tax Revenues. Within Tax Revenues the direct taxes and indirect taxes have been arranged in an orderly fashion. In recognition of the potential of Agricultural Income Tax as a major source of revenue, a separate Major Head has been proposed for this tax. Similarly anticipating the trends in taxation policy a new Major Head for Taxes on Immovable property has also been proposed.

(x) Besides revising the heads of account in the Consolidated Fund, The Team has also rationalised the heads in the Public Account to make Government accounts compact and comprehensible. The heads have been reviewed, obsolete heads deleted and transactions of similar nature have been grouped methodically. As a result of the rationalisation the number of Major Heads in Public Account will be reduced from 157 to 65 without in any way affecting the meaningful reflection of transactions.

(xi) At present there is no proper codification of heads of account; receipt heads have got Roman numbers, expenditure heads have got Arabic numbers, Loans and Advances and Public Account transactions have no numbering at all. The Team has proposed a rational system of three digit codification for all Major Heads of Account; the first digit to indicate the Division to which the Major Head pertains, that is, whether it is a receipt head, a

revenue expenditure head, capital expenditure head or a loan head. The last two digits will be uniform for corresponding Major Heads in all the 4 Divisions.

(xii) The revised accounting classification will—

(a) render possible presentation of Demands for Grants in terms of functions, programmes and activities;

(b) give a fillip to the introduction of performance budgeting in Government Departments; and

(c) establish a direct correlation between Budget and account heads and heads of development adopted in the Five Year Plans.

A.R.C. Recommendations on accounting and budgeting procedure of Central Government

10168. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations regarding accounting and budgeting have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, when the new system of accounting and budgeting is expected to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A statement giving the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on accounting and Budget along with the decisions of the Government thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5056/73.]

(b) Pursuant to the ARC Report, the recommendations made by a Team of officers headed by the former Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General in regard to the restructuring of Demands for Grants have been implemented in the Budget for 1973-74 with the approval of the Estimates Committee.

The changes recommended by this Team of Officers in the accounting classification are under consideration and it is to be implemented with effect from the Budget for 1974-75.

भारत और पोलैण्ड के बीच धार्मिक सहयोग के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत

10164. श्री वन्नुलाल चन्दाकर : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत और पोलैण्ड के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग के सम्बन्ध में उनके तथा पोलैण्ड के वाणिज्य मन्त्री के नेतृत्व में भारत के दौरे पर आये प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के बीच बातचीत हुई थी; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) . पोलैण्ड के एक व्यापार दल ने गृह व्यापार तथा सेवाओं के मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में भारत-पोलैण्ड संयुक्त आयोग द्वारा स्थापित व्यापार विनिमय सम्बन्धी भारत-पोलैण्ड समिति की पहली बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये अप्रैल, 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारत का दौरा किया। वार्ताओं के परिणामस्वरूप हस्ताक्षरित संलेख के अन्तर्गत वस्त्र सम्बन्धी माल तथा इन्जीनियरी व उपभोक्ता मर्चों जैसे डीप फ्रीजर्स, रेफीजरेटर्स, तथा कम्प्रेसर्स, प्रसाधन सामग्री, टायलेट्रीज तथा डिटरजेंट्स, ई० पी० एन० एम० जर्मन सिल्वर बेयर, स्टेनलेस स्टील के ढले हुए छुरी काटे, लेखन सामग्री आदि चीजों की पोलैण्ड की खरीदारियों में भारी वृद्धि करने की व्यवस्था है। भारत ने पोलैण्ड द्वारा उर्वरकों सल्फर तथा अलूह धातुओं की वर्द्धित पूर्तियों में दीर्घ कालीन रुचि का संकेत दिया है। दोनों पक्षकारों ने परस्पर हित की वस्तुओं की पूर्ति के लिए दीर्घ कालीन प्रबन्ध करने में रुचि दिखाई है। वस्त्र उद्योग, चमड़ा उद्योग और खाद्य पदार्थ प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग के क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन सहयोग और संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने आदि जैसे मामलों पर भी विचारों का आदान-प्रदान किया गया।

Purchase of Cotton Bales by CCI from 1970 to 1973

10165. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bales of Indian Cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last three years and the value thereof;

(b) whether Cotton Corporation of India suffered a heavy loss as a result of these bargains;

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(c) if so, the amount of loss suffered; and

(d) whether an inquiry has been held into the causes of the loss, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The number of bales of Indian Cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last three years and value thereof is given below:—

| Cotton year (It implies the period from 1-9 to 31-8) | No. of bales of 180 Kgs. each | Value in Rs. Crores |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1970-71 | 10,609 | 1.32 |
| 1971-72 | 5,17,364 | 58.00 |
| 1972-73 | 3,87,279 | 44.86 |
| (Upto 31-3-1973) | | |

(b) No, Sir.

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

राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल हंड प्रोसेसिंग एंजिनियरिंग की ओर से ज्ञापन

10166. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : श्रीमती कृष्णाकुमारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल हंड प्रोसेसिंग एंजिनियरिंग की ओर से ज्ञापन के बारे में 9 मार्च, 1973 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 2657 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने एंजिनियरिंग के अभ्यावेदन पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है, और यदि हां, तो क्या ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : अभ्यावेदन की अभी भी जांच की जा रही है।

Amount advanced to the Industries in Haryana by Industrial Financial Corporation

10167. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount advanced to the small and big industries in the State of Haryana during the last three years, Year-wise by the Industrial Financial Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 as it stood before its recent amendment in December, 1972, only public limited companies and co-operatives were eligible for financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India which usually promote medium and large scale industrial units. The financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to the medium and large scale industrial projects located in the State of Haryana during its following three accounting years is given below:—

| Year (July—June) | Ra. in lakhs. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Sanctioned | Disbursed |
| 1970-71 | 153.45 | 60.64 |
| 1971-72 | 291.12 | 143.62 |
| 1972-73 | 115.34 | 136.53 |
| (July, 1972 to March, 1973) | | |
| Total | 559.91 | 340.79 |

N.B. Disbursements include disbursements in respect of earlier sanctions also.

Joint Ventures with Italy

10168. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether possibilities of joint collaborations/ventures with the Italian Government have lately been explored;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any collaboration agreement has been concluded as a result thereof and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Possibilities of joint collaboration/ventures with Italy are being explored/examined.

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

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

10169. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign companies have been exempted from the obligation of Indianisation of a certain percentage of their ownership; and

(b) if so, the circumstances in which exemption was given and the names of such firms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Available information shows that relaxation has been given in respect of five cases for which a statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Further information in this regard is being collected from the various authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of House to the extent it becomes available.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Company | Foreign holding before expansion | Foreign Holding now allowed to rest | Reasons |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Motor Industries Company Ltd. | % 57.5 | % 61 | Products highly beneficial to the economy savings in foreign exchange; good prospects of larger exports. |
| 2. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. | 56.5 | 51 | Country being benefited by developing technology abroad. |
| 3. Dunlop India Ltd. | 52.54 | 51 | Excellent past export performance & good prospects for larger exports. |
| 4. Triveni Tissues Ltd. | 74 | 51 | Smooth flow of technical knowhow. |
| 5. Ciba of India Ltd. | 65 | 65 | Dilution of foreign shareholding was not pressed as the amount of dilution of Ra. 11.38 lakhs was small as compared to the company's total capital of Ra. 487.5 lakhs and as the company was to export 75% of the production of the new article—Butin (Vitamin P). |

Loans advanced by L. I. C. to State Housing Boards

10170. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced to each State out of ten crores of rupees which the Life Insurance Corporation had agreed to advance in addition to the special loan of fourteen crores of rupees already advanced by it to the State Housing Boards; and

(b) the amount which had been received back by the Life Insurance Corporation out of the previous loan of fourteen crores of rupees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the Fourth Five Year Plan period the LIC is committed to advancing total amount of Rs. 14 crores every year by way of loans to State Governments, on the basis of allocation made by the Union Ministry of Works & Housing, for financing the various social housing schemes. In addition to this amount, the LIC agreed to advance during 1971-72 a total amount of Rs. 10 crores as loans directly to the following State Housing Boards.

| Housing Board in | Amount in crores of rupees 1971-72 |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1.00 |
| Gujarat | 1.50 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 0.25 |
| Maharashtra | 3.00 |
| Rajasthan | 1.25 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2.00 |
| Total | 10.00 |

The amounts sanctioned during 1971-72 could not be disbursed in that year and the assistance was therefore extended to 1972-73. So far, the Housing Boards of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra have drawn the amounts during 1972-73.

(b) Out of the loan of Rs. 17.05 crores disbursed during 1971-72 to State Governments a sum of Rs. 0.29 crores has so far been repaid to the LIC.

Number of Employees working in the Nationalised Banks

10171. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in nationalised Banks in India, category-wise;

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the banks in India, category-wise;

(c) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled up or not; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) and (b). The total number of employees in Supervising, Clerical and Sub-ordinate Staff and those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the 14 nationalised banks as on 31-12-1972 is as under:

| | Total | Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| (i) Supervising Staff | 30,828 | 64 |
| (ii) Clerical Staff .. | 85,507 | 1,308 |
| (iii) Subordinate Staff | 38,187 | 3,003 |

(c) and (d). The banks have reported that all the reserved vacancies could not be filled up for want of suitable candidates from these communities. However with a view to improving the representation of these communities in the services of the nationalised banks, instructions have been issued to the banks to take the following special measures:

(i) To prescribe lower standards of qualification and qualifying standards for members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(ii) To restrict the temporary appointments of subordinate staff to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(iii) To indicate clearly in the advertisements for recruitment the percentage laid down for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities and endorse a copy of the advertisement to the Department of Banking; and

(iv) To give wide publicity to reserved vacancies according to the instructions of the Government; and

(v) To place a Report, after every major recruitment, before the Board of Directors giving the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates recruited by the Bank and the shortfall in percentage, if any, and reasons why the full quota has not filled.

Export of Cashew-nuts during 1972-73

10172. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of cashew-nuts exported during 1972-73:

(b) the names of the States from which exported; and

(c) the names of the countries to which exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total quantity and value of cashew kernels exported during 1972-73 are:—

Quantity—65,948 M. Tonnes.

Value—Rs. 6853.41 lakhs.

(These figures are provisional and subject to adjustment).

(b) State-wise export statistics are not maintained.

(c) Major countries to which export have been made are: USSR, USA, Canada, German Democratic Republic, Japan, U.K., Australia, Hong Kong, and West Germany.

Bank Loans given to Farmers in Kerala

10173. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Bank loan given to farmers in Kerala during 1972-73; and

(b) whether the unemployed graduates are getting loan to start new business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The total quantum of direct advances made to farmers by scheduled commercial banks in Kerala, outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1972 was Rs. 14.56 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir

भारत में चोटी के 100 व्यक्तियों द्वारा आय-कर का भुगतान

10174. श्री चन्द्र शीलानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में चोटी के उन 100 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1972-73 में आय-कर के रूप में अधिकतम राशि का भुगतान किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० प्रार० गणेश) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार

10175. श्री चन्द्र शीलानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख) . इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि हुई है । दूसरी ओर, सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम के लिए अनेक उपाय किये हैं । सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार को स्वीकार कर लिया है और प्रत्येक बैंक में एक बहुत वरिष्ठ अधिकारी के नेतृत्व में एक सतर्कता कक्ष की स्थापना कर दी गयी है । भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतों की जांच इन कक्षों द्वारा की जाती है और उन पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है । एक हजार रुपये या इस से अधिक मासिक वेतन पाने वाले बैंक अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के सभी आरोपों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय सम्बद्ध बैंकों द्वारा केवल केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के परामर्श से किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय जांच कार्यालय, इसको सीधी प्रथवा सरकार और बैंको से प्राप्त शिकायतों की भी जांच करता है । आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षा, पर्यवेक्षण और नियंत्रण को सुदृढ़ बनाने की ओर भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक निरन्तर ध्यान के रहे हैं ।

उपर्युक्त उपायों से बैंक कर्मचारियों को अब यह पता चल गया है कि एक सरकारी कर्मचारी होने के नाते अब उनके काम का आयजा उन की सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी से लगाया जाएगा ।

Reserved Vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in various categories of posts in the Office of D.G.C.I. & S.

10176. SHRI CHANDRA SHALANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in various categories of posts lying unfilled in the Office of Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta since the year 1970 and the reasons for not filling up these posts; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates on various categories of posts benefited in the above mentioned office as per the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 27/2-Estt(SOT) dated 27th November, 1972 regarding reservation in promotion for candidates belonging to these communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Nil.

(b) This will be determined as and when vacancies arise.

Proposal to appoint Air-Hosts or Male Attendants instead of Air-Hostesses in Indian Airlines

10177. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to appoint male air-hosts or male attendants instead of air-hostesses in Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines employ at present both Flight Stewards (male) and Air Hostesses (females). There is no proposal to change the practice.

Extension granted to Chief Engineer of I.T.D.C.

10178. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Engineer of I.T.D.C. has been granted extension beyond the age of superannuation;

(b) whether the approval of the Board of Directors was obtained in advance for this extension;

(c) whether any steps have been taken in advance to advertise the post and make

recruitment before the date of retirement of the present incumbent; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The present incumbent in the post of Chief Engineer has been allowed to continue beyond the age of superannuation up to 27-8-1974 when he is due to attain the age of 60 years.

(b) No, Sir. Approval of the Board was obtained subsequently.

(c) and (d). An advertisement is being issued separately for the post of Additional Chief Engineer, with a view to grooming him for taking over the post of Chief Engineer.

गिरिडीह तथा कोडारमा (बिहार) में भ्रमक कारखाने की स्थापना

10179. श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भ्रमक उद्योग के विकास के लिये निकट भविष्य में गिरिडीह तथा कोडारमा (बिहार) में भ्रमक का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या गिरिडीह तथा झूमरी तलैया स्थित खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के शाखा कार्यालयों के विस्तार की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं, विगिष्ट रूप से नहीं। तथापि, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम का, अप्रतिष्ठित तथा अर्ध साधित भ्रमक को सन्धित करने का काम प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है और वह इस प्रयोजन के लिए यथासमय किसी उपयुक्त स्थान पर भ्रमक की फैक्ट्री स्थापित करेगा। उन्होंने गिरिडीह में एक कार्यालय खोला है जिस के साथ एक बड़ा फैक्ट्री परिसर भी है।

(ख) और (ग) निगम के कार्यालयों वृद्धि के साथ-साथ निगम के शाखा-कार्यालयों का विस्तार किया जायेगा।

वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात

10180. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों को जिन भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया, उनकी संख्या का भाषा-वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों का अग्रिक प्रचार और उनकी मांग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) निर्यातित भारतीय फिल्मों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े संख्या तथा भाषा के अनुसार न रखे जाकर मीटर के अनुसार रखे जाते हैं। सितम्बर, 1972 तक 2.58 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की फिल्मों का कुल निर्यात हुआ था।

(ख) रूपक फिल्मों का निर्यात 1 नवम्बर 1972 से राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत कर दिया गया है और वह संगठन विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यातों के संवर्धन के लिए सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की सलाह लेकर योजनाएँ तैयार करेगा। तथापि फिल्मों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किये गये उपायों में से कुछ उपाय हैं :—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म सप्ताहों में भाग लेने के लिए सुविधाएँ, विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्म सप्ताहों का आयोजन, मलेशिया तथा सिंगापुर में गहन निर्यात के लिए प्रमुख उत्पादकों के एक सार्थ-संघ का गठन।

Fictitious and bogus sale of goods for the purpose of taking export incentives

10181. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some shady elements in the export trade are engaged in fictitious and bogus sale of goods with the sole purpose of taking maximum advantage of a

wide range of imports entitlements and other incentives offered by Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against such shady elements in the export trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Some reports about abuse of the facilities given to the exporters have been received. Based on experience, improvements in the scheme are made from time to time. Suitable action, as provided in the Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and Orders issued thereunder, are promptly taken against the offenders, and is duly published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences. Copies of this Bulletin are also supplied to the Lok Sabha Library.

Export of orchid, both plant and flowers

10182. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the likelihood of earning substantial foreign exchange by export of orchid; both the plant and cut flowers, which are products of India's north-eastern States;

(b) whether he is aware that Indian expertise in this line has for some years now been ignored and is in danger of fading away for lack of encouragement; and

(c) whether he will take special steps to develop this line of Indian export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Agriculture in co-ordination with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), have initiated specific projects in some north-eastern States including developing orchidariums which would provide orchids that could be internationally marketed.

Effect of import of rags on textile and Hosiery industry

10183. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1670 dated 2nd March, 1973 regarding effect of import of rags on Textile and Hosiery industry and state the remedial measures which Government are taking or propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (i) The import of woollen rags

as an item of replenishment has been banned, except against export of shoddy woollen blankets, with effect from 11-5-1972.

(ii) It has also been decided recently that rags to be imported should be mutilated abroad before shipment and to incorporate this as a condition on the import licences to be issued in future.

(iii) The customs authorities have been seizing the goods offered for sale in the market, wherever it is possible to establish the foreign origin of the goods and the manner of their importation.

(iv) Release of detained woollen rags has commenced. These bales are being released where Import Trade Control regulations are not infringed and where the bales are predominantly woollen, and where no documentary evidence is available about under-invoicing.

Leather Development Export Corporation

10184. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1682 on the 2nd March, 1973 and state when the proposed Leather Development Export Corporation is likely to come into being and start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The question of establishing the proposed Leather Export Development Corporation is under active consideration of Government.

Loss of Man Hours in Textile Industry due to Power cut

10185. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total number of man hours lost in the textile industry due to power cut since October, 1972.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No assessment of the total number of man hours lost in the textile industry due to power cut since October, 1972 has been made.

Display of pictures and portraits of Indian Culture at International Airports

10186. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry exhibits the pictures and portraits on Indian Culture apart from exhibiting pictures on religious subjects at International airports and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether at Delhi Airport the Hindu religious subjects have been exhibited through pictures and paintings; and

(c) if so, the decision of Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The endeavour is to display works of art and pictures and portraits depicting Indian culture. Any religious motif is incidental to this purpose.

Tourist Advertisement exhibiting Picture of Girls engaged in Holi Festival

10187. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the name of Tourist advertisement the image of Santiniketan of Gurudev is being tarnished by exhibiting the pictures of girls engaged in holi festival at most of the railway stations and in news papers; and

(b) if so, what is the alternative planned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has not produced or released any advertisement or poster of the kind mentioned in the question.

Purchase of Kendu leaf by Sri Lanka from Orissa Forest Corporation

10188. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has offered to purchase Kendu Leaf worth Rs. 1.25 crore from Orissa Forest Corporation if so, on what terms; and

(b) the salient features of the agreement if any signed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation has offered to purchase 35000 M. Tonnes of Kendu Leaves from Orissa Forest Corporation during 1973-74. The price has been fixed at Rs. 3150 per M. Tonnes, F.O.R. any Rail-head in Orissa. The total value of the export would be around Rs. 1.10 crores. Formal agreement will be signed after visit to Orissa of representatives of Sri Lanka Tobacco Industries Corporation in May-June, this year.

Setting up of a Regional Committee for Rationalisation of the Scales of allowances in Public Sector Enterprises

10189. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up regional committees with a view to achieve rationalisation of the scales of allowances and uniformity in the approach to Labour problems among the public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committees;

(c) the procedure adopted to have workers participation in the Committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government's decision on a recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission made in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings was that while it may not be practicable to work out a uniform pattern for wages, salaries and other terms and conditions of service for all enterprises, the aim should always be that wherever rationalisation is possible, this should be effected. In this context, Government had suggested that the enterprises should set up coordinating committees for evolving rationalisation of such terms and conditions in public enterprises.

(b) to (d). It has been left to the enterprises to constitute such Committees and decide on matters such as procedure, composition, etc. Such Committees are already functioning at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ranchi constituted by the enterprises of the regions.

12.40 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE
RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 260 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5040/73].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)

under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 241 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 331 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(3) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (1) and (2). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5041/73]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT AND
STATEMENT RE. ASHOKA HOTEL
NEW DELHI**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions), under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

(i) The Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 231 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1973 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 270 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973, together with an explanatory note.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (1). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5042/73].

(3) A statement along with 14 appendices (Hindi and English versions) giving details of amounts outstanding of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi as on the 31st March, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5043/73].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I had written to your goodness about the delay in laying papers on the Table. In view of the ruling given by the Deputy-Speaker yesterday, I have given notice in respect of items 4(2), 5 and 6.

MR. SPEAKER: When papers are laid after some delay, there must be some note appended explaining the reasons for the delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, they should not be laid today.

MR. SPEAKER: They have already come. Let them lay it today. So far as the Deputy-Speakers ruling is concerned that stands.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PROJECTS AND EQUIPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., NEW DELHI, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORTS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. GHATTOPADHYAYA): On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Minerals and Ores-Group I (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1123 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1973.

(ii) The Export of Minerals and Ores-Group II (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. S.O. 1124 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1973.

(iii) The Export of Curry Power (Inspection) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. S.O. 1128 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1973.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5044/73*].

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

(b) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5045/73*].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

(b) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5016/73*].

(iii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72.

(b) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5047/73*].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1970-71.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1970-71, under article 338(2) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See LT-5048/73*].

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, ETC. GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING LOK SABHA SESSIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Fourth Lok Sabha

- (i) Statement No. XXX Seventh Session, 1969
- (ii) Statement No. XXIX Eighth Session, 1969
- (iii) Statement No. XXVII Ninth Session, 1969
- (iv) Statement No. XXX Tenth Session, 1970
- (v) Statement No. XX Twelfth Session, 1970

Fifth Lok Sabha

- (vi) Statement No. XXI Second Session, 1971
- (vii) Statement No. XIII Third Session, 1971
- (viii) Statement No. XII Fourth Session, 1972

[SHRI B. SHANKARA NAND]

- (ix) Statement No. VI Fifth Session, 1972
 (x) Statement No. IV Sixth Session, 1972
 (xi) Statement No. II Seventh Session, 1973

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5049/73].

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान प्रैक्टिस ऑडिओसीजर आफ पार्लियामेंट के पृष्ठ सं० 741 की प्रोर खीचना चाहता हूँ। जकधर साहब ने उसको लिखा है। उन्होंने कहा था कि एम्पोरेन्स कमेटी चाहती थी कि मंत्रियों के द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं उनकी पूर्ति ठीक तरह से हो रही है या नहीं और यदि विलम्ब होता है तो उसमें उनकी जिम्मेदारी और दायित्व स्पष्ट हो। इसलिए कमेटी ने अपने नियमों में परिवर्तन किया था और यह चाहा था कि मंत्री महोदय-मुझे पता नहीं शंकरानन्द श्री पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स के हैं, पहले तो पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स के थे-इसके बारे में सफाई दें लेकिन अबतक इस नियम को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया पार्लियामेन्टरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर के आश्वासन पर कि इसके बारे में वे मुस्तीदी से काम करेंगे। इसलिए यह नियम बना था लेकिन उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अगर आप लिख देते तो मैं कन्वे कर देता। इसे हाउस में रज कराने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन बातों को मैं लोक सभा में इस लिए उठाना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्य समझें कि इस सभा की हालत क्या हो गई है। जब से कमिटेड अदालत, कमिटेड नौकरशाही और कमिटेड पार्लियामेंट का युग शुरू हो गया है तब से यह संसद संसद् नहीं रह गई है (व्यवधान)

अब आप इनका पिछला रिकार्ड भी देखें प्रथम रपट के पृष्ठ दो पर की बात इतनी दर्दनाक है :

"The Committee have decided to drop a large number of pending assurances pertaining to the Fourth Lok Sabha which have been pending for the last two or three years as they felt that the informa-

tion promised in such assurances have lost their public importance. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now these papers are just being laid on the Table. If you want to discuss this matter of delay in implementation of assurances, or anything connected with that, I think you should give a notice. Then that can be discussed in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी तक कन्वेन्शन यह था कि इसपर बहस नहीं होती है। लेकिन यदि आप इसकी इजाजत देंगे तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता अब कभी नियमों के अनुसार मैं खड़ा होता हूँ तो बताया जाता है अभी न उठाइये। आप ही कन्वेन्शन बना चुके हैं कि इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं होगी तो फिर मैं कब कहूंगा अपनी बात ?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not follow me. This is just laying on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही मौका है ध्यान खींचने का। आप बतायें और कौन सा मौका है ? किस नियम की तहत मैं उठाऊँ ?

MR. SPEAKER: As I said, this is just laying on the Table. If you think that there are cases of lack of implementation, or no implementation, or any matter connected with the report...

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन साल हो गए हैं। अन्त में इन आश्वासनों का कोई मूल्य नहीं रह जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: We can devise an occasion where this question can be discussed.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें सिद्धान्त का सवाल है।

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done at the time of presenting or laying the report. This can be taken up separately.

श्री मधु लिमये : अलग से समय देंगे तो अभी मैं समय नहीं लूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: I think we can find some way for discussing it, but not at this time.

श्री मधु लिमये : जकधर साहब की किताब में है कि इसपर बहस न करने की परिपाटी है

परिपाटी के अनुसार ही मैं चलता हूँ लेकिन फिर भी आप मुझको दबाते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: The author of that book is here and he says...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We can discuss this matter when the Committee on Assurances submits its report. Otherwise, it would be difficult for us to go into all the items just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Once the Report is submitted, then it can be considered. It cannot be done at the time of laying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under rule 184 it can easily be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine this. This practice of the Assurances Committee was introduced to see that the assurances are implemented. If they are not implemented, the House should get an opportunity to bring it to the notice of the Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो दो साल क्या हो रहा था ? आप मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of five minutes or ten minutes. This is not the proper occasion for raising it. You may give a separate notice for it.

श्री मधु लिमये : लोकसभा में दिए गए प्राश्नासनों पर इतना विलम्ब कर देने से फिर उनका कोई मूल्य नहीं रहता है। यह मजाक चल रहा है या क्या चल रहा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई भी चीज ढंग से होनी चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : जिस कमेटी की नियुक्ति आपने की है, जिसके अध्यक्ष डा० मेलकोटे साहब हैं उसकी मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रभी तो वह पेश हुई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलने देने के लिए मैं आपकी मदद करने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन मैं सरकार को इस सभा पर हावी नहीं होने दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई भी हावी होने देना नहीं चाहेगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Apparently, the Speaker does not think it serious or grave.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion. You give a notice for its discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब चर्चा ही नहीं होगी तो कब उठायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत मौके हैं, देखा जायगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कार्यवाही के खिलाफ मैं सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।

(*Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House decide whether such points can be raised at the time of laying the Report on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I used to give notices under a provision of the Hand Book. A corrigendum was issued and that provision from the Hand Book was removed. I was debarred from raising the matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you approve of the idea, the notice could be given under Rule 184, that the House takes note of the statement made by Shri Shankaranand, and a full-fledged discussion could be held.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Previously, when such reports were laid on the Table of the House, some of us gave notices to ask questions as to what happened to this particular assurance or that particular assurance, whether that is covered and, if not, why.

MR. SPEAKER: That is through a proper notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Some way should be found out.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want a discussion, it should be through a notice, not while it is being laid on the Table. In the case of these Reports, there is a difference of opinion. Members differ from each other. Let me examine it. I very much hold the opinion that at the time of laying it on the Table, that is not an opportunity to discuss it. We should find some way out whereby we can discuss it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am grateful to you for having taken that stand. May I add one thing? This is such a serious matter that is really holding the whole House in contempt if assurances once given are allowed over a period of time to be forgotten. Therefore, we must devise a proper and thorough mechanism...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I may tell you, there is no bar to discussing it. The House can discuss any Report through a notice, not at the time of laying it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am going a step further. I am saying that we must devise a procedure by which assurances once given may not thereafter be flouted without coming back to the House and explaining why such and such assurances could not be fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you propose?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Since you have taken upon yourself to devise a procedure...

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking your advice.

Should I send it back to the Assurances Committee to advise me on the subject? I will send it back to the Assurances Committee saying that these are the objections and what they advise.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is one more point. The assurances given during each session should be reported and laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me examine it. Sometimes, it is not possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I was trying to draw your attention. I do not shout.

MR. SPEAKER: You never shout!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to draw your attention, and I drew your attention earlier also, to the fact that the replies to a number of questions are that information is being collected. In my case it has happened so many times. If you include the questions of other members also where similar replies are given, then it will come to about many questions in this session alone. Some of those questions are very important (Interruptions) and they do not answer; the answer is that information is being collected. And it takes months—not after one inter-session period but after two or three inter-session periods,—three or four months, for the information to be supplied; it is supplied so late that it loses all importance. Therefore, Sir, I seek your guidance. You, in your wisdom, have observed that this should not happen. I want your guidance. I request you to direct the Minister that this type of thing should not happen. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: In the case of Assurances Committee, please rest assured that I want to find some occasion when the assurances which are not implemented must be brought to the notice of this House. Otherwise, there is no use setting up this Committee.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Committee is there exactly for that purpose. It is a watch-dog committee.

MR. SPEAKER: They are supplied the Action Taken Report...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What is the way-out, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: These reports can be discussed in this House if due notice is given, but not on this occasion when the report is presented to the House; this is not the proper occasion, this is just a formal business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Limaye made it very clear. He did not want to violate the convention set up in the House. Since the convention is that there should be no discussion or debate on that, he was bringing to your notice at this stage...

MR. SPEAKER: But he acted too hastily. He should have listened to the others. He acted too hastily on that.

STATEMENT RE. IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement explaining reasons for delay in laying the Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1973 published in Notification No. S.O. 214(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5050/73].

12.58 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1973, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill further to amend the Plantations Labour Act, 1961, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri T. V. Anandam;
2. Shri Dattopant Thengari.

3. Shri Monoranjan Roy.
 4. Shri G. A. Appan.
 5. Shri B. N. Mandal.
 6. Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda.
 7. Shri N. H. Kumbhare.
 8. Shri Nripati Ranjan Choudhury.
 9. Shri H. S. Narasiah.
 10. Shri N. P. Chaudhari.
 11. Shri T. G. Deshmukh.
 12. Shrimati Sita Devi.
 13. Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya.
 14. Shri Nand Kishore Bhatt.
 15. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy.
- and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the 85th Session (1973) of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1973, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1973 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 27th April, 1973.

13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-second to Twenty-seventh sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FOURTH REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

FIFTH REPORT

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TENTH REPORT

SHRI C. D. GAUTAM (Balaghat): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

13.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House on May 14, 15 and 16, 1973, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Bill, 1973.

(3) Discussion on rise in prices of essential Commodities on Tuesday, the 15th May, 1973.

(4) Discussion on the location of a tractor factory at Pratapgarh on Tuesday, the 15th May, 1973.

[Shri K. Raghuramaiah]

(5) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, to a Select Committee.

(6) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973, to a Joint Committee.

(7) Discussion on the Motion regarding violation of the provisions of and orders made under the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, on Wednesday, the 16th May.

Time permitting, it is also proposed to take up the following items:—

(a) Further consideration and passing of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) Consideration and passing of the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What about the Fifth Five Year Plan?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru): Since we are going to have a discussion on prices, may I suggest to the Government to circulate a statistical note on the latest price situation so that the discussion may be meaningful? . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling only those members who have given notices.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Fifth Five Year Plan is a very important thing. You have assured the House that there would be a discussion on the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): You have said it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a very strong demand from the Members that this Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan should be discussed and also there are many other matters pending.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We may have it on the 17th.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only one day?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We were assured both in the Business Advisory Committee as also in the House that there would be a discussion on the Approach Document to the Fifth Plan. So, some time should be found for it.

MR. SPEAKER: The House was to have adjourned to-day. To-day was the last day, but we have extended the session for another three days. In spite of that, many items are left. I think the best thing should

be that the next session should be fixed a little earlier, say, in the second week of July or at the most, the third week of July. I have made it very clear to the Minister that unlike last time, there should be, not five weeks, but it must be a six weeks session this time.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Sir. It should be six weeks.

MR. SPEAKER: Last time we lost one week. This time it should be six weeks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would request the Minister of Finance through you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that we should have a discussion on the Pay Commission's report. I was told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that because the Finance Ministry has not made up its mind or because the Government has not made up its mind as to how to reply to it and how to tackle that problem, they are not ready for it.

Sir, there is a lot of discontent among the Government employees and they are very much agitated over this. That is why a discussion should be held.

We wanted to have a discussion in the Consultative Committee on Labour but they refused. They said that this is to be discussed by the Finance Ministry. But what are we here for, Sir? I would only request you, Sir, that a discussion should be allowed on our motion and let us express our views. Let the Finance Minister not make any commitment this way or that way, but we should be given a chance to express our views. Sir, it involves 43 lakhs of Government employees. So, please allow a discussion, Sir.

Secondly, I want the hon. Minister for Education to make a statement on the Aligarh Muslim University. Now, Parliament is going to close on the 16th. 7,500 students are just on the streets. They do not know their future. Let the Minister make a statement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You can otherwise also make a mention to it any time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: About Pay Commission report something should be said. We are answerable to our employees.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikmagalur): A most non-controversial Bill—a Bill to change the name of Mysore to Karnataka—is pending and it will not take more than half an hour or at the most, one hour. I would request the hon. Minister to find time for that also, Sir . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not that you can get up and speak. I will call only those who have given notices.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): About the hon. Member, Mr. Gopal, a statement was to be made by the hon. Minister.

I wanted to bring to your notice that a decision is reported to have been taken by the Government to abolish the Management Pool and about that, the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission, Mr. Kidwai, has taken exception, and it is said that the decision was taken without consulting him. It is a very serious matter. There is hostility from the side of the bureaucrats, some IAS and other categories of people. I drew your attention by sending you some Calling Attention notices on this subject. It is a very important matter. I request you either to accept my Calling Attention Notice or ask the Minister to make a statement.

Also, Sir, serious discussion is taking place in Tehran between Iran and Pakistan. Iran is getting 3 billion dollars worth of arms from America. It concerns the security of India. It is against the Simla agreement. Either the Minister of External Affairs or the Defence Minister should make a statement thereon.

MR. SPEAKER: This is outside the scope. Shri Chandrika Prasad.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में भ्राम्र लगने की भयंकर दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं। रायबरेली और कई अन्य स्थानों में एक-दो आइ० के गोदाम जल गये हैं, जिन में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में भ्रानाज नष्ट हो गया है। मेरी कॉन्स्टीट्यूएन्सी में करीब 34, 35 गांवों में भ्राम्र लगी है, जिस में कितने ही आदमी और मवेशी जल कर मर गये हैं, गल्ला नष्ट हो गया है और करोड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हुई है। वहां लोग खुले आकाश के नीचे पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन उन को रिलीफ देने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। बलिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर में भ्राम्र लगने से हरिजनों के पचास घर जल गये हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर में भी फ़ायर ब्रिगेड का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भ्राम्र प्रतिशत घीषडियाँ हैं, जिन की हर समय भ्राम्र लगने का खतरा बना रहता है। यही स्थिति खलिहानों की

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भी है। इसलिए सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में घर और खलिहान आदि बनाने के लिए फ़ायरप्रूफ़ मंटीरियल का उपयोग किया जाये, ताकि उन को भ्राम्र लगने की सम्भावना न रहे। मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इन भ्राम्रकांडों से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन को तुरन्त राहत देने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Scrapmore): With your permission, I would like to read a telegram from the Steel Employees Union, Durgapur. This is causing serious obstacle to the production in the steel plant at Durgapur. The telegram from the Steel Employees Union says

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. This is about the Business of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are going to adjourn the House *sine die* next week. Please give me two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. You can get 10 minutes even, but only on a relevant matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is relevant so far as production in the steel plant is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give notice under some other provision. There are still many days.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is a serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER: To convince these people is a very difficult matter. I am not allowing you. (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: On Monday again I will raise this issue. I will wait for your orders.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, we want a discussion on the Pay Commission Report. (Interruptions)

SHRI PILLO MODY (Godhra): At the Business Advisory Committee meeting it was decided that we postpone the discussion on the Five Year Plan and the discussion on the Code of Criminal Procedure. In order to have a discussion on the Pay Commission's report. Now, I do not understand why all of a sudden the discussion on the Pay Commission's report has gone out.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I make a submission, since a reference has been made to what happened at the Business Advisory Committee meeting? It was suggested— it was only a suggestion, I would like to emphasise, for Government's consideration—that instead of taking up the Five Year Plan, we should have discussion on the Pay Commission's report; only in the event of Government's agreeing to a discussion on the Pay Commission's report, the discussion on the Five Year Plan was to be postponed. What actually happened was this. I discussed the matter with the Finance Minister and he felt that since Government were examining the matter, time was not ripe for that discussion. I find that there is some half-an-hour discussion, but that is beside the point.

We originally thought of having a discussion. Naturally, hon. Members on this side of the House were also anxious and since they also considered it important, they also wanted a discussion. In the meanwhile what happened was this. The whole House was anxious yesterday to have a discussion on the increase in prices of essential commodities, which means practically the whole day for it. Then, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra wanted discussion on a motion standing in his name, which again would take practically another day. As you know, we have to adjourn on the 16th, and, therefore there is hardly any time for anything else.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Am I to understand that Government are not anxious to discuss the Pay Commission's report because they are considering it? In the consideration itself, do you not think that Government would want to hear the views of the Opposition also because it would help them in taking some rational decisions? After having made such a strong plea on behalf of the entire Business Advisory Committee, I think it was unfortunate and unwise on the part of the Government to run down this discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We agreed to the postponement of the general discussion and the clause-by-clause consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Bill on the expectation that the Pay Commission's report would be discussed during this session. Now, if they somersault, we are not going to tolerate it, and we would not let them have their way as they wish to.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted to discuss the matter in the Consultative Committee on Labour, but that has been rejected. I have been raising this matter for the last three years on behalf of the Central Government employees. But because the Finance Minister cannot commit himself,

this discussion is not being allowed. I do not want any commitment from the Finance Minister. We have read the Pay Commission's report, and I shall show you the printed book that we have prepared; here is the book that I have got printed on behalf of the JCM. They could not read the report, but we could not only read the report but print this book also. They just want to whitewash the whole thing. They are going to betray about 45 lakhs of employees including army men, Air force men and navy people. We do not want any commitment from the hon. Minister, but let our views be allowed to be expressed. On the 16th, let there be a night session, and I am prepared to sit. The Central Government employees are feeling very much frustrated . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri S. M. Banerjee kindly sit down now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to outdo one another in shouting.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter personal for me. Do not bring in the Chair into this. It is for you to decide in the Business Advisory Committee, between the Minister and yourselves.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Does Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu think that the Reporters can record anything when all the members are speaking at the same time?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is a motion admitted on the 7th May regarding the Pay Commission recommendations. We want at least four hours for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. Mr. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): On a point of order. This matter of the Pay Commission report has been on the anvil, in public discussion, for more than two or three years. Now that the Report has come, the whole country is agitated over it. I want to seek your guidance or ruling on a fundamental matter. If a particular Commission Report is made public and Government are considering it and they have not accepted the recommendations contained in the report partly or entirely, should not this House, irrespective of Government's decision, have the opportunity to discuss the Report? If you agree with the stand that Government will not give any time, our basic rights which are involved in this matter will be violated. Here is a question where a document is published and it is being discussed in the whole country

and Parliament is denied the right to discuss it because Government do not want it and it is not convenient to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. If there is any usefulness in this sort of thing, you can go on talking all the time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You should take the opinion of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to find time.

हाऊस का क्या करना है ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. A few members are holding the House to ransom. If this goes on like this, there will have to be found some solution. Everybody is looking at you to see when you will sit down. I do not want to go to the extreme. I only request you to please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We are also interested in a discussion of the Report of the Pay Commission. As Shri Raghu Ramaiah has rightly said, members this side and that side also require some time because it is a big, voluminous, report.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think the presiding Officer should move out. If you want to settle it by a counter-talking, it is all right, you do it yourselves.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, please sit down. You are on your legs all the time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to draw your attention to one point.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a point of order, I will allow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Yes, Sir. It is a point of order. The hon. Minister said that the Government will take time for the consideration of the different recommendations made by the Pay Commission. At the same time, he also announced that a half-hour discussion on the Pay Commission report has been admitted for the 14th. It is a strange and contradictory attitude of the Government, because, if the report is in the process of consideration, naturally, the Government will not be in a position to make any decision whatsoever. The Government wants to consider the matter; that means they will take some time for decision.

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MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will complete it in one minute. After taking a decision, the Government will come before this House and say a decision has been taken. Perhaps when they have taken a decision, they will not hear our arguments. When the thing is in the fluid state, we must discuss it. But when their mind is frozen after taking a decision, we will be asked to argue and put forward our views and say what recommendations are right and what are wrong and what are the points to be accepted and what are the points to be amended. Therefore, I request that you, in your wisdom, should give us an opportunity to express our views, so that it will help the Government to come to a correct decision on the Pay Commission report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, a point of order. Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. There is one more Member left.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, please hear me only for one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want to invite your attention to the Bulletin No. 1164 dated 7th May, 1975, in which a motion is admitted under rule 189.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you later on, because Mr. Madhu Limaye has also to say a few words. He has come back. Please listen to him. He has sent it in writing. Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ दो बातें उठाना चाहता हूँ। एक घंटे से मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ कि पीने के पानी का जो भयंकर अभाव है, उस के चलते लोग बहुत तकलीफ में हैं। दो महीने में वर्षा के बाद हालत सुधरेगी—ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं। लेकिन दो महीने कैसे कटेंगे? क्या कोई संकटकालीन उपाय सरकार करेगी? इसमिये घाघा घन्टे का समय दीजिये। मैं सिर्फ 6-7 मिनट बोलूंगा, दूसरे सदस्य भी बोलेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाघा घन्टे की क्या बात है—यह ठीक है।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरी बात—ग्राज शायद समाचार पत्रों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमीनियम (हिण्डाल्को) जो बिरला जी की कम्पनी है, उस ने बिजली का बिल चुकता नहीं किया था, इस लिये इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने उन की बिजली की सप्लाई को बन्द कर दिया। इन्होंने जो किया वह ठीक होगा, लेकिन इसके जो नतीजे निकल रहे हैं, उस के बारे में क्या सरकार कुछ करेगी ? क्योंकि बिजली की सप्लाई जब बन्द हो जायगी तो पैदावार घटेगी शेअर-होल्डर्स के हितों को नुकसान होगा, मजदूर बेकार होंगे, सरकार का टैक्स घटेगा—इसलिये कम्पनी कानून क तहत क्या सरकार इस में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी, इस के ऊपर कोई बयान देगी ?

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के लिये जोर दिया है, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि 15 ता० को मिड-नाइट सेशन हो जाये, जैसा कभी कभी आपने किया है—9 बजे से लेकर 12 बजे तक इस पर बहस हो जाये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In Bulletin No. 1164 dated 7th May, 1973, a motion has been admitted under rule 189, and the motion is that "This House takes note of the Report of the Third Central Pay Commission (Volumes I to IV), laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd April, 1973". The half-an-hour discussion which has been admitted, even if it is converted into one hour, will not be enough; and that is on a different aspect; a memorandum has been submitted to you by some association, and that will have to be covered. Now, I request that on the 16th, or even on the 17th,—we are prepared to sit one day more—it should be discussed. Let there be a compromise with the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khadilkar may make the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, let the discussion be held on the 17th; we are prepared. I would only request him to find some time.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will ask him on Monday if he could find time, not today.

13.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. LOSS OF VISION IN AN EYE OF SHRI K. GOPAL, M.P.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Sir, there was a brief discussion in the House on 9th May, 1973 on the circumstances in which an Honourable Member has suffered loss of sight in one eye. I rise to make a statement on this unfortunate affair. I felt shocked when I received this news at Geneva. A few days before I left I had received from Shri Gopal a letter dated 9th April, 1973 saying that he was taking treatment for his eye at the G. B. Pant Hospital and requesting reimbursement under the Central Government Health Scheme. I agreed to the request and had no notion at that time of the seriousness of the case or of any possible lapse on the part of any doctor in any of our institutions.

On my return this morning I have gone through the proceedings of the House and I fully share the concern expressed by Hon. Members over what has happened. At the instance of my colleague Prof. A. K. Kisku an urgent and thorough probe has been initiated by the Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences in association with Dr. P. Doshi, Commissioner for Rural Health Services. As President of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences I have instructed the Director to convene immediately an extraordinary meeting of the Institute Body to take appropriate action on the basis of the findings of this probe.

However, the immediate question that is worrying me most is whether anything could be done by way of restoring vision to Shri Gopal's eye. I have already decided to set up a board of eminent ophthalmologists to examine Shri Gopal and give us their considered advice so that the possibilities of restorative treatment in India or abroad can be explored.

Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that Shri Gopal should have been deprived of vision in one eye at such an early age. I can assure the House that if this has happened due to the negligence of any individual, he will have to face the consequences.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up next item of business. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make a submission. I have written to your goodself with regard to the missing file, which was sent to Shri L. N. Mishra. This was discussed in Rajya Sabha. It is a serious matter. A file was sent to Mr. L. N. Mishra and that file is missing from the Government Department . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It has happened in Rajya Sabha; it cannot come here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given written notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You are basing it on what happened in Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not mentioned anything about Rajya Sabha. A file which was sent to Mr. L. N. Mishra involving . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down; I do not allow it. It has happened in Rajya Sabha and you are raising it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On a point of order. Apart from the subject-matter that is sought to be raised, my point of order is this. If we get any information from the forum of the Rajya Sabha, shall we not take notice of it? Is that the rule? There might be very serious information that might have been conveyed to Rajya Sabha and that can form the subject-matter of discussion here. We get information from the newspapers. That does not mean that we should not get any information from the forum of the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to debate you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given fullest details. I have with me a copy of that letter.

MR. SPEAKER: In this House, the practice is, that if that happens and if it comes in the motion, to send that to the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very glad that you have given me the chance.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Shri Mishra is concerned, I do not think that any matter which is under discussion in the Rajya Sabha cannot be referred in this House. There is no bar against that. You will kindly sit down now since I have given my ruling. Now, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam.

13.36 hrs.

COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the coal mines specified in the Schedule with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such

coal mines so as to ensure the rational, co-ordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, in order that the ownership and control of such resources are vested in the State and hereby so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the owners in respect of the coal mines specified in the Schedule with a view to re-organising and reconstructing such coal mines so as to ensure the rational co-ordinated and scientific development and utilisation of coal resources consistent with the growing requirements of the country, in order that the ownership and control of such resources are vested in the State and thereby so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

श्री० एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर आप कब टाउम देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनमें बात करूंगा और अगर कोई रास्ता निकला तो निकालूंगा।

13.36 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

RAILWAY GUARDS' DECISION TO WORK TO RULE

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377, I want to mention here that in the *Hindustan Times* Delhi, it has appeared that from to-day, the Guards of all Railways all over the country have decided to work to rule. So, may I know from the hon. Minister—their demand is for the revision of their pay scales—the reaction on this decision of the guards? The recommendation of the Pay Commission is there for which we are so anxious to find time for discussion. This

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 11-5-75.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

... been enticed to accept this request. But

Bill

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

notice has been sent to the Railway Board by the Guards about their decision to work to rule. The Minister is here. Let him say something in this regard.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI): I have seen the reports appearing in the press. It has also been brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry that the All India Railway Guards Council had passed a resolution wherein they have stated that they would start the work to rule from to-day. The Railways have no information whether this action has been implemented actually by the Guards or not. But, I have got the statement by the Chief Adviser of Guards Congress, Shri Attar Singh Ahuja wherein he has stated that 18,000 guards all over the country were going to observe the work to rule from 10th June which would paralyse the railways throughout the country. At this critical stage, the whole House knows that we have to move tremendous quantity of foodgrains from one part of the country to another. I would request the railway guards not to resort to this agitation at this stage. If any other information is available with the Railway Ministry, that will be brought to the notice of the hon. House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What about the revision of pay scales?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUERESHI: This matter has been thoroughly gone into by the Pay Commission. This matter was earlier referred to the Railway Board and the same has been taken up by the Unions also. It is under the consideration of the Board.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I seek a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): But if rule 377 invites a statement from the minister, a further clarification can be sought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By the member who has raised it, not by any other member.

13.40 hrs.

MOTION RE. REFERENCE OF MATTER TO COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES ABOUT IMPLEMENTATION OF LOK SABHA RESOLUTION

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines in the House on the 25th April, 1973, points raised by Members thereon, and other relevant facts relating to the implementation of the latter part of the resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, namely, that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House', do resolve that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges;

The House do further direct that the Committee report to the House by the 16th August, 1973."

At a meeting held by the Minister of Steel and Mines with the leaders of the opposition yesterday, it was decided that this motion be passed without discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House, having considered the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines in the House on the 25th April, 1973, points raised by Members thereon, and other relevant facts relating to the implementation of the latter part of the resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, namely, that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House,' do resolve that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges;

The House do further direct that the Committee report to the House by the 16th August, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF MANIPUR AND MANIPUR STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order about item 18. This statutory resolution stands in

the name of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, who is the Home Minister. If he thinks that fund collection is more important than attending the Lok Sabha, we are not going to listen to Mr. Pant. Not that we have any dislike for Mr. Pant as such. But we insist that Mr. Dikshit be summoned to the House before you take up this item. Otherwise, we are not going to cooperate with the Government in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the rules, there is no bar to one Minister to officiate for another in the same Ministry. But in this case the notion stands in the name of Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit and I have not been told that Shri Pant will be moving the motion in his place. I can give permission but I expected that the Chair should have been informed about it.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने ठीक ही कहा कि जब यह प्रस्ताव या संकल्प श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित के नाम से है तो बिना कुर्सी की इजाजत लिये पंत जी भाषण नहीं कर सकते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया, जब से मैं यहाँ आया हूँ माननीय उमाशंकर जी को मैंने एक बार भी सदस्यों के प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते या और किसी भी प्रसंग में बोलते हुए नहीं देखा। जहाँ तक उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, योग्यता का ही सवाल है तो इन को तो मैं बहुत दिनों से जानता हूँ और कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत जी किसी भी स्थिति में माननीय उमाशंकर दीक्षित से कम योग्य नहीं हैं, तो यदि घर मंत्री बनाये जाते, कोई एतराज नहीं करता। लेकिन एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को घर मंत्री बनाया जाना जो अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को और दायित्व को नहीं निभा पाता है और घर मंत्रीपद का दुरुपयोग कर के उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के लिये 2 करोड़ रु० इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश करता है, ऐसे व्यक्ति को हम बिलकुल रियायत नहीं दिखाना चाहते। इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप इस बहस को स्थगित कर दीजिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): मेरा कहना यह है कि नियम के अनुसार यह हो सकता है, पंत जी बोल सकते हैं। और अगर दीक्षित जी नहीं हैं, तो जैसा माननीय मधु लिमये ने कहा कि इन्हीं १० घर मंत्री बना दिया जाय . . . (श्ववधान)

श्री मधु लिमये: यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मेरी बात को गलत ढंग से न रखा जाय। मैंने यह कहा कि चूँकि उन के नाम से संकल्प है वह प्रायें। अगर यदि योग्यता का सवाल है तो इन को ही घर मंत्री बना दिया जाता।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: काबलियत के हिसाब से इन को ही घर मंत्री बना दिया जाय, तो ठीक है। लेकिन हम इस के खिलाफ हैं, हम किसी को वेधर नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं।

Should Shri Dikshit come or not?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Cirayinkil): The hon. Members, Shri Limaye and Shri Basu imputed motives for the absence of the hon. Home Minister. It should be remembered that he is the Leader of the other House. Instead of finding out whether the hon. Minister is in the other House or attending to some important work, they have attributed motives. I fully agree that the Minister should be present. But attributing motives is unfortunate and should not be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All these are slightly beside the point. I am in a difficulty here and I would like Shri Pant to assist me. I have said that under the rules there is no bar; only he has to inform me, what ever may be the reason. I have not been informed. So, it is now for Shri Pant to help me out. What should I do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I shall certainly abide by your wisdom in the matter. Due to certain other work, the Minister could not be present. Since we have to get through this business I would request you, Sir, and the House to show some indulgence and allow us to proceed with this work.

श्री मधु लिमये: माननीय दीक्षित जी को लिखना चाहिये या कि उन को प्रफर्मास है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: It has not been done. But rather than hold up the work, I would request the indulgence of the House to proceed with this work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that Shri Pant makes a verbal request now, instead of in writing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Shri Dikshit must express regret.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. If they had done it before I raised this point, it would have been all right and acceptable and you would have been entitled to accept this request. But

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

since they have been caught in the wrong, if they make a verbal request now, I do not think it would be binding on your good-self to accede to that request. Under the circumstances, if you allow Shri Pant to proceed with the Bill, it would be most unfortunate, irregular and improper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that Shri Pant has now personally made this request that he should be allowed to move this motion in place of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit.

Now, that is before the House; that is before me. I can, of course, allow him to do that. But in this case, I would also prefer to be guided by the House. Even if we agree to his moving the motion, I would like to say that this should not be repeated by any Minister, that he does not inform the Chair and then somebody else comes to move the motion. I think, that is not the way to show respect to the House. This should not be repeated.

I would like to have the sense of the House. In view of the request made by Mr. K. C. Pant and in view of the urgency of the matter because, I think, there are certain constitutional restraints that this must be disposed of before a particular period—he has made that point also—I take it that the House has the pleasure to agree to this. I have already expressed it that this is most unfortunate. We should show more respect to the House if we are to function as a parliamentary democracy. If we decide at any time to do away with democracy, to do away with Parliament, that is a different question. But as long as we are to function as a parliamentary democracy, we must show respect to the House.

I take it that the House agrees with me, in view of the particular circumstances, that Mr. K. C. Pant may be allowed to move the motion in place of Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I would also like to have your guidance on other matter. Item Nos. 18 and 19 refer to Manipur. I want to know whether the discussion on both of these items will be together or separate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, they should be discussed together.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, I may be allowed to make two speeches, one after the other on both the items. One is the Statutory Resolution and the other is the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Although you have been gracious enough and the House has

been gracious enough to allow me to proceed, I would request you to take into account the kind of insinuations that were made in the course of these remarks which were most uncalled for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They were rather out of the way. I have said that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I beg to move:

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th March, 1973, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Manipur.”

As the House would recall, following a vote of no-confidence passed on the 24th September, 1969 against the Ministry led by Shri M. Koireng Singh, the former Union Territory of Manipur was brought under the direct control of the President from the 16th October, 1969, as provided in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. This position continued till the 21st January, 1973 when the new State of Manipur was formed. Since the administration of the State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution until the General Elections were held and the Legislative Assembly came into being, the President issued a Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution and took over the administration of the State of Manipur from 21st January, 1973.

Following the General Elections held in March 1972, although no party emerged with a clear majority, a Ministry headed by Shri Alimuddin was formed on 20th March, 1972 under the aegis of the “United Legislature Party” which comprised the Manipur Peoples’ Party, the Socialist Party the United Naga Integration Committee, the Congress (O) and some Independents.

The report of the Governor of Manipur has already been laid on the Table of the House. The Governor has described at length the political events of the State which culminated in the need for the issue of the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution.

Given the circumstances that were obtaining in the State, there was no alternative to a spell of the President’s rule in Manipur. The fact that the realities of the political situation were such that an alternative stable Government was not possible was accentuated by the budgetary dead-line. So, it was decided that recourse should be had to article 356. The next question that arose was whether the Legislative Assembly should be suspended or dissolved. The Governor did express the view that the Assembly should be kept suspended for the present.

201 *President's Rule VAISAKHA 21, 1895 (Sala) in Manipur (Res.) and 202
Manipur State Leg. (Delegation of Powers) Bill*

Such a view could, perhaps, be justified on the basis of a hope of the possibility of the political parties in Manipur sorting out, given some time, their own internal adjustments leading to an alternative Ministry. But the political background, set out in the Governor's own report, did not sustain such a possibility. In fact, the Governor himself had not ruled out the possibility of his being compelled to recommend the dissolution of the Assembly and the holding of fresh elections.

On the positive side there were other valid reasons which argued in favour of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. It cannot be denied that any Government formed either by the Progressive Democratic Alliance or the United Legislative Party would be dependent on the support of a large number of defectors. As the Governor himself has pointed out, there were several members in either group who had changed their party loyalties more than once. It is only reasonable to conclude that a Government based on such mercurial support could hardly provide a stable administration which is of paramount importance to this young State throbbing with aspirations and expectations. It is most unfortunate that ever since the State came into being, there have been defections and redefections. If this murky political situation is to be cleared, if the State is to devote itself single-mindedly to the tasks of social and economic advancement, it is of the utmost importance that the political parties should go back to the people and obtain an unequivocal mandate.

Sir, I have no doubt that this august House will fully appreciate the soundness and constitutional propriety of the course of action adopted in respect of the State of Manipur and whole-heartedly approve the proclamation issued by the President on the 28th March, 1973.

Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Manipur to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that, in the Proclamation dated the 28th March, 1973, in relation to the State of Manipur, the President has declared that the power of the State Legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. However, in view of the otherwise busy schedule of the two Houses, it would be difficult for Parliament to deal with the various legislative measures that may be necessary in respect

of the State. It would be even more difficult in situations requiring emergent legislation. The Bill, therefore, seeks to confer on the President the power of the State Legislature to make laws in respect of the State. It has been the normal practice to undertake such legislation in relation to the States under the President's Rule and the present Bill is on the usual lines. Provision has been made for the constitution of a Consultative Committee, consisting of Members of Parliament in this regard. It is also proposed to constitute an Advisory Committee for Manipur so that the leaders of all shades of political opinion in Manipur are associated with the administration during the President's Rule. Provision is also being made to empower Parliament to direct modifications in the laws made by the President, if considered necessary.

I request the hon. House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 28th March, 1973, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur."

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Manipur to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): It is most unfortunate that, after attaining Statehood, Manipur had to go under President's rule for short spell of time. There is no doubt that the so-called massive mandate, received in the other States by the ruling Congress Party, could not be got from the Manipur electorate. From that time there was an attempt by the ruling party to have its own Government in Manipur, and that led to the creation of a situation in which defections began. This is most unfortunate. Now to come before the House and declare that the Manipur people only are responsible for such a defection is not correct.

14 hrs.

On the one hand you were encouraging defectors and on the other, you are blaming them. That is how you are creating this situation. Now you are saying that because of defection, the President has taken over the administration of this area. We find that in other parts of the country when the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

ruling party has not got the majority, this thing has happened. Election must be held in Manipur as early as possible and there should be no delay in this. After the formal declaration of the Presidential Proclamation, all such things have happened.

In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that at the time of the formation of the State and at the time of the formation of the North-Eastern Council, so much hope was created in the minds of the people of the North-Eastern region that some concrete and tangible steps would be taken to develop this area. Sir, Manipur has no railway line. I do not know whether the North-Eastern Council has given any thought to develop this area. What will be its relationship, during the period of President's Rule, with this Council? Once I saw in the paper that the North Eastern Council had met. But, I came to learn subsequently that this Council had not even given any importance to the development of this area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are we discussing Manipur State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill or North-Eastern Council Bill?

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Sir, Manipur needs immediately a railway line. It needs some industry also. Manipur demands establishment of some industries which can give employment to their people. But, you know that in the North-Eastern Council Bill it has been stated that the problems connected with economic development will be considered by that Council. What will be its relationship with the President's Administration and the administration of the North-Eastern Council? Though it is an advisory body, I want to know whether there will be any link or not with the North Eastern Council during the President's Rule and whether this Advisory Council and Parliamentary Committee which are going to be formed will have any relationship with this Council. I want to seek one clarification from the Minister. You know that as regards Manipur there is some serious apprehension in the minds of the people that the Central Government is trying to deny them their rights to have their Legislative Assembly to run their administration. Here, you know there is crisis; there is Naga trouble and things of that kind. In this context I request that Government should do something immediately. How long will the President's rule continue? President's Rule must end as early as possible. Manipur is under long spell of President's Rule. It is situated in the border area and there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the people which create some troubles there.

While I support this Bill at present I request the Government to consider very seriously during the President's rule to develop Manipur economically, specially, politically and culturally and give up this idea that the President's Rule will end only when conditions are created for the ruling Congress to become victorious in elections in Manipur.

Let them create a situation where democracy can really thrive and prosper. If you want to develop the democratic ideas and traditions you should look after the needs and the aspirations of the local people and their democratic systems. We want to know whether you will hold the mid-term elections along with U. P., Orissa, etc. There must be some idea of these things in the minds of the people. If things are not done on proper lines, what will happen is, certain elements and forces, hostile to the development of Manipur will take advantage and will disrupt the minds of the people of Manipur. This should be avoided. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I support the Resolution on the Proclamation of President's rule in Manipur and also the Bill conferring on the President the power to make laws in respect of the State of Manipur. One month back, the circumstances that led to the proclamation of President's rule in Manipur were referred to during the discussion in this House on the Manipur Budget, and both sides of the House expressed their views. Today I see a marked change in the attitude of one of the opposition parties, namely the CPM. While speaking during the Budget discussion, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, referred to Manipur as 'such a small State'. He laid emphasis on the word 'such a Small State' and he connected it up with the amount of expenditure that was allotted to Manipur in the Budget saying "such a huge amount for such a Small State". Naturally, our sentiments are wounded. His party does not have sympathy for the small State. It likes to judge the State by the Largeness of its size, and population alone. If such a party had come to power, what would have been the fate of backward areas of the country? Sir, luckily we are in safe hands today. I am happy that a marked change has been expressed in the speech of one of the Members of the same party who comes from Tripura. Perhaps he understands the difficulty of the small areas because he himself comes from a small State.

The point which I wish to emphasise is this. The country is developing. There are different areas of different grades of development. In some areas you have to

spend more, in some areas, you have to spend less. You should never think in terms of, why should we spend for them, because that is not proper. You should never think on these lines. After all, what do these terms 'we' and 'them' denote? I believe, Sir, this tendency to divide the country and bring in a sort of 'big-brother attitude' in our relationship, saying, we are spending for them, underlines the idea of all conflicts, of all quarrels, of all differences, either in States or in-between States, in regions or in-between regions. So, this is a very unhealthy tendency which wounds our sentiments that some section of the nation is patronising some other. This a welfare State. We go in where our help and assistance is necessary. Therefore, in some cases the size and population of a State does not decide the quantum of help from the Centre.

Coming to the issue of the proclamation of President's Rule in Manipur and also the Bill that we are considering at the moment I would like to say the circumstances that led to the downfall of the Ministry which was run by an unholy alliance with Mr. Mohd. Alumidin as the head were exposed earlier. I do not want to go into the details. During the earlier discussion we demanded a thorough probe at the highest level into the misdeeds of the Ministry which did so much massive destruction of public morality, in the sphere of Administration, public life and politics. Massive destruction was done in every possible sphere. There is ample proof for most of the charges which we have submitted in writing to the Home Minister. I think we shall be getting an encouraging reply but we are more interested in action. We like this not as a political revenge but because we are interested in paying the way for a healthier future. What we are most concerned with is the future. Unless we do the right thing by undoing the massive misdeeds of the ULP Ministry perhaps we cannot think of anything good for the future. We expect therefore that under the able leadership of the Prime Minister and her Home Ministry a thorough probe will be conducted particularly in Public works Department. It is a small area where money power is in the hands of a few people. Therefore, when this Public Works Department through which we spend so many crores of rupees goes wrong the entire State could be considered to be in danger.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung . . . Now there is quorum.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I was referring to the corruption in the Public Works Department. During the last one year of the ULP Ministry, the Ministers and also the MLAs sent their workers' representatives and relatives as contractors, enabling them to be registered *ad hoc* and quickly and without formalities, and enabling them to be awarded contracts in such a manner that big contracts were split into small amounts in an unprecedented manner so that these new recruits, followers and patrons of the then ruling group could get the benefit of the contract works. After that, in the PWD the entire drama was only a give-and-take between the Ministers, their workers and some of the engineers.

Particular reference may be made to the present incumbent of the post of Chief Engineer. The manner in which he was appointed and the rumours that were spread before his appointment were reported in all the local papers. He financed and patronised the entire party by mobilising money from his subordinates, and contractors etc., and then after that, as a reward for it, he was appointed Chief Engineer. This man is still continuing. His continuance in office is such an important factor in the politics of the State today that so long as he continues, it makes practically not much difference whether Mr. Alimuddin continues as Chief Minister with his Cabinet or not, because all the money is flowing to them under the patronage of this man whom they appointed on these under-hand considerations which were reported. Now, the responsibility of removing him and setting the whole thing right and exposing the corruptions that have gone into this department during the last one year is on the Home Ministry, and I hope that no time will be lost, because every day is important and even one moment is important. Therefore, there should be no excuse under any technicalities or formalities for his continuance even for one day more. His appointment is *ad hoc*.

Another department which deserves mention is the Education Department. Here, massive transfers were done at the level of primary schools, and transfers were made from one end of the State to the other just because a poor and low-paid teacher did not salute the Education Minister one day, for instance. We heard stories like this in the British days, but we are finding this during the time of the Education Minister of the ULP. He made massive transfers on political grounds. If he had done it at the college level or even at the high school level one could have understood it. But he did it even at the level

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

of the primary school teachers. Nothing could be more condemnable. I do not have words strong enough to condemn this. Records will prove—I am not talking in the air—how promotions, recruitment and appointments were done only on political considerations, thereby reducing the whole Department of Education to a kind of political instrument of the erstwhile U.P. Ministry. If we do not set this right again, education in the State will be ruined. It is not in the interest of the Congress, it is not in the interest of any party that I plead so. What I say is in the interest of the general public because in such a small State a certain standard has to be maintained by all to teach our younger generation the right thing.

In my humble capacity as a member of the Congress Party, I have had the privilege of associating myself in different activities in the administration of the State and no Opposition party, in spite of their general complaints and propaganda against us, could criticise us even to the extent of one-hundredth of what we are doing today against them because we never went to the extent of political punishments and political appointments. We could not think of even a hundredth part of what they have done making room for human weaknesses. Today as we move the honourable Home Minister and also mobilise public opinion about this, we are not doing it in the selfish interest of the party. We know we are at the mercy of the people who voted us to power. Our interest is to see that people are led in the right direction.

In the last budget discussion, I had compared the entire State to a beautiful flower garden which was destroyed by a wild elephant. Like Mohammed Bin Tughlak, who did things as he liked, changing his opinion from moment to moment, this beautiful State was destroyed by them as a wild elephant destroys a beautiful garden. Now we cannot just rest. We have to make the whole State green again, make it a more beautiful garden.

How can we do it? Only by reorganising the whole thing, and also showing to the people and to such officers who paid bribes or any other consideration to the U.P. Ministers for their untimely promotions or transfer that this cannot, and should not, be done, that such malpractice will not carry them anywhere.

We only claim that only such cases where real mistakes have been detected be taken up. That is why we demand that a thorough probe has to be conducted, particularly into these two big departments through which we spend the

greatest percentage of government money. Other departments may also be mentioned. For example, the medical department. Untimely promotions of doctors were made, political transfers were effected. Some of these officers involved were helpless and they had to obey the orders. But we understand a few of them were hand in glove with the Ministry and they got illegitimate patronage in terms of transfers, promotions or fresh recruitment. We have to show that this also does not work, that such unhealthy practices do not take them anywhere.

I would particularly mention the neglect of the Ministry in regard to certain issues in the States. Ours is a State where there is no industry. Therefore, the population depends on agriculture as their main profession. Last year, there was drought. Even this year there are signs of drought. We do not know yet; the rainy season is to start and let us hope there will be a good rainy season. During the rule of the U.P., the Government of India very generously gave some funds for minor irrigation. In answer to one of the questions a few days back, the Minister in charge of irrigation and power was just kind enough to inform me and the House of the details of the funds allotted. But I should say that the way in which the funds were utilised was something shocking, they simply misused.

They selected a few supporters of their own without confirming whether they were actual cultivators or not, these people received pump sets which they used for purposes other than irrigation, and by that method they made money. This is the way in which they utilised the minor irrigation schemes and the amount that the Government of India so generously allotted to them. They think of politics only. They look at things only from the political angle. The result is that this year there is practically no sign of whatever has been spent by the Government of India through them on minor irrigation schemes. Such amounts have been misused for building up the political strength only.

Now, this should not lead to any discouragement on the part of the Government of India to spend more, because, now that there is President's rule, the machinery is in our hands, and we must be able to spend properly and also the appropriate amounts for this. Unless we make arrangements for minor irrigation and supply of water even for drinking purposes, it will be very difficult. You will be surprised that in a place like Manipur where there is plenty of rainfall there was an

unprecedented drought, and people had to purchase a bucket of water at Re. 1. That happened even during the time of the visit of the Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri K. C. Pant. This could be not except for certain negligence of the State Government. They could have made temporary arrangements by having barages, digging tanks etc. Experience has now taught us that we have to take precautionary measures for the future by digging tanks wherever it is possible, in between villages and also in between agricultural lands, so that in times of scarcity which may happen any time because of the changing climate and unpredictable natural occurrences, we may get the benefit of these tanks. We must also hasten the work of building the dams and barages on the sources of the main rivers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Just one minute. You have been so indulgent. This will be perhaps the last occasion during this session when this matter can be raised. You know, Sir, there is no Assembly there. Till another session comes we do not know whether we shall have an occasion to discuss similar issues in this forum. During the President's rule, I would like to suggest to the Government of India that certain concrete steps should be taken. I would divide these steps into three. One is, the steps to be taken towards the stabilisation of the economy. It may take time. Industry comes into the picture. A few industries have been proposed and considered. So far, we see that no industry has been started. A start has to be made. Since a start is not made now, what happens is, we see only the passage of time, and even after a passage of time say, 10 or 15 years, we see Manipur is not self-reliant.

The resources are there, manpower is there. What is lacking is the will to start, and the Government of India, I think, should not lose any time in starting some industries. I do not know why this is taking time.

Another aspect is the probe into the working of the departments to retrieve the morality of the service people. Service morality has been damaged. The membership of the Public Service Commission was filled by a defeated candidate and prominent leader of Manipur People's Party. The Public Service Commission is responsible for the appointment of officers on the basis of talent. But political considerations weighed in the matter of appointment of the membership of the Commis-

sion. The chairman of the Pay Commission is one who was one of the defeated candidates of the group. Chairman of the Law Commission is also a frustrated leader of the People's Party who was denied a ticket to Rajya Sabha. All these appointments are made on such considerations; no objective outlook, no generous outlook has been adopted; these are things strange to them. Everything is decided politically. What can you expect from them? There should be a thorough probe. There should also be a sincere endeavour to change the structure of the departments and commissions wherever necessary, so that we show a good way for future generations so that it may benefit not only the Congress people but also those who are opposed to Congress.

We talk so much about the development of tourism. But nothing has been done. Unless something is done the natural resources and the natural beauties, particularly of the game sanctuary at Keibul Lamjao, would not be appreciated by people. There is a rare species of deer, the only one of that kind in the world and there is every likelihood of its becoming extinct. If it becomes extinct, you cannot see it again. I do not know the technical name but it is the only sanctuary in the world where this kind of deer is seen. It gets no protection. No adequate rules had been framed and enforced for the protection of this animal. So long as we look to the aspect of tourism in Manipur in a casual way, the money spent will not at all be indicative of the real development that should take place. So, these things should be emphasised. Tourism is one thing; industry is another, taking care of the tradition and culture of that place is also of utmost importance. Reorganisation of the structure and the improvement of administrative machinery are very necessary.

Lastly I want to refer to fisheries and forestry. We have plenty of fisheries in natural lakes in the southern part of the valley; inspite of that we import fish from outside on a large-scale. This means pressure on our economy which could have been avoided. Secondly, we are cutting down forest trees mercilessly in the name of jhum cultivation. We are not trying to replant forests. Unless we take serious measures to replant the forest, the economy of the whole area, particularly the climatic condition of that area which is cleared of the trees will become extremely intolerable. . . . (*Interruptions*) with these words, I support the Resolution and the Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will consider the suggestions that I have made.

श्री भारद्वाज राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारत एक उपमहाद्वीप कहा जाता था। पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के बाद भी भारत के इस चरित्र में कोई मौलिक अन्तर नहीं आये हैं। हमारे देश में विभिन्न संस्कृतियाँ और उप-संस्कृतियाँ फलती फूलती रही हैं और हमारा देश उन का एक सम्मिश्रण आज तक बना हुआ है। वही एक बहुजातीय और बहुभाषीय राज्य है जिसमें अनेक उप-जातियाँ और उप-भाषाएँ भी फलफूल रही हैं। इस अर्थ में भारतवर्ष संसार के बहुत धनी देशों में अग्रणी है।

मणिपुर का एक विशेष स्थान हमारे देश में सर्वदा रहा है। मणिपुर की संस्कृति हमारे देश की संस्कृतियों में अपना एक विशेष स्थान रखती रही है और सारे देश ने उस का सम्मान किया है परन्तु वहाँ की जनता अत्यन्त गरीब है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी वहाँ सामन्ती शोषण आज भी पुराने तरीके से जारी है। पुराने भू-स्वामियों, कबीलों के मुखियों का शोषण और दोहन आम जनता पर जैसा पहले था वैसा आज भी है, उस में कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में उसका प्रत्यक्ष शासन आने के बाद इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि वहाँ के सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी जो सामन्ती आधार हैं आज वे तेजी से समाप्त होने चाहिये ताकि सर्वसाधारण का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठाया जा सके। उस का ऊँचा किये जाने का सब से पहला और बड़ा कदम सामन्ती सम्बन्धों की समाप्ति ही होगा।

आर्थिक रूप में मणिपुर एक बहुत पिछड़ा भूभाग है। लेकिन इस का महत्व हमारे देश की राजनीति में और भूगोल में भी इसलिये है कि यह एक सीमान्त अञ्चल है, नाजुक क्षेत्र है, सेंसिटिव एरिया है। इस की भौगोलिक सीमाओं से दूसरे देशों की भौगोलिक सीमाएँ या तो मिली हैं या बहुत निकट हैं। हमारे देश के पूर्वाञ्चल में बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ इन क्षेत्रों में फैलायी जा सकती हैं। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का विशेष ध्यान इस पूरे

अञ्चल, और मणिपुर के विकास की तरफ, विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिये।

वन यहाँ की एक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि है। लेकिन स पर सामन्ती युग में भी जब वह एक स्टेट था, उधर उपेक्षा का बर्ताव रहा। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी अपेक्षित ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं जा सका। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में प्रत्यक्ष शासन आने के बाद उधर ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि वह सम्पत्ति का वहाँ समुचित विकास किया जा सके। वहाँ के जन जीवन को विकसित करने के लिये वन सम्पत्ति का विकास एक मुख्य आधार होगा।

मैंने एक बार पहले भी इस सदन में कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली में आखिरी कदम है। यह तभी लागू होना चाहिये, चाहे किसी भी प्रदेश में हो जब दूसरा कोई उपाय न रह जाय, और जब किसी भी प्रदेश में वैकल्पिक सरकार बनाये जाने की सारी सम्भावनाएँ समाप्त हो जायें। जब कोई रास्ता न रहे तभी उस प्रदेश में, या और किसी भी प्रदेश में, राष्ट्रपति का शासन प्रत्यक्ष लागू किया जाना चाहिये।

जो कुछ मणिपुर में हुआ है उस के सिलसिले में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि मणिपुर में, इस बात का मुझे संदेह है कि, सारी सम्भावनाएँ ऐक्सप्लोर कर भी गयी थीं अथवा नहीं। कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि, जैसी हमारे देश में भी एक धारणा फैलती जा रही है, इस की तरफ मैं सरकार को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ, कि ऐसी धारणा अगर फैलेगी तो इस से प्रजातन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली को ठेस लगेगी, कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी सम्भावनाओं को देखे बगैर कुछ जल्दबाजी में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर देती है। एक प्रोब्लैटिव रिजोल्यूट की बात है। वस्तुगत सत्य की बात है कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिये। किसी भी संकशन में हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा भ्रम या संदेह या इसके लिये कोई आधार हरगिज प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाना चाहिये तभी प्रजातन्त्र और संसदीय प्रणाली का स्वास्थ्य विकास ही सकता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में इस का शासन घाने के बाद, या प्रान्तीय सरकार से, कुछ विकास वहां के जनजीवन में किया जा सके तब तो लोग यह महसूस कर सकते हैं कि केन्द्रीय शासन किसी माने में बेहतर शासन है और वह उस का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI PAKAI HAKIP (Outer Manipur): Sir, I support the Resolution and also the Bill that is before the House. This is the second time that the House is discussing Manipur. On the last occasion you were in the Chair and the House discussed fully the problems of Manipur as a whole and the problems created by the dissolved Assembly. Today I do not want to make an attempt to go into details. My friend, Mr. Tombi Singh, has pointed out the facts and figures and has demanded an immediate enquiry into the deeds and actions committed by the dissolved ministry. In this I am entirely one with him and the Government should lose no time in probing into the whole thing, come out with facts and punish the culprits, in order to prevent the recurrence of such things in future not only in Manipur but in the entire country.

Another point I want to make which I do not think will be irrelevant is that the conditions under which the people in the hill areas live are more difficult than those of people who live in the plains. People living in the hills have all along been suffering more. All these years, Government has not been very successful in controlling the situation in the hills and protecting the people adequately to enable them to work with an adequate amount of peace and carry on their daily activities. Now I am happy to tell the House that the situation has changed and the people are having more quiet time for pursuing their daily avocations. But the distressing thing is this. We had hoped that with the advent of statehood to the people of Manipur things would be fast changing and the Government that come into existence—which is no more there today—would be conducting things in such a way that people would have more happiness in all respects.

But we have seen today that Government did not do what the people expected it to do. That is the whole problem before us. I need not go into this aspect further.

I would invite the attention of this House and of the Government to the fact

that the administration of the hill areas has to be very much strengthened by the Centre and by the local Government. In this connection, I would draw attention to article 46 of the Constitution, which says that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Another relevant article is 335 which says that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. This provision, of course, is meant for the whole of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country. I would like to say with regret that in that part of the country Government have not taken special care to implement this provision.

Secondly, I want to say that I hail from the hill area. I represent a constituency the area of which is about 9,000 sq. miles. Out of these 9,000 sq. miles of Manipur as a whole, only 700 sq. miles is plain area; the rest is hill area. If I may speak in terms of size, my constituency is very vast but it has less population. According to the latest census of 1971 the population of Manipur is 10,79,535. Since the census in that area was not conducted properly I do not think these figures are correct. The population of Manipur may be 11 lakhs or a little more than that. In the hilly area of Manipur we have Inner Manipur and Outer Manipur. I represent Outer Manipur and my friend represents Inner Manipur.

Here, in the Outer Manipur constituency, from the very beginning, there are some portions of the valley which are included, consisting of a population of about 1,50,000; in terms of voters, 85,000 voters and, in terms of M.L.A. constituencies, there are 4 constituencies. In times of elections—I am placing our difficulty—while conducting campaigns, in view of the vastness of the hill area, a candidate who in the field of elections has to remain in the portion of the valley. In doing so, what happens is that one loses the whole time and he is unable to move to other parts of the hill area. In this way, a candidate is deprived of the opportunity of meeting the people. This sort of difficulty is there. There is another difficulty from the side of the hill people also. The people of this area which is included in

[Shri Paokai Haokip]
the Outer Manipur are absolutely deprived.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You want more seats?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to conclude from these difficulties during elections? Should this Statutory Resolution be approved or what?

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: My demand is that the people who are included in the Outer Manipur have been deprived of their right of democracy. Whereas they can contest for the Assembly elections, they cannot contest for the Lok Sabha elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What stands in their way?

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: They are deprived of their democratic right. A number of times in the past, a number of Memoranda have been given to the Government of India. But the Government of India has not been giving very serious thought to it. So, my demand is that this portion of the valley should be excluded from the Outer Manipur and it should be included in the Inner Manipur. It should no longer remain in the Outer Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know very well that there is a Committee to go into these matters of delimiting of constituencies. So, you can make your observations there. You yourself, perhaps, are a member of that Committee.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP: I wanted to bring it to the notice of the House. That is my demand.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाबा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय गृह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री पंत जी ने प्रस्तुत विधेयक को पेश करते हुए राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया। राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट में से वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन क्यों किया गया इस के लिए दल-बदल को दोषी बतलाया। बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है कि सन् 1971 से और उस के पूर्व से इस देश में बाहर और विधान सभाओं में और इस लोक सभा में डिफेंशन के बारे में तमाम बातें कहीं गईं। सरकार और मेरा क्याल है कि गृह मंत्री भी भूले नहीं होंगे कि उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि डिफेंशन पर एक बिल लाया जायगा ताकि दल-बदल न हो सके। जो जिस दल के चुनाव

चिन्ह पर जिन आईडियोलोजीज पर जीत कर आता है उसी दल में रहे। बाद में कोई ऐसी सम्भावना न रहे कि वह दल बदल कर के दूसरे दल में जाय। अगर दल बदल कर के जाना है तो सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र देना पड़ेगा। अगर यह सब बातें उन के ध्यान में हैं तो आज तक वह बिल इस सदन में क्यों नहीं आया? इसका क्या कारण है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे?

देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि शासन उन लोगों के हाथ में है जो बोलते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। बहुत बड़े दुख की बात है कि सदन के बाहर जनता की किस तरह से प्रलोभन दिये जाते हैं और सदन के अंदर किस तरह कार्य किया जाता है? यह कयनी और करनी का अंतर शासक दल को दूर करना पड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रपति शासन को ऐज़ ए रूल लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन हमें दुख है कि हर जगह जहां पर शासक दल का बहुमत नहीं आया, किमी कारण से अगर विरोधी दलों की सरकारें विकल्प में आईं तो किसी न किमी प्रकार से उन को हटाया गया और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया। उदाहरणों की कमी नहीं है। उड़ीसा का उदाहरण है, आंध्र का उदाहरण है और इस के पहले उत्तर प्रदेश का भी उदाहरण है। सन् 1969 में शासक दल ने जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार गिराई और जिम तरह से राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया उस को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि प्रेसीडेंट रूल को एक रूल की तरह नहीं लागू किया जाना चाहिये जब कभी बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता हो, जब कोई विकल्प सरकार के सामने न रहे तब उसे लागू किया जाना चाहिये। इस डिफेंशन के लिए जिस की चर्चा मंत्री महोदय ने की है कौन जिम्मेदार है? कौन प्रलोभन देता है? कौन तोड़-फोड़ करता है? क्या सरकार के लोग सरकार के मंत्रियों के इंगित पर यह सब कार्य नहीं करते? इसका किसी भी प्रकार से कोई प्रतिवाद नहीं किया जा सकता। यह सब तोड़-फोड़ और डिफेंशन, दल

बदल शासक दल हर जगह करवाता है, हर जगह शासक दल ने करवाया और मणिपुर में जो दल बदल हुआ उस में किसी न किसी रूप में शासक दल का हाथ अवश्य है। अभी तक 1972 के पहले मणिपुर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश था और वहां पर कितनी राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति हुई है इस का लेखा-जोखा मेरे दो दोस्तों ने जो कि वहां के रहने वाले हैं, मणिपुर जिन की आउटर और इनर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है, उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से दिया। यातायात के साधनों की दृष्टि से इस बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा कि मणिपुर एक सीमान्त प्रान्त है। अपने देश की सीमा पर है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश होने के बावजूद भी वहां पर रेलों का आवागमन अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। वहां पर यातायात के कोई अच्छे साधन नहीं हैं—यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है, हम किस से सवाल पूछें, जिम्मेदारी इस तरह से छिपाई नहीं जा सकती, किसी दूसरे पर ढकेली नहीं जा सकती और इसक लिये इस तरह से विरोधी दलों की आलोचना नहीं की जा सकती, फलाने हमारे विरोध में थे इसलिये कुछ काम नहीं कर पाये। यह शासक दल की गलत नीतियों का प्रतिफल है जो आज हम यहां पर देख रहे हैं।

15 hrs.

श्रीमान जी, आवागमन और संचार के साधनों की बात मैंने आपके सामने रखी है। आवागमन के दूसरे साधनों की वहां बड़ी कमी है। संचार व्यवस्था नहीं है। पत्र और टैलीफोन की कितनी दुर्ब्यबस्था है, इस की कुछ चर्चा मेरे दोस्तों ने भी की है। केन्द्र शासित रहते हुए भी वहां की ऐसी हालत है, मणिपुर इस दुदर्शा को पटुच गया है—इस की जिम्मेदारी आप किस पर डालना चाहते हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कहेंगे कि इस की जिम्मेदारी किसी दूसरे दल पर है...

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :
 जनसंघ पर है।

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य जनसंघ
 MJ(N)7188—9

का नाम ले रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप जरा अपनी नीतियों का पुनर्विलोकन करें तो आप देखेंगे कि आपने न केवल मणिपुर बल्कि देश के किसी भी हिस्से को इस योग्य नहीं बनाया कि वह खड़ा हो सके, हर दम इस तरह से रखा कि वहां राजनीतिक जाग्रत न आये, आर्थिक विकास त हो ताकि वहां का साधारण आदमी आप ही को बोट देता रहे, किसी न किसी दबाव से, डर कर, भ्रतंक से, भय से—यह आप लोगों की राजनीति का ग्रंग है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वहां पर कोई भी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। आप ने वहां पर कोई भी ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं लगाई, जिस से वहां की जनता का काम मिल सके, उन के पास पैसा आये, उन की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो और अपनी शैक्षणिक योग्यता बढ़ा सकें। ऐसी कोई मुविधा आपने वहां पर नहीं दी। मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा—चूँकि अब यह राष्ट्रपति शासित होने जा रहा है, इस को अच्छी तरह से देखें और प्रयत्न कीजिये कि कम से कम अब आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से मणिपुर पिछड़ा न रह जाये।

मणिपुर की जब की याद आती है—जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा था—इस प्रदेश की साहित्यिक और सांस्कृतिक हैरिटेज सम्पूर्ण देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। मुझ को यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि मणिपुर जो कला, संगीत और दूसरी ललित कलाओं में एक दिन भारत से अग्रगण्य था, आज केन्द्र के शासन में कहीं का नहीं रहा। वहां की ललित कलाओं को कोई बढ़ावा नहीं दिया गया और हर प्रकार से उस को निकंजे में जकड़ने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

श्रीमान जी, राष्ट्रपति शासन, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था, यहाँ पर लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। एक दल का बहुमत नहीं था तो देखा जाता कि कौन सा दूसरा दल है जो विकल्प सरकार बना सकता है और जब यह देखा लिया जाता कि कोई विकल्प नहीं।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा]

है तब राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाता। मैं सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाता हूँ कि आपने अछड़ी तरह से जांच किये बिना केवल गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट पर यह कार्यवाही की, जिस का मैं निरनु-मोदन करता हूँ और आप्रह करता हूँ कि राष्ट्र-पति शासन में कम से कम जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय और मणिपुर को सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्तर पर देश के समान लाया जाय।

15.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Private Members' Business.

The motion may be moved by Shri. Giridhar Gomango.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anarnath vidyalankar, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar is here. I did not see him. Mr. Gomango has moved it; he is also a Member of the Committee. Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

15.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN REGION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the 27th April, 1973:—

"That this House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps for industrial development of the Eastern

region of the country, particularly Orissa in view of the utter economic backwardness of that part of the country."

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Shri Panigrahi has moved a Resolution which speaks of the patriotism he is possessing. It cannot be taken in a narrow sense that he is interested in Orissa only, or in the eastern zone only. He is interested in the eastern zone because it is very backward. If there is any other backward area, he would have supported development of that backward area in this country. Eastern zone was denied its legitimate due in respect of industrial development during the last four plan periods. Industrial backwardness was due to two major factors, nature and man. The eastern zone has got very rich potential. We cannot afford to waste any part of the country and keep it undeveloped. These undeveloped areas are becoming more and more backward, because, the advanced areas are developing at a much faster rate. That is the fate of our country. Sometimes we say that poor man is becoming poorer and rich man is becoming richer. The same thing can be applied here also. The undeveloped areas are becoming more undeveloped. The developed areas are becoming more developed getting rapid progress. Some of the talents which are in the backward areas gets migrated to cities and developed areas. The capital in the backward area gets diverted to the advanced and developed area. That is the fate of our country, Sir.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I want to quote certain figures. In regard to the small-scale industries, about 1.25,000 units are there, out of which 80,000 are in big cities, just like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Ludhiana. The rest of the country is devoid of any industrial activity. That is why the poor people are finding no means of livelihood and are migrating to the cities and the cities are becoming very much congested and slums are developing. Most of the cities have become places of slum dwellers and it is very difficult now to clear these slums. When a man goes to the city, city has to provide him many facilities and these facilities cost no less than Rs. 12,000 per head. If this much of amount is spent in backward areas the people from those areas will not migrate to the cities. That will reduce the congestion in the cities and also the people of those areas will be developing. That is why in our

Plan period we have been telling that the imbalances should go but as a matter of fact during the last five Plan periods the imbalances have increased. As no serious effort has been made so far the backward areas are still remaining backward.

Maharashtra accounts for 40 per cent of the total units whereas Calcutta and Howrah accounts for 60 per cent of the total units. So, this is a very genuine demand of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. In our own country some of the developed areas can be easily compared to the cities of Washington, London and some other cities whereas some of the areas are so backward that they can be compared to the areas of Africa.

Then, Sir, these statistics are very deceptive. If you look at the national per capita income you will see it ranges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600 in certain areas and in certain other areas it is not more than Rs. 150. If it is split in the villages the income does not go beyond 40 paise per day. Therefore, we urge upon the government to invest huge amounts in the backward areas irrespective of State consideration.

Sir, the amount given for backward area is spent on the salaries of the staff. The Central government should have an agency to see that the amount given for backward areas is spent for the backward areas. In several States the amount given by the Central government is spent on the salaries of their staff. That is a serious charge. Therefore, whenever the money is given the Central Government should see to it that the amount is properly spent otherwise the Central Government should have its own agency to spend this amount.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the non-official resolution urging upon the Government to take immediate steps for industrial development of the eastern region of the country, particularly, Orissa which has been brought forward by the hon. Member Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. While lending my support, I would briefly try to touch upon the problems of the States in these regions.

Sir, under the British rule, the entire country was subjected to exploitation, the consequence of this exploitation was that the industry could not develop in our country. The lack of industrial growth was acutely felt in the eastern region of the country. But after the attainment of

independence 25 years have gone by and still today we find that there has been hardly perceptible improvement in the situation and the eastern region of the country continues to be backward. The States of Orissa, Bihar (Sir, you come from North Bihar and you know it too well how that part of the country is lagging behind industrially) Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura continue to be industrially backward. It has to be noted here Sir, that these are the regions where a very large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live and the economic upliftment of these economically weaker sections of the people depend entirely on the economic development of these regions. From the different survey reports we find that the composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in comparison to total population of the region is as under:

| Orissa | Assam | Bihar | West Bengal |
|--------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 40% | 24% | 23% | 26% |

The per capita income of the people of this region as compared to the other regions of the country is as follows :

| Punjab | Maharashtra | Haryana | |
|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 945 | 778 | 788 | |
| Orissa | Assam | Bihar | West Bengal |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 325 | 545 | 402 | 529 |

Now let us take up the question of unemployment. The severity of the problem can well be realised by the fact that even according to the Chief Minister of West Bengal and evidence given before the Finance Commission, the total number of educated unemployed in West Bengal is 28 lakhs. The corresponding figures for Orissa and Bihar are respectively 3 lakhs and 14 lakhs. These are the number of persons who have registered themselves with the employment exchange but according to an unofficial survey the number of unemployed people in West Bengal alone is 50 lakhs. I do not know the corresponding figures for Orissa and Bihar but surely the situation can in no way be better there than that prevailing in West Bengal.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishnachandra Halder]

Sir, while the all India average of the persons below the poverty level is 41%, according to Shri Shankar Ghosh, the West Bengal Finance Minister nearly 71% of the population in West Bengal are under the poverty level. In Orissa too, 71% of the population live below poverty level and the situation is as appalling in Assam, Tripura and other States in the Eastern region. In the background of such grim economic situation we are astonished to find that far from encouraging the industrial growth rate in this area, the Central Government's own action has contributed substantially towards the continued industrial stagnation if we go by the number of letters of intents and industrial licences issued during 1971 and upto September, 1972. The State wise break up as given below will make it clear how this has been done :—

| | Letters of Intent | Indus- trial licences |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1972 | | |
| Gujarat | 167 | 11 |
| Maharashtra | 385 | 29 |
| Assam | 25 | 1 |
| Manipur | 1 | Nil |
| Meghalaya | 2 | Nil |
| Orissa | 14 | Nil |
| UP | 191 | 11 |
| West Bengal | 93 | 19 |
| 1972 | | |
| West Bengal | 47 | 54 |
| Maharashtra | 196 | 136 |
| Gujarat | 95 | 6 |

Sir, on behalf of my party—the Communist Party of India (Marxist) I would like to make it absolutely clear, and beyond all controversy, that we want that Maharashtra and Gujarat should progress economically and industrially. We have no quarrel on that account but at the same time after 25 years of independence, can we not legitimately hope that the other parts of the country, particularly those in the eastern region like Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya etc., should also achieve the same level of development economically and industrially? Unfortunately it is not so. The people of these States, all during the past years have been treated with an attitude of neglect. They have received a step-motherly treatment and nothing has been done to remove the

economic disparity between these areas and the rest of the country rather the faulty Government policies have accentuated them to make it more difficult and more arduous for the people of this region. Sir, it is absolutely necessary that the regional disparities and the economic disparities that exist between one region and the other is removed and unless we are able to do it we would not be able to achieve national integration in the truest sense of the term.

I would now touch upon another point of importance. Sir, the port of Calcutta is not only a port for the State of West Bengal but it is the most important port for all the States in the Eastern region. All the States have to depend on this port to a great extent for their imports and exports and the country as a whole earns a substantial amount of foreign exchange through the export of tea, jute etc. which is effected through this port. But unfortunately the figures of total volume of trade handled at the port of Calcutta over the years will only go to reveal a sad story of degeneration, stagnation and economic decadence. During 1951-52 while the goods handled at the port of Calcutta was 9.7 million tons the volume of goods handled at the port of Bombay during the same period was 7.6 million tons, at Madras it was 2.19 million tons and at Vizag it was 2.9 million tons. During 1965-66 while the port of Calcutta handled 9.8 million tons of goods, the goods handled at the port of Bombay during the same period was 18.19 million tons, at the port of Madras it was 4.8 million tons and at Vizag it was 14.8 million tons. Thus it will be seen Sir, that during the same period while the goods handled at the port of Bombay increased by 2½ times the figures for Calcutta remained lamentably stagnant. If we proceed a little further then we will see that the situation worsened further. During 1969-70 the total volume of goods handled dropped down from 9.8 million tons (1965-66) to 6.1 million tons. The year that followed i.e. 1970-71 witnessed a situation, which was perhaps the all time worse. The quantum of goods handled during this period dropped further from 6.1 million tons to 6.01 millions tons. Why is it so? Is their any calculated design to starve the port of Calcutta and to make it cripple? Will not a cripple port mean a crippled economy of the State of West Bengal and the other States of Western region? Unfortunately, the port of Calcutta is not getting sufficient water that it needs. The people's representatives of West Bengal irrespective of their party affiliations had demanded that the port of Calcutta should be given a minimum of 40 thousand cusecs of water and even though a temporary arrangement has been made no efforts are being made to solve the problem on a permanent footing.

I must also say in this connection Sir, that along with the port of Calcutta the other ports of the region need to be developed at much faster pace than at present. The port of Paradeep must be developed and it is also necessary that the work on the shipyard at Haldia should be expedited. I would also demand that the capacity of fertilizer project at Haldia should be raised from 2.5 million tons to 5 million tons.

Sir, it is by now quite evident that the entire eastern region is having a treatment which is far from equitable and how long and for how many years more are we to remain content with the step-motherly treatment that is being given to us? Sir, the State of West Bengal contribute to the Central divisible pool a sum of no less than Rs. 250 crores but in return it gets a paltry sum of Rs. 60 crores a year only. How can you expect a State to progress and prosper economically with this small amount and more so when its own contribution to the national fund is so impressively massive.

Sir, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia are the backward regions of the State of West Bengal. Paradoxically enough these regions though poor economically are quite rich in mineral resources. I would therefore demand that a Mineral Development Corporation should be set up which will pay exclusive attention for the exploitation of the mineral resources of these backward areas and if it so done I am sure it will go a long way to contribute to the economic upliftment of this region. Not only this Sir, we have to pay our urgent attention for the development of necessary infra-structure in this region. A proper economic growth of Bankura and Purulia can be achieved through the creation of rail link connecting Durgapur and Jamshedpur via Bankura while more roads should be constructed to reach the interior parts of the region. Sir, the monopoly houses are being asked by the Government to set up industries in the backward areas and they are also being offered incentives for this purpose. But the net result so far achieved varies from "negligible" to "nothing". I would therefore demand Sir, that the public sector projects should be set up in backward areas if we want to achieve an industrial breakthrough in these regions instead of waiting and depending upon the monopoly houses for an indefinite period.

So far as North Bengal is concerned it is necessary, rather imperative that a detailed master plan should be drawn up and implemented vigorously.

Therefore, Sir, in the end I will appeal to all the Members of Parliament coming from

the industrially backward States of the Eastern region that we should sink our political differences and should try to exert pressure on the Central Government not only in Parliament but outside it. Let us initiate a joint movement to focus the grievances of our States many of which not only suffer from frequent famines but in many even the drinking water is not available, let us work jointly to remove the economic backwardness in the whole area. With these words Sir, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. 19 hon. Members have given their names; they would like to speak on this subject.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Sir, I would like to submit—

MR. CHAIRMAN : When I am standing, you have got up. I am informing the House of my difficulty. But you have got up and have begun to say your own story. Now, there are 19 hon. Members who have submitted their names and they would like to speak on this subject. I think if they take not more than five to six minutes or at the most, seven minutes, then, most of them can be accommodated. Otherwise, if I go on ringing the bell and the hon. Member does not sit, on the one hand it does not look nice and on the other hand the other friends would suffer.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Sir, I may submit, apologetically, that I may be allowed to speak now, because my plane is at 4-30. I will not take more than three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But I am calling according to the serial number. By what time you are going?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : 4-30. Because it concerns Orissa also, I wanted to speak for three minutes only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I called Mr. Arjun Sethi. I will call him again, afterwards. Mr. Mohapatra.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir Mr. Panigrahi's resolution focuses on the utter frustration through which the people of Orissa particularly are proceeding now, because there is no economic development in that State which was once is called by Mahatma Gandhi the poorest of all the States in India.

Harijans and people in the tribal areas and remote villages have nothing to stand upon and are working under a sense of great frustration. I personally feel that there is great regional imbalance in our country. Unless the economic imbalance is wiped off through policies and programmes

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

and through action oriented programme, there will be discontentment in certain States which are under-developed in the economic map of India.

Orissa is a State which can be probably called the Ruhr of India, because Orissa has 8 per cent of the total manganese reserves in the country, the best dolomite in our country, 35 per cent of the chromite reserves of India and two lakh tonnes of bauxite reserves, something very spectacular. China clay which is available in many districts is considered to be one of the best reserves of the world. Coal reserves amount to 1.2 per cent of the reserves in our country. With all this deposit, I do not understand why Orissa cannot have mineral based industries.

Out of 13 districts in Orissa, seven districts are predominantly tribal and great reserves of forest products are available in the States. That being so, having an eye on the resurgence of the tribal economy is it impossible for us to have medium sized bamboo industries, and medium sized furnishing industries in the tribal areas? The potential of the forest reserves is 8,05,000 tonnes per annum. That being so the Government of India, particularly the Planning Commission, should consider the setting up of the forest based industries in all these areas.

Orissa has 250 miles of coastal belt. If a similar belt was available anywhere in Europe, probably maritime enterprises would have grown up. I cannot understand why we cannot have a large fisheries department and fishery industry working in the coastal areas, particularly, Balasore, Chilka, Puri, etc. We can even export and earn foreign exchange.

Orissa has an underdeveloped economy, if we can lay stress on medium sized industry and village type of industries which Gandhiji once thought of, Orissa's economy can be changed. Dr. P. S. Lokanathan who once visited Orissa suggested industries such as slate pencils, asbestos bleaching power, sanitary wares, etc. Since 70 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture they will appreciate some industries based on agriculture products. That being so Mr. Lokhanathan suggested, tomato canning, straw pulp board manufacture, cashew nut curing, confectionary bone meals and leather curing units to be set up in the rural areas.

Orissa had demanded two jute mills, if I am right. I shall now quote from a Government publication:

"The production of jute in terms of number of bales each weighing 180 K.G.

is; about 2.9 lakhs in 1968-69 and 3.15 lakhs in 1969-70 out of which Cuttack district alone accounts for 2.35 lakhs in the year 1969-70."

This need is felt very much by the people of Orissa. Orissa's production of jute is not negligible, compared to other States.

So, we must have that. There has been a certain other proposal also lying with the Government of India which they should kindly consider so as to improve the lot of the tribal people—rural people—who constitute quite a large population in Orissa.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi. Through this Resolution he has tried to focus the attention of this House on the economic backwardness of the eastern region of our country. Shri Panigrahi has done the right thing by placing before this House the just demands of the people of the States in the eastern region of our country. I wholeheartedly support this Resolution. I would also like to point out that the Members belonging to the Opposition Parties never hesitate to extend their whole-hearted support to such Resolutions though they are moved by Members of the ruling Congress Party, because they are convinced of the correctness in drawing the attention of this House to the problems of the people living in this region and to the necessity for taking necessary steps in finding lasting solutions to them.

Sir, I need not say that the social and political unrest in the eastern region of our country is an indication of the backwardness of this region. Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa are the States in the eastern region. I feel strongly that it will not be possible to narrate the innumerable woes and miseries of these people even if I am allowed to take one whole day. I will confine myself to referring to a few instances so that you can understand the magnitude of the problems being faced by these people. I am personally ashamed to say these things in this House 25 years after our independence and after implementing four Five Year Plans. The very fact that Shri Panigrahi belonging to the ruling Congress Party has brought forward this Resolution shows conclusively that the Central Government have not paid adequate attention to the economic development of the eastern region.

You take for example Orissa. Out of 46,000 villages in Orissa, only 5,000 villages have so far been electrified in 25 years

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

after our independence. Throughout Orissa there are only 1,400 pumpsets. How can we expect the peasants in Orissa to help in the achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains production? Without adequate supply of power, how are they going to produce foodgrains even to meet their needs? At this rate, they may have to depend on their neighbouring States for the supply of foodgrains for some more centuries to come. Sir, you know that in our country 80% of our population is engaged in agriculture. If the agriculturists in Orissa are placed in this unfortunate situation, there will not be any surprise if they take to violent means for achieving their ends. Sir, three lakhs of educated and vibrant young men in Orissa are unemployed. They seem to have lost their faith in the capacity of any Government for giving employment opportunities to them. Their frustration naturally reflects in social and political unrest. One of the main reasons for the frequent change in Government in Orissa is the lack of faith of the people in the administration which has failed to meet their hopes and aspirations. I would say that the State Government alone can be blamed for this miserable and unhappy situation. The Central Government by their indifference and negligence have accentuated the intensity of the problems. The Central Government unfortunately are not guided by any economic norms in the matter of helping the States in Orissa. They are inclined to become over-considerate and over-zealous if the Congress Party is in power in that State. They do not mind showing their annoyance through their closed fist if an Opposition Party is in power in the State. Whatever may be the political hue of the party in power, ultimately the victims are the innocent people of the State.

Even if the State Government happens to take real interest in the economic and industrial development of the State, it cannot do much on its own. It has to approach the Central Government for industrial licences and such other facilities. The Central Government have their own criteria in issuing such industrial licences. More than the industrial needs of any particular State, the political calculations sway the decisions of the Central Government. I am sure that even the mover of this Resolution will agree with me in this matter. This kind of working on the part of the Central Government has inevitably ended in creating large patches of economic backwardness in many parts of our country, more patently in the eastern region.

It is not in Orissa alone that this situation obtains. You can take Manipur, which has recently become a State. Manipur is a beautiful little valley, like a shining diamond in a crown. Even after 25 years of independence, there is not an inch of nar-

row-gauge railwayline. Who is to lay the railway line? Not the State Government. The laying of a railway line is in the hands of the Central Government. I wonder how we can call Manipur a State without even narrow-gauge railwayline? One can legitimately arrive at this conclusion that the Central Government have concentrated everything in their hands and the States have got to the servile for centuries to come. I would like to substantiate my contention by saying that, out of the total financial assistance given by the public financial institutions in the central sector during 1971-72, the States in the eastern region have got less than 25%. Similarly, out of the total industrial licences issued by the Central Government, the eastern States have got less than 20%. I am sure, Sir, that the Central Government have for long neglected the needs and requirements of the States in the eastern region.

Sir, the fact that the youth wing in the Congress Party has given an ultimatum to the Chief Minister of West Bengal portends the things to come. This also reveals the scant regard displayed by the Central Government in redressing the genuine grievances of the people living in the eastern region.

The Central Government cannot afford to forget the strategic importance of the eastern region. They should also remember that economic backwardness is a standing threat from within to the nation's survival. I am sure, Sir, that the Government will accept the Resolution of Shri Panigrahi and take effective steps for the economic upliftment of these entire eastern region of our country. Two and half decades is too long a period to contain the misery of the people and unless their problems are solved with the help of planned economic programmes, the Central Government may have to pay the price ultimately.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, at the outset, I am thankful to the mover of this resolution, Shri Panigrahi, for bringing it before the House and providing an opportunity to focus and discuss the major problems of the eastern region. I support this resolution. Mr. Panigrahi, in his speech, has vividly described the uneven economic growth of the eastern region in general and the State of Orissa in particular. I would like to give certain further facts and figures in this regard.

In 1971, only 24 per cent of Orissa's population were engaged in non-agricultural occupations as against 30% in Assam, 35% in Gujarat, 51% in Kerala and the all-India average of 31%. Orissa's urban population in 1971 stood at 8% only as

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

against the all-India figure of 20%. So, 76% of Orissa's population are engaged in agriculture in 1971. The situation is aggravated by the fact that its productivity is one of the lowest in the country. Rice, which is the principal crop of this State, registered a very low yield of 960 kgs per hectare during 1970-71, as compared to the all India average of 1,134 kgs and 1974 kgs in Tamil Nadu, 1,725 kgs in Punjab and 1,369 kgs in Andhra.

Similarly, Orissa's backwardness could be found in literacy, health services, rail and road communications and other fields of economic growth. As against 60 per cent in Kerala, 39 per cent in Maharashtra, 33 per cent in West Bengal and Punjab, and all India average of 29 per cent, Orissa's literacy according to the 1971 census stood at less than 26 per cent. And to this is added the high incidence of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, which is 88 per cent. If you compare it with the four neighbouring States, the figures are Andhra Pradesh 17 per cent, Bihar 23 per cent, West Bengal 25 per cent and Madhya Pradesh 33 per cent.

While the backwardness of Orissa is not disputed and there will be unanimity in supporting its strong case for special consideration, no concrete and worthwhile steps have been taken in this respect, especially for the development of key sectors like agriculture, industry and irrigation and power. The State planners have catalogued a series of high investment industries, including a nickel project, a lead smelter, an iron ore raising mechanical plant and a ferro-vanadium factory.

Two multi-purpose irrigation schemes at Bhimkund and Rengali across the rivers Baitarani and Brahmani have been initiated by the State Government and sent to the Centre for its technical clearance. But no technical decision has been taken yet although these two projects have been accepted "in principle". Even their sites have not yet been selected. To finalise the location of sites the State Government have been requesting the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to depute a team of engineers and experts to resolve the dispute for all times to come, but no action has been taken so far.

The development of the essential rail communications would most certainly have led to the exploitation of Orissa's bountiful natural resources and would have brought about considerable progress on the industrial front. But, unfortunately, these have not taken place. After the achievement of independence, the railways completed two projects, exclusively intended for export of iron ore from Bailadilla of Madhya Pradesh and Kiriburi of Bihar. The fact that these

rail lines passed through Orissa is an accident of geography. Though the entire district of Koraput is traversed by the DBK railway, no goods traffic has so far been allowed at any of the wayside stations in Koraput district. This has impeded the growth of any industry in the region. This has also seriously affected the establishment of an integrated alumina and aluminium plant in that area for which all preliminary investigations were completed and for which the availability of power would have been no problem.

The necessity of developing a major port at Paradip arose out of the need for export of large quantity of iron ore from its rich hinterland in Keonjhar and Sundargarh and proximity of these areas from the port. The port has been languishing all these years because adequate steps have not been taken to provide the essential facilities required for functioning as a major port. It has been denied the chance to play its intended role because an access along the shortest route to its mineral rich hinterland has not been provided. The establishment of a direct rail link between Banspani and Jakhapura is being delayed on some pretext or the other. A traffic-cum-engine ring survey for this line was undertaken about eight years ago. A fresh survey has again been ordered. This gives one the impression of deliberate delay in executing the most viable and essential project.

What is required perhaps is a re-appraisal of the traffic potential and not a full-fledged engineering survey. From whichever angle one may see traffic potential on techno-economic consideration or overall development of a backward region of the country, there is more than adequate justification to proceed with the construction of this vital link forthwith. We have lost enough in iron ore export trade. Still, a lot can be salvaged if we decide to act quickly.

My senior friends here have already said how the Nickel Plant headquarter is now situated in Delhi which is more than thousand miles away from Orissa. I do not understand what is the logic behind such a decision. If the headquarters is situated in Delhi and the project site is in Orissa, how the work will be carried on, how soon it will be completed and the way in which it will be good for the project and the country. I again request the hon. Minister that he must immediately shift the headquarters from Delhi to Orissa so that employment opportunities are given to the local people, specially below Rs. 500 range.

श्री भृगु लिमये (बांका) : समापति महोदय । सबसे पहले मैं अपने मित्र श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ—एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विषय पर संसद में चर्चा करने का

उन्होंने मौका दिया है। मैं सबसे पहले पर्वोत्तर भारत की व्याख्या करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी राय में पूर्वोत्तर भारत लखनऊ के पूर्व से शुरू हो जाता है। लखनऊ के पूर्व से लेकर यानी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम, सारे पहाड़ी राज्य—यह है पूर्वोत्तर भारत और आज ये तीन प्रकार के अन्त-विरोध और शोषण का शिकार हैं। एक अन्त-विरोध—केन्द्र-बनाम-राज्य। दूसरा अन्त-विरोधी और शोषण शहर-बनाम-ग्रामीण इलाका। कलकत्ता के पूंजीपति इस पूरे इलाके का शोषण कर रहे हैं। तीसरा पहाड़ी-और-मैदानी। इस में जितना पहाड़ी इलाका है या बनवासियों का इलाका है, चाहे वह बिहार में हो, उड़ीसा में हो, नागालैण्ड में हो, मणिपुर में हो, त्रिपुरा में हो—ये बनवासी पहाड़ी लोग और—दूसरी ओर मैदानी लोग—यह तीसरा अन्त-विरोध है। सभापति महोदय, यदि इस इलाके के विकास की समुचित व्यवस्था आप करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे पहले यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इन तीन अन्त-विरोधों और शोषणों का आप कोई समाधान निकालिये।

सभापति महोदय, जब मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बिहार की चर्चा करूंगा तो इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि इन सूबों के इन इलाकों और अन्य सूबों में कोई फरक कर रहा हूँ। मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ, जिस के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। आज फ्री व्यक्ति राज्य-वार आमदनी की एक मात्र कसौटी को ले लीजिये—इस दृष्टि से उड़ीसा इस देश का सबसे गरीब राज्य है और तकरीबन बिहार भी उसी कोटि में आ जाता है। मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उन को देखते हुए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जहां पंजाब में फी-व्यक्ति औसत आमदनी तकरीबन एक हजार रुपये है, उड़ीसा में, 400 रुपये से कम है और बिहार में 402 रुपये है। आप इसी से प्रारम्भ कीजिये।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि 1965 के प्रारम्भ से मैं इस सदन में इस बात पर जोर देता आया हूँ कि केन्द्र के द्वारा जितनी पंचवर्षीय

योजनाएं बनाई गईं, दो-तीन साल बीच में कोई योजना चल ही नहीं रही थी, वार्षिक योजना चल रही थी, मैं लगातार मांग करता रहा कि आप क्या खाक योजनायें बनाते हैं जब आपको इस बात का ही पता नहीं है कि राज्यवार फी-व्यक्ति आमदनी क्या है। राज्यवार फी-व्यक्ति केन्द्र ने क्या सहायता दी है—आंकड़े भी आप के पास नहीं हैं तो आप क्या योजनाएं बनाते हैं। तीन साढ़े तीन माल की कोशिश के बाद, सभापति महोदय, योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष प्रो. गडगिज साहब ने 1968 के अन्त में एक पत्र द्वारा मेरे पास यह जानकारी भेजी और इस जानकारी को, जो उन्होंने मेरे पास भेजी थी, आप सुन कर दंग रह जायेंगे। 17 वर्षों में सब से कम सहायता व्यक्ति-पीछे औसत सहायता बिहार राज्य को दी गई थी—99 रुपये।

उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर था—101 रुपया, फिर आपके दूसरे जो पूर्वोत्तर भारत के राज्य हैं, उन का भी उसमें नम्बर था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या उस के बाद विगत चार-पांच वर्षों में स्थिति बदली है या वही सिलसिला जो 1950 के बाद 17 वर्षों तक चला, वही आज भी, चल रहा है—इस के आंकड़े उनको सदन के सामने रखने चाहियें।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं कुछ तौलनिक अध्ययन मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप सब से पहले खेती की बात को ले लीजिये। आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि बिहार के दो हिस्से हो जाते हैं—एक मैदानी हिस्सा और दूसरा पहाड़ी हिस्सा—छोटा नागपुर का हिस्सा यदि मिसाई, खाद और बीज का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जायगा तो बिहार के मैदानी इलाकों में जो गंगा के उत्तर और दक्षिण में है, इन इलाकों में इनकी क्षमता है—मैं पूरे देश की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन समूचे पूर्वोत्तर भारत को खिलाने की क्षमता इस मैदानी इलाके में है। 1966 में मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि रांची हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन को काम नहीं मिल रहा है, उस में बाटा है, आप उस में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

“रिंग” पैदा करने का काम करो। आज 7 साल हो गये, फिर बिहार में प्रकाल संकट है, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, सभी राज्यों में है, लेकिन क्या वजह है कि रिंग पैदा करने का जो सुझाव दिया था, अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया। सभापति महोदय, इस का नतीजा यह हुआ। सिंचाई में प्रगति नहीं हुई—सिंचाई के जो दूसरे अन्य साधन होते हैं, कौन नहीं जानता कि फी—एकड़ सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करना है तो उस में सब से कम खर्चा बिहार में है और सब से अधिक मैसूर में है। बिहार में बहुत कम पैसा खर्च कर के सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो सकता है, लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

16 hrs.

अब खाद को ले लीजिये—पंजाब में औसत 52 किलोग्राम खाद का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, जब कि बिहार में यह आंकड़ा 9.5 किलोग्राम है। बिजली की खपत की बात को ले लीजिये—जहाँ महाराष्ट्र में 153 किलोवाट-घावर व्यक्ति पीछे बिजली की खपत है, बिहार में केवल 44-किलोवाट है। साक्षरता के बात को ले लीजिये—जहाँ केरल में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग साक्षर हैं, बिहार में यह अनुपात 20 प्रतिशत से भी कम है। इस सरकार ने एक और करिश्मा करके दिखाया है—10 साल पहले 1961 में जनगणना के समय जितने निरक्षर लोग हमारे देश में थे, उस से बहुत ज्यादा निरक्षर लोगों की संख्या बढ़ाने का काम किया है। ऋण के बिना, कर्ज के बिना न बिरला चल सकता है और न टाटा चल सकता है। कर्ज पर सब कुछ चलता है। बिरला को गावों में फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना बनाने के लिये आपने लाइसेंस दिया। 55 करोड़ के वे मालिक बन जायेंगे। उन्होंने अपने पास से कितना लगाया ? बिल्कुल नगण्य। अपनी कम्पनियों का पैसा लगाते हैं। अमरीका का कुली फंड का पैसा मिलता है। वित्तीय संस्थाओं से मिलता है और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से मिलता है लेकिन पूर्वोत्तर भारत के जो गरीब किसान लोग हैं

उनके लिए कर्ज का कोई इन्तजाम है ? कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है ? मैं आपसे उदाहरण के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ एक लाख आबादी के पीछे महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ 5 से अधिक बैंक की शाखायें हैं वहाँ एक लाख के पीछे बिहार में एक भी शाखा नहीं है, उससे कम है। उड़ीसा की हालत भी उतनी ही खराब है। अगर मुझे मौका होता तो और आंकड़े पेश करता तो बैंकों के द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया जाता है व्यक्ति पीछे उसकी आप चर्चा कीजिए। महाराष्ट्र में जहाँ व्यक्ति पीछे 262 रुपया दिया जाता है, बिहार के लिए यह आंकड़ा 14 है। उड़ीसा की भी यही हालत है। कभी कभी आंकड़े जब दिए जाते हैं पश्चिम बंगाल के और महाराष्ट्र के तो वह ऊपर उठते हैं लेकिन मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता शहर और बम्बई शहर को छोड़ दीजिये, महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा और कोंकण इलाके में जाइये तो वहाँ बिहार और उड़ीसा से हालत अच्छी नहीं है। उसी तरह कलकत्ता को छोड़ दीजिए, औद्योगिक इलाके को—श्री समर मुकर्जी भेरी इस बात की पुष्टि करेंगे—तो पश्चिमी बंगाल की भी उतनी ही हालत खराब है। वहाँ पर जो कंगाली और गरीबी है उसको देखकर रोना आता है।

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI S.A. KADER in the Chair]

जहाँ तक तीसरा संघर्ष है पहाड़ी, बनवासी और मैदानी का, पूर्वोत्तर भारत की समस्याओं को ठीक तरह से समझने के बजाये नौकरशाही ढंग से और उदंडता से पहाड़ी लोगों के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो व्यवहार किया है। केन्द्र शासित इलाकों में, यहाँ से जो अधिकारी बनकर जाते थे वे सोचते थे कि मनिपुर, त्रिपुरा यह जो सारे केन्द्र शासित इलाके हैं वह भारत के उपनिवेश हैं, जबकि वे इस देश के अविभाज्य अंग हैं और उन की भी नागरिकता के और लोकतन्त्र के वही अधिकार मिलने चाहिये जो भारत के दूसरे इलाकों के हैं। खैर, धीरे धीरे प्रकल और वृद्धि सरकार में आ रही है और पूर्वोत्तर भारत की जो जनता है उसके लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों को यह

धीरे-धीरे मानने लगे हैं। चूंकि राष्ट्रपति शासन का अलग विषय है इसलिये उस पर मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ केवल आर्थिक पहलुओं पर ही जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपसे केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम करेगी, कोई ऐसी विकास निधि बनायेगी अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, जिससे पूर्वोत्तर भारत के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनकी सर्वांगीण प्रगति के लिए कोई अच्छी योजना बनाई जा सके? यदि इस तरह की योजना बनाने की उनकी आशा है तो सदन को उन्हें विश्वास में लेना चाहिए। जिस तरह की जानकारी मैंने मांगी है हर राज्य के लिये वह देने की मेहरबानी वह करें, खासकर केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में—दो किस्म की सहायता, एक तो सीधे राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है और दूसरे केन्द्रीय परिकल्प जो विभिन्न राज्यों में लगते हैं उस पर भी पूजी लगती है, तो दोनों का अलग अलग विवरण सदन के सामने पेश करें। इस बात के साथ पाणिग्रही जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): This is a Resolution which relates to the Minister of Planning. Planning Minister should have been present here instead of the Deputy Minister of Industrial Development. It is really trifling with this House that the Planning Minister should have been absent when an important Debate takes place concerning Planning. You may kindly summon the Planning Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Industrial Development Minister is in charge of it. His Deputy is present here. That is all right.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Not all right, Sir. This Resolution is about Planning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This is not the way to address the Chair.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Otherwise, what is the good of this discussion, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Chair gives the ruling, you should not challenge the Chair.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am not challenging you. My submission to you is this. This relates to development of

the eastern region. This is what is being discussed. The Planning Minister should have been present. Otherwise what is the good of the Private Members' Resolution at all? It has no importance, it seems . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Goswami.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I express my gratitude to Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi for bringing this important resolution before the House. I hope the Minister will take note of the few suggestions and points that are made during the course of this debate. I hope he will treat it not merely as a Private Members' Resolution, but with some amount of seriousness. I feel, not only the question of economic development of the eastern region is dependent upon the successful implementation of this resolution, but, to a great extent, I feel, from the security point of view, from the integrity point of view of the country, both these will be in jeopardy, if some serious steps are not taken in regard to development in the eastern region. I come from that region. I have some experience regarding this region. I can tell you with my personal knowledge that various external forces are trying to penetrate in that region. My own feeling is that some imperialist powers are trying to create another type of Vietnam there in the eastern region. They have been aided by many factors. There are many factors which are aiding these forces. As you will appreciate, eastern region is composed of States with wide differences in language, culture, etc. and because of these differences they are susceptible to a certain extent and there is some element of mutual suspicion with one another. External forces are trying to take advantage of these issues. Government should take serious view of the entire question. Unless something is done, the future security of the country itself will be in danger. I do not agree with the statement of Mr. Madhu Limaye that the proper scope of the Resolution starts from U.P. In that case . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: However, I will not go into the controversy. I will confine myself to the needs of the eastern region. Take NEFA the territory bordering China. Because of various restrictions and various constraints nothing much has been done in this area uptill now. NEFA came nothing much has been done in this area until now NEFA came to importance in 1962 when the Chinese forces put their foot-steps there. It is one of the territory which abounds with various types of wealth. Nothing has been done to improve or explore these things. Two studies were made to which I would like to make a reference. One is the techno-economic survey which was conducted by the Small-

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

scale Industries' Service Institute in 1971, and also eight members of Industrial Development Bank of India made another survey and their conclusion was that the inner line regulation should be relaxed in NEFA which has not been done uptil now. I do not understand why? We allow people to go to Gulmarg and other strategic areas of Kashmir. What is there so much of NEFA that we cannot allow people to go to NEFA, of course subject to normal restrictions. The report of this team is that there is tremendous possibility of exploitation of hydro-power, minerals, forests, etc. The minerals which one can find in NEFA are: limestone, soap-stone, marble, graphite, coal, iron-ore, copper, etc. According to Geological Survey of India all these minerals are there. The entire character of the country can be changed if proper exploration of these minerals can be done. I think these reports have gone in some waste paper basket. It is high time that the government should try to find out these reports and make use of them. I know in NEFA if you want to do something it may not be easy. Some outside houses had shown some interest to penetrate into NEFA but infiltration of these business houses will not help unless you put in the mind of the local population an energy to develop their mind on industrial line. It is not an easy task but we must try to educate and motivate the local people avoiding at the same time the risk of sudden change.

Then I come to Assam which in my view is a paradox in itself. Assam today contributes the second largest foreign exchange to this country by way of tea. Assam produces oil the blood of modern development and has many other resources which if properly tapped will transform the entire region. The paradox is that Assam is a poor State in plenty. We express our deep gratefulness to our hon. Prime Minister that it is during her time we could see some amount of interest from this government towards the industrialisation of Assam. She offered a package deal to Assam in December 1971 for a petro-chemical complex; a power and paper mill and other industries. We felt very happy but, unfortunately, again the bureaucratic bungling to a certain extent has come in the way and we request the hon. Minister to impress upon the other Ministries to see that these things are developed.

I have found two constraints have come in the way of development of backward regions. One of the constraint is you cannot have industrial development unless you have proper infra-structure in the region. Unfortunately, when you ask for infra-structure the reply is because there is no capacity for the infra-structure to stand we cannot give you the infra-structure. This has happened when I asked for a

particular line on the south bank of Brahmaputra the reply was that because we feel the freight will not be profitable we cannot give you a train. When I asked for industry the reply was: you do not have the infra-structure and, as such, we cannot give you industry. Therefore, Sir, I say we are moving in a vicious circle. Unless somebody takes interest to get out of the vicious circle obviously the backward regions will remain backward.

There is another vicious circle which I would like to point out. Often, private business-houses or other industrialists are not interested in going to a backward region, because they feel that the atmosphere in the region is not conducive for industrial development, and they feel that the atmosphere is not conducive because sometimes unstable situations have occurred. This instability is there for various reasons. Let us say, language, communal reasons, regional differences and so on. It is because of lack of economic development that there is mutual suspicion between one group of people and another; this suspicion may express in the name of prejudice of religion, language and so on, but the main reason is that one is not feeling sure of one's economic position. Therefore, the industrialists would not like to invest money in these backward regions because these regions are not stable, and these regions cannot be stable unless Government try to get out of the vicious circle and make a concerted effort towards industrialisation of these regions.

I hope that the hon. Minister will take note of this view. It is not that the Industrial Development Minister or the Planning Minister will be able to do anything alone. There should be proper coordination between them. I must say here with a certain amount of lamentation that there is no coordination today between the Railway Ministry and the Industries Ministry and the Planning Ministry. If we want to develop the backward regions not only in the eastern region but in the entire country, then there must be absolute coordination between the Railway Ministry, the Aviation Ministry, the Power Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry, the Industries Ministry, the Ministry of Heavy Industries, the Mines and Metals Ministry and the Planning Ministry.

Therefore, let me urge what had been urged even by Mr. Kennedy when he came to India, namely that there should be a proper perspective planning for the entire north-eastern region. The north-eastern region is a region of which many of us do not have a proper grasp. It is a difficult and peculiar region. Therefore, not only in the interests of this region but in the interests of the entire country, I plead with the Government through the hon. Minister that

they should have a proper and comprehensive planning for the development of the region. Let me hope that the planning will not just drop in the bungling of the bureaucratic machinery but will result in some time-bound programme for the development of this region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I would like to point out that as usual, there is a race against time. The time allotted was 2 hours, out of which 50 minutes were taken on the last occasion and 1 hour 10 minutes remained today. We started the debate at 3.5 p.m. and now it is 4.15 p.m. This means that we shall have to extend the time. We have to take up the second resolution also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The second resolution can only be moved.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (*Contai*): One minute would be enough for him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I quite see that. But we must finish this by 5.15 p.m., because at 5.30 p.m. we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion. Till 5.15 p.m. we would have one more hour for this resolution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (*Bhubaneswar*): Let it be 5.20 p.m. including five minutes to me for reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is he so much in love with 20? Let it be 5.15 p.m. The hon. Minister may take some time to reply. By 5.15 p.m. we must finish this. How much time is the hon. Minister likely to take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): About 20 minutes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would take about 7 minutes for reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him have five minutes.

SHRI CHAPALNEDU BHATTACHARYA (*Giridih*): I would also request that I may be given five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, there has to be a time-limit on speeches. Except for Shri Surendra Mohanty who will be speaking now, for the others, let it be five minutes for each.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Mr. Chairman, the House must be beholden to the Mover of the Resolution for his having been invited its attention in a very pointed manner to an issue of considerable importance.

Having said that, I wish to enter a caveat, that Orissa is never a backward State. The people who were once famous in the history of India as empire builders, as carvers and architects of immortal temples, poets of rich literature and navigators of maritime trades refuse to accept that they can be backward. Orissa's backwardness emanated from the fact that Orissa was one of the last States to come under the British in the 19th century. It was only in the later half of the nineteenth century, when we had participated in the war of Indian independence in 1857, that Orissa came under the British. Hence, the British had wrecked vengeance on us by treating Orissa as a colony within a bigger colony that was India. My regret is that the same attitude is being pursued by Delhi today, treating Orissa as a colony of the Indian Union.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: That is the contention of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi also.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I say Orissa is not backward, it is not depressed but it is Delhi which is keeping it backward and depressed.

Therefore, when we consider this issue, we have to consider it in proper perspective. That perspective is the removal of regional disparity. I wanted the Planning Minister to be here, not out of any disrespect to the Deputy Minister of Industrial Development, who I know is competent enough to handle this debate, but I wanted to impress on the Planning Minister that since the First Five Year Plan, one national desideratum that has remained is the removal of regional disparity. But my regret is at the conclusion of the Fourth Plan we are where we began in the First. Yet we have taken no meaningful, purposeful step towards removal of regional disparity.

For removal of regional disparity, we have to change the occupational structure. Without it all talk of removal of regional disparity is sheer moonshine. In Orissa, 90 per cent of the people are still dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is so precarious an occupation since according to figures, only 15.12 per cent of the land is irrigated, the rest has to depend on a capricious rainfall. This is the condition of agriculture, but depending upon this precarious agriculture, 70 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. Herein lies the backwardness, the poverty and depressed condition of Orissa.

When we think of changing the occupational structure, how do we do it? By lifting the people engaged in primitive agriculture from land to factories. But what is the position of factories? In Orissa, we find that the factories are dwindling. In

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

1968, we had 1129 manufacturing factories; in 1971, it had dwindled to 938. This is the downward trend.

It is really shameful that the Government while acknowledging the fact that 70 per cent of the people of Orissa are living below the poverty line, has not taken as yet any meaningful step to find out why the manufacturing units in the State are dwindling, why no letters or intent and licences are issued, even though Orissa has got all the mineral resources and all the raw materials for processing industries.

One of the great drawbacks has been the lack of infra structure. As you know, Orissa has got the lowest routeage of railway, which is of the order of 1700 or 1800 kms., and even though many demands have been made to open new railway lines, the Government have turned a blind eye to those demands.

We have asked for a second steel plant because we have the richest iron and steel deposits. We have manganese; we have all the necessary raw materials and resources, yet, the steel factories could be located elsewhere for political reasons and on economic grounds, on technical grounds, Orissa's case was given the go-by. Now, we hear that a fertiliser plant will be located in Paradip and also a shipyard. There seems to be a competition now in the announcement of new units for Orissa, perhaps keeping the next elections in view. This kind of political double-crossing . . . (*Interruption*) . . . Otherwise, the Prime Minister till the other day had refused, saying that there would be no shipyard in Orissa, in Paradip.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you allow me, the Chair, to listen to the speech of the hon. Member? No cross-talk please.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What I was venturing to submit is, for those persons who had categorically denied that there will be no shipyard in Paradip, no fertiliser plant in Paradip, to suddenly turn round and talk of new units in Orissa—though it is welcome—we must say that it partakes of the nature of political double-crossing, perhaps keeping the next elections in view. This kind of very alluring promises have been made and whether they will be fulfilled or not only the future will show.

Be that as it may, what I was saying—and this is the most important aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government—is that as yet we have not calculated the growth rate for the various States and territories of the Indian union. It had been promised in the first five year Plan that an index of disparity should be worked out and on the basis of these indices, steps should be taken for the

removal of regional disparities. You will be surprised to learn that even today the Planning Commission has not worked out what is the growth rate for the various parts of the Indian union. Unless we have the growth rate, how can we identify particular areas which require specific measures for removing the disparities and imbalances.

As has been very ably pointed out by the mover of the resolution, Orissa has got all the natural resources. It has got all the water resources; it has got all the human resources. But what it lacking is a purposeful planning, and when we come to purposeful planning, we find a most unenviable position that under the five year plans the rich States are becoming richer and the poor States are becoming poorer.

If you look to the financing institutions, whether they are the Unit Trust of India, or the Life Insurance Corporation or the IDB, you will find most of them investment go to the rich States like Maharashtra, whereas Orissa is being denied its proper share. For instance, the Life Insurance Corporation's investment in Orissa in 1971-72 was a mere Rs. 6.82 crores; similarly, the Industrial Finance Corporation in the same period had invested merely Rs. 5.23 crores in Orissa. The Industrial Development Bank had invested merely Rs. 12.72 crores, whereas for States like Maharashtra and Gujarat, these were much higher: 10 times and may be 20 times higher.

In a State where the per capita investment capacity is the lowest, it is for the Government and for the financing institutions which are commanded by the Government to come to the aid of the people and the entrepreneurs and to make investments so that new units may grow. But this is the result that we find; whether it is the LIC, the Unit Trust or the IDB or whether they are the nationalised banks, all are turning a blind eye on Orissa.

This is at the root of the anger of the people of Orissa. They are more than convinced that the Government of India in Delhi is still perpetuating that colonial attitude, that colonial economy under which Orissa had suffered during the British period.

Therefore, while I welcome the hon. mover's resolution—and I pray and hope that Government will accept it—I sincerely expect, and the people of Orissa expect, that something meaningful something purposeful, would be done by the Government of India to see that these regional disparities are removed and not only Orissa, but the entire eastern region which earns a large measure of foreign exchange resources for this country really gets some benefits and comes at par with the developed areas of the Indian Union.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I thank the hon. Member Shri Panigrahi for moving this resolution. I assure him of my support. Any Indian who moves about in the western part of India feels proud of India because there is so much of economic activity in the western part and various types of engineering industries are coming up. One feels that India is progressing. We, in the eastern region would also like to feel the same sense of pride in the east but development is very much lacking and we do not have that feeling and we do not create that feeling in the eastern region. The western part is growing. We are not envious. But has the western part the infrastructure necessary for the growth of industries? It does not have coal or iron ore. Even then that part of the country is growing everyday and it is growing at the expense of the eastern part. While coal and iron ore are abundant in the eastern part and engineering industries could have been developed very rapidly in the eastern part, the licensing policy of the Government of India has been encouraging industries in the western part, contrary to the laws of economics. We were never able to follow the implication of this policy.

The cash crop of the eastern region, namely, jute earns foreign exchange for the country. As early as 1930 a Commission was appointed which said that the price of one maund of jute should be equal to the price of three maunds of rice. Since then and of today the price of rice and the price of jute had almost become equal. Nothing has been done to retain the high price of jute. The Government of India imposes excise duty for exporting jute. The Government of India earns money by the toil of agriculturists of the eastern zone. This earning does not go back to this region for its development. This earning is never ploughed back for the development of this industry in that part of the country or for making research for the improvement of the quality of the jute, so that we can face the challenge in the international market. Even today most of the foreign exchange is earned through the export of the jute. The plants and machines that are coming are being installed in some other parts of India. What part of it is installed in the eastern zone? Is the case of Orissa or West Bengal taken into consideration? Early this year, I had been to Assam and I did not find any industry in Assam. It is a matter of shame. How can this country progress together? If one area is developed at the expense of the other, if Gujarat is developed at the expense of Assam, are you not encouraging the feeling to grow in the minds of people that they are being exploited for the benefit of others?

This has to be stopped. If we have got natural resources in one particular part of

the country, that area must be developed. That would bring about unity; that would bring about more strength; that would bring about more prosperity for the entire country. Steel plants have been installed in eastern parts of the country, in Orissa and in West Bengal. If production takes place who will be the beneficiaries? It is the Indian people who will be the beneficiaries. Take for example steel. If you get the steel in Calcutta for Rs. 5 a pound you do get that steel in Bombay at that very price. But, take for example, coal. There is plenty of coal available in West Bengal and in Orissa as also in Bihar. For carrying coal from Raniganj to Calcutta look at the tariff that is added to the price of coal. That will be equal to the charge that you have to pay for its transport from Raniganj to Bombay which is eight times the distance from Raniganj to Calcutta. Has anybody heard of such a contradiction anywhere?

We, in West Bengal, have enough of textile mills. You know the history of this region. Bengal used to produce muslin in huge quantity which was sold at the price equal to the weight of gold. Now, cotton sells merely at Rs. 22 per seer in Bombay and it is sold at Rs. 70 per seer in Calcutta. Why steel sells at Rs. 5 a pound in Calcutta and at the same price in Bombay as well? May be, this is the policy of discrimination. This discrimination must come to an end for the benefit of the Indian people, for the all round prosperity of Indian people. If the Government gives up this policy and looks upon all areas of India as equals then and then only this regional imbalance of which the Government is so much worried about can go. Otherwise this regional imbalance will be there and that would be a sore point in the Indian politics.

I wholeheartedly support this Resolution of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi and sincerely hope that the Government of India will develop the entire India equally and follow that policy which would be suited to the development of all the areas.

श्री भार खन्डे राय (पोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं पाणिग्रही जी के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। ग्रामी एक सज्जन उड़ीसा के बोल रहे थे, नाम मैं भूल रहा हूँ, उन्होंने उड़ीसा को दिल्ली की कालोनी, उपनिवेश शब्द से विभूषित किया। मैं इस दृष्टिकोण को गलत समझता हूँ। यह परवर्टेड ब्राउटलुक है और हमारे देश में नहीं चलना चाहिए। इस तरह से एक सज्जन ने भाषण देते हुए कहा कि साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ भारत में एक नया वियतनाम बनाने का प्रयास कर रही

[श्रीभारतेंद्र रायपत]

है। मानो वियतनाम का सृजन इम्पीरियलिस्ट पाँवसं ने किया था। यह भी गलत समझदारी है।

हैं भेरा भी संबंध एक पिछड़े इलाके से है। उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन पिछड़े इलाकों में है। देश के सभी पिछड़े जिलों में 22 पिछड़े जिले हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं जिस में 13 पूर्वांचल में हैं। उन में से एक अज्ञानमगढ़ जनपद भी है। इसीलिए पाणिग्रही जी की पीड़ा का अनुभव मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकता हूँ। यों तो संसार के उन्नत पूँजीवादी देशों में भारत पिछड़ा देश माना जाता है। उस पिछड़े भारत में भी बहुत से प्रदेश हैं जो अपेक्षाकृत अन्य प्रदेशों से पिछड़े हैं। एक प्रदेश का एक अंचल भी दूसरे अंचलों से पिछड़ा है। उस एक अंचल में भी एक जिला दूसरे जिला से पिछड़ा पड़ा है। उस एक जिले के अंदर भी एक क्षेत्र दूसरे क्षेत्रों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। यह पिछड़ापन वैभव विकास की विषमता का परिणाम है। औद्योगीकरण जब विषम स्थिति में होता है किसी देश में तब पिछड़ापन पैदा होता है। इस पिछड़े पन की दो पोटेंशियलिटीज हैं, दो क्षमताएँ हैं। यह विस्फोटक स्थिति है हमारे देश की। मैं इस बात से सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ, यह वरदान का रूप भी ले सकता है और अभिशाप का रूप भी ले सकता है। आप को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि हमारे ही देश के बंगाल सूबे में दारजिलिंग जिले में नक्सवाड़ी हैं, जहाँ से नक्सल-आन्दोलन का सृजन हुआ, जिसने विश्व कोष को एक नया शब्द दिया और हिन्दुस्तान की रीजनीति को इक नई दिशा दी। 1946-47 से लेकर 1951-52 तक उस समय के हैदराबाद के बारंगल, नालगुण्डा, सूर्यपेट और करीम नगर चार जिलों में तैलंगाना का जो किसान विद्रोह हुआ था, वह भी पिछड़े इलाके में हुआ था। पिछड़े इलाकों में क्रांतिकारी सम्भावनाएँ हमारे देश में हैं। हमारे देश ही नहीं, आप दुनियाँ के इतिहास को ले लीजिये—दक्षिण अमरीका में, चीन में क्या हुआ, इन देशों में भी क्रांति पिछड़े इलाकों में, सुदूरपूर्व इलाकों में शुरु हुई। लेकिन

साथ ही साथ एक दूसरी सम्भावना भी है—यह अभिशाप भी बन सकती है। मौजूदा तैलंगाना आन्दोलन पिछड़ेपन से पैदा हुआ और यहाँ तक बढ़ा कि तेलगू भाषा-भाषी उस को दो टुकड़ों में बाँटने के लिये तैयार हो गये और उनमें से कुछ उत्साहित लोग तो यहाँ तक पहुंच गये कि स्वतन्त्र मार्क्सवादी सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनाया जाय। इस लिये दोनों सम्भावनायें देश के लिये हितकर नहीं हैं। अब रियासत के आधार पर ही इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये।

मान्यवर, अगर क्रांतिकारी सम्भावनाओं को देखा जाय तो वे क्षेत्र प्रगति के शुभारम्भ-बिन्दु बन सकते हैं, लेकिन प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों के हाथ में इन का अस्मन्तोष चला गया तो देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता की खतरा पैदा हो सकता है, देश की स्वतंत्रता की खतरा पैदा हो सकता है, देश की आजादी की डृढ़ता को खतरे में पड़ सकती है। इस लिये सियासी दृष्टिकोण से भी सरकार, संसद और जनता को इन पिछड़े इलाकों के विकास के प्रति ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मेरी समझ में इस के तीन उपाय हैं—जिन की तरफ सरकार की तेजी से कदम उठाना होगा। पहला—तीव्रतम गति से क्रांतिकारी भूमि सुधार। ये इलाके पिछड़े हुए इलाके नहीं हैं, वे सामन्ती सम्बन्धों से जकड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं। पुराने राजे-महाराजे, ताल्लुकदार, जिस तरह से पहले पूरे प्रदेश को अपने नांगफास में बाँधे रहते थे, वैसे ही वे लोग आज भी बन्धे हुए हैं। इसलिये सामन्ती सम्बन्ध पूरी तरह से तोड़ कर क्रांतिकारी भूमि सुधार लागू करना जरूरी है—विशेषकर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में।

दूसरा—औद्योगीकरण की तरफ बढ़ना चाहिये जिस की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में, पोटेंशियलिटीज के बारे में, काफी कुछ कहा जा चुका है।

तीसरा—यातायात के साधन, खास कर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बहुत तेजी से बढ़ाये जायें। इन तीन कामों

को कर के हम अपने पिछड़े प्रदेशों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर कर सकते हैं और अपने देश के अन्य उन्नत क्षेत्रों में समकक्ष ला कर पूरे देश को एक समान गति से चलाने के लिये सक्षम हो सकते हैं।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Sir, although the country has made progress in various fields, the country is passing through a most difficult period and is confronted with so many problems. The most important problem is poverty and unemployment. The problem of unemployment is becoming more and more alarming. There has been an increase of 35.2 per cent in 1972 over 1970. So is the case with poverty. 40 per cent of our people are living below poverty line. Availability of food and clothing has declined because of the slow progress in the field of agriculture and industry. It is a matter of concern that there is no uniform progress or development in the field of agriculture and particularly in the field of industry. Although one of the main objectives of Government is removal of regional disparity, in fact there is still regional imbalance in the matter of economic development and as a result of which some States are left behind while other States have made considerable progress. Particularly the States from the eastern side, namely, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the hill States are lagging far far behind even though these are the States which have got mineral and other natural resources and development potentialities. In spite of all this, these States are still lagging behind while other States which have less development potentialities have developed much and made faster progress in the field of industry. The reason is that these are the States which have been benefited by the five year plans and by the assistance of the public financial institutions.

Coming to my State of Assam, it occupies a strategic place in the whole of India. It is a State which is the largest producer of tea and tea is the second largest foreign exchange-earner in the country. It is the major industry in Assam and the whole progress of Assam is linked up with the progress of the tea industry. It provides employment for five lakhs of people. There has not been much of improvement of this industry though there is great scope for its development. The quality of tea has not improved and the export of tea has declined. There is discrimination in the imposition of excise duty. While in other parts of the country the excise duty is 25 paise, in Assam it was raised to Rs. 1.15.

Coming to oil, Assam is known to have the largest deposits of oil and natural gas, much more than Gujarat. While Assam have a deposit of 69.27 million tons

crude oil, Gujarat has got only 62.02 million tons. While Assam has got 42,460 million cubic metres natural gas, Gujarat has got only 16,780 million cubic metres. In spite of all this, these industries have not developed as much in Assam as they deserve to be. Even though crude oil in Assam was discovered in 1950, it took ten long years to establish the first refinery, the Gauhati refinery, and that too after a great agitation. Now the capacity of the Gauhati refinery is not as much as we want it to be. It should be increased. We have a petro-chemical complex at Bongaigam. Considering the resources of Assam, the capacity of that complex should be increased.

Now I come to the financial assistance received by Assam from the public financial institutions. The contribution of the Indian Development Bank to Assam is only 0.10 per cent while the contribution of the Agricultural Reliance Corporation is 2.87 per cent and that of the Industrial Finance Corporation 2.28 per cent. This is the low amount of assistance which Assam is receiving from these institutions.

In respect of infra-structure like communications, railways and electricity and power my State has got the lowest priority.

In the country there are about 30,000 km. of broadgauge lines, but in my State the percentage is very negligible, only a small distance up to Bongaigam. These are the most backward areas in the country and unless the Government come in a big way to assist these areas to come up they will continue to remain backward. And so long as one part of the country remains backward, there cannot be any unity and there cannot be any integrity. For the purpose of unity and integrity the first and foremost thing is that all parts of the country must be developed equally and looked after equally so that there is no discrimination.

That feeling is also one of the most important factors for the purpose of achieving the object of national integration or national unity.

It is also heartening to learn that the Government has realised the importance of developing that area. They have established a North-Eastern Council. Unless the Council is provided sufficient assistance, just establishing a Council for the development of that area will not serve any purpose.

I hope, the Government will see that all the backward areas throughout the country receive due consideration.

With these words, I extend my support to the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Resolution is really an expression of agony not only of Orissa but of the whole of eastern region. By "eastern region", I mean Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal and other small States, like Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

I will not make any speech today, but I only want to draw your attention to facts and figures. Taking jute, tea, iron ore, coal and other minerals, like, mica, manganese and also iron and steel industries, engineering industries—taking all these together, perhaps the eastern region makes the largest quantum of contribution of national income to our country. But what to speak of proportionate return of benefit it does not get even equitable financial and other benefits from the Centre.

I will not make any speech but I will only cite certain statistics and most of the statistics I have got in reply to my Questions put to the Government during the budget session. I will quote only a few replies to my Questions.

According to a reply to my Question, 69 lakhs of registered unemployed educated youths are there in the whole of our country out of which 14.7 lakhs are in West Bengal alone which means 22 per cent of total educated unemployed. If you take the whole of the eastern region, it will be about 37 lakhs. But, unfortunately, under the Central crash programme of employment, not even 20 per cent of the benefit has gone to the eastern region.

Then, although there are many denials from the Centre, the West Bengal Government has made a complaint that during the last three years, Rs. 800 crores of capital has been shifted from West Bengal to outside. A large number of industries have been allowed to shift from West Bengal to outside.

In reply to my Question, the Government has given a list of 160 engineering and other units in West Bengal in which there is idle capacity. They have admitted that there is idle capacity in these industrial units, which can be utilised. They have said:

"..... there is some idle capacity in West Bengal in respect of industries, such as, electric motors, commercial vehicles, road rollers, railway leaf springs, industrial machinery and auto ancillaries."

Instead of trying to utilise the idle capacity, in reply to my question, they have given an interesting reply and the reply is that new licences have been given—almost the same industries outside West Bengal.

The Minister has referred to me that "these

reports are given in the Weekly Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences; the weekly Indian Trade Journal and the monthly Journal of Industry and Trade" to avoid identification of these licences outside West Bengal. I have got a lot of data which gives figures that are fantastic. Although idle capacity is there, similar licences for same industries are given to other western regions.

About foreign companies having more than 50 per cent equity capital, in reply to one of the Questions, the names of 16 companies are given and all the 16 companies are located in Bombay.

Coming to rural electrification which is the base not only for agricultural growth but even for small-scale industries and, ultimately, large-scale industries also, fantastic figures are given. Take, for instance, 1969—72 figures.

The figures in respect of pumpsets energised are: Assam only 50, Orissa 592, West Bengal 291. Andhra Pradesh 99,300, Haryana 55,800, Maharashtra 1,14,000, Mysore 58,000, Punjab 37,000, Tamil Nadu 1,84,000, Uttar Pradesh 84,000. There is no necessity for making any comments. The disparity is so obvious.

I now come to the number of closed industrial units showing the position as on 31-10-1972. In the case of West Bengal it was 234, Assam 2, Orissa 4. West Bengal has the largest number in this regard, and no substantial effort has been made to reopen these closed industrial units.

I now come to the financial assistance given by IDBI to various States. Here also the disparity is very much. This is in respect of 1971-72. In the case of refinance, the figures are: Assam Rs. 12 lakhs, Orissa Rs. 31 lakhs; West Bengal Rs. 63 lakhs, Bihar Rs. 82 lakhs, Gujarat Rs. 378 lakhs, Himachal Pradesh Rs. 128 lakhs, Kerala Rs. 100 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 550 lakhs, Mysore Rs. 230 lakhs and Tamil Nadu Rs. 275 lakhs. Comments are unnecessary.

Coming to the distribution of financial assistance to the different States, the figures for 1971-72 are: Assam Rs. 6 lakhs, Orissa Rs. 134 lakhs, West Bengal Rs. 103 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 684 lakhs, Mysore Rs. 182 lakhs, Uttar Pradesh Rs. 268 lakhs. Comments are unnecessary.

The number of industrial units is backward areas sanctioned concessional finance by financial institutions by 31-12-1972 in respect of various States is: Assam 4, Orissa 15, West Bengal 5, Gujarat 93, Haryana 37, Maharashtra 53, Mysore 52. Comments are unnecessary.

I now come to housing scheme. The grants sanctioned to the various States for 1972-73 are as follows: Orissa Rs. 2.10 lakhs, West Bengal Rs. 4.85 lakhs, Bihar Rs. 11.45 lakhs, Gujarat Rs. 76 lakhs, Kerala Rs. 205 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 41 lakhs, and Mysore Rs. 59 lakhs. Comments are unnecessary.

The State-wise break-up of Scheduled Commercial Bank's advances to farmers as at the end of June 1972 is as follows: Assam Rs. 82 lakhs, Orissa Rs. 99 lakhs, West Bengal Rs. 1,000 lakhs, Gujarat Rs. 2,800 lakhs—this is a rough figure—, Kerala Rs. 1,400 lakhs, Maharashtra Rs. 4,769 lakhs, Mysore about Rs. 3,000 lakhs, Tamil Nadu about Rs. 3,600 lakhs. Comments are unnecessary.

About import and export figures, what a horrible figure it has pointed for the Eastern region . . .

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not making any speech. I am just giving the information that I got in reply to my questions.

By Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the commitment is: Assam—Rs. 1.02 crores, West Bengal—Rs. 1.60 crores, Tripura, Meghalaya and Nagaland—Nil, Maharashtra—Rs. 17.68 crores and Mysore—Rs. 29.85 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give only the lowest and the highest figure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then with regard to the commitment by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation of the Reserve Bank of India with regard to State-wise schemes is: Assam—Rs. 0.18 crores, Orissa—Rs. 1 crore, West Bengal—Rs. 0.04 crore, Gujarat—Rs. 12.10 crores, Punjab—Rs. 5.13 crores, etc. Sir, I do not want to burden you with any speech. This is all in reply to my questions . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should consider that there are others also who want to speak and I have to call the Minister to reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then, what is the number of backward areas chosen by the Government for development? I just give you the figures. For Andhra, they have identified 11 areas. Assam—2 areas, Maharashtra—17 areas, Madhya Pradesh—14 areas, Gujarat—37 areas and Orissa—2 areas, UP—10 areas, West Bengal—only one area.

Lastly, my concluding comments . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Only last comment. As I have said, I started saying that the largest quantum of national income for the centre is contributed from this eastern region and what in return they get—I have

quoted from the Government figures. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider that this is a serious matter of disparity and the Central Government should consider whether equitable distribution of national wealth and equitable benefit is going to the eastern region also. I do not grudge the development of other regions, but ours is a country having a national policy. There should be harmonious, synthetic and equitable distribution of income, opportunities and benefits to all States. My statistics have shown enough to justify this remark.

SHRI CHOPALENDU BHATTACHARYA (Giridih): In the context of population explosion in the eastern region, a sort of the Alice in the Wonderland picture has emerged where you have to do all the running just to remain where you are and if you cannot do the running, you slide back and you regress. That has been the picture of the past 20 years of development of this eastern region that has brought about regional variations. The rich have become richer and the poor regions have become poorer. That is the sum total that has been brought out very clearly by the two monographs published by the Planning Commission itself.

As a result of this, the Eastern Region has been losing a sense of participation and of belonging and a self-generating growth and frustration and alienation stalks this region. Just as 'Garibi Hatao' means equality, reasonable equality between the rich and the poor, so also this holds good as between rich and poor regions as it is between rich and poor nations.

But we have no data *anchal* by *anchal*, block by block and regarding *per capita* income, productivity and production of food-grains, of rate of savings and rate of investment in that *anchal* itself, the level of unemployment and consequently regional variations. As against the total per capita consumption of Electricity of the all India average of 84 units, in Bihar, the per capita consumption of electricity comes to 8. We can describe how this has come about. There are columns of statistics which have been rattled off by my previous speakers. My time is very limited and I will not like to go into the details. I wish to say about some policy decisions. Matching-grant policy is one such dangerous policy. If a State gives Rs. 20 crores, Planning Commission will plough in another Rs. 20 crores. Richer States always got more. Poorer States got less. The end-result of this policy of matching-grant which was presented to promote self-reliance really ended by increasing disparities of regional development.

I will give you one example relating to cooperative financing. The overdues to Reserve Bank by State Cooperative Banks. In 1970-71 works out as follows.

[Shri Chopalendu Bhattacharyya]

Maharashtra—241 crores.

Gujarat—176 crores.

Tamilnadu—130 crores.

Andhra—110 crores.

Bihar—27 crores.

West Bengal—22 crores.

Assam—Only 5 crores.

These overdues have adequately primed the pumps of economy of those regions whereas of the eastern region, the pumps were not primed at all.

I come from the region of Chotanagpur where the total income is hardly Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per acre. The people just now in some regions are literally living on tree leaves. 20 years of planning has not benefited this region. No infra structure is there; no electricity is there; no new cropping pattern are there, such as sunflower, soyabean, virginia tobacco and all that. There were enormous possibilities which these locust years have eaten. We have to take purposeful action to remove these regional variations. How can India reach its destiny unless all these regions move forward? Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): While listening to the speeches on the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, it seems to me that perhaps in the main contention of the speeches and the points made by hon. members, and the idea of the government on the development of the backward region there is no substantial difference. At the same time it is a fact that large number of statistics have been quoted and it is very difficult for me in what context these statistical figures have been mentioned. I do not want to challenge their validity but at the same time I am to submit that the figures which are with me are at variance with some of the figures quoted by some of the hon. Members.

If we start with the presumption that an area has been developed at the expense of the other perhaps that line of argument would lead us to a very dangerous conclusion. It has already been pointed out by some hon. Members even in a particular area there are certain areas which are affluent and which are backward. There are certain pockets which are industrially and economically developed and at the same time a neighbouring area is not so sound from economic point of view. If we start from this presumption that at the expense of the other area one area has been developed perhaps it would lead us to that point in which the whole structure will be shattered and broken into pieces. If we stick to this sort of argument that at the expense of the East-

ern region Western region has developed perhaps it would be very difficult for the States of the Eastern region itself to refute the argument that at the expense of other parts some States of the Eastern region have been developed.

No doubt, there are problems of the backward areas. For the solution of those problems certain broad guidelines have been mentioned in the mid-term appraisal of Fourth Five Year Plan and in the approach paper to Fifth Five Year Plan. According to the recommendations and observations of the Pande Committee certain areas have been identified as backward areas and those backward areas have been surveyed by various agencies for their industrial potentialities, economic development, arrangements through which these areas may be established on a firm economic footing have been looked into and certain broad principles have also been enunciated.

With your permission I can mention some of the broad guidelines which have been taken up in regard to the tribal areas. It has been pointed out that Orissa, which is the crux of the discussion, there is a large number of population belonging to the tribal people. For the development of tribal areas Rs. 32.5 crores have been allocated during the Fourth Plan for 489 tribal development blocks under the Centrally sponsored schemes. Regarding rural electrification, I can tell you, a rural electrification corporation has been set-up recently and gave finance on concessional basis to State Electricity Boards to implement their schemes for backward areas. Special programmes of large magnitude are being implemented for the benefit of the weaker section in the rural population and, as such, 46 Farmers development agency projects; 41 sub-marginal farmers development agency projects and 24 projects for farmers in dry areas have been sanctioned.

An amount to the extent of Rs. 100 crores has already been provided for the integrated programme of road works in 54 chronically drought-affected areas. Apart from that, for rural unemployment scheme, under the provisions, Rs. 50 crores has been allocated. I am mentioning these things not only to point out that something has been done, but to impress upon the hon. Members, through you sir, that Government are taking a serious note of backwardness and backward areas, and measures are being taken in right earnest to fight out, these problems.

At the same time, what should be the criteria for the development of backward regions? If we merely inject certain industrial units or initiate certain projects or take up certain schemes, would it be sufficient to develop the backward regions? If we look

at the economic development of the country, we cannot forget that the entire economic structure of this country was based on a colonial system in which certain areas were developed, having the interest of locational economic advantage and the interests of foreign rulers in view. In a country like ours, there was no other alternative but to accept, in spite of our unwillingness, some of these phenomena, some of the resultants of that economy, as a result of which the country was liberated, even on that day certain areas were economically backward and certain areas were economically advanced. During these years, if we say that nothing has been done to do away with the backwardness of these areas, perhaps, it would be unfair and unkind.

It has been pointed out that most of the eastern regions have been neglected. Even the word 'colonialism' has also been used.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may refer or may not refer to the points raised by those hon. Members who are not present in the House now.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: One hon. Member who had raised it is present. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Members who had made certain points are not present in the House what is the necessity to refer to those points? He may refer only to those points which were raised by hon. Members who are present in the House now.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I can only point out that so far as Bihar is concerned, a sum to the extent of Rs. 1300 crores was invested in Central public sector projects, which is the biggest one so far. Bihar stands first, so far as public sector investment from the Centre is concerned and West Bengal stands third in this regard.

It has been pointed out that licences have not been issued to the States, and various statistical data have been quoted. I do not like to go into all those things in detail. I would only point out some of the recent figures regarding the Central assistance to Plan allocation which would clearly point out that there is no scope for discrimination while making allocation from the Central resources. Among the Eastern States, in Bihar, the Central assistance for the annual plan of 1973-74 was Rs. 77.78 crores, while the State's own resources came to Rs. 55.26 crores. In the case of Orissa, the corresponding figures are 37.03 crores and Rs. 28.57 crores respectively in the case of West Bengal, they are Rs. 50.89 crores and Rs. 40.97 crores respectively. As regards some of the advanced States which have been mentioned, in

the case of Maharashtra, for instance, Central assistance which was provided was Rs. 56.60 crores in the case of Bihar, the figure was Rs. 77.78 crores, in the case of Assam Rs. 45.34 crores and in the case of West Bengal Rs. 50.89 crores.

It has been pointed out that while identifying backward areas, discrimination has been made. Out of 87 districts declared backward and entitled to 10, now 15 per cent outright subsidy grant out of these schemes, the following are the States belonging to the eastern region: Bihar 6 districts, Orissa 6 districts, West Bengal 3 districts. For assistance on concessional rates from financial institutions, the figures are: Bihar 9 districts, Orissa 8 districts and West Bengal all 15 districts except Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Parganas. As for licences, Orissa has been provided 15, Bihar 64 and West Bengal 179 during 1970-72.

A complaint has been made that some of the factories registered and working there have come down. I would like the hon. member to pass on those statistics if he has them with him to me so that I can get them verified and correct my statistics. But the figures I have with me relating to factories registered with the Directorate of Industries of course, the State Directorate are: Bihar 600 in 1961, 16,395 in 1972; Orissa 14,000 in 1961, to 2967 do to day; West Bengal 3,022 in 1961 and 29,157 now.

As regards advances to small scale industries by the scheduled commercial banks, I would like to quote certain figures. In 1968, Assam obtained sanction of Rs. 2.06 crores for 141 units and in 1972 it got sanctioned Rs. 7.95 crores for 1,118 units. Bihar got sanctioned Rs. 4.54 crores for 355 units in 1968 and Rs. 18.56 crores for 2,178 units in 1972. For West Bengal, the figures are: 1,636 units sanctioned Rs. 25.08 crores in 1968 and 7,026 units sanctioned Rs. 72.85 crores in 1972. The same is the case with other financial assistance.

In this connection, keeping an eye on the special problems of West Bengal, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has been established. It is the main job of the Corporation to see that the West Bengal units sick or closed are converted into viable units. Out of the assistance given by the IRCI, 95 per cent goes to the units in industrial sectors in West Bengal.

Therefore, if assistance from the IFC or the IDBI is not according to the proportion in other States, should I come to the conclusion from those figures that West Bengal is neglected and other areas are being developed at its expense? At the very outset, I pointed out that I entirely agree with hon. members that each and every backward area of the country should be developed.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

There is no second opinion on it. There are no two opinions on it. Each and every part of India should be equally developed. And for that, what sorts of arrangements, financial, institutional, plant, etc., are to be made, are being made, and I can tell you, and through you, the hon. Members of the House that the Government of India has taken up the problem of the backward areas with all seriousness. It has been pointed out that the big houses, the large house—and the licensing policy—are not in favour of development of the backward areas. It has been pointed out that if any large house wants to establish any industry in the backward regions, it will be given preference; the large house will be given preference even if they want to establish the industry in the backward region. But should we not develop the infra-structure there?

I can tell you in this connection that the West Bengal Government has taken up a decision to build up the infra-structure in all the backward areas. If the various State Governments can institute the infra-structure and taken up the building of the infra-structure, it will be good. And infra-structure does not mean merely Railway link, it means various things like providing electricity, providing roads, establishing industrial estates, etc. These things have to be developed.

I have, already mentioned some of the programmes in which assistance is being directly given by the Centre. Even for the planning machinery, for the establishment of planning institutions, two-thirds of this expenditure is met by the Government of India. Therefore, if the State Governments want to establish these institutions, for maintaining these institutions, they will get assistance from the Government of India.

In view of this, I can tell the hon. Members that the Central Government is serious and it is taking all measures for the development of the backward areas. In view of this, I would request the hon. Member, the mover of the resolution, to withdraw the resolution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members belonging to all sections of the House who have extended their overwhelming support to this resolution. I think that the Government in their wisdom should have accepted this resolution because it was so simple and innocuous. It is just a request to the Government to develop the backward regions in the eastern area. I thought that the Government should have accepted the resolution.

I was very happy when the Deputy Minister was given the responsibility to reply to this debate, though I thought that Mr. Dharja or the Planning Minister could have come here to reply to the debate and then they could have done justice to this debate. However, I thought that a chance was given to the Government to explain to the people of backward areas, especially knowing fully well what is coming in Orissa. At the time when the Government should have come forward with certain proposals for the development of Orissa, they have lost this opportunity.

However, I would just like to briefly mention—you have given me only five minutes' time—to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, certain points. I do not know whether he has read the approach paper of the fifth five year Plan very seriously. In the approach paper of the fifth five year Plan, it has been said:

"The development of backward regions assumes critical importance in view of the emphasis laid on increasing the level of living of the lowest 30 per cent of the population, a significant portion of which is found in the backward areas."

Therefore, this is the crux of the problem, and the Planning Commission is really giving serious attention to it, but that seriousness was not well revealed in the reply of the hon. Minister.

Here, I would like to point out that so far as Orissa is concerned, 80 applications for industrial licences were received from Orissa, and only 15 licences were granted during the last three years, 1969 to 1971. The Cement Corporation of India had received a proposal from the Government of Orissa for the setting up of a cement plant in Orissa, and for the last three or four years it is pending with the Cement Corporation of India. The Government of India also is not taking as much interest as it should take so that the cement plant could come up. Government should give thought to this problem. In this House there was a debate on the setting up of a jute mill in Orissa and the Minister of Foreign Trade Shri L. N. Mishra promised in this House that a jute mill would be set up soon. Since then two years have passed, and nothing has happened. That proposal should be implemented soon.

31 applications for licenses and letters of intent from Orissa are still pending with the Government and have not been cleared. In answer to a question it was stated

that the process was laborious and therefore it took a little time. I hope the hon. Minister will try to clear these letters of intent and licences pending with the Government. They refer to the setting up of plants for sponge iron, shoddy yarn, paper and pulp, soap, refractories etc. The licenses should be given.

The demand for a second steel plant in Orissa is pending with the Government. We got a very favourable answer when the Prime Minister went to Orissa and in this House also. Orissa has rich deposits of iron ore. So this should be considered in the Fifth Plan. I thought that the hon. Minister would throw some light on the progress that has been made because a Committee had been appointed to go into the location of the future steel plants. I wanted to know what the Government had done for undertaking locational survey etc. for future steel plants. The work should start even in the Fifth Plan.

Lastly I want to mention this. Respected Ministers like Dharua and Dhar—the names sound similar—have mentioned a particular sum for the development of the backward regions, but the approach paper to the Fifth Plan does not clearly mention the figure. Mr. Chairman, you also belong to the backward region and there was a conference of Members of Parliament and we had approached the Prime Minister, the Planning Minister and other Ministers also and they have gone on record that Rs. 3,300 crores had been allotted separately for the development of the backward regions, but that has not been mentioned in the approach paper. I think this should be mentioned. Secondly Rs. 3,300 crores is insufficient and this sum should be raised to Rs. 8,000 crores. The outlay on the Fifth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 51,000 crores. The value of the rupee is only thirty five paise and so it would increase to Rs. 61,000 crores if you actually want to achieve what you have planned and it may even go up to Rs. 71,000 crores, the way the prices are rising.

I would have been glad if the government had accepted this resolution. My friend has requested me to withdraw this resolution. I request your permission to do so. I thank the hon. Members who had given overwhelming support to this resolution. Though I am withdrawing the resolution, I hope the eastern region of India will develop very soon with the assistance of the Central Government and the Planning Commission so that at the end of the Fifth Plan no-body would complain that the benefits of planned deve-

lopment were not as widespread as they were expected to be and that the benefits had not gone to all sections of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

17.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PEASANT DOCTORS

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Sir I beg to move the following resolution:

"This House welcomes the scheme of Peasant Doctors to serve the rural population and urges upon the Government to take steps to implement the same expeditiously."

I have pleasure in mentioning that during the last two or three years certain significant developments have taken place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue next time.

17.36 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATING IN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FIFTH PLAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up half-an-hour discussion by Shri Samar Guha. There are four Members who want to ask questions and they must be given five minutes. So, Samar Guha may take ten minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Fifteen minutes should be given to me.

Sir, Lenin will be remembered by the whole humanity—not only as one of the greatest revolutionaries of our century but also as the integral father of planned economy for evolving the concept of planning. Had he lived his full life, perhaps, his idea of 'All Power to Soviets' would have given a different orientation to the concept as also the structure of planning in Soviet Russia. After him, the planning got a completely different orientation—a totalitarian orientation in Russia—at the cost of millions of lives and at the cost of the sufferings of millions more in the concentration camps and slave camps in Siberia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a second. Are we dealing with Planning in Soviet Russia

or India? Otherwise you will be losing much time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that. I want to bring out that this totalitarian concept of planning of—Russia was also followed by the Fascist Germany—the pattern was same but for different objective. The method, the concept and structure of planning in our democratic country should be different. Gandhiji was the Father of the philosophy of planning in a democratic country like ours. Netaji Subhas Chandra was the father of Indian planning in the sense that he was first to introduce the idea of planning in our country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave shape to our planning. The Father of the Nation was the person who indicated how socialism was to be integrated with democracy. We only talk of Gandhiji but many of us failed to understand his concept of 'Charkha Economy' i.e. the—economic and political philosophy behind that. By his 'Charkha Economy' he only meant evolution of political and economic power. Unless the present generation accepts the concept of decentralised economic planning, planning in a democratic country like ours, may have a dangerous consequence leading ultimately to growth of totalitarian type of planning.

Sir, I was looking to all the speeches made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose regarding Socialism. I found in one of his speeches which he made in Hindupur Congress. Interestingly, he never used the word 'nationalisation'. He always used the word 'socialisation'. The words 'nationalisation' or 'socialism' have different conceptual and structural meanings. Socialisation means devolution of power; it means involvement of people with planning. Not only that. It also means initiative from the people. But, unfortunately, for the last twenty years, in a democratic country like ours, we have almost forgotten this and we have developed a different concept; a different pattern and different structure of planning. This indicates a dangerous trend for the future of our political system. Our democratic system may get eroded by this system of Soviet type of planning. During the last twenty years or so the concept or the structure of planning that was followed by us is followed only in a totalitarian country. In fact, the trinity—the politicians, the bureaucrats and the economic entrepreneurs are all combined in it, who want to have this kind of State planning. That is the reason why—the Government themselves agreed that—40% of our people are still living below poverty line. Since Government themselves agree on this there is no need for me to make any comments on the result of our planning.

Look at the last four Five Year Plans. I thought that at least after our experience of the last four Five Year Plans, the Government would make an appraisal of the achievements made in the last four Five Years Plans and would have made a conceptual as also structural re-orientation in the Fifth Five Year Plan so as to fit it with our democratic ideals. But, Sir, they have not done that. Let me quote the political jargon which the Government have used in the Approach Paper of the Fifth Five Year Plan, I quote from the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan, Document. This is what they say:—

"..... consolidation of the democratic political order, prevention of concentration of economic power, reduction of disparities in income and wealth, attainment of balanced regional development, and spread of the institutions, values and attitudes of a free and just society."

All this ultimately means involvement of the people by their participation not only in the preparation of the Plan but also in its execution or its implementation. But, I am sorry to state that in this approach to the Plan they have only made a political jargon which I quoted just now. The words that have been used are:—

"..... consolidation of the democratic political order."

In the name of democratic planning, a dangerous tendency is being created in our country. You are creating a political and economic milieu, a matrix, a structure which is the same as that followed by the other totalitarian countries. Whether you want it or not, by making the State an over-bearing authority, in the name of planning, you are creating a condition of Statisation and bureaucratisation; you may create a political compulsion of totalitarian planning out of which it may be impossible for you to come out. May be some new aspirant will require to give a new twist and orientation of a totalitarian concept to our democratic policy.

17.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL, in the Chair]

You have talked about people's involvement. How casually you have mentioned about participation of labour in the 'Approach Paper'. It reads:

"It is doubtful if the management in the public undertakings possesses the right type of orientation. The role of the working class in the managerial function is

insignificant. The existing system of higher technical education and training almost completely excludes the working class. There are hardly any rank and file workers in our technical and management institutes and colleges. Even the most brilliant and honest among the rank and file of the workers have little chance to move into leading positions."

What an admission! And, yet you talk of involvement and participation of the people both in formulation and implementation. What role have you assigned to the working class either in the formulation or implementation of this plan?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Is he opposing the nationalisation of key sectors?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a radical distinction between the concept of nationalisation and the concept of socialisation. Nationalisation means Statistisation, which means bureaucratisation, which means complete concentration of political and economic power in the hands of Government. On the other hand, socialisation means involvement of the people, of the working class, of the agriculturists, of the producers, not only in the formulation of the plan but also in its execution. That is absolutely lacking in our planning.

I was not a Gandhite during the freedom struggle days. But what was Gandhiji's real philosophy? He had shown the way how to integrate freedom with democracy, how to integrate democracy with socialism and how to develop a really people's democracy and people's socialism by propounding the theory of devolution of political and economic powers, by giving a greater role to the people. In the end of this *Approach to the Fifth Plan*, you say:

"In order to ensure that these are forthcoming in the required measure, there is need for active involvement of the people in the formulation and implementation of the Plan. The involvement of youth on a massive scale can bring about a qualitative improvement in implementation. A necessary condition for such involvement is understanding and appreciation of Plan objectives, strategy and programmes. In this task, Plan information and education can play an important role. High priority would be accorded towards working and putting into practice the various modalities of 'peoples' involvement.'"

What a solution! They say people's involvement is important. What is it there? Only a few cheap editions of the *Approach to the Fifth Plan* documents are to be

printed to educate them. What is the objective? What is the strategy? What are the modalities by which you want to involve youngmen, agriculturists, the working class? There is no mention of that.

In reply to the question, out of which this discussion arises, the Government pathetically admit:

"The peoples' participation in the preparation as well as implementation of the Fifth Plan has not been available to the extent necessary....."

Why was it not available? Who is responsible for it? Who makes the programmes for the plan? Who thinks about the programme and working structure for the implementation of Plan? The reply given by Government says:

"It has not been available to the extent necessary mainly because the progress with regard to decentralisation of decision-making has generally been slow. Moreover, institutional arrangement has also not been established to associate the non-official experts and the representatives of the people with the formulation and review of the Plan."

What a pathetic admission by the Government!

In conclusion, I want to say, although it will be a cry in the wilderness, after 25 years of independence you have propounded a philosophy, you have got your own concept and you have laid down the structure, but that structure is nothing but a totalitarian concept of planning, not a democratic concept of planning. Although it is a cry in the wilderness, I want to say that if you want the Plan to succeed, then the Plan must come from the bottom upwards and not *vice versa* and the result must benefit the last man first. I want to repeat the concept of Gandhiji, when he said, "My socialism does not start from zero but from one" thereby meaning that his socialism does not start from the State but from the people.

Secondly, it must lead to encouragement of the building up of the initiative of the common man, by giving more and more areas to be managed and run by him through his primary community; it means the production must be controlled and utilized by the actual workers and producers.

Lastly, the aim of the Plan, the first priority, should be for providing full employment, opportunities for work to every able-bodied person in the country even at the cost of rate of growth or rise

[Shri Samar Guha]
per capita income. Then alone the poverty in the country can be removed..

Otherwise, I conclude by giving a warning, you will be creating a political compulsion when by concentrating the political and economic powers in the hands of the State alone you will be creating a condition for the growth of a totalitarian polity, for scuttling the whole foundation of our democracy and the future of peoples' socialism in our country.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Madam Chairman, I am very glad that this topic has been brought for a discussion even though only for half an hour.

My hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, has talked about Gandhiji. I agree with him. Gandhiji insisted on common man's involvement in the processes of our freedom. I am reminded of a very important dictum of the late Mr. Aneurin Bevan, a fiery leader of the Labour Party in the United Kingdom:

"The language of priorities is the religion of socialism."

Is it not true that because the priorities are not set right that people do not feel involved in the processes of planning? Unless the millions of people of this country feel that they have a stake in what the Government is doing, that they have something to gain by having this planning, the people's interest will not be roused. Unless you set your priorities right, how are you going to have people's participation in your planning?

What is the fundamental question? Are we having democratic planning? Are not we having instead, more of centralised planning and regimented institutions and is not democratic planning still distant? Are the people in the centre of all we say and do? Is the welfare of the people the main concern or is it the correctness of certain institutions, the correctness of certain bureaucratic patterns and the correctness of Government machinery? Which is more important? If people are more important, only then people's involvement can be expected. Are people enabled to involve themselves in the plan processes? How much of initiative have they got in their hands? If they have no initiative, how can they participate in terms of decision-making and implementation?

Then, in regard to planning, in terms of thinking and action, how much of it is emanating from grass-root level? Are not most of things thrust on the people from above? Is that not the reason why because it is thrust from above, the people are

not feeling enthusiastic about it in terms of their response to it?

I ask the Minister: Have we or have we not failed in getting people's involvement? If the answer is, by and large, we have failed in that, have the Government gone into this question and found out the whys and hows of people's apathy, indifference and lethargy?

Why is it that everything is done by Government and semi-Government agencies? Has any effort been made to obtain both the consent as well as the will of the people? Is independent, free, critical thinking about public issues and vital priorities really and sincerely encouraged?

What is the role of voluntary agencies, academic bodies and universities and colleges? Talking about planning forums in colleges, it is a sad record. Throughout these Four Five-Year Plans, most of the Planning forums in colleges have been, more or less, defunct or ineffective mainly because even a slight suggestion is not respected and is not looked into by various authorities. If this is a sad record, by and large—there may be a few good institutions and forums by way of exception in some colleges and universities—then, now that the Fifth Plan is about to be launched, shall we rectify the mistakes and see to it that in order to achieve the principles and practices of democratic planning, we rectify the mistakes and set the country and the people on the right path by inviting experts, independents, non-partisan people, and consult them and take them into confidence and respect their wishes even if they are not in conformity with the views of the establishment and of the Government? If we accept this, can we not then expect that results will be better and there will be more people's participation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kachwai—absent. Shri S. M. Banerjee. As the time is short, I would request the hon. Members to put their questions in brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Madam Chairman, I was surprised to hear the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, who started with Lenin and then mentioned Netaji and, further on, he spoke against nationalisation and in favour of socialisation a slogan that was given by Mr. Morarji Desai also . . . (Interruption) Whenever we talked of nationalisation, Mr. Morarji Desai used to reply that socialisation was the real slogan. I did not know it was so important at that time. (Interruption).

Another thing is that Government has been accused of following a pattern based

on socialistic system as in USSR. He says that they are totalitarian countries; by totalitarian countries he means those countries which are socialist countries.

It is a tragedy that we are not going towards socialism, because we want the mixed economy to continue. I do not know where the mixed economy will lead us to. In a socialist country. . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not said anything about mixed economy. He has his own indoctrination of one particular political philosophy. Therefore, he will not understand my idea of socialism. I did not stand for 'mixed economy'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He only used the word 'socialisation'. I am saying that, if this Government really wants to bring socialism, they will have to move towards socialism. There is nothing wrong in following the system which has eliminated employment. In America, the value of Dollar is going down and there is a crisis there. There, every year unemployment is rising. In the Soviet Union, however, even the worst enemies of communism will admit, there is no unemployment. You have seen that communist hunting ultimately results in suicide.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the growth of State capital instead of growth of monopoly or concentration of wealth in a few hands, is better or not, whether he is going to associate the representatives of the people and the people with the plan in order to give them the feeling that the Plan is meant for the people and not that people are meant for the plan, so that they will have confidence. I fully support what has been demanded by my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar, very honestly and earnestly, that all sections of the people—professors, students, intellectuals, those who are working with their hands and those who are working with their brains or pen should be associated, so that the plan is taken as their own Plan and they work for its implementation. But the Plan should not result in unemployment. In this country, what has planning proved? Here more planning means more unemployment. That is why people have lost faith in the Plan.

My question is whether this mixed economy theory will be blasted once and for all. We do not want a forum of free enterprise. We want definite economy, an economy which moves toward socialism. Socialist countries are those countries which are on the map of the entire universe, and USSR is one of them. We do not know the unknown socialist countries. Let us not follow the American pattern where they are having so many pro-

blems, where unemployment is mounting up and they are going to face another crisis.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): People's participation in the preparation and implementation of the Plans, I consider, is the most important factor for the successful implementation of our Plans. But this has not been so in the past and the hon. Minister, while replying to questions, has conceded this. In the Approach paper they have said:

"The Approach Paper envisages a reduction in the consumption level at the top decibels of the population, a higher rate of savings and better performance by all sections of the population."

In this context, may I ask the hon. Minister what is the reduction in the consumption level envisaged and whether it is compulsory or voluntary? Similarly I ask the hon. Minister whether the 'higher rate of savings' will be compulsory or voluntary. Also, the Approach Paper speaks of better performance by all sections of the population. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is meant by this 'performance'.

I consider this should be clearly mentioned to the people so that they can realise. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Member to put straight questions please and not to make any speech.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: . . . so that people can realise their duties.

Lastly, I want to know from the hon. Minister one thing. There was a proposal under consideration of the Government to create District Planning Cells and State Planning Boards to involve the people at the lowest strata of the planning process. I want to know what sort of assistance the Central Government is going to give to these planning cell and boards.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Several important points have been raised here and the time is too short. Therefore, I shall try to be brief.

Regarding the involvement of the people in the process of planning, as I have already said in reply to an earlier question, that we have fairly conceded that people's involvement to the extent necessary in the earlier Plans was not possible and this time we have decided to have as much involvement as possible while formulating the Fifth Plan as also in implementing it. It is not enough that we have given an assurance, we have started the process. In the Consultative Committee meetings for Planning we have discussed this matter on

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

several occasions. We have started dialogues with the various Parties in the Opposition and we have already had discussions with the Communist Party (Marxist). Jana Sangh as also with the DMK. We shall be having this dialogue further with the remaining Parties and also with the trade union leaders and organisations of entrepreneurs and also with the economists. There were two meetings with the economists in the country and that dialogue will not only be continued but we would like to have all their advice while formulating the Fifth Plan.

I do share the feelings of Prof Mavalankar when he said that at the University level, at the College level, the forums that were functioning are not functioning and that they have gone dead. We would like to give life to these forums and even if some expenditure is to be incurred, we shall not mind. We want that these discussions and dialogues should continue.

Prof. Samar Guha has raised various points including nationalisation and socialisation. I have not been able to understand the difference when he said that Subhash Chandra Bose was the father of Indian planning and Gandhiji was the real father. It is very difficult for me to understand the distinction. I think that we should not do any injustice to Subhash Chandra Bose. I feel.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have said that Gandhiji was the philosopher of the integrated concept of freedom and democracy.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You can go through the record tomorrow and then you will find what you have said. I personally feel that it was Subhash Chandra Bose when he was the President of the Congress that a planning committee was formed and it was Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who were the pioneers, and who gave that new sight to the country.

By this planned economy in the country what have you done—that was the question asked by Prof. Samar Guha. I know there are difficulties. But, at the same time, we cannot forget that it is because of the planned economy in the country that we have raised the infra-structure for the industrial and economic progress of the country. Is it not a fact that during the last 25 years, foodgrains production has gone up from 5 crore to 10 crores of tonnes? Is it not a fact that a country which was not even able to manufacture bicycles, that country now manufactures motor cars, bicycles, diesel oil engines and even aeroplanes? And there are only eight countries in the world which are producing atomic energy and should we not be proud that India is one of the countries which produce atomic energy for peaceful purposes. So, to say

that nothing is achieved in the country, I think, is too much an underestimation on ourselves.

We cannot forget the problems of our country. Take for instance, education. In 1950 the number of children who were going to schools, colleges and technical institutions was hardly 2.50 crores. Today there are over 8 crores of students in various schools and colleges of the country. I know that standards shall have to be improved. But how can we forget that our number of students is more than countries like Germany, England and France? When we take the whole planning process into consideration, we should not forget that this country is facing several problems almost upto the height of the Himalayas. Is it not really something that this country has proceeded on this planning process, has been able to create the conditions whereby we have been able to face all these calamities that this country has been confronted with till today? Is it not something to be taken into consideration? So, how can anybody say that there is any dictatorial hierarchy and all that? It is certainly not correct. We are wedded to the democratic process. The Planning Commission is there at the National level. We want to have such bodies at State level. It is an old idea and it has been pursued further and now I am happy that in 13 States in the country there are also Planning Boards at the State level. These Planning Boards have already been constituted. Mr. Sethi referred to this. We have requested them to treat districts as the units and this plan process should start right from the bottom, as suggested by Mr. Banerjee. We want that type of grass-root planning.

We have suggested certain guidelines to the State Governments and we have stated that while submitting the Draft Fifth Plan they should have an appendix where they should also attach plans for every district in that State. It has never happened before in the past. We have given such guidelines. Why have we done all these things? It is only because we want the planning process to start from the lowest possible level. How can this be ensured? This is done by involving people, by involving non-officials at the State level and the district level. Some questions were asked to the effect, why the people's representatives are not being taken into confidence by State Governments and all that. I personally wrote to Chief Ministers saying that this is the feeling of Members of Parliament. I am happy to say that I got back replies from many of the Chief Ministers to the effect that they are involving Members of Parliament and also Members of the Legislative Assemblies at various levels while formulating the plan. I am going to insist that this participation should not only be

at the formulation stage but also at the stage of implementation. There should be proper machinery for collecting the necessary data. On the basis of that data plan formulation can take place. After the formulation, we have to take care of the implementation part and then we shall go to the assessment as to what happened to them, not so much in terms of monetary results, but as Mr. Sethi said, in terms of physical targets. We want physical targets to be achieved. Therefore, all these plans have to be realistic. If they are to be realistic, we cannot forget the people's representatives. We have to carry out their aspirations and therefore we would like to involve them at various levels.

There are various dialogues with the various political parties and this dialogue is not only to be done at the initial stage while formulating the plan, but this is to be done at the implementation stage also. We intend to have such dialogue with the political parties in the country, with various non official agencies in the country, with various experts in the country.

Now, Madam, some other problems regarding employment were mentioned and very rightly so by my friend, Shri Banerjee. We plan for what? We do not want to plan for scarcity. We want to plan for plenty. The whole approach has to be changed and while achieving new heights of economy we cannot forget that justice has to be rendered to the weakest sections in the society. Therefore, the main objective of the Fifth Plan is eradication of poverty and attainment of self-reliance. We have taken a balanced approach. We would like to have agricultural and industrial production but while doing that we want this country to become a self-reliant country and, therefore, we cannot afford to neglect core sectors whether it be steel, power, fertiliser, chemicals, mines and other basic industries.

One more question has been raised by Mr. Banerjee as to how it is going to be the investment trend whether we like to have more capital invested from monopoly section or from State section? There cannot be any dispute and, therefore, in this envisaged plan of Rs. 51,000 crores more than Rs. 36,000 crores will be in public sector. I can assure Mr. Banerjee the government is very clear that these monopoly houses cannot exploit the society in future. It is true in this country private sector will have its field of operation but commanding heights of economy shall always be under the control of public sector. (Interruption).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir today's discussion is regarding people's participation in preparation and implementation of Fifth

Plan. I want to know how public sector will be more autonomous; to what extent there will be participation of workers and producers of wealth. I did not touch the other points. These are the points on which you should enlighten us.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Madam Chairman, I was under the impression that while other Members were putting me the questions the hon. Mr. Guha was listening to their questions. I am not referring to any question which was not mentioned on the floor of the House. I know how to be consistent in the House and I also want the Hon. Member not to disturb the other Members while they are speaking. He may kindly allow me to speak. Madam, I can enlighten those who are in a mood to understand.

My hon. friend was very much interested in knowing the modalities of how we wanted to do it. What I had stated was the form of the modalities. We have started our dialogue with the various political parties. We have started a dialogue in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee. We have requested the State Governments to have multilevel planning. We have requested them to have planning boards at the State level and to involve non-officials. We have requested them to involve the representatives of the people. We have requested them to involve the workers and their representatives and also to see that they get their share in management and they participate in management. I am happy to say that it was—the Hindustan Antibiotics, which was the first public sector undertaking in the country where a representative of the workers has been nominated on the board of management. This is how all these efforts are being made.

But may I again appeal to the House that when we have a planned economy, it is the people who will have to come forward and it is the duty of the representatives of the people to see that they are properly mobilised?

We have taken up the minimum needs programme. This is perhaps one of the best possible programmes that we are having. In the minimum needs programme, we have said that there shall not be a village not having water to drink, there shall not be a village not having a school within a radius of 1.5 k.m., there shall not be a village having a population of 1500 or a cluster of villages having a population of 1500 not having a road which is a permanent road, which is an all-weather-proof road, there shall not be a village where we have not given health amenities and for every area with a population between 8000 and 10000 there would be a sub-health-centre, and for a population of between 80,000 and 1 lakh, there shall be one pub-

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

lic health centre. Again, we have said that 60 per cent of the rural population will be necessarily brought under rural electrification through this Fifth Five Year Plan.

In regard to those who are landless and who are homeless, and whose number is large, the Central Government has said that there is no question of money or funds and we shall make all the funds available to every man from the rural areas or backward areas to have a homestead of his own, and for that the land will be given at the cost of Government. We have taken up this programme. But it is not merely a question of taking up the programme, but all these villages shall have to be identified, and the people will have to be identified, and care shall have to be taken to see that justice is rendered to them. Because of this programme, it will be possible for us to take care particularly of the backward areas and backward villages, and the people will get that feeling which was expressed by Shri P. G. Mavalankar when he said 'If you tell them that this is being given to you, then they will get involved'. I would like to tell them 'This is given to you, friends', and in this way, we can involve them more and more.

This is the new approach that we have accepted. I do not have unfortunately much time at my disposal, otherwise I could go into all the details. But I can say that while we think of the Five Year Plan, it is a plan meant for the people. After all, for whom is the Plan? Is the plan for the people or are the people for the plan? It

is the plan which is for the people, and Government are well aware of it, and we would like to have more and more involvement of the people. I would like to appeal to my hon. friends that as the representatives of the people, we would like to have their utmost cooperation. There is no question of any party in this. Those who believe in planned economy, those who believe in democratic socialism should all come forward. In this country, we have accepted socialism, but we do not want dictatorship, and, therefore, we say that it is democratic socialism which we want. We cherish all values of democracy, at the same time, we want to render social justice, and without a socialist economy it shall not be possible. Therefore, while Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi and Nehruji are our philosophers and guides, at the same time, we shall have to take all these realities into consideration. My hon. friend can rest assured that we shall not allow any dictatorial system to come into this country in this form or that form. That shall be our aim. It is in this democratic set-up that we shall establish socialist Society. But if these socialist ideas are not implemented, then democracy itself will be in danger. For us democracy and Socialism are the two sides of the same coin. In order to avoid any danger to this philosophy, care shall have to be taken, and we are very much aware of it. I am thankful to the House for giving me this opportunity.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 14, 1973/Vaisakha 24, 1895 (Saka).