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Jyaishta 24, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 4, 1971/Jyaishta 14, 1893 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Evasion of Taxes

*272. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated the amount of tax being evaded in the country and if so, the amount thereof ;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted or imprisoned for concealment and false declaration of income in the last three years ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put a stop to tax evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) The Government is fully aware of large scale income-tax evasion in the country, but it has not been possible to quantify the extent of this evil. Various Commissions and Committees appointed in the past have examined this question but have been unable to make a definite estimate.

(b) Prosecutions were launched in 85 cases for tax evasion during the financial years 1968-69 to 1970-71. During the same period 21 persons have been convicted.

(c) Several important measures have been taken by the Government to put down the evil of tax evasion. Considerable emphasis was

laid on this subject in the Budget which was presented by the Finance Minister last week. In addition to the administrative measures taken in this direction, the legal provisions are also proposed to be further fortified with a view to make decisive impact on this complex problem. A statement giving a list of the various measures undertaken in this direction during the last few years and those which are contained in the Budget 1971-72, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.F.—312/71]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am very much disappointed in getting such a reply from the hon. Minister. A lengthy statement is also placed here. Unofficially it is estimated that about Rs. 4,000 crores of tax is being evaded in our country. It was also admitted by the Government, and several enquiries had been made in this matter in the past. Shri P. C. Sethi, the then Minister of Finance said sometime back in the same House, that there was a case against the Birlas. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific action has been taken against the Birlas and also against the monopoly houses which were evading taxes.

SHRI K. R. GANESHI : As I submitted in my main reply, there is large scale tax evasion. Although various estimates are available in the very nature of this evil it is difficult to estimate the extent of this in exact figures. Government does take various measures. For instance the Income-tax Investigation Commission in 1947 detected Rs. 48 crores involving 1058 cases. Under the voluntary disclosure scheme of 1951 a sum of Rs. 70 crores were disclosed. Under the Finance Act of 1965, Rs. 52.18 crores were disclosed. Under the Finance Act II of 1965, Rs. 114 crores were disclosed. The income-tax department itself, in the normal course of assessment between 1964 and 1969, detected concealed income amounting to Rs. 161.67 crores. As far as this particular question is concerned, I shall need notice.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is again very disappointing because the dimension of tax evasion is so big and the Government itself had admitted it. The figures of collection he has given shows only paltry amounts collected in comparison to the big amounts evaded. The measures proposed have all proved useless in the past. I want to know whether Government would consider such measures like confiscating property of those big monopoly houses in case it is found that they are evading tax. Secondly why could not Government think of demonetising the currency? These were proposals made by various commissions appointed by the same Government. They do not even publicise in a big way who are the big tax evaders, the big monopoly houses in the country who are looting us and the Government appears to be helpless?

MR. SPEAKER : Did you pick out any question from this?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As for the various proposals he has made, this House is aware that at the moment the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee is going into the entire question. The interim report is under the consideration of the Government. The final report is also expected. But tax evasion does not pertain only to the monopoly houses; it is spread over a large area. It is easy to catch monopoly houses because their accounts and other things are there but the evil is so wide spread that it will take all the administrative measures of the Government.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : From the statement it appears that the Wanchoo Committee has been appointed by the Government to go into the problem of black money. May we know according to the terms of reference of this committee when it is going to report to the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Wanchoo Committee has already submitted its interim report which is under the consideration of the Government. Its final report is also expected.

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टैक्सों से बचने के लिए बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों ने बहुत सी कम्पनियाँ अलग अलग नियमानुसार खोल रखी हैं और उन कम्पनियों पर टैक्स

भी अलग से लगता है तो मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह टैक्स से न बच पायें और इन तमाम कम्पनियों को एक साथ एक सर्किल में लाने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है या नहीं?

माननीय मंत्री मेरा प्रश्न समझ गये हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो समझ गये हैं लेकिन इस में से वह कैसे पैदा होता है?

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : इस में से पैदा इस तरह से होता है कि वह टैक्स से बच रहे हैं, टैक्सों की चोरी कर रहे हैं। वेयर इज डाइरेक्ट इवैजन ओफ़ दी टैक्स।

मैं फिर से समझा दूँ जो कि मैंने पूछा था कि बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति इन टैक्सों से बचने के लिए, बहुत सी कम्पनियाँ अलग अलग...

श्री के० आर० गणेश : मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा पूछे गये प्रश्न को समझ गया हूँ।

श्री बी० पी० शौर्य : ठीक है तब माननीय मंत्री उस सवाल का जवाब दें।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This question is about evasion of tax. There is difference between evasion and avoidance. In the statement that has been appended to the reply to the question, a number of measures have been detailed. These measures are designed to take care of contingencies such as the one the hon. Member has in mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My hon. friend has asked a question about evasion and the question relates to that. Quite a big amount has been detected and the amount written off is more than Rs. 700 crores. The evasion, according to the rough calculations of many economists, is about Rs. 4,000 crores. I would like to know from the Minister whether one of the reasons for this is non-publication of the names and no penal action against them. What concrete measures have been taken by the Government and why the Government are

not bringing out black money by demonetising hundred rupee notes ?

SHRI K. R. GANESHI : As far as the publication of the names is concerned, the Income-tax Act has been amended and the names of big defaulters have got to be published. Only yesterday in his very able budget speech Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out that these names have been published in the Calcutta papers. As far as the other question is concerned, it is a policy matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I want your guidance. Otherwise, they will evade any question. Like tax evasion there will be answer evasion. I asked what measures have been taken to bring out the black money. The Minister says that it is a question of policy. We are putting questions to the policy makers.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister's reply is correct.

Next question. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Obviously, I have not caught your eyes.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen him. But he did not catch my eyes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I did not catch your eyes.***

श्री बी० पी० सौर्य : *** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन शब्दों को निकाल दीजिये। यह बहुत घटिया और गिरे हुए शब्द इस्तेमाल किये गये हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, we appreciate humour but this is not in good taste.*** It is in bad taste.

MR. SPEAKER : I was busy looking into the list. I did not hear what he said.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : He said***

MR. SPEAKER : I did not hear him because I was busy looking into the list as I had

passed on to the other question. This remark is not in good taste. Of late he has been very rough in his humour. I do not like it. Sometimes it is very good but not always.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : इसको रिकॉर्ड में हटा दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : It will be expunged. All the time he is making running commentary. I do not like it.

Control on Gold

*274. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to control gold with a view to mopping up resources for planned development ;

(b) whether Government propose to impose any restriction so that a family is allowed to retain only 20 tolas of gold and the excess is taken over by Government ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is already a ban on the possession of primary gold except by public religious institutions, licensed dealers, refiners, certified goldsmiths and authorised industrial users of gold.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The State Minister of Planning, Shri Mohan Dharma, made a statement on the 7th May, 1971 that a family should be allowed to retain only 20 tolas of gold and Government should take over the surplus gold. Is it a fact that he has reflected the views of the Government of India so far as gold control is concerned ; if so, whether Government has any new proposals for gold control and what is the outline ?

SHRI K. R. GANESHI : A similar question

*** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

was proposed in the other House and the Planning Commission has written to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat as follows :

"As the views expressed by the Minister were personal, as made clear by him at the informal gathering, the question of the Government taking any steps at this stage without further examination of their detailed implication hardly arises. In any case, most of these measures are closely related with the Central Government's Budget and the fiscal policy and by their very nature preclude any statement of Government position in advance of the presentation of the Budget and the policy statement in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister."

My hon. colleague had clarified that he was speaking to a group of journalists only in his personal capacity and this did not reflect the views of the Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I do not think that Shri Mohan Dharia is having a dual capacity, one making a statement outside and the other denying it inside. The policy of the Government, so far as gold control is concerned, has failed to have an effective check on the smuggling of gold into this country. Gold is coming into India by way of various sources, Dubai and other places, worth nearly Rs. 400 crores. Therefore it will adversely affect the economy in this country and thereby create inflation. The halfhearted measure of gold control would never bring any credit to this country and also to this Government. This Government should consider scrapping the Gold Control Order and putting forth some other stricter measure to see that gold is not used by anyone or it should once and for all scrap the Gold Control Order. What is the reaction of the Government so far as this aspect is concerned ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no proposal with the Government to scrap the Gold Control Order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My other question was : What is the other measure to be implemented strictly not to allow the use of gold in this country by any person, because even keeping in view the present Gold Control

Order, everybody is using it and the Gold Control Order is not effectively operating in this country ? Therefore, what is the other measure that this Government is contemplating to check this and what is the enforcement of any law so far as this aspect is concerned ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is already prohibition as far as primary gold is concerned. The importation and the keeping of primary gold is already prohibited. Under the Gold Control Act, up to a certain limit only are ornaments permitted to be kept without declaration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I request that this should be answered by the Deputy Minister. Shrimati Rohatgi knows better about ornaments. She will give a better reply.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Gold Control Act was designed as an anti-smuggling measure and various other steps are being taken to see that the smuggling of gold is stopped.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि निश्चित 20 तोलों से अधिक किसी के पास नहीं रहना चाहिये, वह गलत है। इस वक्त हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है कि यदि महिलाओं के आभूषण कम हो जायेंगे तो जो सोना भविष्य में उनके काम आ सकता है वह नहीं बचेगा। इस निये इस कानून को नहीं रहना चाहिए। इस से महिलाओं पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : मैंने यह नहीं कहा था, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It does seem to us that gold control measures are not proving as effective as were expected to be. So, the specific question that I would like to ask is whether the Government has any scheme of incentives so that the owners of gold are encouraged to come forward with declaration of gold or to deposit gold for the support of our development programmes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a suggestion which the Government will consider.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking for information, not suggestion. I want to know whether the Government has any specific scheme of incentives to encourage owners of gold to come forward.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: At the moment, there is no such scheme with the Government.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO GHAVAN): If you have any specific suggestion, certainly, we will welcome it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The smuggled gold is being sold by persons and jewellers without giving any bill or keeping proper record. They never issue any bill or keep any record. Do the Government take a serious view of it? Also, there is no check by either sales-tax or income-tax officers. May I know whether the Government will see that those who are selling gold without any bill or any kind of record will be punished severely.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a suggestion. We will keep that in view.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: It is not a fact that all women have lure for gold or they want to keep all gold for themselves. There was a time when men were also wearing jewels. Now, women want to be equal partners in the making of society and, for a socialistic society, they want to come forward and give up lure for gold. May I know whether the Government has taken the cooperation of women's organisation in this respect. A note was sent to our colleague Shrimati Mukul Banerjee on this. They have been doing the work. May I know whether the Government is also seeking cooperation from them?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO GHAVAN: We are, certainly, willing to take cooperation of the women's organisations. If they come forward with their specific suggestions, we will look into them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून इस वास्ते लाया गया था कि विदेशों से हमारे देश में जो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चोरी

छिपे सोना आता है, उसको रोका जा सके। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज भी दूसरे देशों से सोना इस तरह से आना बन्द नहीं हुआ है। उसे बन्द करने के लिए आप कौन से कठोर कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

सोने के आभूषण भोग विलास की वस्तु तो है ही लेकिन सुख दुख में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम ही होगा कि सोने को गिरवी रख कर पैसा उसके बदले लेकर परिवार के काम को चलाया जा सकता है। आपको भी इसका अनुभव होगा। क्या इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई विशेष कदम आप उठाएंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय. हम पर संकट तो पाच साल के बाद चुनाव के वकन ही आता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इस बार तो चार साल के बाद ही आ गया। इसका कुछ भरोसा नहीं है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a fact that there is considerable smuggling of gold in the country. Various measures have been taken by the Government, both legislative, administrative and economic. The Customs law has been changed. Recently, also, the Finance Minister, in his Budget has given details of particular steps to be taken in connection with this. Preventive measures for strengthening the Customs Houses have also been taken. The smuggling operations on the Indo-Nepal border have been strengthened.

Demands of Employees of Indian Airlines

*276. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands of the employees of the Indian Airlines for which they went on strike in March this year, have since been met ; and

(b) if so, what are those demands on which settlement has been reached and also those which are still awaiting settlement ?

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

(a) and (b). Agreement has been reached between the management and the Air Corporations Employees Union in respect of certain categories of employees numbering about 8000. Negotiations are in progress regarding the other categories.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : At the time the strike we called off at the instance of the hon. Minister and with the good offices of the hon. Minister of Labour Shri Khadilkar, certain assurances were given. I wish to know as to what has happened to those assurances and whether those assurances have been fulfilled.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am not sure whether he is referring to the strike in December or the lock-out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It was continuing for the whole year.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am sure there will be no going back on them.

AN HON. MEMBER : The question itself says 'Strike in March'.

DR. KARAN SINGH : In March, there was a lock out, and strike followed by lock out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before lifting the lock out there were certain assurances given the Labour Minister. I want to know whether those assurances have been fulfilled.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Generally the atmosphere is improving in regard to the labour-management relations. And, I hope, he will see further agreements very shortly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is any permanent machinery—apart from the JCM—being evolved, to see that their demands are discussed properly and decision taken so that they need not resort to strike causing loss to the nation and inconvenience to the passengers? I would like to know whether any such permanent machinery is being evolved to see that labour relations improve and there is no strike whatsoever in future.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Already, as the hon. Member knows, there is the machinery

available under the Industrial Disputes Act. In addition, we are considering this matter very carefully. We have set up a committee in order, specifically, to advise us as to how to improve labour-management relations. If as a result of their report certain concrete suggestions are made, I myself would be extremely happy. I am deeply anxious that resort to such unfortunate situation should not recur in future.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want to know whether this agreement which was arrived at, was arrived at with both the unions or only one union. It was said that there was certain difficulty felt due to the contradictory stand taken by the two unions. There is the Technicians Union and the other one ACEU. Has this agreement been reached with the approval of both the unions or with only one union? If it is arrived at only with one union, how do they propose to settle the matter with the technicians?

DR. KARAN SINGH : This agreement which was taken was with the ACEU and negotiations are continuing with the IATA. I am happy to be able to say that in these negotiations the ACEU was much more helpful particularly in regard to the controversial categories. Therefore, this agreement does not in any way adversely affect the other units. I hope the agreement with the other units will also be reached.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Has any attempt been made to see that a permanent device is available always in order to see that no such strikes are hereafter resorted to?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I have already said that there is already the Industrial Disputes Act which lays down procedure for resolving disputes.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : In the Ministry, I ask.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I don't want the Ministry to be directly involved, but we hope the Corporation itself will be able to evolve some working arrangement with the other Unions. We have set up a Committee which will help in evolving these decisions.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : May I know the amount of loss suffered by Government as a result of the strike and lock-out ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As was mentioned earlier, there were a number of strikes during last year, and I must say that they have adversely affected the corporation. This particular lock-out resulted in a loss of Rs. 1.24 crores to the Corporation.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : What was the amount that the agreement had cost to the corporation ? What is the cost of the concessions given to the employees as a result of this agreement ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The agreement covers a period of three years from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and the expenditure will be staggered over these three years. It is not possible for me to say any one quantified figure about the cost. If the hon. Member is asking what the financial implications of this agreement are, then I would say that the financial implications are going to be spread over three or four years, and it is not possible for me to give a definite figure. But whatever it is, I am happy that the agreement has come about, because it is in the interests of the workers as well as the corporation.

Increase in Freight on India's Exports

*277. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(e) whether the Japan-Arabian and Persian Gulf-Japan Conference has decided to increase freight on India's exports by 12.5 per cent from 1st June, 1971 ;

(b) whether the increase will adversely affect India's exports to Japan and Hongkong ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, according to information available with Government the increase will take effect from 1st July, 1971.

(b) Shipping freight being one of the several factors which influence the foreign trade of the country, this increase in freight is apt to reduce the competitiveness of our exports. However at this stage it is difficult to say to what extent our exports to Japan and Hongkong will be adversely affected by this increase.

(c) While it is being urged on behalf of the shipping conferences that operational expenses in most of the liner trades have increased "on an unprecedented scale" in recent times during the process of consultation and discussion with the Conference lines, Government have emphasised the need to maintain at least a modicum of stability in freight rates and contain the rate of increase, if at all justified, to as low a level as possible and in particular to ensure that sensitive items of our exports are not, by and large, affected. With this objective in view the Freight Investigation Bureau lent support to the All India Shippers' Council in their discussions with the Conference. As a result, the rate of increase was scaled down from 15% to 12.5%, and oil cakes have been fully exempted from the increase. The Conference has also agreed in principle to accord special concessions to sensitive commodities on the shippers' making out a proper case therefor.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only a couple of days ago, the hon. Minister had admitted in reply to another question that the 15 per cent increase in freight charges had been imposed also by the India-UK-Continental Conference. So, it seems that both in the westward direction as well as in the eastward direction, our trade is being subjected to further freight increases. In the context of the Plan and so on that we are discussing at present in the budget, what is the total amount which we spend annually now by way of freight charges, and which we had to incur by having to pay these foreign shipping lines ? What is the total amount incurred ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am sorry I shall not be able to give the total amount of freight that the country has incurred, without notice, because I do not have that figure here with me. But it is true that the other Conference also has increased the rates. For the first time, we have taken up the line that

there may be some basis for this increase, because they say that the stevedore charges have increased, the port charges have increased, the marine charges have increased, and the wages have been increased and that the bunkering charges have increased etc. We want to draw a distinction between the two types, namely those charges which are controllable by us and those charges which are not controllable by us. For example, take the bunkering charges. If the fuel charges are increased, they can also raise the rates; just as we increase the freight rates, they can also increase the rates if the fuel charges and bunkering charges go up. That is what our delegation which is going there on the 11th and 12th will discuss in London and will impress upon them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This position will continue to exist so long as our Indian shipping is at a very low level of growth. So, I would like to know whether Government have any specific programme in hand to increase our own indigenous capacity rapidly so that we shall not have to be haplessly dependent on foreign shipping all the time.

SHRI RAJ BAIADUR : We have been taking all possible steps to increase our shipping capacity, and we have registered a good deal of progress. Even during last year, we placed orders for about 6.05 lakhs tonnes DWT. This is a sizeable quantity of orders placed. As for our dependence on liner conferences, liner conferences are in vogue and they are useful in many ways for international trade because they provide a modicum of stability of services, stability of charges and also regularity of services which even chartering or even our own shipping may not in all cases be able to ensure or provide. So we have become members of the Liner Conference and yet we try to discipline them as much as we can to the best interests of our country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you members of the Conference ?

SHRI RAJ BAIADUR : We are members of some of these conferences, of course.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : We are exporting quite a lot of iron ore to Japan. I want to know whether the extra cost will be

incurred by us as exporters, or by the Japanese importers ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Ultimately, all these increases really go to increase the cost of the commodities, and the buyer certainly comes to be prepared to pay for them. But then it has to be shared by the seller also in some cases. So, it is very difficult to say, but at any rate, I have already said that it is difficult to say at this stage whether it will have any appreciable effect on the quantum of our export, because they are governed by bilateral agreements about the quantities to be exported from India to Japan.

Fall in value of Indian Rupee

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*278. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA :**
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the value of the Indian Rupee has gone down in recent months in the free market in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the present rate of exchange in the free market outside India ; and

(c) the reasons for the fall in the value of Indian rupee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The par value of the rupee has remained unchanged at 13.33 U.S. cents since 6th June, 1966. The Indian rupee today is stronger than it was some years ago as is evidenced by the substantial reduction in India's trade deficit and a sizeable accretion to her reserves that has taken place. Authorised foreign exchange transactions are carried out at rates varying within the permissible range of one per cent from the par value. The rates for unauthorised transactions, which are marginal and sporadic in character, may fluctuate over time or from one place to another so that it is not possible to indicate any rate which may be considered representative of illegal transactions outside India.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : May I know whether it is a fact that the value of the Indian

rupee has gone down because of the accumulation of black money in foreign countries due to the overinvoicing of import and underinvoicing of export by the monopoly control of the Indian export and import trade ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The value of the rupee has not gone down, that is the point.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : May I know whether the value of the rupee is going down due to its close link with the dollar whose value is going down ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I said, I do not accept the hon. Member's point that the value of the rupee has gone down.

Effect on Tourism by proposed withdrawal of concessions by the Railways

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

(a) whether Railways are proposing to withdraw the concession now available to foreign tourists visiting tourist places in the country by rail and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the Tourism Department has been consulted on this proposal and if so, what are its views ; and

(c) how the proposed withdrawal of concessions by the Railways would affect tourism in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The following concessions admissible to foreign tourists are to be withdrawn by the Railways with effect from the date shown against each as they have not proved to be a material factor in tourism promotion :

(i) 15% concession in the fare for Air-conditioned class. The withdrawal will take effect from 1.10.1971.

(ii) "Travel As You Like" tickets available on a lumpsum payment of Rs. 806/- for a month's journey in Air-conditioned or 1st Class. The withdrawal will take effect from 1.9.1971.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism accepted the reason put forward by the Railway Board.

(c) The withdrawal is not expected to have any adverse effect on tourism.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : चूँकि विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का एक बड़ा भारी माध्यम पर्यटन है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि विदेशी टूरिस्ट्स का हम देश में स्वागत हो और उनको अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जायें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह निर्णय लेने का क्या कारण था और यह निर्णय लेने के बारे में, विदेशी पर्यटकों का प्राप्ति सुविधाओं का वापस लेने के बारे में, रेलवेज ने पर्यटन विभाग से परामर्श किया या नहीं, अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : हम में अरुण पूछा गया और हम ने भा यही मनाह था, क्योंकि उन सुविधाओं में कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। 1970-71 में 398 लोगों ने 15 प्रतिशत छूट का फायदा उठाया और कवल 75 लोगों ने "ट्रैवल एज यू लाइक" टिकट का फायदा उठाया। इसका कारण यह है कि विदेशी पर्यटक हवाई जहाज से ही ट्रैवल करना पसन्द करते हैं, वे रेल में ट्रैवल करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : विदेशी यात्री जब यहाँ पर्यटन के लिए आते हैं तो उनको इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं है कि कौन कौन सी सुविधाएँ किन किन विभागों ने दे रखी हैं। तो जितनी टूरिस्ट एजेंसीज हैं क्या आप ने उनको अप्रोच करके इस बात का प्रोपेगेंडा करने की कोशिश की है कि यह सुविधाएँ हम देते हैं रेलवे में और इसके अतिरिक्त और चीजों में ? यह कोशिश आप ने की तो उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ और नहीं की तो क्यों नहीं की ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : सुविधाओं का प्रचार और प्रसार काफी हुआ है। देश में श्री

होता है और बाहर विदेशों में भी होता है। इसलिए सुविधाओं का ज्ञान उन्हें नहीं था यह बात तो ठीक नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : यह जो रेनवे ने इन से राय मांगी और इन्होंने राय दे दी इसके पूर्व इन्होंने टूरिस्ट एजेंसों जैसे संगठनों से पूछ लिया था या नहीं कि रेनवे को क्या राय दी जाय ?

डा० सरोजिनो महिषी : यह सारा बातें पूछ ली गई थी और टूरिज्म डेवलपमेंट कौमिल में भी इस की सारी चर्चा हो गई थी। बाद में इस में चूक फयदा नहीं हो रहा है इसे देखने के बाद ही रेनवे मन्त्रालय ने जब पूछा तब इसमें सहमति दी गई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी सख्या में विदेशों में हिप्पी लोंग भारत में आ रहे हैं। क्या पर्यटन मन्त्रालय ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि उन्हें कुछ और सुविधाएं दी जाय जिसमें उनकी सख्या बढ़े या सरकार ने यह मनाह दी है कि उनकी संख्या कम करनी चाहिए।

डा० सरोजिनो महिषी : सुविधाओं की सख्या काफी बढ़ रही है। लेकिन नाम मात्र सुविधाएं देने से अगर फायदा विदेशी मुद्रा में हमें नहीं बढना है और पर्यटकों को भी नहीं पहुंचता है तो वैसी सुविधाओं को काट दिया गया है। नहीं तो सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के बारे में कोशिश की गई है। होटलों में एकमोडेशन की बात है या देश के अन्दर सरकार की बात है, एयर पोर्ट के सुधार की बात है, इन सब बातों में काफी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं और काफी प्रचार किया गया है।

Aid Agreement with Japan

*283. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement was signed

between India and Japan for the Yen Credit to India for the purchase of non-project commodities and chemicals ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) A Loan Agreement for Rs. 19 04 crores (\$25 39 million) was signed with the Export Import Bank of Japan and certain other Japanese banks on the 20th April, 1971 for financing imports from Japan of commodities, raw materials, intermediates, components, spare parts, steel rolls, etc., as also machinery for the National Small Industries Corporation.

The loan is repayable in 20 years, including a grace period of 7 years and carries interest at 5% per annum.

Ceiling on Urban Income

*284. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to impose ceiling on urban income in line with the legislation regarding ceilings on agricultural lands ; and

(b) what is the level of highest urban income and what is the percentage of population in that category ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) While no formal ceiling is proposed, the combined incidence of changes introduced in the rates of personal income tax and wealth tax in the 1970-71 budget, together with the proposals for further modification of these rates in the budget for 1971-72, puts a virtual ceiling on urban incomes.

(b) Precise information is not available, but according to the latest available data on income tax statistics, which relates to 1966-67, there were only 207 individual assesseees in the annual income bracket of Rs. 5 lakhs and above in the financial year 1966-67 and their annual average pre-tax income worked out to Rs. 9.9 lakhs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the government has evolved, even broadly, any national policy on income within the framework of which it is planning ceiling on urban incomes ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There is no national policy on income in the formal sense. But, certainly, there are fiscal and other policies which affect the ceiling. In our budgetary proposals there is a virtual ceiling on income.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is there any idea of the lowest and the highest incomes so far as national policy on incomes is concerned ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When you say national policy, naturally, one will have to go into the different categories. In the rural areas, for example, we are thinking in terms of land ceiling. We are not thinking in terms of ceiling on the income from land because possibly the productivity of the land may increase. Therefore, there is no quantifying of the ceiling on income. But I can say that through certain budget proposals, depending upon the composition of the wealth, we have tried to put some limits. If the earning is in terms of salaries etc. the ceiling would be a little higher than in the case of a person who has merely to depend upon his urban properties. If he depends merely on urban property the ceiling is lower. This is the general approach. We have not fixed any particular X as income limit.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether the Government is aware that there is a feeling that there is no correlation between the urban and the rural income so that while there is a kind of socialism in rural areas there is capitalism in the urban areas ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would like to say that such feeling was there. But we are providing the answer in every budget to see that there is also a ceiling on the urban property and that is why I say that as a result of last year's budget and this year's budget there is a virtual ceiling on the urban income.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, भूमि पर अधिकतम

सीमा जो देश में आप लागू कर रहे हैं उस भूमि में जो आमदनी हो, उसी आमदनी के हिसाब में शहरी सम्पत्ति और कारखाने की सम्पत्ति पर भी आप सीमा लगाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : वही मैं कह रहा था। मैंने अभी वही कहा कि जो मेजर्स हमने ले लिए हैं बजट में और दूसरे तरफ़ से उस में जो शहरी सम्पत्ति है उस पर सीलिंग लग रही है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जा इन्होंने कहा कि जो किमानों के लिए भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित कर रहे हैं उसी के अनुसार शहर में भी करेंगे ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : करने का इरादा तो है। हम ने कहा है और हमारी नीति है कि जो अर्बन प्रापर्टी है उस पर सीलिंग लगे। यह तो हमारी नीति है।

As far as my party is concerned, it has accepted the principle of having ceiling on urban property and in the suggestion that we have made to the State Governments we have indicated a limit of Rs 5 lakhs.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : वित्त मंत्री जी में अभी यह कहा था जिस से मुझे भ्रम हुआ कि हम जमीन पर सीमा लगा रहे हैं, जमीन की पैदावार पर नहीं लगा रहे हैं, इस का मतलब है कि वित्त मंत्री जी का यह स्थल है. ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपमें से कहीं आप विचार कर लेना। यद्यत् कवेशन आवर में क्या इसे ला रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब आय की सीमा निर्दिष्ट करने की बात होती है तो किसी भी ठीक निर्णय पर पहुँचने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार तय करे कि कम से कम आमदनी और अधिक से अधिक आमदनी में कितना अनुपात होगा ? तो क्या इस विषय से कोई विचार किया गया है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : इसके बारे में कई सजेरेंस तो आई है ।

Government do not think that there will not have to be a sort of relationship between the maximum and minimum. I do not say that. But we have not yet fixed up any definite relationship.

Dearth of Inexpensive Hotel Accommodation for Tourists

*285. SHRI D. D. DESAI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether in India there is a great dearth of inexpensive hotel accommodation for tourists ;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any plans to establish and promote a chain of such hotels to meet the increasing influx of foreign travellers ; and

(c) if so, the main features of such a plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The necessity of providing suitable inexpensive hotel accommodation for tourists has been recognised by the Department of Tourism which has constructed tourist bungalows, travel lodges and canteen-cum-rest houses at various tourist centres in the country. These are now being operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation a Public Sector Undertaking. A number of tourist bungalows (Class II) have also been constructed with equal financial participation by the Central and the State Governments concerned. Voluntary and youth organisations have also been given grants to put up special accommodation for middle income foreign tourists. It is proposed to construct eight new youth hostels during the current plan to provide clean and inexpensive accommodation. The India Tourism Development Corporation also has plans to construct three motels which would cater to middle income tourists.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Even before there were some difficulties in obtaining hotel reservations by tourists. With jumbo jets, there

will be an increase in the arrival of tourists. Has the Government taken full care to provide for accommodation of the foreign passengers who come by jumbo jets ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Yes, continuous efforts are being made to see that more and more accommodation is provided, specially in the context of the introduction of jumbo jets. Both the public sector and also the private sector are encouraged and many of them have started construction also.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will Air India be making profits after the anticipated difficulties in providing accommodation on the one side and the foreign travel tax on the other side on the outgoing traffic from India ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : There are a number of things which are not necessary at this stage. Air India is making, and the concerned Ministry also is making, all efforts in a continuous way to see that more and more facilities are given to foreign tourists. Tourism is being encouraged in all the fields, whether it is in the matter of giving more facilities at the airport or in air travel within the country or providing better accommodation in hotels.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : In the statement it is said that they propose to construct youth hostels and motels at various places. What are the places where they are going to construct all these youth hostels and motels ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The motels are going to be constructed in Jammu, Varanasi and Siliguri. The foundation stone has already been laid in Jammu ; the other two are to be laid shortly. The youth hostels will be in eight or ten places. If he has got any particular State in view, I shall be able to give the names.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The construction of inexpensive hotel accommodation has been delayed in various stages particularly in Mysore State and other southern parts of the country. The allotment of sites and starting of acquisition proceedings have been delayed. Will the Government of India and the Tourist Department consider to ease the situation and take effective steps to see that the building sites are allotted soon for construction of such hostels ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I do not know what site he has got in view but as far as facilities in Mysore State are concerned, there is going to be a youth hostel at Hampi, which is a place of tourist interest. Moreover, as the hon. Member knows, there is a tourist bungalow at Hasan and also one at Bijapur. The new Ashoka Hotel has recently been started in Bangalore. I hope, the hon. Member is fully aware of that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Ministry cannot provide inexpensive hotel accommodation in several parts specially of Mysore State and other southern parts of the country to attract more tourists. Take, for example, even Tekri, where there is delay in the construction because acquisition proceedings have been delayed.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The youth hostel at Hampi is aimed at giving good accommodation at cheaper rates to the travelling people within the country. As the hon. Member knows, the State Government has to acquire land and hand it over to the Department of Tourism or the ITDC for construction. Sometimes, delay is there on the part of the State Governments. Matters are being expedited.

Development of Minor Ports in Tamil Nadu

*287. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the schemes approved by the Centre for the development of minor ports in Tamil Nadu during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) the nature and extent of Central Assistance to be provided to the State for the implementation of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Cuddalore Port in Tamil Nadu is being developed as a Centrally Sponsored scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan. The works comprise

river training works, construction of an RCC jetty and breakwaters and dredging.

(b) Rs. 89 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) The entire approved cost of Rs. 89 lakhs will be given as loan to the State Government.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there were any other proposals put fourth by the Madras Government for inclusion in the Centrally-sponsored schemes and, if so, what are the details

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The National Development Council as far back as in September, 1968, decided that in order to achieve certain tangible results and tangible progress, we should concentrate on a fewer number of schemes so that they may be adequate for handling traffic that might itself there. Since in Cuddalore, we expect about 5 lakh tonnes of iron ore from Bellary, 1 lakh tonnes of coal and 50,000 tonnes of other miscellaneous cargo, on this basis, the efforts are being concentrated on Cuddalore in preference to others.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : May I know whether the Government will consider inclusion of Nagapatnam port which is one of the important ports in Tamil Nadu embarking thousands of passengers every month in the scheme.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There are claims and counter-claims in regard to minor ports and intermediate ports. Minor ports or essentially the responsibility of the State Governments. As regards intermediate ports, we do participate in the approved schemes for their development. I think, as I stated earlier, according to the decision of the National Development Council itself, we want to concentrate on a few number of ports, a fewer number of schemes, in order to get tangible results.

Shares bought by Life Insurance Corporation

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

(a) the number of shares bought by Life

Insurance Corporation from 1969 to April 1971 in Iron and Steel companies ;

(b) the total amount involved in these speculative transactions and the reasons for the decisions to buy these shares ; and

(c) what specific targets the Life Insurance Corporations expects to achieve through the above transactions ?

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

Statement

(a) During the period 1969 to April, 1971, the LIC purchased 20 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10/- each and 830 5% tax-free cumulative preference shares of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Shares of no other iron and steel company were purchased during this period.

(b) and (c). The cost was Rs. 2.01 crores for equity shares and Rs. 54,580/- for preference shares.

The investment policy of the LIC is to ensure good return consistent with the safety of capital. The purchases in question were made by the LIC after taking into account the dividend record of the company as well as the present yield and future prospects of the investment. The purchases cannot be treated as speculative transactions. In fact, the shares are approved investments u/s 27A of the Insurance Act as applied to the LIC.)

श्री सतपाल कपूर : स्पोकर साहब, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये शेयर किस कीमत पर लिये गये और उस वक्त इन शेयरों की मार्केट प्राइस क्या थी ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you read the statement in reply to (b) and (c), it says that the cost was Rs. 2.01 crores for equity shares and Rs. 54,580 for preference shares. The investment policy of the LIC is to ensure good return consistent with the safety of capital and the purchases in question were made by the LIC after taking into account the dividend record of the company as well as the present yield and future prospects of the investment.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या सरकार ने पहले भी इम कम्पनी के कोई शेयर खरीदे हैं, और कितने खरीदने का इरादा है ? क्योंकि गोइनका साहब को एल० आई० सी० वाले हमेशा बचाते रहते हैं ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जिस में फायदा होना है उस को लिया जाता है । इस के अलावा अगर कोई कम्पनी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कंट्रोल में आती है तो वह भी अच्छी बात है ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : तो फिर आप हन्ड्ड परमेट क्यों नहीं ले लेते हैं ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Outstanding amount of Foreign Debt

*273. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present outstanding amount of foreign debt of India ;

(b) the annual expenditure over servicing such debt ;

(c) the main outlines of the schedule for repayment ;

(d) the total amount of interest already paid during the last three years ; and

(e) the result of any review, if made, of the latest position in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Outstanding Debt as on April 1, 1971 Rs. crores

1. Loans repayable directly in foreign currency	.. 5,528.9
2. Loans repayable through export of goods	.. 497.0
3. Total loans repayable in foreign exchange (1+2)	.. 6,025.9
4. Loans repayable in Indian Rupees	1,783.5
5. Grand Total (3+4)	.. 7,809.4

(b) to (d) The repayments of the loans are made in accordance with the amortization schedules applicable to each loan. The loans are repayable over varying periods, some of them extending even upto 50 years, including in certain cases grace periods ranging from 1 to 10 years. The amount of interests payable on a loan is calculated on the basis of the outstanding principal amount and the rate of interest applicable to the loans as stipulated in the loan agreements. While the rate of interest is fixed for each loan, the actual amount necessarily depends upon the net amount outstanding and is therefore, based on total drawings less total repayments, during the period to which the calculation pertains. Thus the annual expenditure over servicing of foreign loans will vary from year to year. The amounts paid towards repayment of principal and payment of interest during the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 are as follows (Rs. crores)

Year	Principal	Interest
1968-69	263.8	181.0
1969-70	299.0	191.6
1970-71	309.8	198.0 (estimated)

(c) In view of the heavy debt payments arising mainly on account of relatively hard terms of loans contracted earlier, the World Bank arranged for a review of the matter in 1967 and on the basis of this review, members of the Consortium agreed to provide debt relief for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 as follows

Year	Amount	(Rs. crores)
1968-69	76.19	
1969-70	80.27	
1970-71	85.55	

Further debt relief for 1971-72 is also being considered.

Air-India Boeing 707 Burnt at Santa Cruz Airport

* 275 SHRI H. M. PADEL Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether an Air India Boeing 707 was completely burnt during take-off at the Santa Cruz airport on January 23, 1971,

(b) if so, the estimated loss as a result thereof, and

(c) whether the cause of incident has been investigated and if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The aircraft was insured for six crore rupees which amount has been realised from the insurers.

(c) An investigation was made by the Director of Air Safety in the Civil Aviation Department. His finding is that the aircraft went out of control while the technique of a three-engine take off was being demonstrated, and the pilot failed to follow the correct remedial procedure.

Smuggling of Gold into India

* 279 SHRI A. K. SHAH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether before the enactment of Gold Control Act 1963 the price of Indian Gold was more or less at par with international prices,

(b) if so, the price at present,

(c) whether the present high price of gold offers a lucrative market to smugglers,

(d) if so, the estimated value of gold smuggled into the country after the Act came into being, and

(e) the action taken by Government to check the smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Since in December, 1962, the price of Gold in India was about Rs. 104.75 per 10 grams as against the international price of Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams, it cannot be said that the price of gold in India was more or less at par with the international price before the introduction of the Gold Control in 1963.

(b) The ruling price of gold in Bombay in the month of May, 1971 has ranged between Rs. 195 and Rs. 202 per 10 grams while the open market price in London during May, 1971, ranged between Rs. 96.16 per 10 grams and Rs. 98.50 per 10 grams.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are no reliable means of estimating the value of gold smuggled into the country before or after the introduction of the Gold Control in 1963. However, Government is fully aware of the large scale smuggling operations in gold.

(e) The following measures have been taken to prevent smuggling of contraband goods including gold: Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is also reviewed frequently in the light of the information collected, for suitable action.

Plane Crash in Kulu

*281. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation was ordered on the plane crash in Kulu on April 30, 1971 which resulted in the death of three persons;

(b) if so, whether any report has been received by Government detailing the probable causes of the crash; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the plane took off from the airport when visibility was poor and if so, how the plane was allowed to take off?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The investigation is still in progress.

Flying Clubs facing Closure

*282. SHRI B. K. MODAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Flying Clubs in the country are facing closure because of Government's decision to reduce the subsidy paid to them;

(b) if so, the reasons for the above decision of Government; and

(c) whether Government are compelling the Flying Clubs to purchase Pushpak trainees' aircraft and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There has been no reduction in the prescribed rates of subsidy and subvention received by the Flying Clubs included in the Flying Subsidy Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir; but Pushpak is the only trainer aircraft in this category produced in the country.

Step taken to Promote Internal Tourism in the Country

*286. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government so far to promote internal tourism in the country by way of providing cheap hotels, parking places for tourists buses and other basic facilities; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the question of providing basic facilities to the internal tourists in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Under its loan scheme, the Department of Tourism grant loans on easy terms for the

construction of all categories of hotels and motels, and for the augmentation of tourist transport facilities at selected tourist centres. It also has plans to construct youth hostels and reception centres to facilitate travel within the country. The facilities so provided are intended to promote internal tourism as well.

(b) Yes, Sir, by way of granting loans for the construction of hotels and provision of transport facilities at these places.

Closure of Airways (India) Private Limited

*288. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of Airways (India) Private Limited, affecting 143 employees ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of this firm to take over the company ;

(c) whether Government have considered this issue ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Some communications were received from the employees asking that Indian Airlines be directed to absorb them. The Corporation is examining this matter in the light of available vacancies and the requisite job qualifications of the applicants.

Demonetisation of Currency Notes

*290. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of demonetisation of currency notes of Rs. 10 and above denominations as a part of the drive against black money ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government does not consider that demonetisation of currency notes provides the answer to the problem of black money. The Government is, however, constantly engaged in the task of detecting tax evasion, the principal source of black money. A Committee of Experts has been appointed by the Government with a view to suggesting legal and administrative measures for countering evasion and avoidance of direct taxes. Also under consideration are legislative and administrative measures to discourage undervaluation of property which is an important avenue for circulation of black money.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती

*291. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकिंग आयोग ने सरकार को प्रस्तुत किये गये अपने प्रतिवेदन में अन्य बातों के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में भी कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक उक्त आयोग द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के बारे में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कोई निदेश जारी किये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) बैंकिंग आयोग ने अभी तक सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Demand for C. B. I. Probe for issuing Permits to Private Bus Operators by Delhi Administration

*292. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Under-

taking Workers' Union has urged Government to order a probe by the Central Bureau of Investigation for issuing permits to private bus operators at the time of the General Elections to Lok Sabha ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Rajasthan for developing Tourist Facilities

*293. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the Central assistance given to the State of Rajasthan for developing tourist facilities during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) how much of this assistance has been earmarked for the development of places of tourist interest and tourist bungalows in Chittor ; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in the number of foreign tourists to Chittor during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 1.82 lakhs and Rs. 5,000 was incurred in 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively and a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned in 1970-71 on tourist schemes in Rajasthan.

(b) Nil.

(c) Tourist statistics are maintained on an all-India basis and not a State or place-wise basis. In the sample survey carried out in 1968-69, the number of foreign tourists visiting Udaipur, the tourist centre nearest to Chittor, was 1.8% of the total foreign tourist arrivals.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

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

(a) the item-wise value of diamonds, gold and silver seized in various parts of the country during the last six months ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection ;

(c) the steps taken against the offenders ; and

(d) the specific measures adopted by Government to check the rising trend of smuggling of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Diamonds valued Rs. 32 lakhs (approx.) at Indian market rate, gold valued Rs. 148 lakhs (approx.) at the international rate and Rs. 333 lakhs (approx.) at Indian market rate and silver valued Rs. 107 lakhs (approx.) at the Indian market rate were seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the period from 1-11-70 to 30-4-71.

(b) and (c). 168 persons were arrested in this connection. Apart from the adjudication proceedings initiated under the Customs Act for confiscation of the smuggled goods and imposition of penalties on the offenders, in cases where sufficient evidence is available for successful prosecution, the offenders are prosecuted in a court of law.

(d) The following measures have been taken to prevent smuggling : systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and

facilitating their detention. The position is also reviewed periodically in the light of the information collected to initiate suitable action.

Reappraisal of working of Untouchability Offences Act

*295. SHRI B. K. DASCHOU DHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake reappraisal of the working of the Untouchability Offences Act ; and

(b) the number of persons prosecuted under the said Act during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Reappraisal of the working of Untouchability (Offences) Act was undertaken by a committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes set up in 1965 under the Chairmanship of Shri L. Elayaperumal. The Committee in its report submitted in 1969 made recommendations for the amendment of the Act with a view to making it more stringent. The matter of making necessary amendments to the Act is under consideration of Government.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Financial Assistance for Modifying old Schools in Kerala

*296. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have represented to the Central Government for financial assistance of 85 crore Rupees for modifying the old schools and starting new ones, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has indicated that its requirements for clearing the backlog of school buildings and for new schools envisaged in the Fourth Plan are about Rs. 10.59 crores. These estimates along with the estimates of other States for school buildings are being considered by a special committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

शिक्षा उपकर

*297. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों से शिक्षा उपकर लगाने की सिफारिश की है ,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने अब तक अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं ; और

(ग) उन्होंने क्या विचार व्यक्त किये हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हा । शिक्षा के लिए विनिधान, सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा का पूरी तरह से विकास करने हेतु आवश्यक धन से इतना कम हो गया है, कि शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राज्य के प्रयत्नों में सहायता देने और उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने हेतु स्थानीय साधनों को प्रत्येक सम्भव तरीके से जुटाना अनिवार्य हो गया है । इसलिए, शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकारों को, अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने के लिए अनेक उपाय काम में लाने के लिए, लगातार सुझाव देना रहा है । इनमें से एक, प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए निर्धारित शिक्षा उपकर लगाना है ।

(ख) और (ग). आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे अनेक

राज्य, पहले ही से किसी न किसी रूप में शिक्षा उपकर लगा रहे है।

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय द्वारा 1969 मे स्थापित अध्ययन दल ने, शिक्षा के विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के लिए अतिरिक्त साधन जुटाने क सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार करके शैक्षिक विकास के लिए स्थानीय साधन जुटाने के हेतु अनेक उपाय सुझाए थे। राज्य और संघीय क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा सचिवों और जन शिक्षा निदेशकों के सम्मेलन ने 1970 मे अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद यह निश्चय किया था कि निशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रार्थमिक शिक्षा को व्यवस्था करने के लिए सविधान के निदेश को शीघ्र पूरा करने हेतु, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों मे शैक्षिक उपकर लगाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार शिक्षा के विकास हेतु सामुदायिक साधनों को जुटाने के व्यापक कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप मे शिक्षा उपकर लगाने के लिए पर्याप्त समर्थन पाया जाता है।

Representation by Air India for Relaxation of Travel Restrictions Abroad

*298. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has represented to Government for relaxation of travel restrictions abroad if Air India's Jumbo Jet operations are to be a success ;

(b) whether the foreign exchange position of our country admits of such relaxation ; and

(c) if not, the reason why the Jumbo Jets were purchased when conditions for their successful operation are not favourable ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) No such proposal has yet been received.

(b) The foreign exchange position continues to remain difficult.

(c) The aircrafts were purchased after taking all factors into account including world traffic trends.

Scheme for starting New Air Services

*299. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any new scheme to be undertaken during the next five years for starting new air services , and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) and (b). Subject to availability of aircraft, development of aerodromes, and commercial considerations it is proposed to introduce air services to several more stations in the country over the next few years.

जापान से ऋण

*300. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1971 मे भारत को जापान से कोई ऋण मिला है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त ऋण का भुगतान कब तक किया जायगा और इस पर किस दर से व्याज दिया जायगा, और

(घ) उपर्युक्त ऋण का उपयोग किन कार्यों के लिये किया जायगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हाँ। 20 अप्रैल, 1971 को जापान के निर्यात-आयात बैंक और जापान के कुछ अन्य सहयोगी बैंकों के साथ एक ऋण-करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे।

(ख) ऋण की राशि 19.04 करोड़ रुपये (2.539 करोड़ डालर) है।

(ग) यह ऋण 20 वर्ष की अवधि मे

बुकाया जाना है जिसमें 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है ; इसमें ब्याज की दर 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक है ।

(घ) इस ऋण का उपयोग जापान से वस्तुओं, कच्चे माल, मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं, संघटकों, फालतू पुर्जों, इस्पात के रोलों आदि का आयात करने के लिए और राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के लिए मशीनों का आयात करने के लिए किया जायगा ।

Company Executives in India

1269. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) The actual number of company executives in India both of Indian origin as well as of foreign origin, on 1st January, 1969, 1970 and 1971 separately, year-wise and nationality-wise and also group-wise getting salaries between Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 200. /-, Rs. 2001/- and Rs. 5000/- Rs. 5001/- and Rs. 8000/- and Rs. 8001/- and above p. m. ; and

(b) the number of the above-said executives in banks, petroleum and Chemical concerns, tea, rubber, pharmaceuticals and engineering companies set up with foreign collaboration in India, separately, category-wise and salary group-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) and (b). The information asked for is not readily available with the Department as the same is not required to be furnished by the companies in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Appointment of Managing Director of M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.

1270. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Goodyear India Limited have in their Annual General Meeting held on 5th May, 1971 approved the appointment of a

new Managing Director on a salary of Rs. 11,000 p. m. plus Commission upto Rs. 1,50,000 maximum per annum vide their Resolution No. 5 with effect from the 27th April, 1971 for a period of five years, alongwith other prerequisites ;

(b) whether it violates the directives of Government regarding maximum remunerations that can be drawn by company executives ;

(c) whether Government have approved the aforesaid appointment ; and

(d) if so, the action Government are taking to bring down the remuneration of the said Managing Director within the provisions of the last directives of Government on this subject ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) M/s. Goodyear India Ltd, has submitted an application under Section 269 of the Companies Act, for approval to the appointment of Mr. Parks Clrestman as the Managing Director of the company for a period of five years with effect from 27th April, 1971, on a salary of Rs. 11,000/- per month plus commission of 1% on the net profits of the company, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000/- per annum by way of salary and commission together, plus other prerequisites.

(b) and (c). The application of the company is under consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Fuel Cost in Indian Airlines and Air-India

1271. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate cost of fuel per hour of running of various aircrafts with Indian Airlines and Air India ;

(b) how does it compare with similar aircrafts with other top Airlines of the world ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the fuel cost in India ?

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

(a) Aircraft	Cost per hour
<i>Air-India</i>	
	Rs.
Boeing 707-437.	2246/-
Boeing 707-337	1898/-
Boeing 747	3578/-
<i>Indian-Airlines</i>	
B-eing 737	2312/-
Caravelle	2492/-
Viscount	971/-
F-27	538/-
HS-748	564/-
Dakota	551/-

The cost of fuel in respect of aircraft of Indian Airlines is inclusive of the heavy excise duty levied on such fuel which is applicable only for domestic services. Air-India does not have to pay excise duty for fuel international flights.

(b) All types of aircraft are operated according to the procedures laid down by the manufacturers, hence the fuel consumption of similar aircraft of different airlines will be more or less the same depending on operational conditions. However, in view of the heavy excise duty, fuel constitutes about 26 to 28% of the operating costs of Indian Airlines whereas the figure in respect of most other airlines is between 7 and 15 per cent.

(c) Cost of fuel is something on which the airlines have no control. However, economy measures are kept constantly in view.

Amount diverted by Nationalised Banks for Development of Coking Coal

1272. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts which have been diverted nationalised Banks for development of coking coal mines during the last two years, in Private Sector, Public Sector and in Joint Sector separately ;

(b) the extent of extra output in coking coal as a result of the above funds and how

much such loan would come to per tonne of production annually ; and

(c) how much coking coal is expected to be lost on account of lack of financial help by financial institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Public sector banks have not formulated any separate credit policy in respect of coking coal mining industry. Banks do not allocate amounts separately for each industry. Individual cases are considered on merits and credit limits are given for meeting genuine productive requirements for industries including coking coal mines. Statistics in the manner as asked for by the Hon'ble member are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के हर्दा टाउन में छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

1273. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में हर्दा तहसील तथा हर्दा टाउन के कितने छोटी जोत वाले किसानों ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया (हर्दा ब्रांच) में ऋण के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे तथा उनमें से अब तक कितने किसानों को ऋण दिया गया है ,

(ख) क्या छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को ऋण प्राप्त करने में बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहाँ की स्थिति में सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार सुधार करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटक

1274. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष कितने विदेशी पर्यटकों ने मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा किया। तथा वे किन-किन देशों से आये थे, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में किसी नये पर्यटक केन्द्र का विकास करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) आने वाले पर्यटकों के आकड़े अखिल-भारतीय आधार पर सकलित किये जाते हैं, राज्य-वार अथवा स्थान-वार आधार पर नहीं।

(ख) चालू योजना में कान्हा-किमली आखेट पशु शरण-स्थान में कुछ मुधार करने का विचार है।

सिंधी भाषा को लोकप्रिय बनाना

1275. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित . क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश में सिंधी भाषा को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिये कुछ संस्थानों को वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वर्ष 1969 में उन्हें कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और सस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर

राय) : (क) से (ग) हम समय सिंधी भाषा को लोकप्रिय बनाने और उसके विकास के लिये शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा उसके विभिन्न स्वायत्तशासी सगठनों द्वारा निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ लागू की जा रही हैं .

(1) हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं की उन्नति के लिये स्वैच्छिक सगठनों को इस मंत्रालय की सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत उन परियोजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है, जो सिंधी भाषा को लोकप्रिय बनाने और उसके विकास में सहायक हो। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी प्रदेश के ऐसे लोगों को सिंधी सिखाने के लिए भी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध है जो इस भाषा को स्वेच्छा से सीखना चाहते हैं। परन्तु फिर भी, 1969 के दौरान सिंधी भाषा की उन्नति और विकास से सम्बन्धित किसी भी स्वैच्छिक सगठन ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन नहीं किया है।

(2) हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत एवं मातृभाषा के अतिरिक्त किसी भी भारतीय भाषा में पुस्तक लेखन के लिए लेखकों को पुरस्कार वितरण की इस मंत्रालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंधी भाषा में लिखी गई पुस्तकों के लिए भी पुरस्कार दिए जाते हैं।

(3) सरकार ने हाल ही में मैसूर में एक भारतीय भाषाओं के केन्द्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना की है। इस संस्थान का प्रमुख कार्य यह है कि विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में एकता के सूत्र की खोज करे। यह संस्थान सिंधी भाषा पर भी ध्यान देगा।

(4) भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के शिक्षकों को अहिन्दी भाषाएं सिखाने के लिए भी प्रादेशिक भाषा केन्द्रों की स्थापना की है। इन केन्द्रों में अहिन्दी भाषी अध्यापकों के लिए भी यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि वे अपनी मातृभाषा, हिन्दी एवं संस्कृत के अलावा अन्य भारतीय भाषाएं सीख सकें। पूना में स्थापित प्रादेशिक भाषा केन्द्रों में सिंधी सिखाने की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं।

(5) साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त किसी भी प्रमुख भारतीय भाषा में साहित्यिक गुण सम्पन्न अत्यन्त उत्कृष्ट पुस्तक के लिए अकादमी 5,000 रु० का पुरस्कार देती है। साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं में सिंधी भी एक है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1959, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1969 और 1970 में सिंधी लेखकों को पुरस्कार, प्राप्त हुए। साहित्य अकादमी अपने पुस्तक प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंधी भाषा की पुस्तकें भी प्रकाशित कर रही है। अब तक अकादमी ने सिंधी भाषा में 18 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं।

(6) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास भी अपने प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सिंधी भाषा की पुस्तकें प्रकाशित कर रहा है। न्यास ने हाल ही में गुरुनानक और कबीर पर सिंधी में 2 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं।

(7) सरकार प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में विश्व-विद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तक निर्माण की अपनी योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंधी भाषा में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तक निर्माण की एक योजना

पर विचार कर रही है ताकि प्रथम डिग्री स्तर पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की शिक्षा माध्यम के रूप में स्वीकार किया जा सके।

छोटी बचत योजना से मध्य प्रदेश को दिया गया ऋण

1276. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि छोटी बचत निधि में से दो गई राशि को दो तिहाई राशि को राज्य को दिये गये दीर्घाविधि ऋण में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उक्त मांग को नामजूर कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशोला रोहतगी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिये गये अन्धविश्वास के आधार पर तथा राष्ट्रीय बचत आन्दोलन पुनर्गठन समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में की गई निफारिशों के अनुसार, अल्प बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त रकमों में से 1969-70 से राज्य सरकारों के लिये स्वीकृत ऋणों की बापसी अदायगी की अवधि पहले ही 15 वर्षों से बढ़ाकर 25 वर्ष कर दी गयी है जिसमें मूल रकम की बापसी के संबंध में 5 वर्ष की प्रारम्भिक अवधिगत अवधि भी शामिल है।

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सुविधाओं का विस्तार

1277. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के

नाम क्या हैं जहां सरकार का बैंकिंग सुविधाएं देने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में भी बैंकिंग सुविधाएं देने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के नाम (जिनकी आबादी 10,000 से अधिक नहीं है) और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों के नाम (जिनकी आबादी 10,000 से 1,00,000 के बीच है) विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T-313/71] जिनके लिये कार्यालय खोलने के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को लाइसेंस जारी किये हैं अथवा जो 1971 में या 1972 के आरम्भ में शाखाएं खोलने के लिये बैंकों के नाम निर्धारित कर दिये गये हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त विवरण से पता चल जायगा कि 1971 में अथवा 1972 के शुरू में होशंगाबाद में चार और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में पांच बैंक कार्यालय खुलने की आशा है।

लेखकों और कलाकारों को वित्तीय सहायता

1278. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष केन्द्र सरकार ने किन-किन लेखकों और कलाकारों अथवा उनके परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी थी ; और

(ख) यह सहायता देने के लिये क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1961 से लेखकों और कलाकारों अथवा उनके परिवारों

के लिए स्वीकृत अनुरक्षण भत्ते का सबसे पहले भुगतान राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है और उसके बाद 2:1 अनुपात से केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। राज्य सरकार ने अब तक उन लेखकों तथा कलाकारों अथवा उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों के नाम नहीं भेजे हैं, जिन्हें, इस योजना के अधीन, पिछले वर्ष अनुरक्षण भत्ता दिया गया था। इनकी संख्या लगभग 1200 होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) अनुदान-ग्राहियों के चुनाव के लिए, निम्नलिखित कसौटी अपनाई गई थी :—

- (1) इस योजना के अधीन, सहायता के लिए किसी भी व्यक्ति को पात्र होने के लिए, उसका कला और साहित्य आदि में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होना चाहिए।
- (2) आवेदक के निजी साधन 150 रुपये मासिक से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
- (3) आवेदक की आयु 58 वर्ष अथवा उससे अधिक होनी चाहिए।

भाषाओं के विकास पर किया गया व्यय

1279. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास पर, भाषा वार, प्रति वर्ष कितनी धन राशि खर्च की ; और

(ख) इसके लिए क्या कसौटी और प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना देते हुए एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-314/71]

पोलीटेक्निक स्कूल

1280. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने पोलीटेक्निक स्कूल अथवा कालेज हैं ;

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष इन संस्थाओं में प्रवेश चाहने वाले छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या इन प्रकार की आम शिकायत है कि उच्च संस्थाओं से डिप्लोमा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तकनीकी योग्यताओं वाले व्यक्तियों को तत्काल रोजगार दिलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). हमारे देश में इस समय 283 पोली-टेक्निक स्कूल है जिनमें प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 45,000 विद्यार्थियों को प्रवेश देने की क्षमता है। किन्तु इंजीनियरी के स्नातकों तथा डिप्लोमाधारियों में इस समय फ़ैली हुई बेरोजगारी के कारण पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान यह प्रवेश संख्या कम करके 28,000 तक सीमित कर दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). उद्योगों में मंदी आने से तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित योजनाओं को स्थगित कर देने के कारण, इंजीनियरी से सम्बद्ध सभी वर्गों के कामियों में पिछले चार-पांच वर्षों से व्यापक बेरोजगारी फ़ैली हुई है। इंजीनियरी सम्बन्धी कामियों के लिए रोजगार के अधिक से अधिक अवसर उत्पन्न करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1968 में अनेक उपाय शुरू किये थे। इन उपायों तथा अब तक हुई प्रगति के विषय में एक विस्तृत

विवरण तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 46 के उत्तर के साथ 31 मार्च 1971 को सभा-पटल पर रखा जा चुका है।

संस्कृत का प्रचार और विकास

1281. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष के दौरान संस्कृत के प्रचार और विकास पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ;

(ख) किस माध्यम से यह राशि व्यय की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या संस्कृत के प्रचार और विकास के लिये सरकार को सुझाव देने के लिए कोई विशेष समिति गठित की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) 49.88 लाख रुपये।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें, स्वायत्तशासी संगठन, स्वैच्छिक संस्कृत संगठन/संस्था और व्यक्ति।

(ग) केन्द्रीय संस्कृत परिषद की स्थापना (भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड के स्थान पर) जनवरी, 1970 में की गई थी, जो संस्कृत प्रचार और विकास से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर सरकार को सलाह देती है।

(घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [संघालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-315/71]

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में विदेशी विद्यार्थी

1282. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भारतीय शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ स्थित हैं जहाँ इस समय विदेशी विद्यार्थी शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे किन किन देशों के हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च करती है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालयों में प्राप्त हुई अद्यतन उपलब्ध सूचना जो 1968-69 से सम्बन्धित है, विवरणों में दी गई है, जो मन्त्रालय पर रख दिये गये हैं। [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या LT-316/71]

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Appointment of Managing Director of M/S. Indian Oxygen Ltd.

1283. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited have, in their last annual meeting approved the appointment of their Managing Director on remunerations which violates the statutory limit fixed lately by Government ;

(b) whether the same has been approved by Government ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to bring the remuneration of the said managing director down within the statutory limits?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). Mr. Keith Hartley was Assistant Managing Director of the Company from 1st April, 1963 and was promoted as Joint Managing Director with effect from 1st Sep-

tember, 1969 on a salary of Rs. 8000/- p.m., overseas allowance of Rs. 1500/- p.m. and perquisites. Recently the company sought approval to his appointment as Managing Director with effect from 1st April, 1971 on the same salary of Rs. 8000/- with increased foreign allowance of Rs. 2500/- p.m. in addition to commission at 1% of the net profits not exceeding Rs. 45,000/- per annum and perquisites. Although the proposed salary was in excess of the administrative ceiling of Rs. 7,500/-, it was approved in view of the fact that Mr. Hartley was already drawing the same previously as the Joint Managing Director and this came within the recognized exceptions. His total remuneration by way of salary and commission was however made subject to the administrative ceiling of Rs. 1.35 lacs per annum and no increase in Overseas Allowance was allowed. This remuneration was subject to the approval of the company at its general meeting as required under Section 309 (1).

The Thirty Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company was scheduled to be held in February, 1971. It is not yet known if the said meeting was held and whether the proposed remuneration was approved or not.

Abolition of Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in Assemblies and Parliament

1284. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the abolition of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes in the Assemblies and Parliament ; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The matter was considered at the time of the passing of the Constitution (Twentythird Amendment) Act, 1969, which has extended the period of such reservations upto the 25th January, 1980.

**Completion of Lateral Road Project
in Uttar Pradesh**

1285. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lateral Road Project running through the Districts of Lakhimpur, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda onwards in Uttar Pradesh was started as a military project during the time of Indo-China War and is still not fit and complete for the movement of any Military or Civilian Vehicles ; and

(b) in view of its strategic importance, by what time the said project will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Lateral road project was started not as a military project during Indo-China War but in 1964. The portion passing through the districts of Lakhimpur, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda has, for the most part, been already completed and the remaining works in Uttar Pradesh are expected to be completed by end of March 1972.

**Ecafe meeting at Manila for Boosting
Regional Trade**

1286. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual general meeting of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Asia and Far East held recently at Manila has decided to start a Small Scale Asian Clearance Union this year to boost regional trade ;

(b) if so, the nature and composition of the machinery to be set up for the purpose ; and

(c) whether India has agreed to participate in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Kabul Declaration of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation, a meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of an Asian

Clearing Union was convened by the ECAFE at Bangkok from March 16 to 22, 1971. At this meeting the Committee finalised a Draft Agreement Establishing an Asian Clearing Union. The Annual Session of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Asia and Far East held at Manila from 20th to 30th April, 1971 noted and expressed satisfaction at these developments.

The ECAFE Secretariat has forwarded to the Regional Member countries, for their consideration, a copy of the draft Agreement of the Asian Clearing Union. A copy of the draft Agreement has been received by India and is being examined. The nature and composition of the machinery of the Asian Clearing Union and India's participation would depend on the provisions of the Agreement finally adopted on the basis of the comments and reactions of the ECAFE member countries.

**बचत योजनाओं में जमा राशि बढ़ाने के लिए
मासिक व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा**

1287. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री धार० बी० बड़ै :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थिक विषमता दूर करने के विचार से केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मासिक व्यय पर 1500 रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने का है और शेष वेतन बचत योजनाओं में जमा करने के लिये व्यवस्था करने का है ;

(ख) इस समय कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी 1500 रुपये प्रतिमास से अधिक वेतन पा रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित अधिकतम सीमा लागू की गई तो बचत योजनाओं में कितनी राशि जमा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की नवीनतम उपलब्ध जनगणना के अनुसार, 1500 रु० से ऊपर की वेतन श्रेणियों में स्थित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 31 मार्च 1969 को 2464 थी।

(ग) कर, भविष्य निधि में अगदान, सरकारी आवाम का किगया, बीमा प्रीमियम जैसी अनिवार्य एवं वैकल्पिक वट्टीतियों के बाद कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले शुद्ध वेतन की रकम प्रत्येक अधिकारी को दूसरे अधिकारी से भिन्न होता है और इसलिये उल्लिखित बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत जमा हो सकने वाली रकमों का किसी भी हद तक सही अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। परन्तु इन कटौतियों के बाद अतिरिक्त बचत के लिये उपलब्ध रकम को मात्रा बहुत बड़ी होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(घ) आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने विभिन्न प्रकार के वित्तीय एवं विधायी उपाय शुरू किये हैं। इसलिये विशिष्टतः केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में 1500 रु० की रकम की सीमा बांधना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Setting up of Import and Export Bank

1298. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish Import and Export Bank to arrest the downward trend of exports ;

(b) if so, when this will be established ; and

(c) the proposed capital outlay of this bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There is no downward trend in the country's exports. In fact, in 1970-71, exports have increased by 8.3%. No proposal is being processed at present for the establishment of an Export-Import Bank. However, it is hoped that the Banking Commission will examine whether there is a real need for such an institution.

Separate Corporation to run four International Airports

1289. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a separate Corporation under the Companies Act to run four international airports ;

(b) if so, reasons for this decision ; and

(c) how far this will help Government ?

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

(a) Government have decided to constitute a Statutory Corporation for the management of the four international airports. Legislation will shortly be introduced in Parliament for this purpose.

(b) and (c). In view of the rapid developments in civil aviation, Government feel that a commercially oriented organisation with adequate autonomy and flexibility will be in a better position to provide the necessary dynamism for the development and management of our international airports than a Government department.

कलकत्ता में औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम की स्थापना

1290. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कलकत्ता में औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम के नाम की एक संस्था स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की रूप रेखा और निगम का कार्यक्षेत्र क्या है और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, की स्थापना कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन, 12 अप्रैल, 1971 को की जा चुकी है। इसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है। कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 25 करोड़ रुपया है। इसकी जारी और चुकता पूंजी क्रमशः 10.00 करोड़ और 2.50 करोड़ रुपया है। कम्पनी की वर्तमान चुकता पूंजी—2.50 करोड़ रुपया के शेषर भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम लिमिटेड, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया तथा 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास है। निगम को भारत सरकार से आसान शर्तों पर ऋण मिलेगा।

निगम का स्वरूप अखिल भारतीय होगा। लेकिन शुरू में निगम कलकत्ता और पूर्वी प्रदेश की अत्यावश्यक औद्योगिक समस्याओं विशेषकर टीका से न चल रही तथा बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक कम्पनियों के पुनः स्थापन और पुनरुद्धार से सम्बन्ध समस्याओं को सुलझाने का काम करेगा। बाद में इसका कार्य क्षेत्र सारा देश हो जायेगा। आशा है कि निगम का मुख्य कार्य आसान शर्तों पर जोखिम और ऋण पूंजी की व्यवस्था करना होगा ताकि औद्योगिक एककों को जल्दी ही फिर से चालू किया जा सके। निगम अन्य क्षेत्रों जैसे कम्पनियों के पुनर्निर्माण, श्रमिक प्रबन्ध संबंधी समस्याएं, उत्पादन मिश्रण में परिवर्तन, तत्संबंधी अन्य मामलों में भी अपने क्रियाकलाप जारी रखेगा। यद्यपि निगम का मुख्य कार्य चुनी हुई पात्र औद्योगिक कम्पनियों का पुनर्निर्माण और पुनः स्थापन करना होगा, तथा निगम औद्योगिक उपकरणों के बिलय, एकीकरण अथवा पुनर्निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देने, उनका

संबर्धन करने, उन्हें सहायता देने अथवा उनके लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करने का काम और सामान्यतः औद्योगिक विकास पुनरुद्धार के लिए कार्यवाही कर सकेगा।

उपर्युक्त निगम को, जिसने अपना कारोबार शुरू करने के लिए 24 अप्रैल, 1971 को प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त किया है, बहुत से बन्द पड़े हुए एवं ठाक से न चल रहे एककों से पुनर्निर्माण सहायता के लिए प्रस्ताव मिले हैं और कुछ मामलों में पुनर्निर्माण के लिए अध्ययन कार्य शुरू कर लिये गये हैं।

Meeting between Government Officials and Executives of Public Sector Undertakings

1291. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were consultations between Government and the chiefs of public sector undertakings recently ; and

(b) if so, what were the various suggestions made for efficient functioning of public sector undertakings :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Members are referring to the meetings taken in the Finance Ministry to review the performance of certain enterprises whose record over long period was not quite satisfactory, with a view to finding solutions to the major problems faced by these enterprises. Some of the important aspects discussed to improve the operations of these enterprises related to the pursuit of production targets fixed on the basis of optimum utilisation of capacities, steps to overcome shortages of materials and components, improvement in the productivity of men, machines and materials, reduction of inventories, better maintenance of plant and equipment, improved labour relations etc.

Inclusion of a Representative of Railway Employees in the third Pay Commission

1294. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not included any representative of Railway employees in the Third Pay Commission ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received any protest note or representation from the employees' unions on the subject ; and

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

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

(b) No agreed name acceptable to Major Trade Unions has so far become available.

(c) and (d). None Sir, except a memorandum from Madoor Sangh of one of the Zonal Railways. In view of reply to part (b) no action could be taken on the memorandum.

Enquiry Committee on India's Loss of Asian Hockey Gold Medal at Bangkok

1295. SHRI A. K. SAHA :
SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Shri J. D. Nagarvala, former Chairman of National Hockey Selection Committee stating that India's loss of Asian Hockey Gold medal at Bangkok was due to the quarrel between the Manager and Coach of the team ;

(b) whether Government have inquired into this ;

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to enquire into this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). Government have seen Press reports regarding statement given by Shri J. D. Nagarvala as well as the contradictions issued by both the Manager and the Coach of the Indian hockey team for the Asian Games held at Bangkok in December 70 that they had no differences between them. The matter was also taken up with the Indian Hockey Federation who have stated that there is no truth in the statement of Shri Nagarvala made four months after his return from Bangkok.

R. S. S. Office and Shakha Functioning in Banaras Hindu University Campus

1296. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the R. S. S. is still having its office inside the Banaras Hindu University campus and the R. S. S. Shakha functioning in the Banaras Hindu University has its members from both students and teachers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor specially when the Gajendragadkar Commission of Enquiry on the Banaras Hindu University had more or less recommended the weeding out of the R. S. S. from the Banaras Hindu University.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the view taken by the Gajendragadkar Committee that on the University Campus no outside organisation should be allowed to have a building of its own, the Banaras Hindu University negotiated with the leaders of RSS at various levels for vacation of the building in the University Campus in their possession but no amicable agreement could be reached. The University, therefore, decided to revoke the permission by which the RSS is using the building and filed a civil suit to get the same vacated. The judgement of the court is awaited.

Deposit Mobilisation

1297. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to adopt effective measures for larger deposit mobilisation considering that the available resources are less and the demand for credit is more in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The question of augmenting the resources of the banks through intensive deposit mobilisation in order to meet on an increasing scale the wide range of credit demand has been continually engaging the attention of Government and the Reserve Bank. The urgency of deposit mobilisation was stressed by the Finance Minister at his meeting with the chief executives of the public sector banks held in July, 1970 and again at the meetings held in November, 1970, December, 1970 and April, 1971. Following the main conclusions reached at the Finance Minister's meeting with the chief executives in July, 1970, the Reserve Bank issued a circular to banks indicating the broad lines along which action should be initiated by banks to improve deposit growth. Other measures taken to boost up deposit mobilisation are outlined below :

- (i) Under the Finance Act 1970, exemption was granted from incometax for interest on bank deposits upto specified limits. Similarly exemption was granted from wealth tax for deposits in banks upto specified limits.
- (ii) The provision in the Income-tax Act requiring deduction of tax at source from interest payment exceeding Rs. 400 was modified under the Finance Act, 1970, to provide that this requirement will not apply in the case of interest paid on bank deposits.

(iii) To help collection of deposits from a wider section of the people, Reserve Bank has relaxed the stipulation regarding payment of brokerage in

respect of the small door to door collections by appointed agents of banks.

- (iv) Interest on bank deposits was raised in March, 1970 and again in January this year.
- (v) A vigorous programme of branch expansion is being carried out by the banks in order to tap deposits from a wide area. Besides, satellite offices and mobile offices are being operated in some centres. Further, extension counters are being opened for the specific purpose of conducting only deposit transaction.
- (vi) In order to evoke enthusiasm among the members of the staff in the task of deposit mobilisation incentive schemes for canvassing deposits have been introduced by certain banks.

National Integration Council to seek help of teachers and students

1298. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the National Integration Council has decided to associate students and teachers in achieving its object ;
- (b) if so, whether any programme has been drawn up in this regard ; and
- (c) whether some Universities have decided to set up National Integration Samitis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) to (c). On the recommendation of the National Integration Council, a Committee of Educationists and Student Leaders has been set up with the following objectives :

- (i) To examine syllabi, curricula and text-books with a view to emphasising values that would promote unity and mutual tolerance and excluding material that

tends to promote ill-will and hatred between groups and communities on any grounds whatsoever ; and

- (ii) To recommend measures for eliminating from the organisations of students and teachers all narrow and communal feelings and to imbue them with a sense of national purpose and fraternal feelings.

The committee of Educationists and Student Leaders in their turn have drawn up certain programmes and also endorsed certain programmes of this Ministry in regard to the objectives mentioned at (i) above. These are :

- (a) Setting up National Integration Samitis in Universities and Colleges with a view to fulfilment of the objectives to the extent possible.
- (b) Establishment of a Committee for finding out ways and means for promotion of a rational and scientific attitude to different problems in the University campus.
- (c) Endorsed this Ministry's crash programme for evaluation of text-books for classes I to XI in schools throughout the country with a view to identify passages which are likely to arouse communal tension so as to enable the concerned authorities to modify them.
- (d) Recommending to Government to establish a Commission with powers under the Commission of Enquiry Act for the purpose of investigating youth and other organisations functioning in university campuses which are contributing to communal tensions.

Employment Potential of Public Sector Undertakings

1299. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where Public Sector Undertakings have been set up alongwith their employment potential ; and

(b) the total number of employees working therein with the number of local and their percentage separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No estimate of the employment potential of the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings is available. Government do not also maintain information regarding the employment of people belonging to different States in Central Government enterprises nor is it proposed to collect such information as this is not in the interests of national integration. A statement giving Head Office addresses of Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings as well as their total employment enterprise-wise, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 319/71] The information would not be indicative of the exact local position as the Head Offices, in some cases, are not situated at the main places of operations and also some enterprises are multi-unit organisations having operations in different places.

Colleges and schools attacked and raided by Anti-Social elements in Tripura

1300. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colleges and schools burnt, attacked and raided by anti-social elements during 1970-71 and April, 1971 in Tripura ;

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted in connection with these vandalism and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such vandalism ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE : (SHRI D. P. YADAVA)

(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Development of Sea-Beach at Digha, District Midnapur, West Bengal

1301. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether helicopters and small aeroplanes

can easily land on the sea-beach at Digha in District Midnapur, West Bengal ;

(b) whether this sea-beach is fit for driving cars etc ;

(c) whether this sea-beach is shallow for a long distance and is safe for bathing ;

(d) whether some foreign tourists occasionally visit this place ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to develop this place as a tourist centre ?

THE MINISTER TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The State Government is developing Digha as a sea resort. There are Government run Rest Houses and cottages of varying standards. There is also a Tourist Lodge with modern amenities. Direct road and train-cum-bus services are available from Calcutta.

Golf course at Digha, West Bengal

1302. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ?

(a) whether Government have recently taken steps to popularise golf in India ;

(b) if so, whether the topography of Digha, a popular sea-cum-health resort on the Bay of Bengal, offers ideal natural conditions for a good golf course ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to examine the feasibility of having golf course at Digha ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) (a) : Golf is one of the recognised sports and Government encourages its growth and development as part of its general policy towards sport.

(b) and (c). The Indian Golf Union which is a recognised National Sports Federation for Golf has stated that no specific kind of terrain is suited or unsuited for laying out a golf

course and therefore Digha should be as suitable or unsuitable as any other location. Golf courses are not sponsored or laid out by Government. The Indian Golf Union have stated that if a golf club is formed by like-minded members at Digha, the Union will give the club expert advice.

Reorientation of Education

1303. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA** :

SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to reorientate the educational policy with a view to foster more efficiency and practical knowledge for securing employment for the younger generation ; and

(b) whether any proposals have been formulated in this respect and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations of the Education Commission and after a series of consultations with various interests concerned including State Governments and Universities, a National Policy on Education has been formulated and announced which emphasises that efforts should be made continuously to maintain a proper balance between the output of our educational institutions and employment opportunities. Steps are being taken to implement this policy within the available resources.

In Technical Education, Sandwich courses are being gradually introduced at the degree and diploma levels in cooperation with industry, so that at the end of the course, the graduates and diploma-holders come out with adequate practical experience to be readily employable by industry as engineers and technicians. Such courses have been started at over 20 technical institutions. The programme will be extended gradually to other institutions as adequate training facilities are secured.

An extensive programme of apprenticeship training for engineering graduates and diploma-holders has also been developed to equip them with practical experience for better employment. Over 10,000 training places are secured each year in private and public enterprises, government departments and other technical organisations. The programme of training extends over 12 months and each graduate is paid a stipend of Rs. 250 per month and diploma-holder Rs. 150 per month. To co-ordinate and supervise the programme of apprenticeship, four regional Boards of Apprenticeship training have been set up in cooperation with industry.

Girls' Education in Fourth Plan

1304. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-

Statement

(Figures in Millions)

	Fourth Plan (69-74) Targets	68-69 Actual enrolment	69-70 Estimated achievement	70-71 Estimated achievement	71-72 Targets Provision
1. Classes I-V	27.33	20.57	21.61	22.97	24.80
2. Classes VI-VIII	5.91	3.51	3.82	4.19	4.64
3. Classes IX-XI	2.69	1.63	1.75	1.90	2.08

Closing Down of the Institution "The Calcutta Licenced Measures"

1305. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Institution named "The Calcutta Licensed Measures" owned and controlled by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Bengal Chamber of Commerce, came into existence sometime in the late 19th century ;

(b) whether this institution, over and above checking of weights and shipment samples, has been acting as valuers and assessors for different institutions including Public Sector Industries and Nationalised banks;

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the said institution has recently been closed down and if so, on what grounds ;

KAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for girls' education in Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the progress made in promoting girls' education in the first three years of the Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(d) whether his attention has also been drawn to the fact that if the institution is finally allowed to close down, it will not only create unemployment to many but will also mean big increase in the malpractices ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand and output of Scientific Literature

1306. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for scientific literature in India is growing and there is a big gap

between the demand and output if so, the causes thereof ;

(b) the extent of current demand and indigenous output of scientific literatures ;

(c) whether the American Publishers have made use of the PL-480 funds to the tune of about 5 crores of rupees to subsidise heavily reprints of American Text Books ;

(d) whether the dominating position of American Text books in the Indian market has adversely affected the indigenous book industry in India ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (e). The demand for scientific literature in India has been growing continuously. The number of Universities was 29 in 1950-51, and went upto 83 in 1970-71. The number of colleges; both Undergraduate and Post-graduate, which was 548 in 1950-51 had risen to 2361 by the end of 1969. Similarly, there has been an increase in the number of engineering, medical, agricultural and veterinary colleges. The enrolments in these institutions have also been rising continuously. There is reason to believe that the indigenous production of scientific and technical books has not expanded at the same rate. Since educational authorities have liberty to prescribe as text-books or as supplementary books such books as they might consider useful and necessary, students by and large read books other than those prescribed as text-books or as supplementary readers. While, therefore, there is reason to believe that there is a gap between the demand and the indigenous output, its extent cannot be gauged precisely. Since standard educational materials are an indispensable tool for effective education, and as in the field of knowledge there are no frontiers, educational institutions have rightly been having recourse to good standard books from wherever they have been available. Considering that imported books are expensive and keeping in view the economic condition of the Indian students, the Government of India have

introduced schemes in collaboration with the Governments of U. K., U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. to make available standard educational materials from those countries at low prices for Indian University students. In all the three cases, the books required for Indian educational purposes, are selected by the Government of India in consultation with the concerned educational experts and these titles are communicated to the foreign governments concerned for making the books available for Indian students at low prices. Books from U. K. and U. S. S. R. are produced in those countries and marketed in India through the normal commercial channels. So far as books from U. S. A. are concerned, the selected books for which the necessary copyright permissions are available are reproduced in India by local publishers with a subsidy from the Government of U. S. from the P. L. 480 Funds. The books thereafter marketed through the normal commercial channels. The American books so reproduced are marketed approximately at one fifth or one sixth of the original American price. The programme for making available these books at low prices have been in operation from 1960 in the case of U. K., from 1961 in the case of U. S. A. and 1965 in the case of U. S. S. R. The expenditure incurred by the U. S. I. S. on behalf of the Government of U. S. on this programme from 1961 onwards has been U. S. \$8.9 millions approximately.

2. It may not be correct to say that the schemes for making available to Indian University students standard educational materials from abroad at low prices has adversely affected the indigenous book industry. The foreign books are not prescribed compulsorily, it being open to educational institutions to use such books as they may consider suitable. Nevertheless, to avoid any possibility of Indian authors and the indigenous book industry being placed at a disadvantage, the Government of India have initiated a number of schemes for further encouraging Indian writing, like :—

- (i) Grants have been assured to State Governments having Universities in their jurisdiction (Except Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh) upto Rs. 1 crore each during the current Plan period to enable them to bring out suitable Indian language books to be used either as textbooks or as

supplementary reading material, to be written in original or by translation of suitable foreign books.

- (ii) A scheme for subsidising suitable Indian books in English for use at the University level either as textbooks or as supplementary reading material been introduced and is operated through National Book Trust. The scheme envisages adequate subsidy to the selected publications in order to enable them to compete with standard educational materials from abroad.
- (iii) A Core Book Programme has also been worked out. Under this, the Central Government will take steps to bring out suitable books for use at the University level to be written either in English or in any of the Indian languages. The books written in the Indian languages will be translated into English so that these books could also be adopted by other Indian Universities not using the said Indian language. It is expected that these books will be of such standard and quality that they can be used through the country.
- (iv) Grants have been made available to the University Grants Commission for creating a number of fellowships for selected persons to enable them to write good books in original or to translate approved foreign books.

In addition to the above, fiscal concessions have also been offered to new publishers to help them in their publishing programmes.

Merger of Companies

1307. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of vertical and horizontal merger of companies allowed by Government during the last three years ;
- (b) the details of each case of merger ; and
- (c) the policy of Government in regard to merger, both vertical and horizontal ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). During the last 3 years the Central Government has approved two mergers, one under the Companies Act, 1956 and another under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. A case of merger under Section 396 (1) and (2) of the Companies Act, 1956 was approved by the Company Law Board whereby M/s. Ashoka Hotels Ltd. and M/s. Janpath Hotels Ltd. merged with M/s. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. The Central Government has also approved merger of two subsidiary companies, namely, M/s. Warrior (India) Ltd. and M/s. Auto Accessories (India) Ltd. with their holding company M/s. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. under Section 23 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

(c) Section 28 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act specifies matters which are to be considered by the Central Government in exercising its powers while according approvals under the Act including schemes of mergers under Section 23 of the Act whether vertical or horizontal. Similarly, the Central Government has to be satisfied while exercising powers under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 that the merger, whether vertical or horizontal, is in the public interest.

Volume of Export and Import Trade in Cochin Port

1308. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the volume of export and import trade in Cochin Port is declining ;
- (b) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The traffic handled by the Port of Cochin during the last three years showed only marginal fluctuation but there was no marked decline. Such fluctuations in traffic occur from time to time. The traffic handled by the Port would

have increased but for the decline in import of foodgrains, decrease in coastal movement of coal and decline in coastal movement of mineral oils.

(c) The Port is taking various measures to provide facilities for handling increased traffic, the most important of which an oil dock to handle tankers upto 80,000 DWT to cope with anticipated increase in import of crude oil for Cochin Refineries, a separate berth for import of fertiliser raw materials and new methods of cargo handling leading to quicker turn-round of ships.

Arrears of Income Tax and Wealth Tax Outstanding Against Coal Mining Industry

1309. SHRI C. K. GHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-payment of Income-tax and Wealth Tax by the coal mining companies is increasing every year ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax and Wealth Tax arrears against the coal mining companies in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 with the names of companies and the amount due from each ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for collection of Income-tax arrears from these companies speedily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The wealth-tax on limited companies was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1960 and as such the question of increase in wealth-tax arrears does not arise. So far as income-tax is concerned the statistics regarding the arrears are not maintained industrywise in the Income-tax Department. This can be obtained only by a scrutiny of thousands of assessment records in some charges of Commissioners of Income-tax for the last 3 years, which will involve considerable time and labour. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires information about any particular coal mining companies the same can be furnished.

(c) The Government has during the last three years taken the following steps for speedy

collection of arrears of taxes :—

(i) Taking over by the Income-tax Department itself of recovery work hitherto done by officials of the State Government.

The Government last year sanctioned 68 posts of Tax Recovery Officers and with these additional posts most of the recovery work has been taken over by the Income-tax Department in all the Commissioners' charges.

(ii) The Functional Distribution Scheme under which the work of collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more income-tax officers in the Range was introduced in 1966 and was further extended during the last year.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assessee who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During this period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the assessee.

(vi) Two Additional Commissioners of Income-tax (Recovery) have been posted exclusively for recovery work in each of Commissioners' Charges at Bombay and Calcutta. Similarly one Additional Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery) has been posted in each of Commissioners' Charges at Delhi and Madras.

(vii) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collection) were last year sanctioned by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrear demands.

Income Tax due from the Directors of Sri Nimbarak Proper Kajora Coal Company, West Bengal

1310. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the members of the Board

of Directors of Sri Nimbarak Proper Kajora Coal Company (Private) Limited, West Bengal ;

(b) the total amount of Income tax and other taxes assessed on the company and its Directors during the last three years ;

(c) whether the company has cleared its arrears and, if not, the outstanding amount of taxes against the company and its Directors ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to collect the above taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The names of the members of the Board of Directors of Sri Nimbarak Proper Kajora Coal Co Pvt. Ltd., West Bengal are given below :—

1. Shri Mathmull Bhuwalka
2. Shri Sitaram Bhuwalka

(b) to (d). The requisite information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—320/71]

Memorandum submitted by Central Government Pensioners' Association

1311. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ·

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the memorandum submitted to the President of India, in Madras on 28th April, 1971, by the Central Government Pensioners' Association ;

- (b) if so, the main features thereof ; and
(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The main point of the memorandum is that the pensioners' case may be treated as one of the items for terms of reference of the Pay Commission for urgent enquiry.

(c) There is no proposal to include the case of pensioners in the terms of reference of

the Pay Commission, but Government propose to consider, in due course, the question of grant of relief to pensioners in the light of general recommendations of the Pay Commission in the matter of pensionary benefits for serving Government servants.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा मकान किराये की रसीद प्रस्तुत किया जाना

1312. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री 2 अप्रैल, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 179 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) सूचना का विवरण-पत्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विबरण

दिल्ली पुलिस में जो अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी बिना किराया दिये आवास पाने के हकदार है परन्तु जिनके लिए आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है उन्हें उसकी एवज में, किराये पर किये गये मकान पर उनके द्वारा किये गये वास्तविक खर्च की सीमा तक, अन्य निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होने पर, मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है जो वेतन के 25 प्रतिशत तक हो सकता है । जिन मामलों में, इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत, मकान किराया भत्ते का दावा 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक रकम का पेश किया जाता है, केवल उन्हीं में, सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी को मकान किराये की रसीद पेश करनी होती है । केन्द्रीय गुप्त-सूचना ब्यूरो तथा केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो के जो अराजपत्रित

(कार्यकारी) कर्मचारी दिल्ली से तैनात हैं, उनके बारे में भी स्थिति यही है ;

(ग) इस व्यवस्था के मूल में आशय यह है कि इन कर्मचारियों के मामले में मकान किराया भत्ते का 15 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाते हुए उसे वेतन के अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक कर्मचारी द्वारा वास्तविक तौर से दिये जा रहे किराये के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाय। मकान किराये की रसीद पेश करना इस लिए आवश्यक रखा गया है कि वास्तविक किराये के भार को हिमाब में लिया जा सके और इसलिये इस आवश्यकता को हटाया नहीं जा सकता।

Settlement of Pensions and Accounts of Retired Headmasters of Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools

1313. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the

Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1623 on the 20th November, 1970, regarding the settlement of pensions and accounts of Retired Headmasters of Delhi Municipal Corporation Schools and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, what ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Question

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some Head Masters were retired from service on the 1st April, 1969 from schools which were under the Delhi Municipal Corporation, previously ;
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that those retired Head Masters had not been paid till now their gratuity, General Provident Fund Account Money and even their pensions have not been finalised ;
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and
- (d) whether any time limit for the settlement of the above noted accounts has been fixed for the retired persons by the Delhi Administration ; and if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to settle their accounts ?

Answer

- (a) No Headmaster/Teacher who was previously working under the Delhi Municipal Corporation was retired on 1st April, 1969. However, some Headmasters/Teachers were retired on 30th April, 1969.
- (b) to (d). According to information supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, of the 23 persons so retired, fund money as well as gratuity has been paid to 22. In one case, which relates to a deceased teacher, fund as well as gratuity could not be paid so far to the legal heir for want of succession certificate. The legal heir has now produced the succession certificate and payment will be made shortly.

विजयनगर राज्य के समय के सिक्के

1314, श्री के० लक्ष्मणा :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विजयनगर राज्य के समय के 100 स्वणिम सिक्के 6 मई, 1971 को हैदराबाद जिले में विकाराबाद ताल्लुक के मुमलकापुर के एक ग्रामवासी से बरामद किए गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मामले का विस्तृत

धरिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) और (ख). जो कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार को इस मामले में और कोई जानकारी नहीं है। यह मामला आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार से सम्बन्धित है जिससे सूचना भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

Tips demanded by Loaders from Passengers at Palam Airport

1315. Shri K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether loaders employed at the Palam airport while loading and unloading luggage of passengers have been demanding tips from the passengers ;

(b) whether they sometimes force passengers to pay tips ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint some personnel of Indian Airlines or Police to stop this menace at all airports and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). While no such complaint has come pointedly to notice, it is possible that loaders may some times try to solicit tips.

(c) Supervisory personnel of the Civil Aviation Department and of the airlines are always on duty to look into complaints.

Golden Tobacco Company

1316. SHRI S. P. VERMA :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the partners of M/s. Golden

Tobacco Company have initiated steps to convert their firm into a Private Limited concern ;

(b) whether they are selling shares of the Company only to their agents and relatives so as to retain effective control of the Company in their own hands ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the shares are not cornered by one set of people only ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) M/s. Golden Tobacco Company Ltd. was incorporated as Private Limited company on the 28th June, 1955. On 9th March, 1971, the company passed a Special Resolution to convert it into a Public Limited company. The Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra issued a certificate to this effect on 15th March, 1971.

(b) The company has not approached the Controller of Capital Issues for Public issue and has also not yet got itself listed on any Stock Exchange. The information sought for is, therefore, not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को ऋण दिया जाना

1317. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री मूलचन्द डायल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से लेकर 15 मई, 1971 तक लघु उद्योगों और छोटे किसानों के ऋण के लिये राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये और उनमें से राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण मिला ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने सम्बन्धी कार्य में तजी जाने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है और यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

बिस्व मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जिम रूप में माननीय सदस्य ने सूचना मागी है उस रूप में सूचना नहीं रखी जाती फिर भी राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंको द्वारा लघु उद्योगों तथा कृषि

(प्रत्यक्ष वित्त पोषण) के लिये दिए गये अग्रिमों से सम्बन्धित आकड़े सलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) भावी छोटे ऋण-कर्ताओं के उपयोग के लिये आदर्श आवेदन-फार्मा का काम में लाकर तथा शाखा एजेंटों को उपयुक्त अधिकार प्रदान करके प्रक्रियाओं के सरलीकरण की आवश्यकता पर सरकार ने जोर दिया है। बैंक के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि वे समय-समय पर इन योजनाओं की प्रगति पर विशेष ध्यान दें।

विवरण

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त पोषण) और लघु उद्योगों को अग्रिम

(लाख रुपयों में बकाया रकम)

	जून 1969 के अन्त तक		जून 1970 के अन्त तक		फरवरी, 1971 के अन्त तक	
	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम	खातों की संख्या	बकाया रकम
कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष वित्त पोषण)	134849	2696.0	378285	9847.6	535102	19474.0
लघु उद्योग	36301	14844.8	57583	20644.8	68051	23732.0

टिप्पणी — आकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा टैक्सियों तथा स्कूटरों के मालिकों को ऋण

1318. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक टैक्सिया तथा स्कूटरों के ड्राइवरो को नहीं बल्कि उनके मालिकों को ऋण देते हैं और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने की दृष्टि से इस नीति को बदलने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, ड्राइवरो को भी ऋण दिये

गये हैं, तो राज्यवार, यह धनराशि कितनी है ?

बिस्व मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)

(ख) और (ख). टैक्सियों और स्कूटरों के ड्राइवर स्वयं अपनी गाड़ो खरोदने और चलाने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण ले सकते हैं।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा टैक्सियों और स्कूटर ड्राइवरो को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों के आकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर 1970 के अन्त तक दिये गये अग्रिमों के आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं —

खातों की संख्या	6477
रकम	4.92 करोड़ रुपये
अग्रिमों के राज्यवार न्योरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।	

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुनर्गठन

1319 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पुनर्गठन का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार उक्त कार्य को कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) . (क) से (ग) संबंधित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आयोग का पुनर्गठन शीघ्र ही पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

पटना स्थित बिहार फ्लाइंग क्लब को सरकारी अनुदान

1320. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार पटना स्थित बिहार फ्लाइंग क्लब को प्रति वर्ष अनुदान देती है, यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष दिये गए अनुदान का व्यौरा क्या है ,

(ख) क्या इस फ्लाइंग क्लब पर किया जाने वाला संपूर्ण व्यय केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों वहन करती है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्लब के प्रबंधकों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में एक जापन उनको प्रस्तुत किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) ऐसे फ्लाइंग क्लब, जो पात्रता की निर्धारित शर्तों की पूर्ति करते हैं तथा उड़ान उपदान योजना में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं, निर्धारित दरों पर नियत-उपदान तथा मासिक आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में सहायक-अनुदान प्राप्त करते हैं । बिहार फ्लाइंग क्लब को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्न राशि मिली —

1968—69	2,02,586 रुपये
1969—70	1,40,296 रुपये
1970—71	1,01,006 रुपये

(ख) राज्य सरकार को किसी क्लब को, जिनका वह चाहे अनुदान देने की अनुमति है । क्लब के वार्षिक लेखों से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान तथा प्रशिक्षणाधिकारों द्वारा दी गयी फीस के अतिरिक्त, बिहार सरकार ने इस क्लब को वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरा 60,000/- रुपये का तथा 1969-70 के दौरान भी इतनी राशि का अनुदान दिया ।

(ग) और (घ). नागर विमानन के महा निदेशक को इस क्लब के कर्मचारियों से हाल ही में एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें कर्मचारियों के निर्वाह—निधि लेखों में कमी होने का आरोप लगाया गया है । इसकी ध्यान पूर्वक जांच की जा रही है ।

बिहार फ्लाइंग क्लब में अनियमितताएँ

1321. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ राज्यों में फ्लाइंग क्लबों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को बिहार फ्लाइट क्लब, पटना के प्रबन्धको द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं और उक्त क्लब के सामने आई वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का कब कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). हाल ही में नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक को बिहार फ्लाइट क्लब कर्मचारी संगठन की ओर से कर्मचारी भविष्यनिधि लेखे में कमी के सम्बन्ध में एक आरोप पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। मामले की छानबीन की जा रही है।

Reward to Indian Cricket Team for its victory against West Indies Team

1322. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Cricket Team, which won the Rubber against West Indies, has been properly rewarded for its magnificent victory; and

(b) if so, in what manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Government considers that the ovation that the Indian Cricket Team has received from the nation is itself a reward. The Board of Cricket Control in India have given a victory bonus of Rs. 1001/- to all players and Manager. Individual players and in certain special circumstances, teams, showing excellence are also considered for Arjuna Awards. The Committee to recommend such Awards during this year is still to meet.

Financial Assistance to the Family of Late Major H. B. Bahuguna

1323. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the family members of late Major H. B. Bahuguna, the only Indian Member of the International Everest Expedition who died on 18th April, 1971 at an altitude of 21,500 ft. and

(b) if so, the amount given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A grant of Rs. 1500/- has been made to Mrs. Bahuguna from the Army Officer's Benevolent Fund. She will be paid a further sum of Rs. 4,500/- spread over a period of 18 months at the rate of Rs. 250/- p.m.

Arrangements are being made for the payment of \$4,000 (Rs. 30,000/-) for which the life of Major Bahuguna was insured by the International Himalayan Expedition to Mount Everest.

The family of Major Bahuguna will be entitled to Special Family Pension (Rs. 200/- p. m.) gratuity (Rs. 6,500/-) and children's allowance.

Upgradation of Cities

1324. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to upgrade certain cities for purposes of granting City Compensatory Allowances and House Rent Allowance; and

(b) if so, the names of those cities and how these cities have been classified ?

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

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

	Statement		
	'B-1'	'B-2'	'C'
Andhra Pradesh	1. Cuddapah 2. Guntakkal 3. Chittoor 4. Anakapalle 5. Chirala
Bihar	..	Patna	Katihar
Gujarat	1. Dhoraji 2. Gondal Sonepat
Haryana	Cannanore
Kerala	1. Mhow (Cantt.) 2. Durg 3. Damoh 4. Murwara 5. Rewa
Madhya Pradesh	..	1. Indore 2. Jabalpur	1. Wardha 2. Bhivandi 3. Yeotmal 4. Pandharpur 5. Amalner 6. Kamptee Tumkur
Maharashtra	Nagpur	Sholapur	Abohar Bharatpur
Mysore	1. Srivilliputtur 2. Tiruvannamalai
Punjab	..	Amritsar	1. Maunath Bhanjan 2. Chandauli
Rajasthan	1. Jalpaiguri 2. Purulia 3. English Bazar 4. Bansbaria
Tamil Nadu	..	Coimbatore	
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	..	
West Bengal	

Note :—(1) The classification/re-classification of cities/towns has been made on the basis of population as indicated below :

Class of city	Population
'B-1'	8 lakhs and above but below 16 lakhs
'B-2'	4 lakhs and above but below 8 lakhs
'C'	50,000 and above but below 4 lakhs

(2) The rates of compensatory (city) allowance and house rent allowance admissible in 'B-1', 'B-2' and 'C' class cities/towns, subject to the prescribed terms and conditions, are as below :

(i) **Compensatory (City) Allowance**

Rates of allowances

Class of city	Pay per month Rs.	Rates of allowance Rs.
'B-1'	Below 250	7½ per cent of pay subject to a minimum of 6 and a maximum of 15.
	250 and above	6 per cent of pay subject to minimum of 5 and a maximum of 50.

Class of city	Pay per month Rs.	Rates of allowance Rs.
'B-2'	Below 620	5 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of 5 and a maximum of 10.
'C'	620 and above ..	Amount by which pay falls short of 629. Nil

(ii) House Rent of Allowance

Class of city	Pay per month Rs.	Rates of Allowance Rs.
'B-1'	Below 100	15
	100-3000	15 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 300
'B-2'	Above 3000	10 per cent of pay.
	Below 100	10
'C'	100 and above	10 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 300.
	Below 620	7½ per cent of pay subject to a minimum of 7. 50.
	620 and above	Amount by which pay falls short of 665.

Accounts of Shri Nimbarak Proper kajora Coal Limited and Nimcha Coal Limited, West Bengal

1325. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Shri Nimbarak Proper Kajora Coal (Private) Limited and Nimcha Coal Company Limited, West Bengal have filed their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with Government ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government against the Companies ; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) M/s Shri Nimbarak Proper Kajora Coal (Private) Limited filed its Balance Sheets as at 31st March, 1968 and 31st March, 1969 on 21st October, 1969 and 8th July, 1970 respectively.

M/s Nimcha Coal Company Limited filed its Balance Sheets as at 31st December, 1967, 31st December, 1968 and 31st December, 1969 on 27th July, 1968, 19th August, 1969 and

19th August, 1970 respectively. Its next Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1970 is not yet due.

(b) and (c). Messrs Shri Nimbarak Proper Kajora Coal (Private) Limited have committed default in filing its Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1970 for which appropriate action has been initiated

For late filing of Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1968 and 31st March, 1969, additional fees were levied by the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta under Section 611 of the Companies Act, 1956.

M/s Nimcha Coal Company Limited is up-to-date in filing its Returns

Nationalisation of Auditing

1326. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to nationalise Auditing in India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) No Sir ;

(b) Does not arise.

Excise Duty on Safety Matches

1327. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether revenue receipts from Safety Matches have been reduced because of the crisis in the match industry during the last one year ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There has been no reduction in the revenue receipts from Safety Matches during the last one year nor has there been any crisis in the Match Industry. The revenue on the other hand has increased from Rs. 27.38 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 28.21 crores (provisional figures) in 1970-71.

(b) The question does not arise.

Decision to Sanction a Dredger for Bepur Port, Kerala

1328. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to sanction a dredger for Bepur Port, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have made provision for a dredger in the State Sector of the Fourth Plan. They have been advised to obtain the necessary technical information from the two firms, M/s. Mazagon Docks and M/s. Garden Reach Workshops who have quoted, to enable an evaluation of the soundness of their offers and scrutiny of technical specifications.

Decision to Construct a 65-Storeyed tower on the Marina in Madras

1329. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to

construct a 65-storeyed tower on the Marina in Madras ;

(b) the estimated cost of the tower ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be constructed ?

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

(a) Neither the Department of Tourism nor the India Tourism Development Corporation has any such scheme.

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

Repair work to Mosque on Man Singh Road, New Delhi

1330. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the repair work to the mosque on Man Singh Road, New Delhi was suspended in the month of March, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its suspension ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The repair work to the mosque on the Man Singh Road, New Delhi, was suspended by the Wakf Board towards the end of March 1971. After the reports of the repairs being carried out appeared in the press, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India inspected the mosque and found that the repairs which were in progress tended to alter the character of the monument. As the mosque is not Centrally protected, the Archaeological Survey of India cannot carry out the repairs themselves. They, however, offered to give technical advice in regard to the rectification of the work already done and in taking up further repair work to the mosque in conformity with archaeological principles, if requested by the Wakf Board.

Issuing of Licences to Commercial Banks by the Reserve Bank of India

1331. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India does not issue licences to the Commercial Banks for

opening new branches in urban areas unless they agree to open double the number of branches in unbanked rural areas ;

(b) the number of rural areas which are unbanked, State wise ; and

(c) the number of branches that are likely to be opened in the rural areas (unbanked) in Rajasthan during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : In order to induce the commercial banks to open their offices in the rural areas in larger numbers than before, Reserve Bank has been issuing licences to the banks for opening offices at urban centres in the ratio of one in an urban centre for every two offices in rural and semi-urban centres in the case of banks which have more than 60% of their offices in rural and semi-urban areas. In other cases the ratio is one office in an urban centre for every three offices in semi-urban and rural centres.

(b) It is difficult to precisely define an area that can be effectively served by a bank. Selection of a centre for the location of a branch of a bank is determined by a number of factors such as infrastructure facilities, growth potential of the place, potential for deposit mobilisation, etc. This necessitates taking up surveys of the various areas on which the lead banks of the districts are presently engaged.

(c) Licences have been issued to the commercial banks for opening offices at 18 rural centres in Rajasthan. Besides, survey reports by the concerned lead banks have been received in respect of 7 districts of Rajasthan in which 39 unbanked rural centres have been identified for establishing bank offices. The bulk of these centres are likely to be covered by bank offices in the next one or two years.

Remunerations to Employees in Public Undertakings

1332. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the Public Sector Undertakings and the amount of their wage bill for the year ending 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the number of deputationists and retired Government servants working in various undertakings and the total amount of remunerations paid to them in the year 1970-71 ; and

(c) the amount out of the above remunerations paid to the deputationists and the percentage of increase had the deputationists been working in their parent Government Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total number of employees in the 91 Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings as on 31-3-1970 was 6.13 lakhs accounting for a total salary and wage bill of nearly Rs. 290 crores. Accounts for 1970-71 are not yet available.

(b) According to information available, the total number of deputationists from the Government services working in the public enterprises as on 31-12-70 was about 1390. Information with regard to superannuated Government personnel employed in public enterprises is available only in respect of those holding the very top posts of the Chairman/Managing Director/Director/General Manager of constituent units. According to this information, there are 14 superannuated personnel holding such posts of whom 8 are superannuated Defence personnel. Information in respect of superannuated Government servants occupying other posts is not available.

(c) Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the additional remuneration required to be paid to deputationists from Government services. The terms of Government officers deputed to public enterprises are fixed in accordance with Government rules, which ensure that the remuneration of such deputationists is fixed in relation to the scale of pay of the post in the Undertaking and the pay drawn by them in their parent Cadres.

Programme for Helping Tribals

1333. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have taken steps to help the tribals in their respective States ;

(b) if so, the main features of the programmes chalked out by such States ; and

(c) whether Central Government have impressed upon other States, who have not yet made any programme for helping the tribals in their States, to chalk out similar programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). All the States/Union Territory Administrations having tribal population have, since independence, taken up special programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled tribes under the backward classes sector. This special programme is supplemental to the general programme of development. The main aim is to bring the members of the scheduled tribes to a level where they may benefit fully and equally from the general development programme.

The details of the special programmes for scheduled tribes are available in the annual reports of the Department of Social Welfare which are laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Operation of Jumbo Jet Service

1314. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jumbo jet has started operating in the country ;

(b) what is the passenger carrying capacity of this jet ; and

(c) what are the special amenities provided by this jet service to the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Air-India's Boeing 747 aircraft (Jumbo jets) have started operating to London and New York. On the segment Bombay-Delhi, they also carry overflow of domestic passengers from Indian Airlines (in both directions).

(b) Air India's Jumbo jets have 52 first class and 288 economy class seats.

(c) There is a lounge in an upper deck for first class passengers. Seats in the economy section are 1½" wider than on the Boeing 707 and the aisles are 2" wider. Films are shown in flight for which there is a small charge in foreign exchange for both classes. There are six channels providing taped music.

Employees suspended or dismissed from Service by Indian Airlines

1335. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees of the Indian Airlines either suspended or dismissed from service by the Management during the recent lock-out period ; and

(b) the reason for such victimisation of employees ?

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

(a) No employee was suspended or dismissed during the period of the lock-out. However, immediately before the lock-out 14 employees were placed under suspension for instigating, abetting or acting in furtherance of an illegal strike. The suspension orders have since been revoked in all these cases.

(b) Does not arise.

बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् गरीब किसानों, छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं आदि को दिये गये ऋण

1336. श्री पन्नालाल बाकपाल . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद राजस्थान में ट्रैक्टर, हल, बैल आदि खरीदने के लिये कितने गरीब किसानों, छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं, चमड़े का व्यापार करने वाले व्यक्तियों और काष्ठकारों को ऋण दिये गये और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को राजस्थान में बैंकों ने कुल कितना ऋण दिया ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). यथासम्भव सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों को भवन निर्माण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

1337. श्री पन्नालाल बास्पासल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें आवास सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के परिवारों का भवन निर्माण करने के लिये अनुदानों के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रत्येक परिवार को अनुदानों के रूप में कितना राशि की वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना के अधीन मेहनतों, सम्मार्जकों, टेनर्स और फ्लेयर्स को मरान बनवाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने ; (2) गंदे व्यवसायों में लगे अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों तथा भूमिहीन मजदूरों को मकानों के लिये जमीनों खरीदने के हेतु उपदान देने तथा (3) मेहनतों और सम्मार्जकों को काम की परिस्थितियों में सुधार करने के निमित्त एक मिलीजुली योजना के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य क्षेत्र योजना के अधीन बिहार राज्य को छोड़कर अन्य राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को मकान बनवाने के लिये 6.66 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना में समस्त देश के

लिये समान प्रतिमान है, जिसके अनुसार एक मकान बनवाने की कुल लागत 1,200 रुपये आंकी गई है, जिसे राज्य सरकारों के विवेक पर विशेष मामलों में 1,600 रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हिमालय के सीमावर्ती बर्फ से ढके इलाकों में मकान बनवाने की लागत 2,000 रुपये आंकी गई है। निश्चित की गई लागत का 75 प्रतिशत भाग उपदान के रूप में दिया जाता है तथा शेष नकद, श्रम तथा सामान के रूप में लाभ प्राप्तकर्ता द्वारा दिया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों ने स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के आधार पर आवास संबंधी राज्य क्षेत्र योजना में वित्तीय सहायता के प्रतिमान में हेरफेर किये हैं।

Credit restrictions Imposed by the Central Banking Authorities on Groundnut

1338. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the cropping and production of groundnuts as well as of edible oils is adversely affected, because of credit restrictions by the Central Banking authorities on groundnuts produced by agricultural sector and edible oils produced by oil mills, mostly in small scale sector ;

(b) whether the said credit restrictions provide only 25 per cent loan on a tin of edible oil produced by oil mills, most of which are in small scale sector and a liberal loan of 75 per cent on the same tin of edible oil is given to vegetable ghee producing units, most of which are in large scale sector, the moment the tin is removed from oil mill to vegetable ghee plant ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring about any change in the credit policy in view of the above situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) There are no restrictions on bank credit to agriculturists for irrigation, inputs and other agricultural purposes. In fact, the Reserve Bank encourages banks to make advances for these purposes. The regulation by the Reserve

Bank on bank advances against oilseeds and oils is intended to prevent speculative stock-building with the help of bank finance and to accelerate the quicker turnover of funds.

(b) Vegetable oils are finished products in the case of oil mills while they are raw materials for vanaspati manufacturing units. The minimum margin in respect of advances to oil mills against vegetable oils, being finished products, has been stipulated at 75 per cent with a view to inducing mills to have a quicker turnover of goods and funds and also to prevent their stocking such finished goods. On the other hand in the case of vanaspati manufacturers, 40/50 per cent margin has been prescribed for a limited quantity of stocks equivalent to four to six weeks consumption of vegetable oils used as raw materials depending on the location of factories. The minimum margin of 75 per cent, applicable to oil mills, is also applicable for advances to vanaspati manufacturers against vegetable oils in excess of the specified quantity and against vanaspati which is a finished product in their cases.

(c) While formulating selective credit controls, the Reserve Bank takes into account all relevant factors such as production, the interest of consumers, trends in prices etc. and controls are modified from time to time when necessary.

Tourist Traffic to India during 1970

1339. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which tourist traffic in India showed rise/decline in 1970 as compared to the traffic in 1969 ;

(b) the names of the countries from where the tourist traffic showed rise/decline during the period ;

(c) the reasons for the decline, if any ;

(d) the foreign exchange earnings during 1970 as compared to the earnings in 1969 ; and

(e) the steps proposed by Government to provide more facilities to the tourists and to develop the underdeveloped tourist spots in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) 280,821 tourists came to India during 1970 as compared to 244,724 in 1969, recording an increase of 14.8%.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 321/71]

(c) The decline in the number of tourists from a few countries is negligible and no specific reasons can be given.

(d) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism have been estimated at Rs. 38.03 crores in 1970 as compared to Rs. 36 11 crores in 1969

(e) Since inadequate accommodation and transportation facilities are the major bottlenecks in the flow of a larger number of tourists to India, measures have been taken to augment these facilities both in the public and private sector. Other facilities extended to tourists *inter alia* include abolition of visas for nationals of certain countries on a reciprocal basis, visa free entry on the basis of a temporary landing permit which has been extended from 7 to 21 days, and streamlining of facilitation procedures for speedy clearance through entry formalities.

Wrong Publication of Map by Air India

1340. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a recent map published by the Air India, part of Jammu and Kashmir has been shown as "outside the country".

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the wrong publication of the map by Air India ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) to (c). In December 1969 an outline sketch was included by Air-India's advertising agency in New York in an advertisement. This was not intended to accurately delineate the boundary of India, and it was withdrawn

as soon as it came to Air-India's notice that it could lend itself to misinterpretation. The Corporation has instructed all stations that if any advertisement or publication contains a map, this must correctly reflect the boundaries of India.

Indian Steamers with Cargo confiscated by Pakistan

1341. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steamers confiscated by Pakistan with cargo before Indo-Pak conflict broke out in 1965 and the amount of compensation paid by Government as a result thereof ;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by Government as a result of Pakistan's unilateral closure of the Brahmaputra river route between Assam and West Bengal five years ago ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No steamers were confiscated by Pakistan before the Indo-Pak conflict broke out in 1965. However, during the said conflict in 1965, Pakistan captured three Indian Ocean-going ships and 190 inland craft. Two out of three ships have since been exchanged with two Pakistani ships held by India. The third Pakistan ship captured by India has since been disposed of by public auction and the sale proceeds credited to the Personal Ledger Account of the Custodian of Enemy Property. One Pakistan Fiat is still under the custody of the Government of India. All the Indian vessels confiscated by Pakistan were owned by private operators. Claims under the Emergency Risks Insurance Scheme have been lodged for 174 river craft impounded by Pakistan during the August-September, 1965 conflict. The total amount of claims paid in respect of such vessels is Rs. 77.32 lakhs. In addition, a further sum of Rs. 5.76 lakhs was offered in settlement of the claims filed by one group of companies but the claimants have not accepted the offer as yet.

(b) Although the inland water transport industry has suffered a serious disruption as a result of Pakistan's unilateral closure of the Brahmaputra river route between Assam and West Bengal, it is not possible to assess the extent of loss in financial terms. The traffic from Calcutta to Assam and *vice versa* has since been diverted to rail and road, by augmenting their capacity adequately.

(c) The question of release of Indian vessels had been taken by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government in the past but the efforts made in this regard have not been fruitful. In the meantime, the Pakistan Government have disposed of 188 Indian inland vessels and credited the sale proceeds to their Naval Fund. The Government of India have protested against Pakistan's action and against the illegal use and sale of these vessels. The Government of India have reserved their right to claim full compensation for the loss of or damage to the seized Indian vessels. The question of reopening of the Brahmaputra river route between Calcutta and Assam *via* East Pakistan has, not been raised by the Government of India,

Proposal to Develop Minor Ports along Orissa coast

1342. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Gopalpur and Chandbali minor ports along with Orissa coast, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). A Committee appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Government of Orissa to select one out of the two ports of Gopalpur and Chandbali for development under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during the Fourth Plan period, has recommended the development of Gopalpur. Rs. 5.34 lakhs has already been approved by the Central Government for undertaking certain preliminary works, namely, land survey, soil investigations, collection of data regarding wave heights, tracer studies, etc.

पटना के श्री वासुदेव अग्रवाल के विरुद्ध आयकर की बकाया राशि

1343. श्री एल० डी० सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना के एक उद्योगपति श्री वासुदेव अग्रवाल पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा उसकी वसूली के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त उद्योगपति नकद लाखों रुपये तथा लाखों रुपये के जवाहरात लेकर विदेश जाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा था ; और

(ग) आय कर अधिकारियों ने उस समय जब वह विमान से यात्रा कर रहा था कितना नकद रूपया तथा कितने मूल्य के जवाहरात पकड़े थे ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) श्री वासुदेव अग्रवाल तथा स्टैडर्ड मर्केंटाइल कम्पनी, पटना जिसमें वह भागीदार है, की तरफ आयकर तथा दण्ड की बकाया रकम नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

	आयकर	दण्ड
	रु०	रु०
श्री वासुदेव अग्रवाल	2,10,472	1,07,566
स्टैडर्ड मर्केंटाइल कम्पनी, पटना	23,58,153	5,74,466

कर की वसूली के लिये प्रमाण-पत्र की कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है। तलाशी के कारणों में से एक कारण करों की वसूली को सुनिश्चित करना भी था।

(ख) जब पटना हवाई अड्डे पर तलाशी ली गई तो वह विदेश जाने के इरादे से पटना से उदयपुर आ रहा था। यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि उसका इरादा पकड़ी गयी नकदी,

जवाहरात तथा बहुमूल्य नगीनों को विदेश ले जाने का था अथवा नहीं।

(ग) तलाशी के समय 2,30,000 रुपये की नकदी तथा कई लाख रुपये मूल्य के जवाहरात तथा बहुमूल्य नगीने पकड़े गये।

Fees Charged by Schools in Delhi

1344. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any uniform pattern of education and levy of schools fees in the different schools of Delhi, including primary, nursery, higher secondary schools ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the privately run schools charge exorbitant fees in Delhi and if so, the steps being taken to make it more reasonable so that the common man may afford it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration has at present no statutory authority to control the levy of fees by private institutions in Delhi. The Draft Delhi Education Bill proposed to be introduced in Parliament, however, provides for regulating the charge of fees by the recognised schools.

Applications for Credit to Small Borrowers by Nationalised Banks

1345. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been complaints from small borrowers that their applications for credit were being turned down by the nationalised banks on the plea of shortage of funds, while credit to sectors and units which had been enjoying bank assistance of large sizes for years was not being curtailed ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on their complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Despite the liberalise credit policy adopted by the nationalised banks in respect of small borrowers and the efforts to mobilise deposits, there have been some complaints that the credit requirements of the small borrowers are not receiving adequate attention. When specific complaints are brought to the notice of the Government, they are referred to the concerned banks for appropriate action. The need for undertaking adequate credit planning in each bank has been emphasized on the Custodians and in the recent meeting convened by the Finance Minister in April 1971, the Custodians were advised that the credit requirements of neglected sectors should receive priority in keeping with the basic objectives underlying nationalisation.

A much closer scrutiny is being exercised on the large-size accounts and detailed guidelines on the subject have been circulated by the Reserve Bank of India to all banks. Banks generally provide credit only for working capital and have been endeavouring in an increasing measure to restrict the credit facilities only to the genuine productive needs of the large borrowers. The growing change in the attitude of the banks towards the small borrowers is reflected in the increase in the number of borrowal accounts of farmers, small scale industry, road transport operators, retail trade and small business, self employed persons and education. The number of such accounts with the public sector banks has gone up from about 2.8 lakhs at the beginning of July 1969 to about 11.3 lakhs by the end of December, 1970.

Damodaran Committee Report on Reorganisation of Technical Education

1346. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodaran Committee on the Reorganisation of Technical Education has submitted its report to Government ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The report was submitted on 29th May, 1971.

(b) A summary of the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—322/71]

(c) Since the Committee was appointed by the All India Council for Technical Education, the report will be first considered by the All India Council and then by Government.

Lower Rates of interest to Low Income-Group from the Deposits on the Nationalised Banks

1347. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to grant the benefit of lower rates of interest to the low income group from the deposits of the nationalised banks ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and when it is likely to take effect ; and

(c) to what extent it will help the low income group ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A committee headed by Dr. R. K. Hazari, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India has examined the question of charging lower interest rates to weak borrowers within certain sectors. The Report of the Committee has just been received and copies thereof will be furnished to the Parliament Library shortly. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Agreements for Assistance from foreign countries

1348. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had signed agreements

for aid to the tune of Rs. 724.9 crores with foreign countries during the year 1970-71;

(b) if so, the amount of aid utilized by India out of this sum ;

(c) whether the non-project aid was not fully utilised by India , and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of this sum the amount of aid utilised in 1970-71 was Rs. 206.7 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The full utilisation of non-project loans depends on several factors. These relate to completion of formalities in some of the lending countries for making the loans effective, issue of import licences, placing of contracts by the importers, delivery of supplies etc. It generally takes 12-18 months before a non-project loan is fully utilised.

Profit shown by Government-owned Hotels in Delhi

1350. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA ;

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

(a) the amount of profit earned by the Asoka Hotel, New Delhi in the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the amount of profits earned by the other Government-owned hotels in New Delhi during the year 1970-71, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The accounts of the Asoka hotel and other Government-owned hotels in New Delhi, viz. Janpath Hotel, Ranjit and Lodhi hotels for the financial year 1970-71 have not yet been finalised and hence it is not possible to indicate at this stage the exact figure of the profits earned by these hotels.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा मकान किराये की रसीदों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना

1351. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री 2 अप्रैल 1971 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 179 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विभागों द्वारा अभी भी मकान किराये की रसीदें प्रस्तुत करने के लिये कहा जा रहा है, जबकि वित्त मंत्रालय के इस आदेश के आदेश है कि 620/- रु० से कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को किराये की रसीद पेश किये बिना ही मकान किराया भत्ता अदा किया जाये ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों से मकान किराये की रसीदें न मागने के लिये सबद्ध विभाग को इस बीच आदेश दे दिये गये हैं , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). खयाल है कि माननीय सदस्य, केन्द्रीय गुप्त सूचना ब्यूरो, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मकान किराये की रसीदें पेश की जाने के बारे में स्थिति जानना चाहते हैं, जिसका उल्लेख 2 अप्रैल, 1971 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 179 में किया गया था। आवश्यक सूचना का विवरण-पत्र सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विबरण

दिल्ली पुलिस में जो अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी बिना किराया दिये आवास पाने के हकदार हैं परन्तु जिनके लिये आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है उन्हें उनकी एज में, किराये पर लिये गये मकान पर उनके द्वारा दिये गये वास्तविक खर्च की सीमा तक, अन्य

निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होने पर, मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है जो बेतन का 25 प्रतिशत तक हो सकता है। जिन मामलों में, इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत, मकान किराया भत्ते का दावा 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक रकम का पेश किया जाता है, केवल उन्हीं में, संबंधित कर्मचारी को मकान किराये की रसीद पेश करनी होती है। केन्द्रीय गुप्त सूचना ब्यूरो तथा केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो के जो अराजपत्रित (कार्यकारी) कर्मचारी दिल्ली में तैनात हैं, उनके बारे में भी स्थिति यही है ;

इस व्यवस्था के मूल में आशय यह है कि इन कर्मचारियों के मामले में मकान किराया भत्ते को 15 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाते हुए उसे बेतन के अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत की सीमा तक कर्मचारी द्वारा वास्तविक तौर से दिये जा रहे किराये के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाये। मकान किराये की रसीद पेश करना इसलिए आवश्यक रखा गया है कि वास्तविक किराये के भार को हिसाब में लिया जा सके और इसलिये इस आवश्यकता को हटाया नहीं जा सकता।

कासगंज, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक फर्म से भारतीय सिक्कों का पकड़ा जाना

1352. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1971 के पहले पखवाड़े में उत्तर प्रदेश में कासगंज में एक फर्म पर गारे गये छापे में लगभग 10 मन भारतीय सिक्के और उन्हें गलाने के उपकरण पकड़े गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस ने, 2 मई, 1971 को, कासगंज के लक्ष्मणराय नामक व्यक्ति की फर्म पर छापा मार कर, गलाने वाले कुछ उपकरणों सहित 2 पैसे और 5 पैसे के 1000 किलोग्राम सिक्के अपने कब्जे में ले लिये थे।

(ख) फर्म के मालिक सहित आठ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। कासगंज पुलिस थाने में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 246 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और इसकी जाच—पड़ताल की जा रही है।

दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों में बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिये कार्यवाही

1353 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी .

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों में प्रति दिन औसतन कितने व्यक्ति यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों में प्रति दिन अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं , और

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन द्वारा अपनी बसों में बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के महाप्रबन्धक के अनुसार, औसत रूप से 9.02 लाख यात्री दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बसों से प्रतिदिन यात्रा करते हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बसों में प्रतिदिन बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले

यात्रियों की मोटे तौर पर भी संख्या बनाना कठिन है।

(ग) अपने राजस्व को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम बिना टिकट की यात्रा रोकने के लिये लगातार प्रबल प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इस दिशा में उपक्रम द्वारा उठाये गये विभिन्न कदम नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं —

- (1) भारी भीड़भाड़ वाले महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर अग्रिम बुकिंग शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- (2) जिन बसों में प्रवेश और बहिर्गमन के लिये अलग अलग व्यवस्थाएँ हैं उनमें अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ के समय सहायता प्रदान करने वाले सवाहक की व्यवस्था की जाती है।
- (3) जिस स्थान से बस शुरू होती है वहाँ पर बस चलने में पहले टिकट जारी करने के लिये सवाहकों को अनुदेश दिये गये हैं।
- (4) दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम के निरीक्षण-अमला द्वारा बस में बिना टिकट यात्रा की पड़नाल की जाती है।
- (5) सारे परिचालन क्षेत्र में रेडियो संचार प्रणाली से सुमज्जित जीप का सहायता से आकस्मिक जांच की जाती है।
- (6) उपक्रम के यातायात पर्यवेक्षण-अमला द्वारा उन स्थानों पर पड़ताल की जाती है जहाँ बड़ी संख्या में यात्री बस से उतरते हैं।
- (7) कुछ जांच चौकियों पर बसों की पड़ताल की जाती है।
- (8) बिना टिकट वाले यात्रियों को

पकड़ने और उन्हें दंड देने के लिये इयूटी पर तैनात अदालती मजिस्ट्रेटों के साथ चाल छापाे माये जाते हैं।

- (9) जो सवाहक अनाचार करते पाये जाते हैं उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जाती है।

Complaints received against private airlines

1354 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of complaints received by Government against Private Airlines since 1969, and

(b) the action taken on each such complaint ?

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

(a) and (b) Occasional complaint are received and are dealt with on merits

Grant to National Integration Project and NCERT

1355. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the amount allocated for National Integration Project and the National Council of Educational Research and Training during the last 2 years,

(b) the number of films produced by the National Council of Educational Research and Training on National Integration during the same period ;

(c) whether Project Officer, National Integration Project has rejected any films on the theme of National integration, and

(d) if so, the grounds for their rejection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): The amount allocated to the National Council of Educational Research and Training during the last two years for National Integration Project was Rs. 10,88,061/-.

(b) No films have yet been produced in the National Council of Educational Research and Training on National Integration. Production of films on National Integration has been included in the Council's programme for the current year.

(c) and (d). No Project Officer has yet been appointed, and the Head of the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities is looking after the project as Officer-in-charge. A two-reel film entitled "Stones of Faith" was reviewed in the National Council on 8.12. 1970 when Heads of the Departments of Teaching Aids and Social Sciences and Humanities were both present. The film was not approved as it did not portray National Integration and was only a historical documentary on a church in Sardhana with some highlights from the life of Begum Sumroo.

Assurances given by Government in Parliament

1355. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of assurances given by Government in the Parliament in reply to questions etc. during the Fourth Lok Sabha; and

(b) how many of these were implemented during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) During the Fourth Lok Sabha, 10965 assurances were given by the Government in reply to questions etc.

(b) Out of the number indicated in part (a) 8608 assurances were implemented during the Fourth Lok Sabha. Of the balance, 522 assurances had been implemented and reports thereon laid in the House subsequent

to the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha on 2nd April, 1971. Implementation Reports in respect of a further set of 274 assurances pertaining to the Fourth Lok Sabha are being laid in the House today (i.e., 4th June, 1971).

Construction of quarters for the Officers and staff of Income tax Department

1357. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many big cities land has been acquired for constructing residential quarters for the officers and staff of the Income Tax Department but construction work has not been taken up;

(b) if so, the details of the land acquired and also the number of departmental quarters existing at present in various cities;

(c) the amount provided in the budgets during the last three years for the construction of quarters and how much was actually spent; and

(d) the action being taken to accelerate the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—323/71]

उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में स्टेट बैंक तथा दूसरे वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखायें

1358. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में स्टेट बैंक तथा दूसरे वाणिज्यिक बैंको की शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी थी और राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने कितनी शाखायें खोली; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् इन शाखाओं ने विभिन्न उद्देश्यों के लिये भिन्न-भिन्न

व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी और उसकी शर्तें क्या थीं ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जून 1969 के अन्त तक उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन जिले—चमौली, पिथौरागढ़ और उत्तरकाशी आते हैं, वाणिज्यिक बैंको की संख्या 3 थी। यह संख्या अब बढ़कर 13 हो गयी है। सभी नयी शाखायें सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको द्वारा खोली गयी हैं।

(ख) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एकत्रित करके सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

तस्करी की वस्तुओं की बिक्री

1359. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 मई, 1971 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" (दिल्ली संस्करण) में प्रकाशित उस लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि तस्करी की वस्तुएं खुले आम बेची जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) देश में वस्तुओं की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) जी, हां। विदेशी माल कुछ दुकानों पर तथा फेरी बालों द्वारा थोड़ी मात्रा में बेचा जाता है। इसमें कुछ तो चोरी-छिपे लायी गयी वस्तुयें शामिल हैं तथा कुछ अन्य चीजों, जैसे जुमाना तथा शुल्क की अदायगी करने पर यात्रियों के निकासी किये गये असबाब से प्राप्त वस्तुएं शामिल है।

(ख) जो सामान्य निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं तथा किये जाते रहेंगे उनमें ये उपाय शामिल है। छापा मारने के लिये सूचना एकत्रित करना, बाजारों पर निगरानी तथा चौकसी रखना। जिन दूकानों तथा पट्टरी पर लगाये जाने वाले स्टालों पर विदेशी माल प्रदर्शित किया जाता है तथा बेचा जाता है, उनकी समय-समय पर तलाशिया भी ली जाती है। जब माल पकड़ा जाता है तो विभागीय कार्यवाही आरम्भ की जाती है, जिसके कारण पकड़ा गया माल जब्त किया जा सकता है तथा व्यक्तिगत दण्ड लगाया जा सकता है।

(ग) निषिद्ध वस्तुओं के तस्कर आयात-निर्यात को रोकने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :

सूचना एकत्र करने और उस पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने की सुव्यवस्था, जिन व्यक्तियों के बारे में तस्कर आयात-निर्यात करने का संदेह है, उन पर निगरानी रखना, जिन नौकाओं और वायुयानों पर संदेह हो उनकी तलाशी लेना और समुद्र तट तथा स्थल-सीमाओं को सुगमता से पार कर सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों की गश्त की व्यवस्था। सीमा शुल्क के समाहर्ता तथा अपर समाहर्ता तथा सहायक समाहर्ता जैसे बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को अनन्य रूप से तस्कर आयात-निर्यात विरोधी कार्य की निगरानी करने के लिये सुगमता से पार कर सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों में तैनात किया गया है। कुछ वस्तुओं के अवैध आयात-निर्यात को रोकने तथा उनका पता लगाने के कार्य को सुविधाजनक बनाने के निमित्त विशेष उपाय के रूप में सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 में संशोधन करके अतिरिक्त व्यवस्थाएँ कर दी गई हैं। एकत्रित की गई सूचना के आधार पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिये स्थिति की बारम्बार समीक्षा भी की जाती है।

Mock Parliament Arranged in Schools

1360. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Schools where mock Parliament was arranged during the year ending March, 1971 ;

(b) what encouragement, in the shape of prizes or otherwise, is given to the talented students ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrange such activities in rural area schools ?

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) A list showing names of 41 Higher Secondary Schools which participated in the Fifth Mock Parliament Competition held in Delhi during the year ending March, 1971 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—324/71*].

(b) The Scheme provides for the award of the following prizes after conclusion of each competition to the participating institutions/ students :

- (i) Shield (Parliamentary Shield). It is a running Shield to be kept for a period of one year by the institution standing first in the competition.
- (ii) One Trophy for the Zone, performance of which turns out to be the best on the basis of marks obtained by the schools under that Zone.
- (iii) Trophies for the institutions for meritorious performances in the competition, on the basis of the order of merit.
- (iv) One Trophy for the institutions which stands first from among the new entrants to the competition.
- (v) One individual merit prizes in the shape of medals/cups/books for some selected participants from each institution.

(c) The competition is organised in those schools only which are recommended by the Directorate of Education, Delhi. Such schools invariably include schools located in rural areas.

Impact of Dollar Crisis in Europe on India's Foreign Debts

1361. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of present dollar crisis on Indian economy ;

(b) whether due to revaluation of currency by many European countries, India as a debtor would have to pay a bigger amount in servicing its loans ; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Recent international monetary developments are not likely to have any adverse effect on India's foreign trade. However, an orderly and stable international monetary system is an essential prerequisite for avoiding longer term uncertainties about aid flows and the development of world trade.

(b) and (c). Austria and Switzerland formally revalued their national currencies on the 9th May, 1971 by 5.05 and 7.0 per cent respectively ; the increase in the rupee value of debt service charges on account of these revaluations is estimated to be Rs. 49 lakhs during 1971-72. West Germany and Netherlands, on the other hand, decided to float their currencies instead of adopting a new fixed parity ; consequently, it is not possible to arrive at a precise estimate of the increase in the rupee equivalent of debt service charges on outstanding debt to these countries. The net effect in real terms, if any, on debt service obligations of the recent monetary changes in Europe, however, will depend on a number of factors including, *inter alia*, unit prices and volume of India's exports to these countries, the extent of debt relief and untied aid accorded by them.

Tourists to Rajasthan

1362. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AYIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether flow of tourists to historical

places in Rajasthan has been increasing during the last three years ;

(b) if not, the break-up of tourists flow to Rajasthan during each year ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to raise the inflow of foreign tourists to Rajasthan ?

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

(a) and (b). Tourist arrival figures are compiled on an all-India basis and not State or place-wise. It is, however, estimated that with the increase in tourist traffic, a larger number of tourists are visiting Rajasthan.

(c) Apart from suitable publicity, measures are being taken to strengthen accommodation and transport facilities.

Life Insurance Corporation's coverage of areas becoming affluent due to Green Revolution

1363. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has not been able to make a substantial break through in areas which have gained affluence through 'Green Revolution' ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to take special measures to tap this source ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Though there has not been a substantial increase in the new business in areas which are believed to have been benefited from the 'Green Revolution', the increase in these areas has been relatively more than the increase in other rural areas.

(b) The following steps have been, and are being, taken by the LIC to increase its business in the entire rural sector ;

- (i) Opening of new Branch Offices, sub-Offices and Development Centres in rural areas. It is proposed to equip these Centres with small offices for the

maintenance of better liaison with the field organisation and the insuring public and to upgrade existing sub-Offices and Development Centres as Branch Offices in an increased number, so as to equip the field organisation for servicing large number of policies.

- (ii) Progressive division of territories into compact units and placing of each such unit in charge of a worker.

- (iii) To encourage agencies being taken up in rural areas, fixing of a lower minimum guarantee of business for rural agents.

- (iv) Raising of limit for non-medical (General) Scheme to Ra. 5000/- and fixing of lower qualification for appointment of medical examiners.

- (v) Simplification of Procedures.

- (vi) Special arrangements with the Post Offices in selected places for collection of premiums from policy holders in areas where banking facilities are not available.

- (vii) Sending of mobile publicity vans to go round rural areas.

- (viii) Issue of a new policy of Insurance, viz., the Centenary policy, to make a special provision in the event of defaults in payment of premium as a measure to overcome difficulties experienced in rural areas in regular payments.

Foreign Aid

1364. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign aid likely to be received in the next two years ;

(b) to what extent this amount is less in comparison to previous years' amounts of foreign aid ;

(c) whether this foreign aid cut will cause a fall in industrial output and hamper industrial growth ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures adopted by Government to ensure that industrial growth is not hampered on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Since foreign aid commitments are mostly made on an annual basis, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the amount of foreign aid likely to be received in the next two years.

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

Unearthing of Unaccounted Money

1365. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids made during the last six months in connection with unaccounted money;

(b) the amount of unaccounted money recovered in each of the raids; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the parties involved in these cases and details in respect of these persons who possessed unaccounted money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of searches undertaken by the Income-tax Department during the six months ending on 31st March, 1971 to unearth unaccounted money is 126.

(b) and (c). Assets of the value of Rs. 76,06,666 including Rs. 71,13,131 in cash were seized in the course of the search as these, *prima facie*, appeared to be unaccounted assets. Further investigations are in progress for bringing to tax the concealed income. The details in respect of persons who possessed unaccounted money would be available only after further investigations have been made the explanations of the persons concerned have been examined and the assessment and appeal proceedings are completed. It is only then that the Department can say that the amounts seized really represent unaccounted money. It is not possible, therefore, at this stage to give the details of unaccounted money in respect of each of the persons. All the necessary action as provided in the Income-tax Act for assessment and where called for penalty and prosecution will be taken.

Land Acquired by Kerala Government for Calicut Aerodrome

1366. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN**: Will the

Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquired by the Kerala Government for the proposed Calicut Aerodrome has been handed over to the Central authorities;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up; and

(c) when the construction work of approach road is likely to be completed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The initial work on filling and levelling the land is expected to start within the next year.

(c) The Government of Kerala are reported to have acquired 14.84 acres of land for constructing a road to connect the site of the aerodrome with the main road.

Sanskrit University in Kerala

1367. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Sanskrit University in Kerala with the help of Kerala Government; if so, the main features thereof;

(b) if so, whether Kerala State Government had submitted a scheme to the Centre and sought aid for higher education and research in Sanskrit;

(c) if so, whether Central Government have considered the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) The question of establishing a Sanskrit University in Kerala is under the consideration of the State Government, which is primarily concerned with the establishment of the Universities in the State.

(b) No, Sir.

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

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण

1368. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा देश के कपड़ा उद्योग चीनी उद्योग और दाल उद्योग को दिये गये ऋणों की कुल राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इन उद्योगों को ऋण देने के लिये कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक रकम का, उद्योगों के अनुसार निर्धारण नहीं करते हैं । जिन उद्योगों का जिम्मा किया गया है, उनसे सबबद अलग-अलग मामलों के गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और उत्पादन सम्बन्धी सभी वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये वित्त प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम का व्यापार

1369. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में जीवन बीमा निगम ने अलग-अलग कितनी पालिसियां जारी कीं तथा कितनी धन राशि का व्यापार किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : वर्ष 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में जीवन बीमा निगम ने नीचे

लिखे अनुसार नया कारोबार किया :

वर्ष	पालिसियों की संख्या	बीमा कराई गई रकम (करोड़ रुपये में)
1969-70	14,01,254	1036.08
1970-71	16 22,261	1303.01

(अनन्तिम)

नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर तस्करी के सोने का पकड़ा जाना

1370. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1971 के प्रथम पखवाड़े में नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर कुछ यात्रियों से 1.50 लाख रुपये की कीमत का सोना बरामद हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 9 अप्रैल 1971 को नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक महिला यात्री के पास से, जो दो अन्य यात्रियों के साथ बम्बई से जनता एक्सप्रेस में यात्रा कर रही थी, विदेशी मार्के के सोने की 68 छड़ें बरामद की गई थीं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर इस सोने का मूल्य लगभग 61 हजार रुपये तथा बाजार दर पर 1.38 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) चार व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे तथा बाद में मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा उन्हें जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया । जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

Strike by the Seamen of Indian Flag Vessels

1371. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been drawn to the indefinite strike of the Seamen of Indian flag vessels ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The National Union of seafarers of India, Bombay resorted to boycott of Indian ships from 1-4-71 in order to press their demand for payment of bonus and certain other allowance. As a result of the efforts taken by the Government and the concerned parties, the strike was withdrawn on 17th April 1971 following an agreement between the Seafarers and Ship-owners to come to a settlement by negotiations. The negotiations were held in accordance with the agreement but unfortunately the talks failed.

Government are still trying to find a solution.

Organisations exempted from Payment of Income-Tax

1372. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of all the Bodies and Associations which are exempted from the payment of income-tax under the Income-tax Act ;

(b) the approximate amount of income tax exemptions as a result of their being exempted ;

(c) whether in the last financial year any enquiries were made in respect of any Body/ Association to find out that there has been no abuse of the exemption granted ;

(d) if so, the name of such Body/ Association ; and

(e) the result of such investigations or enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available.

Exemption from Income-tax is available under the Income-tax Act in respect of the income of various types listed in several sections of the Income-tax Act, 1961 mentioned below :

(i) Section 11 : Income from property

derived by Trusts constituted for charitable or religious purposes.

(ii) Section 12 : Income from voluntary contributions derived by Trusts constituted for charitable or religious purposes.

(iii) Section 10 (21) : Income of approved Scientific Research Associations.

(iv) Section 10 (22) : Income of Universities and other Educational Institutions.

(v) Section 10 (22 A) : Income of hospitals and other institutions not run for the purpose of profit, for treatment and convalescence.

(vi) Section 10 (23) : Income of approved Institutions established for the purpose of controlling or encouraging notified sports.

(vii) Section 10 (23 A) : Certain categories of income of approved institutions established for the control and encouragement of professions like law, medicine, accountancy, etc.

(viii) Section 10 (24) : Certain categories of income of registered Trade Unions.

(ix) Section 10 (29) : Income derived from letting of godowns, etc. of statutory authorities constituted for the marketing of commodities.

A very large number of Bodies and Associations spread all over the country derive their entire income from activities of the type enumerated above and, as such, they are exempt from Income-tax. As these Bodies and Associations are not tax-payers, no list of their names is maintained.

A list may be compiled after making references to the Income-tax Officers all over India ; but it will be almost impossible to give even an approximate figure of the total tax relief resulting from the exemptions, because the Bodies and Associations being exempt, no returns of income are filed by them and no assessments are made.

As the Question is of a general nature, and as the effort involved in collecting the required

data will be considerable and not commensurate with the results, it is regretted that the Question cannot be answered in the present form. Information about specific Bodies and Associations or specific types of Bodies or Associations can be made available, if desired.

(d) Scindia Devasthanam Trust

(e) The allegations of tax evasion were found to be baseless upon enquiry

International Monetary Crisis

1373. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry made in Bombay on may 11, 1971 urging the Union Government to evolve a strategy in collaboration with other developing nations in order to ensure that developed countries do not resort to non-monetary measures as a result of international monetary crisis ;

(b) whether Government have assessed the effects of this crisis and ensured that our export trade with the developed countries and our foreign exchange earnings from exports and foreign aid are not affected ; and

(c) whether any discussions on the effects of International currency crisis on India's exports and imports have been initiated by our Government with U. S. A. and other aid-giving countries and with IMF and World Bank authorities ?

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

(b) Recent international monetary developments are not likely to affect adversely either our export earnings or the overall trade balance. However, an orderly and stable international monetary system is a necessary prerequisite for avoiding longer term uncertainties as regards aid flows and the development of world trade.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps taken for Widening and Strengthening of National Highway No. 34

1374. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of widening and strengthening of National Highway No 34 Calcutta-Siliguri for which a total sum of Rs 2 80 crores was sanctioned has been completed and if not, whether it is expected to be completed before the monsoon rains set in, and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to prevent traffic jams and bottlenecks developing on this highway during the monsoons ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Actually National Highway No 34 starts from Calcutta and ends at Dhalkola. The various works covered in the sanctions totalling Rs. 2.80 crores are not expected to be completed before the next monsoon

(b) Immediate restoration work as and when considered necessary would be taken upto ensure due maintenance of traffic.

बिक्री कर को उत्पादन शुल्क में बदलना

1375 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों और सच राज्य क्षेत्रों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि बिक्री कर को उत्पादन शुल्क में बदला जाना चाहिये ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों और सच राज्य क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). पाचवें वित्त

आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा नागालैंड राज्य वर्तमान व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के पक्ष में थे। इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत तम्बाकू, चीनी तथा सूती-वस्त्रों पर विक्रय-कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया गया था और वे इन्हे अन्य वस्तुओं पर भी लागू करने के पक्ष में थे। वर्तमान व्यवस्था को अन्य वस्तुओं पर लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में आयोग ने यह कहा है

“राज्यों के आम विरोध को देखते हुए, इस व्यवस्था को निकट भविष्य में अन्व मद्दे अथवा मद्दार्थों पर लागू करने की स्पष्टतः कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।”

दिल्ली प्रशासन की कार्यकारी परिषद् ने भी 4 जुलाई, 1970 को इस आशय का एक सकल्प पारित किया था कि जिन अन्य मद्दे पर फलहाल विक्रय-कर लगाया जाता है उन्हें भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिये। चूँकि विक्रय-कर मुख्यतः राज्यों की विषयी क्षमता के अन्तर्गत आता है, इसलिये आयोग द्वारा की गयी सिफारिश के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की मुख्य-मंत्रियों की समिति में, इस मामले पर चर्चा की गई थी। समिति ने यह स्वीकार किया कि चीनी, तम्बाकू तथा सूती वस्त्रों पर राज्य विक्रय-कर के स्थान पर, अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया जाता रहना चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिसमें अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क से होने वाली आय को बढ़ाया जा सके। जहां तक इस योजना को अन्य वस्तुओं पर लागू करने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने आयोग की सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है।

Increase in Emoluments of Bank Employees

1376. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in emoluments given to the Bank employees during the last two years and

the cost of such increase to the Banking industry ; and

(b) whether similar increase has been given to any other category of employees in Central Government or public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) . (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Life Insurance Policy Holders

1377. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Life Insurance policy holders in urban areas and rural areas ,

(b) the increase in the number of Life Insurance Corporation policies in urban and rural areas over the last three years , and

(c) the reasons for the slackness in increase in the number of Life Insurance Corporation's policies in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) . (a) and (b) The final figures of new business secured by the L. I. C. separately in the urban and the rural areas during the year 1970-71 are not yet available. The total number of policies issued during that year was, however, 16,18,690 assuring a sum of more than Rs. 1303 crores.

The business secured by the L. I. C. during the preceding three years was as under :

	(in crores of rupees)			
	No of policies		Sum assured	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1967-68	9,13,709	5,09,607	599.82	235.46
1968-69	9,72,671	4,77,341	685.92	235.12
1969-70	9,35,063	4,61,468	773.92	251.76

(c) The number of policies has been going down in the last three years even though there has been no fall in the sums assured. The reasons for the failure of the L. I. C. to register an increase in rural business, in its judgment, are :—

(i) Variations in income due to seasonal and other factors ;

- (ii) Competition for savings on account of attractive terms offered by Land Mortgage banks as well as competition from Small Savings organisations, and
- (iii) Investment by cultivators of their savings in improvement of land, in larger measure.

The rural business has picked up of late as the following figures would show :

Period	Number of policies	Sums assured (in crores of rupee*)
1.4.68 to 31.12.68	3,07,930	146.58
1.4.69 to 31.12.69	2,82,354	147.95
1.4.70 to 31.12.70	3,16,647	177.82

Profits and Premium rates of Life Insurance Corporation

1378. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the profits earned by the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the last three years ; and

(b) in view of the increase in business and profits, whether premium rates of the Corporation's policies have been reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The profit of the life insurance business, technically known as surplus, is determined at biennial actuarial valuations. The last valuation was made as on 31.3.69 and the surplus for the two year inter-valuation period ended 31.3.69 amounted to Rs. 96.57 crores.

The net profits of the general insurance business of the LIC for the last 3 years are as under :—

1967-68	Rs. 14.45 lakhs
1968-69	Rs. 35.67 „
1969-70	Rs. 43.67 „

These profits, however, belong to Government and do not have a bearing on the life insurance premium rates.

(b) The LIC reduced premium rates under certain without-profit plans of assurances with effect from 1.2.70. These reductions were justified by actuarial considerations, but in

view of the uncertainty of the trend of future expenses, it decided to defer consideration of any revision of premium rates under 'with-profit plans' till such time as expenses have stabilised, particularly because equity to policyholders under the with-profit plans can be ensured through the mechanism of bonus distribution. In this connection it may be noted that out of surplus of Rs. 96.57 crores for the inter-valuation period ended 31.3.69, Rs 91.82 crores was allocated among the policyholders by way of reversionary bonus.

Recently, the LIC reviewed the premium rates under "One Year Renewable Group Term Assurance Plan" and "Level Premium Group Term Assurance Plan" and has decided to reduce the premium rates under these plans with effect from 1.6.71.

Timings of Indian Airlines Day Service to and from Madras

1380. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the timings of Indian Airlines Day service to and from Madras are very inconvenient to the passengers ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to alter the timings to make it more convenient ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). The runway at Madras is under repairs, as a result of which Jet operations are not permitted before 1300 hrs. The existing timings of operations to and from Madras have been fixed in the light of this restriction. The timings will be revised suitably when the restriction is removed.

Shortage of Hotels in Madras

1381. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is a great shortage of hotels in Madras to cater to the needs of foreign tourists ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct a big hotel in Madras for catering to the tourists; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Department of Tourism has approved private sector plans for five new hotel projects in Madras from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists. There is no proposal at present to construct a hotel in Madras in the public sector.

Development of Places of Tourist Importance in Tamil Nadu

1382. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the places in Tamil Nadu which are proposed to be developed as places of tourist importance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : During the Fourth period it is proposed to construct a youth hostel at Madras and augment accommodation in the Traveller's Lodges at Mahabalipuram and Madurai. A son-et-lumiere spectacle will be mounted at Mahabalipuram. An amount of Rs. 60,000/- has been sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Kodaikanal Boat Club for providing additional facilities.

Publicity regarding Temples and other Places of Interest in South India

1383. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a widespread feeling that temples and other places of interest in South India are not given wide publicity in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard with a view to attracting more foreign tourists to India?

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

(a) and (b). Government is not aware of any

such feeling. In fact, temples and other places of tourist interest in South India are given wide publicity in foreign countries with a view to attracting more foreign tourists to India.

Merger of Imperial Chemical Industries with Atlas Chemical Industries of U.S.A.

1384. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the merger of Imperial Chemical Industries with Atlas Chemical Industries of U.S.A.

(b) whether the Atlas Chemical Industries have a sizeable equity interest in Indian Detonators Ltd ;

(c) whether the proposed merger will not result in the control of Indian Detonators by the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to prevent such development ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) There is a reference to the proposed merger of M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., U. K. with M/s. Atlas Chemical Industries Inc., U.S.A. in the address of the Chairman of the former company published in The Economist, London, May 8, 1971.

(b) Atlas Chemical Industries Inc., U.S.A., holds 50% of the shares in Indian Detonators Ltd.

(c) On the proposed merger, 50% of the shares of the Indian Detonators Ltd. held by the Atlas Chemical Industries will pass to the new company.

(d) As both the companies, i. e. Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and Atlas Chemical Industries are not incorporated in India the question of taking steps to prevent merger does not arise.

Air-India's Package Tourist Plan at Reduced Fares

1385. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India's package tourist

plan at reduced fares is un-attractive and is deemed a failure, because Indians and others going abroad are permitted to manage all their expenses within the 100 dollar foreign exchange allowance given to them by Government ;

(b) if so, whether Air India have approached Government to sanction more exchange facilities to foreign-going tourists from India to make it attractive to travel by Air India, failing which the huge seating capacity of jumbo jets will go unutilised ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(a) A release of foreign exchange worth 100 US dollars is allowed to persons who have not been abroad in the last three years and who travel by Air India. This is not connected with inclusive fares for groups. It is, however, correct that more foreign travel would be attractive if larger release of foreign exchange were possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये पृथक होस्टल

1386. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति देश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये पृथक होस्टल बनाने की है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस प्रकार के होस्टल समाज से अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करने का उद्देश्य कहां तक पूरा कर पायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसे अम्बेवेदन मिले हैं कि इस प्रकार के होस्टल खोलने से विद्यार्थियों में अलगाव की भावना पैदा होगी ; और यदि हा, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस्० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार की नीति केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों के लिए छात्रावासों से बचना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए स्थापित किए गए छात्रावासों में गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों तथा गैर-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए एक निश्चित प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गए हैं ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को अन्य छात्रों के साथ मिलने का अवसर मिल सके।

(ग) हमें इस प्रकार का कोई अम्बेवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Renewal of Visas of Tourists

1387. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign tourists want to stay in India for a year ; but their visas are not renewed, if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) the steps being taken to make the renewal of visas less cumbersome ; and

(c) which authorities in India are entitled to renew them ?

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

(a) Normally, foreign tourists are allowed to stay in India for a period not exceeding six months. The cases of those who desire to stay in India for more than six months are examined on the merits of each case.

(b) Regulations for the grant of extension of stay to tourists are already liberal.

(c) Foreigners registration Officers have been empowered to grant extensions for a period not exceeding six months stay in India.

Loan Applications Received by Branches of State Bank in Chamba District

1388. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for loans received by each Branch of State Bank in Chamba District during the last one year and the number of cases where loans have been sanctioned so far ; and

(b) the average time taken for these branches of State Bank to sanction loan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The number of applications for loans received by the State Bank in its two offices in Chamba District were 16. Loans were granted by the State Bank in 13 cases.

(b) The average time taken by the bank's branches in the district for sanctioning loans was about one week.

Institutional Loan owed by Monopoly Houses

1389. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of institutional loan owed by each of the 75 monopoly Houses named by the Monopolies Enquiry Commission along with the duration and repayment record.

(b) whether Government propose to change all those loans into shares and stop further institutional loans to any of these and other big business houses ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Statements enclosed I and II give the required information in respect of two all India long term financial institutions in the public sector namely the industrial Development Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India. Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—325/71]. Similar information in respect of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(b) and (c). Last year Government announced its decision that in the case of major industrial projects involving substantial assistance from public sector financial institutions, the institutions will, as part of their arrangements, exercise option for converting loan/debenture assistance given by them in future into equity either wholly or partly within a specified period of time. The operational guidelines in this regard have recently been framed and the details thereof have been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 774 on 28th May, 1971.

In respect of loans given in the past, it is not proposed to convert all such loans into equity but the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion if there is a default, each case being settled on its own merits by negotiations with the industrial concerns. These principles will apply to all industrial concerns in the private sector including the ones belonging to the 75 Monopoly Houses listed in the monopolies Inquiry Commission Report.

Before sanctioning any assistance to an industrial concern belonging to a Large Industrial House, financial bodies are endeavouring to ensure that the industrial concern in question has satisfactorily explored all other normal ways of raising finance e.g. by issuing share capital or debentures to the public, without underwriting by the financial bodies. Where assistance is given by the financial bodies, it will be ensured that the funds thus provided are not diverted to other closely connected concerns to acquire control over other companies through inter-corporate investment. Subject to these necessary precautions, financial assistance by public sector financial institutions will continue to be available to any concern for genuine productive purposes.

Arrears of Income Tax Amounting to more than Rupees One Lakh

1390. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of defaulters against whom Income-tax arrears amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakh are outstanding ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure full payment at the earliest ;

(c) whether these defaulters have also received institutional loans for long periods ;

(d) if so, the number of such income-tax defaulters who have been given more than Rs. 5 lakhs as loans by various agencies ; and

(e) whether it is proposed to take steps for immediate collection of tax and loan arrears by adopting some drastic measures and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (e). The information asked for about the names of defaulters against whom Income-tax arrears amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakh are outstanding is not readily available and its collection requiring scrutiny of more than 4000 assessment records will involve considerable time and labour.

However, if the Hon'ble member desires to have the information regarding any specific assessee(s) the same can be made available.

Archaeological Excavation at Ambari in Gauhati City

1391. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether archaeological excavations now being carried out at Ambari in the Gauhati City have been yielding interesting finds and that the ruins at Ambari are in the need of elaborate protection-cum-preservation measures ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter before further damage is done by rains and floods ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) and (b). The Government of Assam and University of Gauhati who conducted excavation at Ambari in 1969 and later in collaboration with the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, in 1970, have unearthed interesting finds and structural remains of two periods one dating from the 7th to the

12th century and the other from the 13th to the 17th century. The site appears to have remains also of an earlier period but these could not be explored due to the high sub-soil water-table. Since the ancient site is not centrally protected, it is the responsibility of the State Government to protect and conserve the site. However, when the Survey was approached after the first season's work in May 1969, State Government was advised of the interim measures required for the preservation of the excavated remains. The State Government has not approached the Survey again in the matter. Technical assistance and advice will be rendered by the Survey as and when required.

Aircraft of Indian Airlines forced to Land at Lilabari, Assam

1392. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether an aircraft of the Indian Airlines was force landed at Lilabari, Assam in the third week of May, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances and the result of enquiry, if conducted in the matter ?

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

(a) and (b). Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft VT-DWU, while operating a scheduled flight, with 27 passengers and crew of five on board, hit a bird just before landing at Lilabari.

The landing was made satisfactorily and there was no injury to the passengers or crew. The aircraft was inspected after landing and the radar dome and some parts of the fuselage were found damaged. Repairs are in hand

Branches opened by Nationalised Banks in Assam

1393. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches opened by the nationalised banks in Assam, since the banks were nationalised ;

(b) how does it compare with the opening of branches in Punjab and Gujarat; and

(c) in view of the industrial backwardness of Assam, whether Government propose to open more branches in semi urban areas in the coming year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Between 19th July, 1969 and 31st March 1971, 41 new offices have been opened in Assam (including Meghalaya) by the 14 nationalised banks.

(b) The number of new offices opened by the 14 banks in Gujarat and Punjab during the same period was 250 and 73 respectively.

(c) Under the programme drawn up so far about 40 more new offices are expected to be opened by commercial banks in Assam during the current year. In order to provide a basis for planning the expansion of branches, Reserve Bank has impressed upon the banks designated as Lead banks for different districts to pay more attention to the relatively backward districts. Further programme of branch expansion in Assam would be drawn up as soon as surveys of all the districts are completed.

दरभंगा जिले में भावरा हवाई अड्डे से मधुबनी तक की दूरी तय करने में कठिनाइयाँ

1394. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा जिले में मधुबनी सहर को जाने वाली बड़ी सड़क तक की तीन मील की दूरी तय करने में यात्रियों को बेहद कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और वर्षा ऋतु में उबर आना जाना बिल्कुल असम्भव होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री . (श्री कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख). मधुबनी के बिकट का अवतरण स्थल बिहार सरकार का है ब कि नागर विमानन विभाग का। अन अवतरण स्थल एव वहा जाने वाली सड़क का सधारण इस विभाग के अधीन नहीं है।

देहातों में बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना

1395. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने देहातों में बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के विचार से देण के प्रत्येक प्रभागीय (डिवीजनल) मुख्यालय में किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने की योजना बनाई है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपर्युक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). इस समय चार को छोड़ कर सभी प्रभागीय मुख्यालयों और सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में वाणिज्यिक बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन चारों के सम्बन्ध में भी स्टेट बैंक या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये जा चुके हैं।

12 00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SPREADING OF POLIO IN DELHI

श्री लक्ष्मि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अधिसंवनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ

और प्रार्थना करता हू कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे

“दिल्ली में पोलियो फैलने के समाचार और इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए अपनाये गये उपाय।”

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर बीक्षित) सामान्यतया जुलाई से अक्टूबर के बीच शुरू बरसात में या इसके बाद पोलियो या पोलियो जैसी बीमारियों का प्रकोप कुछ बढ़ जाता है। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस वर्ष दिल्ली में उक्त समय में पहले ही इस बीमारी के प्रकोप में बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

पोलियो अवश्य सूचनीय बीमारी नहीं है और, इसलिये सभी रोगियों के बारे में विस्वसनीय आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जिन अस्पतालों में पोलियो के रोगियों को भर्ती किया गया है उनसे मिली सूचना में पता चलता है कि मार्च से मई के बीच कलावती सनन शिशु अस्पताल में 454 रोगी, इबिन अस्पताल में 35 रोगी, सफदरजंग अस्पताल में 69 रोगी और विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में 14 रोगी थे।

इस बीमारी के प्रकोप के बढ़ने की सूचना पाते ही सरकार ने मई के तीसरे मप्ताह में चिकित्सको और स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों की एक बैठक बुलाई और उन्हें नीचे लिखे उपाय अपनासे की दिवायत दी

(क) 6 मप्ताह से 5 साल तक के बच्चों को टीका देकर इन रोग से बचाना।

(ख) पानी को उबाल कर पीना, कूड़ा-ककट उठाना और आमतौर पर सफाई रखना आदि जैसे रोकथाम के उपाय अपनाना।

जिन अस्पतालों और केन्द्रों के इस बीमारी से बचने के वैक्सीन उपलब्ध होंगे उनके बारे

में भी प्रचार किया जा रहा है। यानी कहा कहा हो रहा है, इसकी सूचना पत्रों में दी जा रही है।

यह विदित हुआ है कि पोलियो की बीमारी मुख्यतः स्थानीय रूप में शुरू हुई है और जिन बच्चों को यह बीमारी हुई है वे गन्दे स्थानों में रहने वाले निम्न सामाजिक—आर्थिक वर्ग में हैं। अस्पतालों में भर्ती किये गये अधिकांश रोगी एक साल से कम उम्र के थे।

सरकार लगभग दो दिन पहले रोकथाम वैक्सीन की 50,000 मात्राएँ निगम और अस्पतालों में बाट चुकी हैं। इस वैक्सीन का 4 से 6 मप्ताह के अन्तर से तीन मात्राएँ दनी होनी हैं।

भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् में एक दल शीघ्र ही आने वाला है बम्बई में जा इस रोग के विषाणु का पता लगाने के लिये इस हल्की महामारी पैरा एपिडेमिक की जांच करेगा।

श्री शशि भूषण, अध्यक्ष महोदय दिल्ली में पोलियो वैक्सीन की लगभग 10 लाख डोजेज की आवश्यकता है जबकि सरकार मुश्किल से 50 हजार डोजेज ही इकट्ठा कर सकी है। यह आम तौर से ब्लैक में मिलती है। लोग विदेशों से शायद पायलट्स के जरिए से मगाने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी नहीं मिलती है। तो मैं आपके द्वारा जानना चाहता हू कि इसका पहले में इन्तजाम क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

दूसरी विडम्बना यह है कि दिल्ली में जा सफाई का इन्तजाम कराया जा रहा है जिनके लिए करोड़ों रुपये दिया जाता है वह रुपये फव्वारों और मर्चेंट शॉप्स पर खर्च किया जा रहा है और गन्दी बस्तियाँ जहाँ से कि यह रोग शुरू होता है उनका कोई खर्च नहीं

होता है। दो ढाई करोड़ रुपया मर्चेंट खानों पर और 10 करोड़ रुपया फव्वारे पर लगा दिया गया और इन रोग की जो जड़ है, जो लोग कार्पोरेशन में बैठे हैं वह गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों के दुश्मन हैं, उनको अगर आप करोड़ों अरबों रुपया भी दें तो भी वे उसपर खर्च नहीं करते हैं। यहां पर जबाब आप देने हैं कि उपाय हो रहा है लेकिन वहां पर कुछ होता नहीं है तो इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं कि जो पैसा दिया जाये उसका मही सहां खर्चा हो? क्या आप इसके लिए एक कमीशन बनायेंगे ताकि उन लोगों को सजा दी जा सके जोकि सचमुच में इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, जोकि इस बीमारी को फैला रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपया जो आप देते हैं उसका वे दुरुपयोग करते हैं। ..(अध्यक्षान) ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालयर) . यह पोलियो पर चर्चा हो रही है या दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खिलाफ प्रचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री शशि भूषण . मैं नहीं जानता आपको राजनीतिक पोलियो क्यों हो जाता है। ..(अध्यक्षान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . वह तो दिल्ली कार्पोरेशन में आपको हो गया है राजनीतिक पोलियो। दिल्ली की जनता ने फैसला दे दिया है कि सफाई हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है।

श्री शशि भूषण : ** (अध्यक्षान) .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कह रहे हैं**क्या यह कहना ससंदाय है** (अध्यक्षान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस कट्टोवर्सी में न जाइये और प्रश्न के तौर पर जो पूछना है वह पूछिए।

श्री शशि भूषण : ** (अध्यक्षान)...

MR. SPEAKER : This will be deleted.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ आज दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य के लिए और सुधार के लिए करोड़ों की तादाद में जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसका दुरुपयोग किया जाता है मर्चेंट खाने बनाने में और फव्वारे लगाने में और स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर कुछ खर्चा होता नहीं है तो इसके लिए क्या आप एक जांच कमीशन बिठायेंगे जोकि इस बात की देखे कि जो पैसा आप देते हैं स्वास्थ्य के लिए और दिल्ली के विकास के लिए उसका मही उपयोग होता है या नहीं? क्योंकि तभी आपको यहां पर जबाब देने का अधिकार है। (अध्यक्षान)... जब मैं यहां पर प्रश्न करता हूँ तो आप कहते हैं कि उपाय हो रहा है, फिर कहते हैं कि हम पैसा भी देते हैं लेकिन वहां पर मही रूप में खर्चा होता नहीं है। तो इसके लिए आप एक जांच कमीशन बिठायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक पोलियो वैक्सीन का सवाल है वह स्कूल में भी नहीं मिल रही है जिसकी यहां पर कम से कम दस लाख डोजेज की आवश्यकता है तो उसके लिए आप क्या प्रबंध करने वाले हैं और किन देशों से उसको मागना चाहते हैं ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि जितना रुपया दिया जाता है उसकी जांच करें तो यह आज का प्रश्न पोलियो के सम्बन्ध में है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जब कोई बात उठेगी तो हम उस पर विचार करने के लिए और जांच करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके अलावा अभी जो आपने पचास हजार डोजेज की बात कही तो डेढ़ लाख डोजेज हमारे पास बिल्कुल तैयार है और 50-50 हजार के इन्स्टालमेंट में तीन लाख डोजेज और देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे पास सूचना आई है 14-15 मई को कि 20 तारीख को एक मीटिंग और 28 तारीख को दूसरी मीटिंग की। इसमें मुख्य प्रश्न तो वैक्सीन

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

का है ही लेकिन कुछ और जो आस पास की परिस्थितियाँ हैं उनको ठीक करने का है जैसे कूड़ा-कचरा उठाना और सफाई करना । माननीय सदस्य ध्यान में रखें कि यह हुआ क्यों है इस बार ? मैंने गत वर्ष और उससे पहले साल की स्थिति को देखा तो नाम मात्र के लिए ही उस पीरियड में पोलियो के रोग की सूचना मिली है । लेकिन यह वर्षा के बाद ही ज्यादा हुआ है दो तीन दफा । तो यह काफी कठिन परिस्थिति है और हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

जहाँ तक बाहर से मंगाने की बात कही गई, एक बात तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कूनूर का जो इंस्टीट्यूट है उसमें प्रोडक्शन शुरू हो गया है, वहाँ पर इम वैक्सीन की डेढ़ लाख डोजेज है और दो लाख और डोजेज इंस्टीट्यूट शाटं नोटिस पर भेज सकता है । इसके अलावा हाफकिन इंस्टीट्यूट, बाम्बे भी यूगोस्लाविया से इम्पोर्ट करता है । इस तरह से मैं आपको आश्वासन दे प्रकता हूँ कि दिल्ली में इसकी कोई कमी नहीं आयेगी । जो भी आवश्यकता होगी हम भेजते रहेंगे और जब से इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना मिली है तब से कोई कसर नहीं उठा रखी गई है ।

श्री अमर नाथ चाबला (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एपिडेमिक के फैलने से पहले यहाँ पर कितनी वैक्सीन मोहैया की जाती थी, कितने अस्पताल उसको देते थे और वह एपिडेमिक अगर यहाँ पर और फैलती है तो यह ओरल वैक्सीन जो देते हैं वह क्या इस बीमारी को पकड़ लेती है, उसका चेक हो जाता है या उसका कोई और इलाज होगा ?

श्री उमा शंकर शीखत : पूरा चेक तो नहीं होता है । इन्जेक्शन से कुछ अधिक चेक होता है । इस बीमारी की बिल्कुल शुरू की स्टेज अगर हो तो उस पर कन्ट्रोल हो सकता

है लेकिन एडवांस्ड स्टेज में नहीं के बराबर ही कुछ हो पाता है ।

जहाँ तक इस बात का सवाल है कि पिछले वर्षों में इसकी कितनी सप्लाई की गई उसके लिए सूचना की आवश्यकता होगी । इस समय तो आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : As the hon. Minister has said, the most important thing that concerns this matter is the question of taking timely preventive measures. May I know whether it is a fact, as is widely rumoured, that the hospitals in Delhi do not keep with them regular stocks of anti-polio vaccine as a matter of course, and it is only after the outbreak of an epidemic like the present one that a search is made to get hold of vaccine from wherever it is available? If that is so, whether any steps will be taken to see that in future, hospitals do carry with them at least a minimum stock of anti-polio vaccine which will be available whenever required?

Secondly, there is nothing to ensure that the incidence of this epidemic will be confined within Delhi. These are things which can be carried and transmitted from place to place by various forms of infection. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of taking special steps to secure a larger stockpile of vaccines so that in case this epidemic reveals itself in any other part of the country, stocks can be rushed there in good time.

My last point is this. He has generally said that the incidence is found in slum areas or in unhygienic areas and so on. Have they made any assessment from the cases which have been reported by the various hospitals in the localities from which the patients have been brought? I ask this because in Delhi there are a number of hospitals of different types, for example, there are the railway hospitals; there are the military hospitals; there is the Corporation hospital; there is the General Hospital. Then there are some institutions under the C.A.H.S. Then, there is the independ-

dent institution, namely, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. So, from all these different types of hospitals and institutions, have they taken steps to see that proper tabulation and assessment is made of the sources from which all these patients have been brought, so that the areas concerned could be properly dealt with both from the preventive aspect and the curative aspect ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : As far as the question of keeping large stocks or adequate stocks in hospitals is concerned, this vaccine does not keep long. If you keep it in large quantities, it deteriorates and becomes ineffective. But in the Kalavati Saran Hospital where this incidence has been seen, there was adequate vaccine. It is not as if when information is received we start rushing about and getting this. There has been a regular plan not only for import but for local production and for distribution. So far as import is concerned, some Bombay firms have been given recently some licences also, and two importers DeCruz Corporation, Bombay, and Chandramohan, Ltd., Bombay, have been importing. The DeCruz Corporation had advertised in the newspapers, particularly in South India, where there was a heavy demand for vaccines sometime ago, that the vaccine was available with them in adequate quantities.

About the class of persons or the areas from which these patients are drawn, I am afraid I am not able to say whether we will be able to immediately give this information. It will need research—

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I wanted to know whether there is any system for regularly assessing the areas from which the patients are coming, because they may not be always slum areas.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The Haffekine Institute people have been invited precisely to carry out this survey, but whether it is done normally, I am not able to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri H. M. Patel,

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I have no question to ask ; so long as his pertains only to Delhi, all relevant questions have been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He is the first gentleman in my experience who has said that he is satisfied. (*Interruption*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I ask one question ? अक्षय महोदय, सवाल यह है कि लडको को पहले ही टीका क्यों नहीं लगाया जाता है जब बोमार हो जाते हैं तब टीका लगाने की बात होती है ।

12.14 hrs.

RE : SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : Sir, I want to invite your attention to a very serious matter about the situation in West Bengal. There is a serious condition in respect of the refugee camps. The seriousness can be well understood from this fact. The Chief Minister of West Bengal is a very sober and reasonable gentleman. He has sent an SOS to the Government of India, threatening to resign, if proper help is not forthcoming quickly. The house expects the Prime Minister to make a statement immediately. May I know whether any responsible minister would make a statement on this ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : I support him. I have received a telegram from Mr. Mohammed Ismail, M. P. saying :

“Inhuman torture let loose by the Industrial Security Force on Durgapur workers..”

MR. SPEAKER : You should have given some notice about it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Calling attention has been refused. Will you allow the calling attention ? An abnormal situation has developed there. There is stoppage of work and 55 men injured.

MR. SPEAKER : I can not assure him anything now. There should be proper notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : About the refugee problem, we have given notice asking for a short duration discussion. The situation is serious.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope you will convey the feelings of the House to the Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : So far as the health side is concerned, I am ready to give the information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The House will not be meeting till Monday. The newspaper report says that cholera epidemic has broken out on a mass scale.

MR. SPEAKER : He was asking about the resignation threat by the Chief Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Apart from press reports, we do not have any other report. We shall certainly try to find out what exactly is the position. If it is desirable, we shall come forward with a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Today ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I cannot say that. The Prime Minister is going tomorrow to West Bengal and she will attend to this problem.

श्री मटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। अखबार वालों के पास वह सारी खबर हैं लेकिन मंत्री जी के पास कोई खबर नहीं है। अब अगर 5000 शरणार्थी हैं जे से मर गये हैं तो यह खबर तो सरकार के पास होनी चाहिए।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I was talking about the resignation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : In today's *Statesman*, it is said on the front page : "Centre to decide on refugees today.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who was in Calcutta yesterday, will be back here tomorrow. He will give Mrs. Gandhi and other leaders his assessment of the refugee situation and the problems created by the spread of cholera. The Prime Minister will thus be able to indicate the Centre's thinking when she visits Calcutta on Saturday."

Sir, before a decision is taken on the question whether the refugee problem has to be tackled by the Centre or the State should share the responsibility, this House should get an opportunity to discuss it. We are not concerned with the Chief Minister's threat to resign. We should have a proper discussion here on this problem before a decision is taken.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : बाबू जगजीवन राम यहां इस अवसर पर हाउस में मौजूद हैं और वह कलकत्ते हो कर अभी लौटे हैं तो वह बतला सकते हैं कि वहां पर रैफ्यूजीज की क्या हालत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन्होंने प्रोपर नोटिस दिया है वही पूछ सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से बिना बुलाये बीच में कैसे खड़े हो गये ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसी गम्भीर बात हो जाय तो हम उस पर अवश्य कहेंगे। जगजीवन बाबू अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल से होकर आये हैं वह बतला दें कि क्या हालत है। अभी हाउस में जगजीवन राम जी का नाम भी आया है और बतनाया गया कि वह कलकत्ते गये थे तो अब चूँकि वह इस अवसर पर मौजूद हैं तो यह उचित ही है कि वह यहां पर खड़े होकर हाउस को वहां की हालत के बारे में बतलायें। हमको सूचना मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। आखिर हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर चुन कर यहां आये किस लिए हैं।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I was in Calcutta and I had a discussion with the Chief Minister, the

Deputy Chief Minister and Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh. The influx of refugees is very large. They are spreading throughout West Bengal. They have reached a large number. They have reached near the Dum Dum airport and they are trying to enter the city of Calcutta. Naturally, the West Bengal Government is very much concerned about that—the mixing up of the refugees with the population there. Of course, so far as the responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of the refugees is concerned, naturally it is that of the Central Government. We are not shirking that responsibility. We will have to look after that. What the West Bengal Government want is that the refugees in the camps should be kept in such a way that they do not mix with the people and create law and order problem. Because, the feeling in the country is so much pro-Bangla Desh that any speech against Bangla Desh or pro-Pakistan will naturally create tension in the country and the Bengal Government is very much concerned about that. About the resignation and other things, I am not aware of them. They did not mention anything. We discussed how to devise ways and means to meet the situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the cholera epidemic among the refugees ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We did not discuss that. That is for the Health Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have fixed a Calling Attention Motion on this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) : Sir, I have written to you about this. This has appeared in the press. I have received numerous telegrams from different areas that already cholera epidemic has broken out and it is spreading to the different districts. Already the four districts of 24 Parganas, Malda, West Dinajpur and Nadia had a toll of at least 5,000 and it is spreading. Sir, you say you have admitted the Calling Attention. According to the procedure that is followed in this House it is possible to take up the matter today at 5.30 p. m. The matter is very urgent and important and we must know from the government what they are doing. Thousands of people are losing their lives and we hear from Radio Australia, from New Zealand and we read in

the Times that many countries are sending vaccines. Yet, this Government do not come out even with a statement. The matter is very urgent. Tomorrow is Saturday and so it could be taken up only on Monday. Already, 5,000 deaths have taken place. I would suggest that the matter should be taken up today itself. . (interruptions) This government has no right to continue in office . . . (interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot go on speaking like that every time.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Sir, I can understand the concern and anxiety of this House. We are faced with a serious situation and the influx of refugees goes on increasing rapidly

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Not merely influx but there is the epidemics.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : This epidemics is because of the large number of people coming in. If the influx is at this rate, not only medicines but nothing could be supplied. That is the point I am trying to make. Since yesterday afternoon I have been in constant touch with our Officers in Calcutta. We have made every possible arrangement. They said they immediately need saline bottles. We have made arrangements. Immediately 10,000 bottles will be delivered to them. There is a stock there itself. Only testing has to be done, which takes a little time. Then they need molar lactate. That is also being arranged. They have adequate arrangements for medical supplies. Regarding mobile hospital we have alerted everybody and another mobile hospital is being sent. Then, teams of doctors and nurses are also being sent. We needed vehicles for transport of medicine and patients and so on. For that also we have made arrangements with Defence and Railways. Therefore, so far as these things are concerned, every human effort is being made.

But I have information, as I began by saying, that hundreds of people—I do not say, all of them—when they cross in a famished and hungry condition, fall down dead literally. I have been trying to contact everybody concerned and they say that the condition in which they come is such that they are otherwise also hardly able to survive. That is the

[Shri Uma Shanker Dikshit]

position. Therefore, we must see it in the proper perspective.

So far as the health side is concerned, that is, providing additional teams of doctors, nurses, attendants, medicines, drugs, vehicles, mobile hospitals—by mobile hospitals I mean that we put up a large tent and then we shift it to some other place—in these matters, no human effort will be spared. That is all I can say.

SHRI PILOO MODY : (Godhra) : Have you any information whether they are falling down dead because of exhaustion or malnutrition or some disease ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is very difficult to say. They are coming at such a rapid rate that there is nobody there to contact or examine every person that comes along. It is an impossibility to do so.

12.26 hrs.

CLARIFICATION BY MEMBER RE : A NEWSPAPER REPORT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : With your prior permission, Sir, I am rising to make a clarification.

In the newspapers of June 2, 1971, a news report has appeared regarding the letter addressed by some MPs to the Prime Minister requesting her to use her good offices with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to get the externment order against Sheikh Abdullah and his two colleagues withdrawn. In the newspaper reports my name has been mentioned as one of the signatories on behalf of the PSP.

I wish to clarify that in view of the controversial politics pursued by Sheikh Abdullah which is harmful to Kashmir's irrevocable integration with India, I have not signed the letter addressed to the Prime Minister. At the same time I wish to clarify that if my name has appeared as one of the signatories, it is a *bona fide* mistake on the part of those who collected the signatures.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Gwalior) : This contradiction should have been issued outside the House. The House has nothing to do with the statement. If Members of Parliament issue statements to the press, it has nothing to do with the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, your point of order is correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be expunged.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I entirely agree with the views of Shri Dandavate, but this is not the place to make a contradiction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He can issue a contradiction to the press but this forum should not be used for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The signatures were collected in this very House. (Interruption)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : This relates to something which happened outside the House. If the signatures are collected in this House, they are not on record. Everything is done by hand or silently, Nothing is spoken here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Even the collection of signatures is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : It is without our knowledge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am not in the habit of violating the rules of procedure. Therefore I met you in your Chamber and said, "If you give me the permission to make the clarification, then only I will rise in the House". Only after your explicit permission I rose to make the clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : It is my mistake.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI SALES TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (144)/68-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 29th April, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—304/71*]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
 - (i) G. S. R. 650 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 685 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—305/71*]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
 - (i) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 486 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1971.
 - (ii) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 649 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—306/71*]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
 - (i) G. S. R. 492 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 648 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G. S. R. 688 and 688A published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—307/71*]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
 - (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 311 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 2039 dated the 19th December, 1970.
 - (iii) G. S. R. 312 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971 containing erratum to Notification No. G. S. R. 2038 dated the 19th December, 1970.
 - (iv) G. S. R. 313 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971 containing erratum to Notification No. G. S. R. 1984 dated the 5th December, 1970.
 - (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 437 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March 1971.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 518 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1971.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Exports Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 646 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—308/71]

COST AUDIT (REPORT) AMENDMENT RULES, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Cost Audit (Report) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 240 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—309/71]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

(i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Information) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 607 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971.

(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 641 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1971.

(iii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 672 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971. [Placed in Library See No. LT—310/71]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES, ETC. BY MINISTERS IN THE LOK SABHA

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

1. Statement No. XXXII
2. Statement No. XXVI
3. Statement No. XIX
4. Statement No. XXIV
5. Statement No. XIV
6. Statement No. XII
7. Statement No. XIV
8. Statement No. V
9. Statement Nos. III and IV

Fourth Session, 1968
Fifth Session, 1968
Sixth Session, 1968
Seventh Session, 1969
Eighth Session, 1969
Ninth Session, 1969
Tenth Session, 1970
Eleventh Session, 1970
Twelfth Session, 1970

Fifth Lok Sabha

10. Statement No. I
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-311/71]

First Session, 1971

12.30 hours.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With
your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that
Government Business in this House during the
week commencing from 7th June, 1971, will
consist of:—

- (1) Further discussion on the General Bud-
get for 1971-72.
- (2) Discussion and Voting on the Demands
for Grants (Manipur) for 1971-72.
- (3) Consideration and passing of:—
The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi
Validation of Appointments and Proceed-
ings) Bill, 1971.
The Gold (Control) Amendment Bill,
1971.
- (4) Discussion and voting on the Demands
for Grants (Railways) for 1971-72.

12.30½ hours

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3)
(c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board
Act, 1948, the members of this House do
proceed to elect, in such manner as the
Speaker may direct; four members from
among themselves to serve as members of
the Central Silk Board, subject to the other
provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3)
(c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board
Act, 1948, the members of this House do
proceed to elect, in such manner as the
Speaker may direct, four members from
among themselves to serve as members of
the Central Silk Board, subject to the other
provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted

(ii) COIR BOARD

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e)
of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954,
the members of this House do proceed to
elect in such manner as the Speaker may
direct, two members from among them-
selves to serve as members of the Coir Board
for a term to be specified by the Central
Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e)
of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954,
the members of this House do proceed to
elect, in such manner as the Speaker may
direct, two members from among themselves
to serve as members of the Coir Board for
a term to be specified by the Central
Government.”

The motion was adopted

(iii) COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): I beg
to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (1) (xvi)
of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University
of Delhi, the members of this House do
proceed to elect, in such manner as the
Speaker may direct, two members from among
themselves to serve as members of the Court
of the University of Delhi.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (1) (xvi)
of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the Univer-
sity of Delhi, the members of this House
do proceed to elect, in such manner as the
Speaker may direct, two members from
among themselves to serve as members of
the Court of the University of Delhi.”

The motion was adopted

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFI- CERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 4.6.71.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I introduce† of the Bill.

12.32 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the General Budget. 4 hours and 55 minutes have already been taken. Still 15 hours and 5 minutes remain. There is enough time. Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Pillo Mody, thank you very much for sending your regrets. But that is in a typical characteristic way of your own.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, some years ago, Pandit Nehru with his characteristic and philosophical farsightedness wrote :

"Our major difficulties in India are due to the fact that we consider our problems, economic, social, industrial, agricultural, commercial, within the framework of existing conditions. Within that framework and retaining the privileges and special status that are part of it, they become impossible of solution. Even if some patchwork solution is arrived at under stress of circumstances, it does not and cannot last. The old problems continue and new problems, or new aspects of old problems, are added to them. This approach of ours is partly due to tradition and old habit, but essentially it is caused by the steel frame which holds together the ramshackle structure."

These words of Pandit Nehru said long years ago hold good even today.

Though we have not completely overcome these old habits, in recent years and in recent months, we in our party and in the Government, have waged a relentless struggle to overcome these old habits and to tread new paths.

A National Budget is not merely a grand sum-total of Receipts and Expenditure. It is, I may say, an effective instrument for advancing our accepted national objectives of establishing 'a truly socialist and egalitarian society' where social tensions, arising out of the wide gap between the affluent and the poor should be resolved and should be reduced.

Viewed from this angle, I have no doubt, and without fear of any contradiction, I may say, that this Union Budget for 1971-72 breaks many new grounds. Herein one finds promises not being broken, but, being pursued absolutely and resolutely. How can those who are committed to the people, that party and that Government, afford to break the promises and so soon after the recent massive mandate from the people ?

During the last few years we, in this Parliament have always been pressing upon the Government this fact that the under-valuation of property has always been a source of leakage of money and leakage of the source of income for this Government. Here in this Budget we find certain steps taken in this direction. Under-valuation of property is a means to evade wealth-tax, capital gains tax and estate duties. Black money circulates through this process and becomes white money in due course of time, evading the taxes in that process.

Here, in this Budget, Government proposes to move a Bill during the current session of Parliament, to acquire the necessary power for acquiring properties at the prices corresponding to what are recorded in the Sales Deeds. This is a welcome measure.

Sometime ago, I had been to the Kulu and the Manali valley. There, you will be surprised to know, 75 per cent of the orchards which ought to belong to the poor people, are in the

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

hands of the big monopoly house. The monopoly houses have diverted their black money to purchase those orchards at cheaper rates, and now they form their own property. If this process continues, I fear, in another 5 years' time, no native man living in Kulu and Manali would have any land of his own.

A welcome step which the Budget outlines is the decision of the Government to sponsor legislation in the current session of Parliament to discourage *benami* holdings of property and this should also apply to the *benami* holdings of shares.

The proposal to transfer the work regarding the recovery of the arrears of Estate Duty from the State Government to the Income-tax Department at the Centre,—though belated,—is a good step.

The proposal for strengthening the valuation cell for making valuation of buildings for wealth tax purposes is also a good measure. Decisions to take steps for checking the leakage of foreign exchange through manipulation of invoice values and to review the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to plug the loopholes that are existing are also welcome measures which the House also wanted to have.

It has been very firmly stated that the basis of tax has to be the size of income or wealth, irrespective of whether it is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources. Government cannot afford to ignore the growing inequalities in the rural areas. Government should take immediate measures to achieve this objective as announced in the budget speech.

The rate of surcharge in the case of individual incomes and families is being increased. The tax on capital gains is being increased. The incidence of tax on long-term capital gains in the case of companies is also proposed to be increased. Wealth tax rate has been increased. The exemption from wealth tax and the exemption available for household or personal jewellery and for shares forming part of initial capital issues is also being withdrawn. For the purpose of tax exemption in the case of new industrial undertakings, debentures and long-term borrowings are being excluded. The concessional tax treatment of dividends received

by foreign companies is also being discontinued. Further, a ceiling has been fixed on the remuneration of company employees at Rs. 6000 per month including the perquisites. These and such other measures have definitely given a new thrust to our policy of reducing social inequalities. They are definitely people-oriented and are aimed at curbing the rich and the affluent.

Some hon. Members have said that the Lyon's Range is happy and has reacted very favourably to this budget. If the Lyon's Range is happy today, it is because, if I may say so, they have not been able to understand the wider implications of the budget, which they will come to understand about ten or twelve days hence or perhaps from next year. When a sheep goes to the *killkhana*, whether it smiles or weeps, how does it matter? If today the Lyon's Range smiles, I believe that tomorrow they may weep. So, that should not be a criterion for judging the budget of a nation.

The only question that haunts the minds of the people and also my mind is this. Will the Government and the machinery at its disposal be able to implement all these measures fully and with the utmost strictness and speed so that the tax-dodgers do not take recourse to new ways for evading the incidence of these tax measures in the coming months and years? Will the Government come forward with the promised Bills immediately during this session? Every day we hear that the promised Bill for abolition of privileges and privy purses is coming. Every day we hear that the promised Bill to amend the right to property is being prepared and prepared very strongly, but days and days are passing and yet the Bills have not come, and the people are becoming impatient. Merely telling us that the Bills are coming is not enough. Since the current session is a long one, I hope that we shall see these Bills presented before this House during this session. I am reminded of the famous tragedy by Dante and the story of Penelope. Penelope was waiting to meet her beloved, and he had been cursed. He had been weaving the net for the whole day and if the net were completed the beloved would return. But what happened was that Penelope used to weave the net every day but by the evening it used to get torn, and naturally, the beloved never returned. I hope

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

we shall not be like Penelopes waiting to get those promised Bills here.

I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister and the Government some aspects of financing of the private corporate sector which need to be thoroughly gone into, since our declared objective is that the affluent sections of the society should bear a bigger burden of our taxes. The total paid-up capital of the private corporate sector in 1969-70 came to Rs. 3574 crores.

The Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank, the State Finance Corporation, the State Industrial Development Corporations, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Unit Trust of India, the nationalised banks and the nationalised general insurance companies—all these have almost paid 75 per cent of the capital of the companies. Another 22 per cent came from the public. 90 per cent of the loans flowed from the public financial institutions. In some cases, the proportion of loan to equity was as high as in the ratio of five to one so far as the private sector are concerned. Therefore, will it be wrong on the part of our people and myself, if I ask a question, straightforward, and put it to the Government and the Ministry? The question is, how much private is the private sector in this country? I hope the Government will give some thought to it and answer it: how much private is the private capital. I hope you can see that the difference is as between Shri Piloo Mody and myself? That is the difference between the private sector and the public sector.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I do not know what makes him public property, frankly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I have brought it to the notice of the Government, so far as the borrowing side of the public sector is concerned. Now, if you look at it as to how they apportion the gross earnings, you can see the difference, as between Shri Mody and myself. How do they apportion the gross earnings? The amount deducted towards depreciation was worth Rs. 181 crores in 1961-62; it went up to Rs. 385 crores in the year

1968-69. It has gone up still further. Similar is the case with regard to inventories: how they are added up and then dividends are distributed. The provision for depreciation was 50.3 per cent in 1960-61. In 1961-62, it went up to 52.2 per cent; in 1961-63, it increased to 58.6 per cent. In 1963-64, it increased to 58.6 per cent. In 1964-65, it increased to 60.7 per cent, and so on and so forth. The depreciation charges, if you look into the case of the USA and the UK, do not exceed more than 20 to 25 per cent. Take the case of the USA. The internal sources of finance are most important in the USA, constituting 65 per cent to 70 per cent, so far as the corporate private companies are concerned, of the total corporate funds. It is also the same in the United Kingdom. In these countries, the relative importance of internal sources for company financing is increasing every year.

Whereas in our country, earnings are apportioned towards huge depreciation, inventories and dividends, and even retained profits do not go in for productive capital formation. Why not nationalise all these and get more revenues from the private corporate sector? I hope they are in a position to provide another Rs. 200 crores for our public finances. Therefore I urge upon the Government that the financial structure and borrowings pattern of the private corporate sector should be thoroughly examined and rationalised.

Now, I want to quote some relevant observations made by our Prime Minister. Inaugurating the 51st Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry in December, 1970, she asked the businessmen of this country thus:

"Growth at what cost? Any cost? At the cost of the people? If it is at the cost of the people at large, are they going to sit back and just watch it helples?"

She said that many observers from lands of classical free enterprise often call Indian businessmen rentiers rather than entrepreneurs. She said with a protected market where buyers chase goods and current rates of dividends and market quotations indicating that profits are good, a certain temporary rise in costs should not be so upsetting. Up to a point, the cost

increases should be absorbed. I would like to know whether they are going to do so.

Sir, lastly, I must submit before the Government one thing. As you hear the population explosion, as you have heard about the rise in price explosion, there is a kind of debt explosion so far as our country is concerned, in the matter of its economy. The biggest challenging task before our country today is the burden of external debt. If I may say so, it is a debt explosion. Gunar Myrdal, in his latest book *The Challenge of World poverty*, has highlighted the problem and he has mentioned about India also. He has said :

"The development of trade and of capital movement has resulted in the problem of rising debt burden of underdeveloped countries. It is calculated that the accumulative debts of these countries have increased from 10 billion dollars in 1950 to 40 billion dollars in 1965 and that they are continuing to increase and will increase in future years also."

Annual payments of interest and amortisation over the same period have increased from 0.8 billion dollars to about 3.6 billion dollars. The ratio of debt service payments to export return rose from less than 4 per cent in the middle fifties to 9 per cent in 1965. It can be foreseen that if present trends continue all the gross inflows of capital will be swallowed up by the outflows, including the debt service sometime in the early seventies. From today's answer to a question it appears that more than 40 per cent of India's exports are going to be kept for debt services. By 1975, it may go up to 55 per cent. This is a very serious situation.

This year's budget has definitely given a thrust so far as our declared objectives are concerned. After making all these submission, I have a right to appeal to the Government that it is better to look into the conditions of the common man today, so far as the levies on bread, coarse cloth and kerosene are concerned. Keeping in view the support that the middle-class, the working population and a vast majority of the people have given to us, I hope the minister will try to reconsider these levies. There are other ways of getting resources. By realising income-tax arrears and by a little tightening up of efforts in some other

avenues, there is no doubt we can increase our resources. Every effort should be made to mobilise resources, so that we can keep up our planned expenditure, programme of providing employment to millions of people and also bear the burden of Bangla Desh refugees.

MR. SPEAKER : Members from Congress benches should hereafter confine their remarks to 10 or 12 minutes. Regarding yesterday's walkout by Mr. Naval Kishore, he was good enough to express regret. I thank him very much. Shri Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : Sir, I rise to offer my observations on the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on the 28th May. This budget has been variously characterised by the members who have spoken before me. After a careful study of the minister's speech and the various budget proposals, I have come to the conclusion that the Finance Minister was not quite clear in his own mind as to the direction which he wished to give to the economy of the country through this budget. Therefore, this is in many ways a most disappointing budget. One had hoped that this budget would indicate in unambiguous terms how exactly the Government was proposing to achieve the major promise that the ruling party had made to the electorate, viz., *garibi hatao*. The present budget would have then done a very real service. In a real sense it would have been indicative of the line which the future budgets would be taking.

The Prime Minister, becoming somewhat more realistic after the elections, stated soon after the elections that *garibi hatao*, to remove poverty was not something that can be done overnight; it would take time. I think that is perfectly understandable. But it is equally clear that it can only be banished if there is a well-thought-out kind of mini perspective plan which one is determined to implement during the period that lies before the next elections. No one, not even the Finance Minister would venture to claim that there is anything in the nature of such a plan adumbrated in the present budget.

Before I go further I think it is essential to make it clear that my party's aims are no different from those of the ruling party.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

The Swatantra Party also wants to reduce the disparities between the wealthy and the poor, raise the standard of living of the people and give them social security. Our Constitution too, in perhaps more meaningful terms, has said in its preamble that the goals that we should set before ourselves are justice, social, economic and political, and equality of status, and opportunity. Where we differ is in our idea over the ways in which these goals are to be achieved. State ownership and state control, which is what we mean India by socialism, is one way of achieving them. We in the Swatantra Party do not think these to be the right instruments. We would rely far more on the initiative and enterprise of the individual. We do not question the fact that there are areas in which public interest is best served by State ownership. By and large, as we see it, the area of public ownership would relate to enterprises which provide the infra-structure necessary for the development.

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue his speech after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, I was saying that there were nine paragraphs in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister which give an indication of the reorientation of policies which he is seeking to achieve through this Budget. But the extraordinary thing is that the Budget proposals in themselves do not appear to be designed to achieve this reorientation. He says :—

"The massive mandate which this Government received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth

matched by increased social justice. There can be little doubt that social justice must begin with increasing the opportunities of job and work for every one."

After referring to the various steps already taken by his Government including the crash programme and the provision of Rs. 25 crores that has been made for employment of the educated, he proceeds to say :

"The largest stimulus to employment can, however, come only by increasing the tempo of economic activity all round. It is therefore, essential that expenditure under the Plan is maintained at projected levels and that no shortfalls occur."

He, therefore, proceeds to make slightly larger provisions for the Plan while, at the same time, saying that he will lay emphasis on the timely implementation of Plan projects for which budgetary provision is being made.

Then, he proceeds to indicate the rest of the philosophy underlying his Budget in the following words :

"Faster growth and greater social justice will be elusive goals unless persuaded in a milieu of relative price stability. We can scarcely ignore the adverse effects of unabated price increases on both investment and income distribution. Inflation also dislocates attempts to increase the efficiency of production and to lower unit cost which in turn affects exports. There is, therefore, need for continuous vigilance. The drive for a faster rate of growth in this sense, therefore, blends with the parallel goal of achieving price stability."

It is an entirely unexceptionable statement of philosophy and the objectives. But when I look at the proposals, I find nothing in them that is designed to ensure either a faster rate of growth of our economy or price stability. Indeed, the various taxation proposals, both direct and indirect, are all such as must necessarily result in reduced capacity for saving both by individuals and by the corporate sector. This in its turn must necessarily reduce the capacity of the private sector for investment. It may be argued, as has in fact been done, that the saving having been diverted

into the public exchequer will be utilised in the development and expansion of the public sector. But then there should have been proposals for achieving this. They are not there.

Without entering into any controversy about which sector should dominate, it is clearly most essential that the enterprises in both the sectors should be efficiently run and, where in an industry both public and private enterprises exist, by showing no partiality to the public enterprise or enterprises, Government should ensure maximum efficiency for them all through competition among themselves.

One such industry is the shipping industry which is a typical industry where both private and public enterprises exist side by side and both are going to be seriously affected by the withdrawal of the development rebate. The growth of that industry which as a big foreign exchange earner and for other national security reasons also is an industry we should cherish and nurture, will be greatly handicapped by the withdrawal of the development rebate after May, 1974.

Incidentally, the industry will be faced with immediate difficulties because of the fact that it has to enter into commitment for new ships years ahead and most of the ships it has already on order are due to be delivered only after 1974. Special consideration, I dare say, might be given and should be given to those ships that are on order. But the question really is whether we desire growth of the industry or not. The growth of a vital industry like this is bound to be affected and, I am afraid, most other industries will also be affected.

Again, the decision to impose a tax on foreign travel is likely to hit hard an industry like the shipping in which shipping companies often have to send full complements of crew and officers for replacement of absent crew at foreign posts. I hope, as and when orders are issued and rules framed, power will be taken to give exemption in such cases.

I shall now turn to the other major objective of the Finance Minister. Without plentiful employment, talk of social justice becomes rather meaningless. The Rs. 50 crore crash

programme for rural employment and the Rs. 25 crore programme for assisting the educated unemployed is scarcely likely to help in any significant manner. No concrete schemes have been worked out even in regard to these two projects and it will take far more money to make a worthwhile impression. I would venture to say that the Finance Minister would have done well to have given consideration to the proposal that the Swatantra party had made of a larger programme of road construction and house-building, say, of the order of Rs. 250 crores. Had such a programme been taken in hand or could be taken in hand without delay in every part of the country it would have given employment of an appreciable scale both to the educated and to the rest, fulfilled the very essential needs of the people, and given in the bargain a big fillip to the entire economy.

One welcome statement in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister is that which promises simplification of the procedure for assessing Income-tax and other Direct Taxes. I hope that in practice too, the intention will be fulfilled. Generally there is today far more delay than appears necessary and far more reluctance is displayed by officers to exercise discretion vested in them. The vast majority of those who are liable to pay Direct Taxes are not desirous of evading payment of what is due from them. The attitude towards them, should be helpful and understanding, but, instead, they too are treated as if they are hardened tax-criminals. I hope that the Finance Minister will enjoin the adoption of a healthier attitude.

In the same way, I congratulate the Finance Minister on his decision to simplify the existing complicated rate structure of Import Duties. This will greatly assist the importers as also the customs authorities. In the administration of customs also, considerable degree of rigidity has crept in and there are considerable delays and delays are costly not only to the individual or businessmen concerned, but also to the country's economy.

One thing that has surprised me is the absence of any reference to economy. Continuous vigilance is essential, for, it is so easy to go on expanding without taking care, at the same time, to cut out or reduce staff of orga-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

nisations which have substantially or wholly completed the work for which they had been created.

Finally, I would like to draw attention to two other important matters. Since Direct Taxes have pretty well reached their ceiling, it is Indirect Taxation on which we shall have to rely very largely for further resources. But great care needs to be exercised in the selection of the items. What has been done regularly year after year for the last few years has already imposed very heavy burden on a very deserving section of our people—the middle class and the salaried class. Their continued existence is vital for democracy. Unfortunately, no one has yet ventured to define with any degree of precision as to who constitute the middle class. Without venturing to define I would say that those people whose income today is in the neighbourhood of a couple of thousand a month are people who cannot be said to be really well off. In terms of real money today that means only an income of Rs. 500 when we became independent or even less. I mention this only to enable us to have a proper perspective in these matters. They are just at a level at which they can live moderately comfortably and give satisfactory education to their children. These are the people, however, who are back-bone of the nation.

The other important question also relates to another set of people who constitute the back-bone of the nation. Somehow, there still prevails in a very large section of our people the idea that the burden of taxation on the rural area is much lighter than what it should have been or be. They forget that the total income of those who reside in rural areas is much lower and the total capacity to shoulder taxation is also, therefore, much less. If some few farmers are well off and do not have to pay any direct taxes, it does not mean that the agriculturists as a class are let off lightly. The burden of indirect taxation of those who are residing in the rural areas, according to a recent study which I have seen, is pretty nearly as heavy as that on those living in urban areas, if we take account of their relative incomes. Moreover, we must not forget that rain is still the dispenser of agricultural prosperity as also indeed the prosperity of the country. Apart

from the uncertainty of the rain, the agriculturists have to face a whole variety of uncertainties. In spite of pesticides and fertilisers; the farmer does not always escape severe loss of or damage to his crop. Certainly, there is scope for imposing some heavier burden on larger farmers but that cannot be through the instrumentality of income-tax as some appear to consider. It will have to be some other more practicable thing. I am glad that the Finance Minister has not imposed any special burdens on the agriculturists, although he has succumbed to the pressure by levying a duty on tractors. I would only urge that rather than let the question of agricultural taxation drift, it should be studied carefully and objectively, not by biased economists living in Delhi or Bombay but by economists as well as administrators and other experts who are familiar with rural conditions and the conditions in which the farmers labour and prosper.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to what is taking place in Bengal Desh and as a consequence in West Bengal and what is likely to effect even larger areas of this country. The burden of the influx of such large numbers of refugees in this country is going to be enormous. It cannot but disrupt our economy. It has only made a beginning. Already, we are confronted with all variety of problems which at the present moment may affect only the refugees but which are going to affect our own people. The size of the influx, I am told, is any where between 5 and 6 million, and it will go on rising before any solution is found to a much larger figure; and there is no solution, political or other, in sight. We have made efforts to persuade the international community and to develop international interest in the whole situation, but we see that for a variety of reasons, that interest is very subdued. Even humanitarian considerations do not appear to have moved countries; they may have moved peoples but not the governments of their countries. For us, therefore, to wait for a solution until they wake up to the seriousness of the situation is to commit the gravest possible error for which we would have to pay almost an impossible price. We cannot go on facing the economic burden of 6 million refugees, which may grow to 10 millions, for any length of time. It is almost like saying that we should be

prepared to find a thousand crores of rupees extra. We can only do so by stopping our development efforts. Can we afford to do that? If we cannot afford to do that, can we impose additional tax burden of that magnitude? We cannot. How then does this country expect to face up to this burden and carry this burden? Why does not the Government face this question frontally? The Finance Minister has taken a reasonable assessment on such data he might have had in front of him on the date on which he prepared his budget and he has allotted as Rs. 60 crores for looking after the refugees. It is clear now that this is going to be an under-estimate; no doubt he will come with a supplementary budget. But his entire budget will be thrown out of gear. Has he started thinking about it? Can this question be solved only by talking, by waiting to see if somebody else comes and solves it. Has the time not arrived when we should see if we cannot find a solution for this with our own strength, with our own determination? This is the most important question. I have referred to it today because it is going to affect vitally the budget and the economy of our country.

Before concluding I shall once again say this. Though one tends to be carried away by sentiment and emotion, let this at least be borne in mind that our efforts should be to level up and not to level down. The policies we follow should not merely be to see that profit is not made. Profit is the incentive which makes people work.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Since I have not more time, I shall conclude by saying that our efforts should not be to level down but to level up. Taxes undoubtedly are the life blood of Governments. But as has well been said the blood the Government's taxes, are after all drawn from the arteries of the tax payer and therefore it is incumbent on the Government to see that when that transfusion is done, it is governed by principles of social justice and fairness rather than by considerations of political expediency.

SHRI BAKAR GUHA (Contd): I was rapidly hearing nicely worded preamble of the

budget speech with a lot of socialist postulates; at that time I have not had the idea that the sting was in the tail. Indirect tax measures which were announced appeared to me that this Budget is not a gharibi hatao which they professed but gharibi badao. I do not want to use slogans. In reality the indirect taxes will really rob the middle class people and wage earners who have meagre incomes and will add to their daily burden and inflate their monthly budgets.

I have the temptation to analyse the whole mechanics and dynamics of the budget from socialist perspective but I refrain from doing so because this budget is based on unrealistic foundation. On one calculation, the gap is only Rs. 220 crores. Of course they provide only Rs. 60 crores for the refugees and they hope to get about an additional Rs. 25 crores. Will the Government be able to tackle the massive problem of refugees with this sum? Their whole basis is unrealistic. I do not know whether our Finance Minister was that day infected by the wise smiles of our Defence Minister. In a meeting the Defence Minister was sitting by the side of the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister gave the figure of 15 lakhs arrivals, I mean refugees. Immediately I told the Finance Minister that this figure will shoot up to at least ten million refugees. The Defence Minister thought that I was making a puerile observation. With his great wisdom he nodded his head in disapproval and was laughing that my apprehensions were the result of an alarmist view. Perhaps the Finance Minister has been infected by that wise laughter or smile or our Defence Minister and only then one can explain the allocation of Rs. 60 crores. I warn this Government. They are going to face structural collapse in regard to the socio-economic developmental projects of the country. We already have some 55 lakhs of refugees and from papers we understand that there is a procession of about 15 lakhs of refugees in only one centre in the Nadia district. Minorities in East Bengal are on the run. Their total number was 1.20 crores or 1.25 crores. The fake peace committees formed by Yahya regime with the Muslim Leaguers and Jamait Islam have issued directives to people there to exterminate or root out all the minorities except sweepers, washermen and barbers. What will happen to

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them? They are coming out in lakhs and millions. The problem is not only of giving them food at a cost of Rs. 1.10 paise per day without fulfilling any other requirement such as shade or sanitation. But even for the mere provision of this food I do not know whether you have made calculations? In today's papers we read that the Chief Minister of West Bengal in a mood of frustration and desperation has sent a letter to the Prime Minister. I know it; the Minister may deny it in the House. He says that he will resign against the Central Government's policy. He wants the Centre to take up not only financing the refugees but the whole affair of managing them. He has suggested that the Army should be in charge of this, if paper reports are correct. That is more dangerous. The suggestion of having the whole refugee problem to be dealt with by the Army. The Defence Minister had no right to make that statement which he made; he had waged a war against the refugees. He did not say about the border aggression but he went straight to address an election meeting. Is this the way of working of the Defence Minister? The whole nation is in danger; our security and national honour are in danger and the whole eastern India is going to face disaster of an unprecedented dimension. The Defence Minister goes straight to Dum Dum and then to some place to address an election meeting and then he has a casual meeting with some Ministers the Writers' Building and comes back to this place. He came here and made a full-throated statement about the refugee and other problems in this House. I do not know That is the reason why I used the words "indefensible Defence Minister" in the morning, and said that he failed to discharge his elementary duty of defending not only national honour, but national security and other problems associated with it.

I am getting almost three or four or five telegrams, and letter every day, giving narrowing pictures of the refugees there. Out of these 55 lakhs of refugees, nearly 25 lakhs to 30 lakhs have no shelter. They are in the streets; they are under the shadow of trees. What is happening? Thousands of refugees are now swarming towards Calcutta. The refugees are almost invading Calcutta. What

will happen to Calcutta? Every day you hear the reports about killing, murders committed on dozens of young men. When these refugees flood the city of Calcutta, they will occupy the streets; they will occupy the bazars; they will occupy the schools and colleges. What will be the problem; I think the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister can visualise the eventual developments in West Bengal. Therefore our financial burden will not only be limited to the question of giving food and shelter to the refugees. Already there is a complete dislocation of trade, business and other economic activities in West Bengal.

Then, this will add to the political problems also. Already the administration there has virtually collapsed. All the districts magistrates, sub-divisional officers and all other important officers have nothing to do except dealing with the massive problem of the refugees. Therefore, I want to know from the Government what is the basis of their calculation of only allocating Rs. 60 crores for the refugees. My friend has already quoted the figures. The figure may shoot up to 1,000 crores of rupees for dealing with the problem of refugees.

I hear a very good statement having been issued by our Government, that the refugees will go back, and that is the reason why they are keeping them in the border areas and creating all sorts of troubles there. What a hope? It is like some midsummer night's dream. Unless the Pakistan army is completely defeated in Bangla Desh, unless Bangla Desh is made completely free, unless the secular nationalism that has developed in Bangla Desh, the concept the Bengali nationalism, really comes to exist and also being worked out—a new machinery and government—

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any difference between Indian nationalism and Bengali nationalism? (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Their nationalism is based on Bengali culture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order Address the Chair please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Secular nationalism is based on language and culture.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is an important point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it has an effect on the budget, please confine to the budget.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is no possibility or sign of even a single person belonging to the minorities returning to Bangla Desh unless the conditions are created there for their honourable living and also living in peace and security in that region.

Therefore, the question is this. I do not know whether the nightmare or apprehension of a war with Pakistan is standing in the way of really taking effective measures or effective steps solve the problem of refugees. If you have to solve the problem of the refugees, you have to strike at the root. Because for it ; the root cause is the brutal atrocities committed by the Pakistani army, and also their communal strategy to subvert the secular nationalism there. They are trying to create communal trouble in the whole of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura by sending a large number of infiltrators, because that will help them to win the last battle of Yahya Khan. Therefore, Government will have to take courage in both hands and take decisive action. Government says, the opportune moment has not come. Many opportune moments have already passed. They are delaying recognition of Bangla Desh. I do not say that recognition is an end in itself; it is just a means to give them all-out assistance for defeating the armed occupation of Pakistan in Bangla Desh. If that is not done, the refugee problem will spell disaster on our economy and our social fabric and political complex. The whole of eastern India will be in danger.

I, therefore, conclude by saying that unless Government makes bold themselves to take decisive steps in regard to the basic issue of recognition of Bangla Desh and giving them all-out assistance, the edifice of our economy and the whole structure of our social develop-

ment projects will collapse and we will have to face disaster and perhaps prepare ourselves for another interim budget, which will also recoil on our common man.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendra-para) : Sir, it will not be uncharitable to characterise this budget as a monstrosity, a travesty, a massive betrayal of the massive trust that this country had reposed in the ruling party. Socialism is never achieved by gimmickry, by stunts, by demagoguery. It is ultimately to be tested on the touchstone of a set of objective criteria

I ask in all humility. Does this budget propose to control the spiral of rising prices? Does it promise augmentation of growth? Does it offer increased opportunities for employment? Does it open up new dimensions of social justice? This only widens the social disparity and economic injustice.

Only this morning, during the Question Hour, we were told that the Education Ministry had not enough funds to look after its commitments even for primary education. But the hon. Finance Minister, in a charitable disposition and a fit of loud protestations of social justice, proposes to reserve 25 per cent of fresh admissions to public schools for meritorious students, who will be offered Government scholarships. Who are the students who go to public schools? From which strata of society do they come?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : You have not understood it. It really means, we are going to give scholarships to those who cannot afford to go to public schools; that means the socially lower group.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : I will put a different construction on it. I can very well follow the English language. But the question is from which strata of society people send their children to the public schools? Well, you have no money to look after your commitments even for primary education and yet you are offering scholarship to 25 per cent of the entrants to the public schools. This is meant for the bureaucrats, for affluent Ministers and for that section of the affluent society which believes in Anglo-Saxon culture.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : You may say 'no' but this is a fact and there is no gain saying or rejecting a fact. This is an instance of the social justice that the hon. Finance Minister proposes in this budget.

None the less, I must say, this budget certainly has some good points inasmuch as it seeks to remove economic disparities. These should not be lost sight of. This budget seeks to impose a ceiling on personal income, that is, Rs. 5,000 per month and Rs. 1,000 on perquisites. I would like to know what is the Perquisite of a Minister. I am told that the perquisites of a Minister may run into at least Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 4½ lakhs.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Somebody says Rs. 4½ lakhs. I stand corrected. If you are going to impose a ceiling on the perquisites of officers in the companies, I would beg of the hon. Finance Minister that he must give a commitment that a ceiling will be imposed on the perquisites of the Ministers also and that they cannot be allowed to run away with the huge amount of perquisites in the name of socialism.

Secondly, I would submit that a national minimum salary should also be signified so that we have an integrated policy of personal income.

This budget enhances taxation on slabs of net wealth above Rs. 15 lakhs and proposes a rate of tax of 8 per cent on uniform basis, which is a welcome measure. Then, this budget proposes certain changes on gift tax which is welcome. This budget proposes various structural changes affecting the incidence of company tax which also we welcome. This budget withdraws the tax holiday, euphemistically called development rebate. I only hope that this withdrawal may not be withdrawn on a subsequent date or of a subsequent period under some plea or other. But all these and such other proposals of direct tax on companies etc. for 1971-72 bring in a meagre sum of Rs. 27 crores.

While all these direct taxation proposals net

him only Rs. 27 crores, he imposes Rs. 150 crores by way of indirect taxes on various items from motor spirit to maida, from soap to cigarette, from textile to postal tariffs. He has spared more and has left nothing untouched. He proposes to earn from additional excise duty on textiles Rs. 4.90 crores, from motor spirit Rs. 36.30 crores, from special boiling point spirit Rs. 4.25 crores, from mineral turpentine oil, liquid petroleum gas, lubricating stock oils etc. Rs. 9 crores, from cigarette Rs. 33.20 crores. I do not know why the Finance Ministers are so allergic to smoking, saying all the while it is not good for health. I think Churchill lived for 90 years being an inveterate smoker. The duty on tractors will fetch him Rs. 3.4 crores, and duty on oxygen, chlorine, ammonia and refrigerant gases Rs. 1.60 crores, on glassware Rs. 3.15 crores, on maida Rs. 7.5 crores, on cosmetics Rs. 15 crores, on foreign travel Rs. 7 crores and on soap Rs. 2.55 crores and besides all these there is the enhancement of the postal tariff.

I would only expect that the hon. Finance Minister would revise this list of indirect taxation and at least exempt some of the items from indirect taxation that he has proposed. For instance, I am persuaded to believe, in view of the letter which the Maharashtra Chief Minister has written to the hon. Finance Minister, that perhaps maida will be exempted from the axe of his taxation. But motorised travel is today no more a luxury. Thousands and thousands of people have to go to their places of work and for reaching their offices and workshops they have to use motorised transport. If this 20 paise per litre is imposed as additional excise duty on motor spirit, certainly it will be disastrous for them.

Similarly, being a confirmed, inveterate smoker, who never lets down his old friend, for the sake of his health even.... (Interruption).

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariangan) : Are you referring to yourself ?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Yes, I do not believe in that kind of pragmatism which leaves one's friend for the sake of one's health even, as the hon. Finance Minister has suggested in his Budget speech, because I am not given to that kind of ethics.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Stick to that friendship but pay for it.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: But, according to my means.

Therefore I would beg of him that he should not tax friendship and he should at least revise the taxation on some medium varieties of cigarettes.

In spite of all this sledgehammering in the name of *garibi hatao*, the Budget will leave an uncovered deficit of Rs. 220 crores. Within the short time at my disposal I would like to examine what will be the effect of this deficit financing on the cost of living index and on the price situation.

The hon. Finance Minister, in course of his speech, has very wisely cautioned us

“Let me remind hon. Members, however, that the price rise in the economy has been sufficiently disquieting last year and the budgetary deficit must, therefore, be kept within reasonable limits.”

I would like to examine whether the budgetary proposals will keep within reasonable limits this disquieting spiral of rising prices.

As will be seen from the *Economics Survey*, the budget estimates for 1970-71 had estimated deficit financing at Rs. 411 crores. Then, the overdraft by State Governments, which is another name for deficit financing left to State Governments, was Rs. 260 crores. The gap in the current Budget is Rs. 220 crores besides the uncovered amount of Rs 6 crores in the Railway Budget. If you total these up, you will find that it makes the staggering sum of Rs. 897 crores. That is today the total amount of deficit financing that we are having in this country.

It may be recalled that the Fourth Plan had placed a ceiling of Rs. 850 crores on deficit financing. This was to be spread over a period of five years, that is, from 1969 to 1974. But in the very second year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, as will be seen, we have already exceeded the limit of Rs. 850 crores that we had imposed on ourselves. Therefore I would like to know how this deficit financing, that he

has indulged in in this Budget, is going to save the situation.

Since the time at my disposal is very short...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is up, not short.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Since my time is up, I would beg of the Finance Minister that he must take the House into confidence and give us a clear picture of the extent of deficit financing today and he will assuage our doubts and misgivings about its possible impact on the spiral of increasing prices which is having a disastrous effect on our Plan, on our economy and on our lives.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting this Budget.

A Budget is not a mere exercise in adjusting figures for expenditure and the figures for revenue. It is an exercise in guiding the nation towards a destined goal and the philosophy behind a Budget is guided by three factors, namely, growth and development, social justice and price stability.

Coming to these points, I find there is a criticism from the friends on the other side and, in that criticism, I find sound and fury signifying nothing. My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, called it the biggest anti-climax after the massive mandate to the ruling party. I find more of wit in it than any kind of wisdom. Similarly, when Shri Samar Guha was referring to the impending structural collapse, I was thinking of some economic theory that he was going to pronounce or propound just for our guidance. But unfortunately for us, he reeled off into Bengla Desh and started discussing those problems and did not discuss the demerits or the merits of the Budget.

Sir, this Budget, for the first time, brings us to a very sound footing in the line of social justice. I would say that the strongest point of this Budget is that, for the first time, it provides a nutritional programme for the children. The children have been neglected so far. Today, the social justice means also to look upto the

[Shri Narain Chand Parashar]

children. My friends on the other side forget that the children are a national property and that they have to be looked after by us. In socialist countries which they are very fond of pointing to, there is a programme for the welfare of children. In U.S.S.R., in Japan and in other countries also, special sums are provided for the welfare of children. Here is a small beginning in that direction. I cannot say that all the children of the country will be provided for by this small amount. Here is at least a beginning. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for this that he has given a new direction to our budgetary provisions. The *Indian Express* while criticising the Budget was of the view that the desired directions which a Budget should point to are missing. Here are the desired directions, if anybody wants to see them.

Then, there is an unprecedented problem of the displaced persons from Bangla Desh. We have been forced to do something for them. We are very much unhappy over what has happened there. We have all sympathy for them. Here is a provision for them and, though scanty, it is yet a symbol of our faith and a token of our sympathy for the people who are suffering for raising their banner of revolt against a tyrannical regime. We are sure that in the days to come, justice will come to them and they would regain their liberty.

Further, my friends on the other side criticise the public schools. But why are they forgetting that the hon. Finance Minister has, for the first time in the history of India provided 25 per cent of the seats or scholarships and other provision for the students from the poorer sections of society, of course, on merit to go into those public schools? When they criticise the Government or the party in power for these public schools, they should also remember that sons and daughters of most of the Members sitting on the other side also go to these public schools. As Mr. Frank Anthony was referring once in this House—when I was not a Member of this House—that some of the Members on the other side had gone to him for admission of their sons and daughters into these public schools. Sometime back, the *Times of India* provided a survey of the Members of the Jana Sangh Party, about their sons

and daughters studying in schools. My hon. friend who was criticising me for speaking in English should remember that the sons and daughters of the Members of the Jana Sangh Party go to these public schools where the medium of instruction is English. What is the justification for criticising the Members on this side of the House for a thing in which they themselves indulge. The public schools, whether they are good or bad, can be valued by the results they produce and not by any kind of extraneous philosophy which my friends on the other side try to propound. The public schools are the schools which are craved for today. Even a taxi driver wants his son to be sent to the public school. What is this craze for? Then, we are providing seats for sons and daughters of the poorer sections of society, who are meritorious, who can get first division, to go to these public schools. For the first time there is a check on the citadels of bureaucracy and rich people in sending their sons and daughters to public schools. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister through you, Sir, that for the first time in the history of India, now man living in a small cottage can send his son or daughter to a public school; whether he wants to speak in English or Hindi is immaterial. Thus his children can make progress in life. We wish that education in other schools, in Government schools, in private schools and also in the higher-secondary is also brought up to the schools high standard which is needed.

As an educationist and as a teacher I would like to quote the words of Rabindranath Tagore who said that Education is lighting of one lamp with another. This should be fulfilled in the real sense of the word. We should see that light comes to every door and that light is not debarred from entering any dark corner.

My friends on the other side have always been criticising the Government by saying middle class *katao*, this *katao* and that *katao*. My friends should remember that this Budget provides us with opportunities to fulfil our promises given to the people. We have our commitments to fulfil. We have to honour the massive mandate that the people have given us in the recent election. This commitment is reflected in this Budget.

There is an increase from Rs. 1195 crores to Rs. 1350 crores in the Plan outlay. There are opportunities provided for the poor to come in and find out. There is a crash programme for unemployment, both in the rural as well as in the urban sectors. If this is not providing hope for the poor, then I ask: What else is? This provision is made for the rural and urban sector and there are other provisions also which will help the poor

Even the bitterest critics of the Budget have admitted that no single Budget can remedy the Indian situation in a day and place the economy on a sound footing. It is not the task of one Budget alone. What I find is that the step which we have taken is a step in the right direction. It is a step forward and not backward and moreover it is a firm step.

About price stability, certain people are offering criticisms that the priceline will not be checked. But can they quote the example of any country in the world which has an underdeveloped economy where prices have not risen? We are aligned in an international economic system. We are part and parcel of the world. Ours is not an isolated system of economy to apply only to a particular region like Punjab or Himachal Pradesh or Haryana or Maharashtra. So, we have tried to do what we can in that framework.

I would now request the Finance Minister to see that some due concessions are given to the needed sectors. There is the Ball-bearing industry in Ludhiana. They have sent us telegrams. It is a small scale industry which requires help. I would request the Finance Minister through you, Sir, that he may kindly consider this point and render necessary help to this small-scale industry.

There is an interesting phrase that I was reading in the newspapers yesterday. It said that the tax on lipsticks is a tax on cleanliness and comeliness and that the Finance Minister does not consider them to be part of our national life. But it is a tax on luxuries and not on necessities of life.

The other point that was raised is the levy on motor spirits. The press has commented that the motorists and smokers are the social targets of the Finance Minister. This matter should be considered in its proper perspective.

The levy on motor spirits has been conditioned by international imports, and we can go only up to a limit. I wish it could be reduced to an appreciable extent. Here too, the people who ply scooters and motor cycle have been given some exemptions.

15 hrs.

Again, the income-tax exemption limit has been raised. So, these are some of the incentives that have been put forward. Lastly, there is one other very interesting thing. I was reading in *The Financial Express* dated the 29th May yesterday and I found that that paper had cited the example of a company which had made Rs. 40 crores because of the development rebate. So the Finance Minister has taken the right step and given a warning to this sector that the rebate would be discontinued after 31st March, 1974. This one step would quicken the pace of development and make the people eager to put in more by way of investment and help productive economy.

If the budget figures are examined on any scientific basis of economic theory, I am sure it will be found that they provide a sound basis for a new kind of direction which we are thinking of going towards, the direction which *The Indian Express* thinks we have missed, but a direction which is there for everyone to see. The trouble with my friends on the other side is that they are counting the trees but they are missing the wood. I would ask them to look at the wood as well as the trees. Then alone will they have an integrated picture of the social justice for which they are crying outside the Parliament and raising slogans and painting the walls in red ink or black ink according to the colour of their party or perhaps the colour of their thinking, they should remember that here is a budget for social justice. I would say that this is the strongest point of the budget.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Before I give my reactions to the budget, I must make an honest confession that I am not well-versed with the jugglery of figures and therefore I shall not be able to enlighten the House by giving figures of a comparative nature, by working out the deficit and by going through the complicated structure of the taxation

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

proposals. But I must admit that as a common man, as an ordinary man, I have my own reactions, and probably, the whole complex structure of taxation in the budget has essentially to be judged on the basis of the common man's reaction. Therefore, it is very important to give the common man's reaction. Up to this moment, the various speeches that I have heard have given the technical view and the scientific assessment of the budget, and that is why the common man's reaction has gone by default. Another reason why it is important to mention the common man's reaction is this. I have a feeling that the Finance Minister has lost touch with the reality, and has lost touch with the common man. This is a budget prepared in an air-conditioned chamber, with certain bookish notions about what the common man eats, what the common man's habits are and how he lives and so on. That is why I am here to remind him that when he evolves the standard common man, he misses the mark; he has his police around him, and he probably thinks himself to be a common man, and that is why the common man is hit very hard.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where does he live then ?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I shall tell my hon. friend where the common man lives. He lives in those places where he has given a massive mandate to the ruling party. So, it is necessary to know how he feels. You have only to see what he used to feel before the budget was presented, and what his reaction is after the budget has been presented.

I was riding in a taxi from my place of residence, and I asked the taxiwallah what his reaction to the budget was. His spontaneous reaction was : 'Maara gayaa janaab'. I told him 'But it was you who had voted for Indira Gandhi'. His cryptic remark was 'Sabab, dhokha kha gayaa'. I want to convey this to the hon. Finance Minister that the common man feels cheated. It may be that this is his first reaction. But this is how he has taken this budget. On the one hand, we find that there is a sense of overjoy and celebrations are going on among the higher echelons of our economic sector, and on the other we find the apprehensions expressed

by the common man. These are the two important reactions on the basis of which this budget has to be judged. It is, therefore, essential to remember that it is the common man who has placed the Finance Minister in the dock and he is answerable to that man. You may get some applause from the rich people because the budget has been as unexpected to them as it was unexpected to the common man, because the rich people thought that they would not be let off so lightly. So they are happy. But equally unexpected—with the opposite result, of course—was it to the common man, because he had expected some relief

There is a possibility that after the general criticism levelled against the taxation on mada, soap, readymade garments and other things, the Finance Minister may revise them and give certain concessions, but the very fact that the Finance Minister thought that bread was not eaten by the common man, that the common people only ate biscuits, shows how the ruling party has lost touch with the common man

Now, how is it that we have to spend almost every huge amount in almost every aspect of life, in every department of administration. One of the most important reasons is that the taxpayer has to pay for the inefficiency of the administration as well. If we can only spend the money which we already have properly in running the administration, plugging leakages and stopping thefts which are so rampant in all the departments in one way or the other, I am sure the common man would not have suffered the burdens which he ultimately has to. Why he has to suffer now is because the administration is being run on a very inefficient pattern.

I can quote an instance to show how people have lost faith in the fairness of the administration. The hon. Deputy Minister of Railways is sitting opposite. He knows that in Kashmir in 1963 the holy relic was stolen from the shrine of Hazratbal. Almost immediately the then Home Minister here, Shri Nanda, made a statement on the floor of this House that four persons have been arrested and would be put on trial. Today we are in 1971. Upto now that trial has not begun. In fact, all those 4 people who were charged with committing that theft—some of them were government

employees—have been reinstated with retrospective effect. When you lose faith in the administration, then corruption becomes rampant and people lose faith in the political system which creates such an administration.

In this House, much has been said about facing China, about facing Pakistan and so on. I would not like to lag behind in saying that this country's honour and integrity should come first and everything else afterwards. I am very sympathetic to the refugees from East Bengal. My heart bleeds for them and I cannot, under any circumstances, condone the butchery of Yahya Khan and his henchmen, but even then, when I think of the refugees, I do so only in terms of preserving my national interests. I will not get emotional or sentimental. If I feel that my national interests will be served, I will confine myself only to that extent in extending my sympathy and support to that. Therefore, I view this whole Bangla Desh problem, this political problem, this greatest calamity which has befallen humanity was over there, from the national point of view. My sympathies are also limited to the extent that it does not jeopardise my national interests. But it is very strange that at this hour when the whole world should be sympathising with us in our attempt to give aid and succour to the refugees from there, we are almost in isolation. There is something basically wrong with our estimate, something radically unsound with our approach. Probably our missions abroad are not functioning well; probably our internal security administration is not functioning well. There is clear proof that our internal security arrangements have not functioned well. Shri Chavan happened to be the Defence Minister in 1965. How was it that thousands of infiltrators could enter the state of Jammu and Kashmir? Our intelligence had no information. A war was fought on Indian soil at that time because our intelligence people had not been up to the mark. They did not do their job well. But look at the huge amounts we are spending on them. Look at the amount we are spending on defence. Of course, defence is of paramount importance. But let us not get sentimental over it. There comes an occasion in the life of a nation when instead of being very oversensitive, one has to be realistic. Why should we keep two neighbours altogether hostile? Why should we not make an honest and earnest

effort to have a dialogue with China. It would obviously result in reducing the defence expenditure. Indo-Pakistan friendship is not possible for quite some time but we should not totally give up the idea because who has perpetrated all the evils in East Pakistan? Not the people of Pakistan; it is the military machine of Pakistan. There are possibilities that stresses and strains will develop in West Pakistan and the military regime will be thrown out. We have to think in terms of long term policy. Our first attempt should be to have a dialogue with China, consistent with our national honour. When Mao smiled, we did not smile back; we have not taken the diplomatic initiative. The result is that China in her intelligence and wisdom is blackmailing us because we have not been behaving intelligently. I can understand the anxiety of some hon. Members who have national security very near to their heart; they want to meet threats, by threats, and force by force. We should not be carried away by emotion. It is perhaps the game of China or Pakistan to probe us into military action. Why should we play their game only because we are irritated? Some people suggested that we should lead this country to war. It is easier said than done. In an air-conditioned chamber like this talking of war is easy; it is something to be abhorred when all its ugliness and brutalities are understood. I cannot even think of it; thousands of innocent people, women and children will get killed. That should be the last resort. Our endeavour should be to reduce our defence expenditure. That is possible if we take diplomatic initiative. Something is wrong somewhere; we are thinking in terms of revising our Arab policy also. We have cultivated these friends for the last 24 years and because they have not behaved in a certain manner and they did not behave in the manner we would have liked, we are going to review the Arab policy? We are not having good relationship with China; we are more or less at war with Pakistan; our relations with Nepal are not as cordial as they should be; we have not got the sympathy of the United Kingdom in the manner we expected it; the United States looks after her own interests and she is playing her own game.

It will not help the common man, the *scooterwala* and the *taxiwala* if he imposed these taxes. It is stated that the levy on petrol

[Shri S. A. Shazim]

is intended to bring the internal price at par with international price. But we have gone beyond that. He probably thinks that the common man does not use petrol. When we are thinking of a people's car, we are really thinking of a middle class man, a man who can purchase this car for Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8000 or Rs. 10,000. It is for this common man that big projects are under consideration and implementation. The petrol levy will hit him directly. I do not accuse the Finance Minister for resorting to deficit financing. In my family budget I often do so. But our economy must show some upward sign. That is only possible if we tap all the resources and plug all the loopholes. It was stated yesterday that about Rs. 700 crores were outstanding as arrears of income-tax. Either we do not have the machinery or we do not have the will. It is time that this country instead of obeying others, instead of trying to be dictated to by what the others say, evolved a positive policy consistent with its national interest. The problem of refugees is a staggering problem and a very disturbing problem too. There is no way out.

I am sure that this Rs. 60 crores will not suffice. Something has to be done, and I think there also we will have to take our diplomatic missions to task. How is it that in a just and genuine cause, it was the other party which had scored? I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should not make it a prestige point: that now that he has presented the first socialistic budget he will not give any concession. Mr. Chavan is known for his pragmatism. Sometimes too much of it, and he overdoes that pragmatism. I think he must have sensed, or taken the consensus of the House, that at least the levies which attract the common man must be withdrawn. The taxiwalla says, "Sahab, hamse dhoka ho gaya." That disillusionment of his, should be removed and one way of doing it is that you have got to withdraw the levies which you have levied not on out against the common man who gave you the massive mandate. I do not think it was a massive mandate; it was a passive mandate. In any case it was a mandate.

I would sum it up in one Urdu verse, the common man's reaction, as I said. That is

how he feels and this is the verse :

जो कल मलूल था वह आज भी मलूल है प्यारे ।
समाजवाद का यह भी उसूल है प्यारे ॥

I hope the hon. Finance Minister understand the word *malool* it means sorrow.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्द गाव)
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, बजट को जिस प्रकार सदन में उपस्थित किया गया और हमारे दल की ओर से और विरोधी दलों की ओर से जिम प्रकार विचार प्रकट किये गये उसमें एक बड़ी मौलिक बात यह है कि जब कभी बजट बनाया जाता है तो बजट का जो उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य सामने रखा जाता है उसमें कुछ अतीत वा चित्र होता है और कुछ भविष्य की ओर बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति होती है—इसके मंदर्भ में ही यह लेखा जोखा तैयार होता है। महर्षि कौटिल्य ने अपने अर्थशास्त्र में लिखा है कि देश समय और काल के वातावरण के सदर्थ में जब हम वार्षिक बजट तैयार करते हैं तो हम कुछ धरती स बात करते हैं, कुछ लहलहाते खेतों से बात करते हैं, उन पर श्रम करने वाले किसानों में बात करते हैं और उस समय हम धनराशि का निर्धारण करते हैं। श्री चव्हाण ने भी समय को खेतों को, लक्ष्य को, खेतों की पैदावार को और औद्योगिकरण को, पूंजीपत जो भी हमारे सामने श्रोत है उनका समन्वय करते हुए जितना श्रेष्ठतम, सुन्दर, श्रेष्ठ और समाजवादी बजट सम्भव हो सकता है उसको प्रस्तुत करने के लिये उन्होंने भरपूर प्रयास किया है और इसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा (कोटा). बहुत बढ़िया, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बना दिये जाओगे।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : दृष्टिकोण में एक अन्तर होता है। मान लीजिये एक गिलास काँच भरा हुआ है एक फ्लूट, विरोधी प्रवृत्ति से मन और विचार जिनका पकित हो चुका है, यदि उनसे पूछें कि इस गिलास की

स्थिति क्या है तो वे कहेंगे कि यह गिलास आधा खाली है। लेकिन एक दूसरा दृष्टिकोण यह भी है कि वह गिलास आधा भरा हुआ है। आप विरोधी दल के सदस्य उसे आधा खाली कहेंगे, और हम कहेंगे कि गिलास आधा भरा हुआ। इससे इस प्रवृत्ति का अनुमान होता है कि किसी स्वस्थ बीज के देखने का दृष्टिकोण क्या है। हमारा दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट है। विरोधी दल के लिये वह आधा खाली है, लेकिन हमारे लिये वह आधा भरा हुआ है।

श्रीमान्, इस राष्ट्र के साधनों को देखते हुए दो प्रकार के हमारे साधन श्रात है जिनसे सम्पत्ति अर्जित होती है—एक मेकेनिकल प्रोसेस है जिसमें तमाम उद्योग आते हैं, और दूसरा बायलॉजिकल प्रोसेस है जिसमें तमाम खेती आती है। ये दो क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें हमको अपनी सम्पत्ति प्राप्त होती है। इस बजट में इस बात का प्रयास किया गया है कि हम इन दोनों क्षेत्रों का समन्वय करें। खेती की दृष्टि से देखें तो यह हुआ है कि हमें खेती को बढ़ाना है। उसके लिए हमें धरती, पानी, अच्छे बीज और सिंचाई इत्यादि का प्रबन्ध करना है। किसानों के बेटे जो बेकार हैं उनके लिए प्राविधान किया गया है। 25 करोड़ की धनराशि उनकी बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए और उनकी अच्छी पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए रखी गई है। उद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में भी हम चाहते हैं कि उसका विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो। शहरों में जा कन्सेन्ट्रेशन हो रहा है वह घटे और हम जरा देहातो की तरफ जायें। इस दृष्टि से आप आरम्भ से देखिए। स्वराज्य के बाद पिछले 25 वर्षों का इतिहास हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि पिछले एक साल में जो चमत्कार हुआ है वह कभी नहीं हुआ। हमारा ध्यान बैंको की तरफ गया, बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ। (व्यवधान)। उसका स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण यही था कि पूँजी जो इकट्ठा होती है वह प्लाउ बैंक नहीं होती है खेती के क्षेत्र में और पैसे से पैसा पैदा करने का जो प्राविधान था उससे हट करके

श्रम से पैसे को जोड़ा गया, खेती की तरफ, हाथ से काम करने वाले लोगों की तरफ और छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ। अब क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज जो प्राप्त हो रही है उससे उद्योगों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण हो रहा है। हमारे मित्र जो कश्मीर से आते हैं उनको कहीं एक टैक्सी वाला मिल गया और उमने इनसे कहा कि धोखा हो गया। यह सच हो सकता है कि किसी एक टैक्सी वाले ने ऐसा कहा हो। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा चलिए दो दर्जन आपको दिखाऊं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे लेकिन आप इस देश के तमाम टैक्सी आपरेटर्स को देखिए। उनको पहले सेठों और महाजनों से 30 परसेन्ट पर पैसा मिलना था जबकि आज उनको 9 परसेन्ट पर पैसा मिल रहा है। यही कारण था कि इस आर्थिक विकास क्षेत्र में बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण से उनको जो सहायता मिली उससे उनको पता चला कि राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर, आर्थिक विकास के नाम पर सरकार ने बैंको का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उसका अपना औचित्य सिद्ध ही गया है। इस आर्थिक विकास क्षेत्र के सर्वम में जो लोग लाभान्वित हुए वह हैं टैक्सी आपरेटर्स, किसान जिनको कि खेती के उपकरणों के लिए पैसा मिला और छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिए पैसा मिला। यही 14 बैंक जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, जब उनके खाते से मालूम किया गया कि आप खेती के विकास के लिए कितना पैसा एडवान्स करते हैं तो मालूम हुआ दो परसेन्ट लेकिन अब वह एक बहुत बड़ा परसेन्ट हो गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस पूँजी के समन्वय में, पूँजी के राष्ट्रीयकरण में, इस समाज का जो अन्तिम व्यक्ति भी है उस तक भी इसका लाभ पहुँचे, इसीलिए यह बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। और अब अनरल इन्वोयेरेन्स का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा चुका है। इस प्रकार से हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

और धीरे धीरे योजना के साथ विकास के चरण बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। पूजा और श्रम के समन्वय के साथ, खेती और उद्योग के समन्वय के साथ विकास करना चाहते हैं ताकि उद्योग बढ़ें, खेती का विकास हो और इस देश से गरीबी, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी दूर हो। इस प्रकार का हमारा लक्ष्य है और उसकी ओर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

इसमें एक बात की आवश्यकता अवश्य है। इसमें हमें एक बात का श्री गणेश और करना है। मेरा बिल्त मंत्री जी मे निवेदन है कि उद्योग में पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर को बात भी होनी चाहिए। इंग्लैंड में 1916 में बिह्टले कमेटी बनी थी जिसने एक नया कन्सेप्ट, एक नयी विचारधारा दी थी कि उद्योगों में पूजों का बहुत महत्व होता है, पूजा को लगाने वाले उसको लगाते हैं लेकिन यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि वे लोग टेक्निकल हों बल्कि टेक्निकल तो वे भजदूर होते हैं जोकि उसमें काम करते हैं। तो पूजा और श्रम के समन्वय के लिए हो हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगों में ट्रिपार्टीट अरेन्जमेंट होना चाहिए ताकि उसमें पार्टिसिपेशन आफ लेबर हो सके। मान लीजिए किसी उद्योग में 9 डायरेक्टर हैं तो उसमें तीन डायरेक्टर सरकार के, तीन लेबर के और तीन उनके प्राइवेट हो। यदि इस प्रकार का समन्वय कर दें तो पूजा का जो अपव्यय होता है वह रुक सकता है। आज शादी बरानों में तीन लाख, पांच लाख और दस लाख तक खर्चा होता है। समाज सुधार की दृष्टि से भी इस अन्तर को दूर करने की तरफ हमें अपना ध्यान देना होगा। इसलिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो आज प्रबन्ध है वह ट्रिपार्टीट होना चाहिए, वह प्रबन्ध तीन एजेन्सीज के जरिए होना चाहिए—एक तो सरकार, एक लेबर यानी भजदूर और तीसरे वे लोग। इससे हम उस लक्ष्य की ओर और तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और आज वहाँ पर जो करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, बाजार

में चीजों को ऊँचे दामों पर बेचा जाता है मूल्यों का स्थिरीकरण नहीं होता है, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है, मीनेजमेंट में गन्दगी और भ्रष्टाचार होता है उसको हम दूर कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हमें इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा कि हम मार्केटिंग सबके के लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन बनायें और उत्पादन तथा बिक्री के मध्य में जो तमाम एजेन्सीज है उनको समाप्त करना होगा। उत्पादन और वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भी एजेन्सीज है उन सभी को समाप्त करना होगा क्योंकि वहाँ एजेन्सीज माल का स्टॉक करती हैं और भाव बढ़ाती है। हमें इन तमाम बातों को देखना होगा कि तमाम चीजों का उपभोक्ता तक सस्ती और ठीक समय पर पहुंचाये, उसके भाव न बढ़ने पावें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी कुल राष्ट्रीय आय 30 हजार करोड़ की है जिनमें से आधो आय एग्ग्रेरियन सेक्टर में आती है। लेकिन इस एकोनॉमी में एक बड़ा इमबैलेंस हो गया है क्योंकि यह सारा का सारा पैसा यानी उद्योग के माध्यम में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं और जो मार्केटिंग का टोटल कन्ट्रोल सहरो और नगरों के द्वारा होता है उसमें देहान के क्षेत्र से जो आधो आमदना यानी 15 हजार करोड़ की सम्पत्ति किमान देता है जिसके द्वारा सरकार 79 परसेन्ट फारेन एक्मचेंज अजित करती है उसके हिमाब से प्लानिंग में प्राविधान नहीं होता है। इसलिए आप इस बटवारे को आधा आधा काजिए। जितने प्रतिशान में किमान हमको सम्पत्ति देना है उसी हिसाब से उसके विकास पर हमें खर्च करना चाहिए। अभी आप उद्योगीकरण को देहातों से कैसे से जायेंगे क्योंकि वहाँ पर पानी नहीं, बिजली नहीं, सड़कें नहीं, एप्रोच रोड्स नहीं और रेलवे नहीं। जैसे कि हमारा मध्य प्रदेश है वहाँ पर रेलवे नहीं है, सिवाई कुन 6 प्रतिशत है, नेहूँ 698 पाउंड पर एकड़ होना है, चावल 700 पाउंड पर एकड़ होता है जबकि तमिलनाडु में और पंजाब में 1300 और

1400 पाउंड पर एकड़ की उपज होती है। यू एस एड से आपको करोड़ों रुपया मिला जिसको आपने हरियाणा और तमिलनाडु में दिया, उससे हमको कोई शिकायत नहीं है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ का ऐसा इलाका है जोकि आधे देश को अकेले चावल खिला सकता है यदि आप वहां पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध कर दें, यदि वहां पर आप एप्रोच रोड्स बनवा दें, हार्बिड मीडम का प्रबन्ध कर दें। वह चावल की टोटल बेल्ट जो है वह इस देश के आधे लोगों को चावल खिला सकती है। यदि वहां पर पानी दे दिया जाये और पानी की आवश्यकता भी मेच्योरिटी आफ ग्रोथ के समय ही होती है। ऊपर से 50 इंच पानी मिलता है लेकिन चूक टैंक इरीगेशन का प्रबन्ध नहीं है इसलिए मेच्योरिटी के टाइम पर पानी नहीं दे पाते हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कौटिल्य ने कहा है कि खेतों से बात करेंगे, किसानों से बात करेंगे, श्रम से बात करेंगे और शरीर से निकले हुए पसीने को देखेंगे कि वह कितनी अंजलि देता है खेतों की सेवा करने में और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में, यह बड़ा स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण है और मैं जानता हूँ कि आप इससे प्रभावित हैं इसलिए खेतों का जो बायोलॉजिकल प्रोसेस है, मिनीकल प्रोसेस है उसका समन्वय करते हुए प्राइवेट शक्ति को कम कीजिए, भ्रष्टाचार को दूर कीजिए और वहां पर अपने आदमी बिठाइये और जहां हाथ चलते हैं, जहां श्रम होता है, खेती होती है वहां पर अधिक साधन दीजिए। इस प्रकार से यह जो एकोनामी में इम्बैलेंस है वह दूर होगा तब हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि हमारा गिलास आधा भरा हुआ है और उनका आधा खाली है।

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REPORT

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Sir, I beg

to move.—

“That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd June, 1971.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :—

“That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd June, 1971.”

The motion was adopted

15 30½ hrs

RESOLUTION RE. FEDERAL DEBT
COMMISSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Maran on the 2nd April, 1971. Two hours were allotted for it. One minute has already been taken and 1 hour and 59 minutes still remain. I will request Shri Maran to be as brief as possible and not take more than half an hour.

SHRI SEZHIVAN (Kumbakonam) : It is an important subject.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my Resolution concerns with the financial sickness of all the Indian States and calls for a reappraisal of the present system of devolution of Central taxes, loans, grants and Plan assistance, and a review of the huge indebtedness of States. This is a problem which is being faced by almost all the States of India, irrespective of whether they speak Hindi or other languages or whether they are run by Congress (R), the Communist Party or the DMK.

We all know that there is a permanent disequilibrium or imbalance between the functions of States, on the one hand, and the resources on the other.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair.]

It is also common knowledge that elastic and productive sources of revenue under the scheme

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

of federal finance are with the Center whereas the States are taking only inelastic and inextensive resources, with the result that potent purse powers, the result of superior tax-gathering resources, are being held with the Centre and the Centre accumulates surpluses when the States incur deficits. A situation has arisen where the Centre is always the giver while the States are the receivers at the doorstep of the Center with a petition and a beggar's bowl.

The Fifth Finance Commission, besides the usual terms of reference, was also charged with suggesting a solution to the problem of unauthorised overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India. It has been asked to give a solution for avoiding the overdraft problem. So, this itself is an indication that there is a conflict of interests between the Centre and the States in the allocation of revenues.

This situation is unique and complicated in the Indian Federation, which causes constant friction and prevents the States in their genuine efforts to counter the mounting social tension. I say that it is more complicated in India because learned economists, like U. K. Hicks, support this view. I want to quote from an article in *Capital* in 1965 wherein U. K. Hicks says:—

“As things have developed financial relations are more complicated in India than in almost any other federation, certainly more than they are in the USA, Canada, Australia or Nigeria.”

In all the federations a balancing factor is provided to bridge the fiscal gap. Our Constitution has provided the Finance Commission, but with the advent of planning, the entire system has been upset.

Now, the Planning Commission has become a monster and the Finance Commission has been reduced to the position of a dwarf or a pigmy. We always take refuge under article 282 about which Mr. Santhanam says that it is a residuary or a reserve article which deals with unforeseen circumstances like natural calamities of droughts, earthquake, or where the Government of India wants to give any grant to outside organisations like UNO. We are expected to resort to article 282 only under such unforeseen circumstances.

This has become now the backbone of our finances. It has never been the intention of Constitution makers. When article 282 was taken up in the Constituent Assembly, no discussion took place because they took it as so simple. But it has over-shadowed the constitutional body, the semijudicial body like the Finance Commission and the quantum of assistance under the Finance Commission award has been overshadowed. The role of the Finance Commission as an umpire has been rendered redundant by the operation of the Five Year Plans.

Another factor in our federal Constitution is that although we are operating the Constitution for so many years, we fail to create an impartial image for federal authorities like the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission. During the days of Mr. Nehru, we had his towering personality and also we had a mono-party system prevailing at the Centre and in the States. So, we resorted to political salvation and we superseded many of the provisions of the Constitution.

We are once again facing the same problem afresh. The problem of our Indian federation is the problem of total division of resources. We have not solved it because those bodies which are supposed to be above doubt, which are supposed to be independent and impartial are not like that and which do not appear to be like that. That is the problem.

Take for example the Planning Commission. Although we have passed two decades of planning, we are yet to devise suitable criteria for the devolution of resources for the States. I would like to give only one instance. During 1968, 10 per cent of the Plan resources were set apart for distribution to States with *per capita* income which is less than the average national *per capita* income. After three Five Year Plans, we evolved this criterion. I may give some figures here. The average national *per capita* income is Rs. 418. So, the States whose *per capita* income is less than Rs. 418 will have a share in the 10 per cent of the Plan resources. Now, the *per capita* income of Mysore is Rs. 420. The average national *per capita* is Rs. 418. Just because Mysore has got Rs. 2/- more than the average national *per capita* income, Mysore is exempted from getting the share. So also is

the case with Andhra Pradesh whose *per capita* income is more than the average national *per capita* income by Rs. 20 and in the case of Tamil Nadu, it is Rs. 16 more than the average national *per capita* income. So; these States could not get a share in it. I do not think this formula is scientific or realistic because we cannot have a blanket decision or an omnibus decision. We cannot dub certain States as completely progressive or certain States as completely backward. The degree of backwardness or forwardness should be taken care of. Mysore is in a very pitiable position. So is the case with Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. They have come near the border. Just because the *per capita* income is more than the average national *per capita* income, they could not get a share. So, it is desirable to introduce a variable ratio concept. I think, the Planning Commission will reconsider this aspect.

Next, I come to the subject of the Finance Commission. So many chapters have been written by economists. We have come to know that between the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission there are duplication of work, overlapping of functions and divergence of assessments. But still we are carrying on.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): They have tried to resolve the dispute in-between themselves.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This Fifth Finance Commission which is a quasi-judicial body, has done lot of injustice not only to States like Tamilnadu, but to all backward States and middle-class States, because their decisions came in favour of more populous States and more industrially advanced States. Regarding Tamilnadu, it has done injustice to the needs and the demands of our people. I think no other award of any Finance Commission has been criticised so adversely as the award of the Fifth Finance Commission. This latest Finance Commission did not take into account the pay increase to our NGOs which has cost us Rs. 22 crores per annum. That is happening for the simple reason that we did not appoint the Pay Commission at a crucial date. What is the crucial date? The crucial date would have been any time before the appointment of the Fifth Finance Commission. We wanted to balance our Budget. We did not want to incur any overdraft with

the Reserve Bank. So, we did not appoint a Pay Commission then. So, just because of our prudence, we have been punished. We are disbursing about Rs. 22 crores per year. But the Finance Commission does not recognise this fact. Our prudence and our tax efforts have not been taken into account by the Fifth Finance Commission. So, in effect, we are losing about Rs. 22 crores per annum.

In theory the Finance Commission takes into account the non-plan expenditure and the Planning Commission takes into account the plan expenditure. But, who is to take an overall view? So far, we find, nobody has taken an overall view. But a unique thing happened in April, 1969. At that time the Planning Commission presented a draft Fourth Five Year Plan to the National Development Council. At about the same time, the Finance Commission presented its *interim* Award. Perhaps this was the first time both of these things concurred. We found that the Planning Commission indulged in some kind of guess work regarding the final award of the Finance Commission. The State Chief Ministers were not satisfied. So, they wanted to know the impact of the Award on the economy of the States. So, for the first time in the history of India, the Planning Commission discussed this matter with the officials of the States, the pros and cons of the Finance Commission Award and tried to project a Picture for the next 4 years. So, what the various academicians and economists have pointed out have come to be true. The Planning Commission came to know that there are great variations between State to State because of the awards of the Finance Commission.

The ideal award of any Finance Commission should be to see that no State gets a huge surplus and no State incurs a huge deficit. But what happened? West Bengal got a surplus of Rs. 4.05 crores. Uttar Pradesh got surplus of Rs. 32.82 crores. Madhya Pradesh got a surplus of Rs. 18.12 crores. Andhra Pradesh incurred a deficit of Rs. 33.86 crores. Rajasthan incurred a deficit of Rs. 67.07 crores. Tamilnadu incurred a deficit of Rs. 11.84 crores.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): What about Bihar?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Bihar incurred a surplus of Rs. 8.05 crores. So, it has

[Shri M. ^{Urasoli} Maran]

created a new problem. It has created huge surpluses for certain States and huge deficits for certain States; because it did not take into consideration our new pay increase for our Government employees, we also incurred a deficit.

So, the Planning Commission took the final picture. The final picture was that some States would give substantial surpluses from current revenues to the Plan resources. Another finding of the Planning Commission was that some States, if they ought to carry on their administration, would have to run into overdrafts with the Reserve Bank; otherwise, they could not carry on their administration. That was the finding of the Planning Commission. Then, what happened? The Planning Commission recommended to the Finance Ministry to fill the non-Plan account and that to fill the deficit, suitable amount should be given. This is the genesis of what they call as special accommodation. So, they have created a special accommodation of Rs. 800 crores, so that they could give it to the States which incurred such a gap in non-Plan account. This is also unscientific and unrealistic. It will result in a system which will encourage the States to incur more deficits; the deficit States would be encouraged to incur more deficits by this.

Once again, States like Tamil Nadu persisted with their case. We said that because the Finance Commission did not take into account the emoluments increase to the State Government employees, at least this time we should get a share from the special accommodation fund. But the pity is that we have not got so far given a single paisa from that special accommodation fund. I think Mysore had a similar case, but they got special accommodation to the extent of Rs. 105 crores. I hope that the hon. Minister will not say that their non-Plan gap is as large as Rs. 105 crores, because it cannot be of that order. Anyhow, on the only consideration that the proposed plan was not as big as they wanted, they were given Rs. 105 crores. Probably, I may be wrong, but I am not accusing that Mysore had been favoured. All that we want is that our request should be considered.

This establishes one fact very clearly namely that once a decision is taken, ways are found to help the States. So also, Andhra Pradesh

got Rs. 11.5 crores from the special accommodation fund. For Telengana alone, they got Rs. 45 crores. Let them have it. But the point is that our federal authorities like the Planning Commission, which are supposed to be independent and impartial are not so actually.

Our party has been accused that we were getting godmotherly treatment from Shrimati Indra Gandhi. Our friends used to accuse us that that was why she gave us about Rs. 18 crores for drought relief. But the case is something different. We did not get anything from the Finance Commission's award. We did plan for Rs. 250 crores actually, but it was cut down to Rs. 202 crores. We lost about Rs. 48 crores. Now, we are not getting even a single paisa from the special accommodation fund. So, I would like to tell my friends that we are not getting godmotherly treatment from Shrimati Indra Gandhi. In fact, we are getting step-motherly treatment. This is for the information of my hon. friends.

If this sum of Rs. 800 crores were available even on the basis of the manifestly unfair criteria of distribution of Central assistance, we could have got Rs. 50 to 60 crores. But our Central Government, and our so-called federal institutions which are supposed to be impartial institutions, adopt different criteria at the appropriate time to suit their whims and pleasures.

I would like to tell the House that Tamil Nadu is the only State which has been left out of the scheme of special accommodation in spite of its being neglected by the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission. So the problem is still there. We have to bear the extra burden of Rs. 25 crores on account of the emoluments of our State Government servants. The State Electricity Board raised the salaries of its servants. That comes to about Rs. 5 crores a year. We find the Planning Commission has closed its eyes to that problem. The Finance Commission has turned a deaf ear to us and the Finance Ministry has ignored us. But can the State Governments close their eyes to these problems? No, because they are very near the people and they have to face the problem. They have to solve the problem. How are they going to solve it? Naturally they raise loans or they go to the Reserve Bank for overdrafts.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : That is a problem of every State.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pall) : Specially of Backward States like Rajasthan.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I am saying our special problems have not been considered. But my Resolution concerns all States. I am actually provoking members from other States to lend support to this

Our Finance Minister here gave an account of the debt position of States as on 31st March. 14 States in India have incurred an overdraft of Rs. 260 crores. This is the latest position.

So we are again facing the final problem because these authorities are closing their eyes to the States and the States have no other go but to resort to overdraft or market loans. Before independence, India was suffering from a huge rural indebtedness. Now the problem is indebtedness of the states which is as bad as rural indebtedness. The figures I am quoting will stagger imagination. In 1968-69, the States were borrowing from the Centre Rs 856 crores, but after adjustments and repayments of interest due they were left with only Rs. 107 crores. On 15 August 1947, the total debts owed by the provincial Governments to the Central Government was only Rs. 43.97 crores, say Rs. 44 crores. Now, as on 31st March 1971, it has become a Himalayan amount, Rs. 8, 139 crores. Actually, from 1961-62 to 1971-72, those debts are increasing annually by 11.6 percent. So we have a steady growth; it is still snowballing. What is taking place now? Formerly, resources used to flow from the Centre to the States. But now it is the other way. During 1956-57, the total amount transferred and from the States to Centre by way of principal and interest was about Rs. 67.81 crores. During 1968-69 it is Rs. 694.0 crores. From about 18 per cent, it has become 41 per cent of the total amounts transferred from Centre to States. Because of the indebtedness of the States, because of debt servicing, a pipeline has been created for funds to flow from the States to the Centre. Now the drain has become unbearable to the States.

Take, for instance, Tamil Nadu. In 1971-72, the total amount of loans which our State got

from the Government of India was Rs. 44.57 crores—say Rs. 45 crores,

How much have we to repay? It is to the extent of Rs. 50 crores. We get Rs. 44 crores but have to repay Rs. 50 crores. It is not the case of Tamilnadu alone. During the Fourth Plan Bihar, for instance, will get central assistance to the extent of Rs. 338 crores but repayments and outstanding central loans will come to Rs. 355 crores. This funny situation places the State in difficult predicament. States are to the Union what the Indian Union is to international creditors. The States and the Centre sail in the same boat. No wonder the States are gleaning their arguments from UNCTAD documents and from the Government of India brief to aid consortium. As their indebtedness is increasing every year to the extent of 12 per cent, the States are not in a position to repay it. This has created a new situation. Whether the situation should be described as disturbing or alarming is a matter of semantics. It is anyhow not a happy situation. The Fifth Finance Commission was asked to enquire into the overdraft situation and they come out with certain suggestions which are not at all practicable. They said that if the States continued to resort to overdrafting the President can take over financial administration, or the Finance Ministry could send a troop of officials to supervise their finance and accounts. I think this is vexatious interference in the affairs of the States and it will create not only administrative but political problems also. What is the remedy? The Third Finance Commission has made this recommendation :

“We consider that a comprehensive examination should now be undertaken to assess the tax potential of each State, to review its tax structure and to recommend rates under different heads of levies in the State list. This examination should appropriately be entrusted to an independent Commission which would naturally take not of the widening gap between resources and functions of the States brought about mainly by the planning process and consider what adjustments, if any, should be made in Union-State financial relations which would add strength both to the Union and the States.”

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

If this is done they say that it will strengthen both the hands of the Union as well as the States.

The next Finance Commission also went into the question and it recommended in a different way :

"We feel that the entire question of indebtedness of the States and the soundness of the existing borrowings, interest payment, repayment, accounting practices in this respect should be reviewed on the basis of a detailed study and report by a competent body to be set up for this purpose". They are saying that a specialised body should be appointed to go into the growing manace, cancerous growth of indebtedness of States to the Centre. In another place they say that a survey of the soundness of the present system of inter-governmental borrowing is necessary as much in the interest of the States as that of the Government of India. They are repeating the prior Finance Commission's views.

In another place, the Chairman says :

"After fifteen years of working the provisions of the Constitution, during which period four Finance Commissions have been appointed, I think the time is ripe to have a review of the Union-State financial relationship particularly in view of the setting up of the Planning Commission. This review should be made by a special Commission who can approach the several problems that have arisen in the past and that are likely to arise in the future objectively and realistically."

Usually we get a stock reply from the Treasury Benches. 'Only recently a Study Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission was set up, and they went into the question. So, there is no problem at all.' I want to quote from Mr. Setalvad's report, the Study Team's report on Centre State relations. They also support that a specialists committee, a Commission, should be appointed to go into the problem, this vexatious problem. They say at page 65 that "We recommend that the matter should be referred to an expert body." That is their recommendation. They also recommend such a body. Unless we do something about it, the problem will not be solved.

16 hrs.

Recently, our Finance Minister told us about the overdrafts. He appealed to the States to finish off all their overdrafts in due course. He may give exhortations like a schoolmaster to the States. But these debts of an unimaginable magnitude will not be solved unless we face it realistically. What do we do now? We take *ad hoc* decisions. During 1967-68, the Government had to extend assistance to the extent of Rs. 180 crores on an *ad hoc* basis to certain States for clearing overdrafts. How could the rest be cleared?

There are two or three ways. One is rescheduling them. Another is to give a moratorium. The third is to write them off. I think we are ushering in an era which we can call the Indira era. If that were so, if the Treasury Benches feel like that, what I would request them is, let the States be asked to write on a clean slate so that we can rub off all the old indebtedness. Thus we can do without doing harm to the financial soundness of the Centre. Otherwise, in the coming years, this problem will cause a great friction between the Centre and the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved

"This House views with concern the financial difficulties of various States arising from the present system of devolution of Central Taxes, Loans, Grants and Plan assistance with special reference to the problems of Tamil Nadu whose legitimate claims have been ignored and in particular resolves that a Federal Debt Commission be set up to review the indebtedness of States and suggest ways and means of lightening the burden of debt".

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support Mr. Maran's resolution regarding the State-Centre relationship. Our courteous and cunning Prime Minister told us the other day with regard to the relations between the States and the Centre—

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANIHAMMA (Khammam) : "Cunning" is a very unparliamentary word.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says? *(Interruption)*.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: At least it is in bad taste.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: I am prepared to amend it as astute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says he is using the word "astute".

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: Astute statesman as she is, the Prime Minister was calling upon the States to work in co-operation, to co-operate with the Centre in the enterprise of development, etc. Now, the relationship between the States and the Centre is like the relationship between the dwarf and the giant. We have all read the story of the dwarf and the giant. They entered into a contract and then set out, and wherever they went, when they were out in their enterprise or adventure, it happened that every time the dwarf got all the blows and the giant got all the food. Such a relationship has been mentioned in that fine story. The relationship between the dwarf and the giant is invariably disadvantageous to the weaker side. Here is an unequal combination which is always disadvantageous to the weaker side.

Let us take one example. The Centre has enhanced the emoluments of the Central Government employees. I support it; it is good. I would go further and say, need-based emoluments should be given. But once they start enhancing the emoluments of the Central Government employees, naturally most of the State Government employees also ask for higher wage. Justice demands that we have to pay them a higher wage. The Tamil Nadu Government are now paying the same DA as the Centre to its employees and they are incurring annually Rs. 22 crores of extra expenditure. This becomes part of the deficit. How can they make it up? Every time they have to look to the Centre and the Centre says "Each State is making the same demand. How can we meet it?" If a just demand from one State becomes impossible of fulfilment because every State makes such a demand, there is something wrong with this relationship. This dependence of States on the Centre with regard to financial commitments

is a very serious matter, which requires examination. So many Finance Commissions have come and gone but this has not been looked into.

The Prime Minister was supremely complacent the other day. The budget raises the question of overdrafts. This morning I was shocked to read that the Reserve Bank have ordered the Andhra Government that they must pay their overdrafts; otherwise, their cheques would not be honoured.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Next will be your turn.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: We are waiting for our turn. When I gave the example of the dwarf and the giant, there is another aspect of the State Government being very close to the people. The Centre is far away; they are not answerable to the immediate demands and needs of the people. Our friend was saying that Tamil Nadu is an advanced State. But there are areas and areas there where people have not seen a railway train, as in the constituency of Mr. Kamaraj. Of course, it might have been very convenient for winning the election. I come from a constituency which is supposed to be advanced—Coimbatore industrial area. There we are not able to give drinking water to the people in the city and in the suburbs. If some scheme is contemplated for this purpose, we are not able to finance it. The panchayat units are asked to find the money for supplying water which has to be brought from a long distance. If the State Government is not able to undertake this welfare measure of providing drinking water to an area like Coimbatore, you can imagine what it can do with its limited resources. This problem of resources will raise the question which all of you are fearing, which we as a party totally oppose, but which cannot be avoided—disintegration of the country. If the Prime Minister is so complacent and if the Finance Minister is thoroughly satisfied that he can get the Reserve Bank to send threats to stop payments, then I am afraid the States will demand not only more power but would like to free themselves. I would only appeal to the Centre to apply their mind calmly and deeply to this question and read the writing on the wall. I do not agree with those people

[Shri Balathandayutham]

who have been talking of Mujibur Rehmaning this country. But let us understand the circumstances which created Mujibur Rehman. So, I would only urge that this question of debts should be gone into by a commission. While supporting the Resolution of Mr. Maran, though I am not able to go to that length, I would say that if the Centre is so serious about the relations with the States, particularly in the matter of finance, they should appoint a commission to go into the question anew, the relationship between the Centre and the States with particular reference to the question of debts, which is mounting every year, which you are trying to recover from them. There is no meaning in expecting them to clear the debts. I think a commission will have to go into this question and if it recommends the writing it off, the Centre will have to bear it. Until then the Centre should grant the States moratorium.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने केन्द्रीय ऋण आयोग की नियुक्ति के लिये कहा है। उनका यह कहना है कि केन्द्र प्रांतीय सरकारों को किसी की कम किसी की अधिक सहायता ऋण या अनुदानों के रूप में दे कर पृथकता की भावना पैदा कर रहा है, यह बात सत्य है। मैं ज्यादा डीटेल में न जाकर अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में और विशेषतया बुन्देलखण्ड तथा उसमें भी खास तौर से बांदा जिस कांस्टीट्यूण्टी से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ उसके बारे में कुछ बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ जिससे यह स्पष्ट हो जायगा कि केन्द्र के जो अनुदान हैं वह किस तरह से पृथकतावादी नीतियों के ऊपर आधारित हैं और किस प्रकार वह एक ऐसी बेसिस पर नहीं हैं जिसमें सबको समान भाव से उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप समान वितरण के रूप में ऋण या अनुदान दिये गये हों ? उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड जिसमें चार जिले—झांसी, बांदा, हमीरपुर और जालौन आते हैं, सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ है और मुझे भय है कि कहीं पृथक चेतना की

तरह की मांग पृथक बुन्देलखण्ड के लिये भी न उठ जाय क्योंकि बुन्देलखण्ड पिछले 20—22 सालों में पूर्णतया उपेक्षित रहा है। बांदा, जिसको जमुना और केन दो नदियां अलग करती हैं पूरे प्रांत से, उन नदियों पर बांदा में आज तक पुल की कोई योजना नहीं बनी। बाप आगरा से बांदा तक चले जाइये, जहां पर बुन्देलखण्ड आता है, हमीरपुर को छोड़ कर जहां कि एक पुल की योजना अभी बनी है, जमुना नदी पर कोई पुल नहीं है और केन और जमुना पर पुल न होने की वजह से बांदा का विकास मूल रूप में रुक गया है। जिस तरह से विकास होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाया है। बरसात में चार महीने के करीब आवागमन अवरुद्ध हो जाता है। बांदा में बहुत कम नहरें हैं। बिजली कुछ एक कस्बों में होगी। अप्रोच रोड नहीं है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जब यह कहा जाता है कि बुन्देलखण्ड का विकास किया जाय तो उनका कहना यह है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, केन्द्र ने हम इतना अनुदान नहीं मिलाया है, ऋण नहीं मिलना है कि हम बांदा का या बुन्देलखण्ड का विकास कर सकें। राजकीय कर्मचारियों की बात अभी कही गई। सेंट्रल कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है। समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन की नीति को देखते हुये यह ठीक नहीं है। उसी काम को करने वाले केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी ज्यादा पाते हैं और उसी काम को करने के लिये जो प्रांतीय कर्मचारी हैं उनकी कम पैसा दिया जाता है। जब यह बात उठाई गई तब भी यही पैसे वालों बात सामने आती है केन्द्र से पैसा नहीं आता है इसलिये उनकी पैसा कम दिया जाता है जिससे कर्मचारियों में फस्ट्रेषन होता है। जिला परिषदों के कर्मचारियों को भी यही स्थिति है। उनकी तो स्टेट कर्मचारियों से भी बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। इस तरह से अगर ऋण और अनुदानों के वितरण के लिये एक आयोग की नियुक्ति नहीं होती तो

सम्भावना यह है कि लोगो में फस्टेशन होगा । इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय ऋण आयोग नियुक्त कर दिया जाय ताकि समान वितरण के हिसाब से हर स्टेट को उसके हिस्से का अनुदान और ऋण मिल सके ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my colleague, Mr. Murasoli Maran. It is a very simple resolution because it says that in view of the financial difficulties of the various States in India, not only Tamil Nadu but all the States of India, experienced by them, a commission be appointed to go into the position of indebtedness. Unless you are able to contradict the basic position, namely, there is no financial difficulty, the simple Resolution, I suppose, will be accepted by the Government.

Whenever we raise the Centre-State relations as regards the financial position, some misgivings are entertained that when we want more power for the States it is automatically means that the Centre will be weakened. I do not think so. We are not aiming at weakening the Centre or affecting the unity or the integrity of this country through this. In a federal structure unless the constituent units are made strong, which goes as a whole taking all the parts, the Centre will not be strong. Strong States do not mean a weak Centre ; probably, strong States may go to contribute to a strong Centre. We have nothing against a strong Centre. We want the strongest Centre possible for the subjects which are vitally concerned with the integrity and defence of the country and with external matters. In all these things we want the Centre to be strong, if not stronger. But by taking more obligations than they can fulfil, the Central Government is dissipating the energies that are being given to them. That is why in a federal structure and in a country of continental dimensions like India, we want the States also being given resources to match the responsibilities given to them. As pointed out by previous speakers, this problem was sought to be solved to a large extent at the party level itself till 1967. There was a single party in power at the Centre and in the States

and they were able to settle these things in the inner party discussions. Now, after 1967, the political picture has changed and these things which were simmering below the surface have come out in the open for discussion and for immediate solution.

There is a widening gap between the resources of the States and the responsibilities given to them. If we take a particular period, say from 1950-51 to 1966-67, from the beginning of the First Plan to the end of the Third Plan the entire revenues available to all the States in 1950-51 were of the order of Rs. 252 crores and, in 1966-67, they were of the order of Rs. 918 crores, that is, an increase of about 313 per cent. But during the same period, the revenues of the Centre increased from Rs. 405 crores to Rs. 2304 crores, that is, an increase of about 469 per cent. This shows that the Central resources, the tax revenues, available to the Centre have been elastic whereas the States' resources have been inelastic and rigid.

If we take the debt position during this period, as my hon. friend, Mr. Maran pointed out, it has gone to a very staggering proportion. The gross debt position, as loans from the Centre to States which was of the order of Rs. 44 crores in 1947 has gone upto Rs. 8000 crores as per the latest figures. Therefore, a situation has been created wherein the debt position of the States has become very unbearable. The Centre has got some avenues by which it can wipe off its deficit. It can resort to note-printing in the Nasik press which the States cannot do.

As regards external aid and assistance, even external aid to particular schemes in the States are routed through the Centre. The Centre puts a premium on them and collects charges from the States. Even to raise market loans, the States cannot do it without the permission of the Reserve Bank. Therefore, the position is that only the Central Government can fill up the gaps.

Some Members may feel that the Constitution has already made a provision that where ever the State is in deficit and is not able to meet the responsibility given to it with the resources available with the States, there are grants to be given by the Centre. But there comes the rub. Because there are two types of

[Shri Sezhiyan]

grants made available to the States by the Centre. One is a statutory one which is being determined by the Finance Commission. I am not going into the details of it. I do not agree with some of the formulae adopted by the Finance Commission whereby some of the States are deprived of their share.

No State is wholly advanced and no State is wholly backward. There are areas even within the so-called advanced States which are very much backward where even drinking water is not available and there are no transport facilities whatsoever. There is no State which is wholly advanced or wholly backward. The weightage should have been given to the degree of advancement or backwardness of a particular State. That has not been done.

Coming to the question of aid by the Centre, though the Centre is coming to the aid of the States by making some resources available to them, there are two types of grants, one type is of statutory grants and other things are discretionary. If we take into account the Third Plan period, we find that out of the total resources made available to the States by the Centre, as much as 70 per cent have been given by way of discretionary grants and loans. In this matter of Loans and Grants, the Central Government, by this discretionary portion of it, has got a powerful lever to influence States even in respect of spheres which are not connected directly. If the Centre wants the States to do something in the field of Education, they say, "We won't give you grants in some other respect." Even subjects which are within the jurisdiction of the States, which are constitutionally within the competence of the States, are subject to this type of pressure by this discretionary power in the sanction of loans and grants.

While giving loans and grants, the Central Government can use it for political purpose or for any other pressure. That is not a good thing for the practice of a healthy Federal Structure in our country. In a Federal structure, to a large extent, States which have been asked to do certain things, and to discharge certain responsibilities, which have been assigned to them under the Constitution, should

be enabled to discharge those responsibilities, without looking to the Centre for anything.

The present Debt position is alarming, as has been rightly stated by Mr. Maran. A study group set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission went into this question under Mr. Setalwad. They have stated that the enormity of the Debt burden itself has created a certain irresponsibility among the States. No State can imagine to repay all these Debts. Therefore, they show more and more widening gaps in their budgetary provisions and show more deficits or resort to over-drafts. Therefore, certain amount of irresponsibility has crept in in the accountancy and budget proposals of the States. That group suggested that this state of affairs should be changed. They have suggested that early solution should be found how to reduce the burden and how to avoid the recurrence of this burden. If you allocate more resources to the States, more elastic tax forms to the States, then States can be asked to a certain extent to maintain the responsibilities with which they have been charged. Unless this is done there will be a lopsided development and the States will become more dependent upon the Centre, lose all initiative, they will not be responsible for their own fiscal measures. They will look up to the Centre to come to their aid, now and then there will be a state of complete bankruptcy prevailing among them. This should not happen.

The Centre here should concentrate on certain subjects and should not bother or burden themselves with all the obligations of 550 million people. The Centre should come forward to appoint a Commission which will go into the entire question which has just now been outlined. We don't want them to announce a decision here and now. It is enough if they announce their decision to appoint such a commission which will go into the matter and suggest ways and means how this question can be tackled.

The Resolution moved by Mr. Maran is a simple one. We want such a commission to go into the grave situation now prevailing as far as the position of the indebtedness of the States is concerned.

The present Government is wedded to the policy of 'Garibi hatao'. States are in the position of 'Garibi' and succour should come to the States also from the Centre. With these words, I support the Resolution

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) मंडम, यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है मैं इसकी स्प्रिट का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जिन दल से यह प्रस्ताव यहाँ आया है या जो इसकी भाषा है उसको देखते हुए मुझे एक कहावत की याद आती है। हमारे यहाँ कहा जाता है "हथुवा अपनी ही तरफ खीचता है"। यह प्रस्ताव मद्रास की तरफ खींच रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय यदि इस प्रस्ताव को नारे हिन्दुस्तान के स्तर पर लायू करें तो उससे देश का कल्याण होगा और प्रस्तावक महोदय का भी कल्याण होगा।

मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ यह एक किताब है जिसका नाम है "इंडिया पाकेट बुक ऑन इकोनामिक इन्फॉर्मेशन, 1970" यह लेटेस्ट किताब है। इसकी फीगर्स 1964-65 पर आधारित है। इसके अनुसार आंध्र की पर-कैपिटल इनकम है 439, आसाम की 441, बिहार की 229, गुजरात की 523, हरियाणा की 504, जम्मू कश्मीर की 341, केरल 393, मध्य प्रदेश 373, महाराष्ट्र 526, मैसूर 420, नागालैंड का नहीं दिया है, उड़ीसा की, 347, पंजाब की 575, राजस्थान की 356, तमिलनाडु की 434, उत्तर प्रदेश की 374 और वेस्ट बंगाल की 498। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि बिहार जो कि इस देश में लाजेस्ट सेकेन्ड स्टेट है उसकी पर कैपिटल इनकम सारे देश में सबसे कम है। इसी प्रकार से आप और बीजों को भी देख सकते हैं कि हर स्टेट में हास्पिटल बेड्स का क्या परसेन्टेज है, इरी-गेशन कितनी है तो उसमें बिहार ही सबसे कम है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी स्टेट्स के साथ समान न्याय करे वरना

अपर हाथ बड़ा हो जाये, पैर टेढ़ा हो जाये, मुह लम्बा हो जाये ता मारा शरीर बदसबल कहलायेगा। अगर एक स्टेट ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन्नतशील हो जाये और दूसरी स्टेट में गरीबी की हालत में रहे तो नतीजा अच्छा नहीं होगा। हमको देखना चाहिये कि कहीं बगला देश जैसी स्थिति यहाँ भी कायम न हो जाये। इसके लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि सारी स्टेट्स का डेवलपमेन्ट एक साथ हो। हमारे बिहार की इनकम इस देश की सारी स्टेट्स में सबसे लास्ट में आती है लेकिन हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि मद्रास पीछे है। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि एकोनामिक्स में एक टर्म है "इन्विजिबुल सर्विस" यानी अदृश्य सेवा। मैं मानता हूँ कि बिहार में बहुत सी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं लेकिन अगर आप वहाँ पर जाकर देखिये तो बिहार वालों की सख्या नगण्य है। बिहार वालों के लिये बड़ा पर कोई जगह नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि बिहार में जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के और बाहर की स्टेट वाले ए, बी, सी और डी क्लास के आफिसर्स बने हुए हैं और वहाँ से पैसा ले जा रहे हैं। तो इस प्रकार में यह इन्विजिबुल सर्विस जो होती है वह बड़ी खतरनाक चीज होती है। इसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ जो गडक नहर योजना बनी उसको दम माल हो गए लेकिन आजकल वह पूरी नहीं हुई। 75 करोड़ रुपया लगा लेकिन उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। सरकार ने ऋण दिया कि वहाँ पर गडक नहर बन जाये ताकि वहाँ पर किसानों खुशहालों हो जाये, पैदावार बढ़ जाये।... (व्यवधान) इमनिये जो प्रस्ताव है और उसकी जाँ मशा है कि सारी स्टेट्स को को सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए, मैं उसके साथ हूँ और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात को करना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ पर बीस माल से मम्बर हूँ और इस बात को बराबर कहता चला आ रहा हूँ। लेकिन अब पिछले चुनावों के बाद से इंदिरा जी ने जो कदम उठाये हैं

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

जैसे कि गरीबी हटाओ तो मैं अपने गणेश जी से जो कि समाजवादी है उनसे कहूंगा कि आप इस प्रस्ताव की स्पिरिट को स्वीकार करते हुए सभी स्टेडम के साथ एक सा न्याय बरतिये। मैं चाहता था कि चम्हाण साहब यहां पर रहते तो सबसे अच्छा था क्योंकि इसका सम्बन्ध फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री में है।

मैंडम, मेरी धारणा यह है कि सेन्टर को स्ट्राग जरूर होना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर सेन्टर स्ट्राग नहीं रहेगा तो इस देश का एक एक अंग धीरे धीरे खिसकने लगेगा। मैं यहां पर मुख्याडिया जी की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ, वे पहले चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि सेन्टर को स्ट्राग रहना चाहिए। मैं भी इसी बात का कायम हूँ लेकिन जहाँ सेन्टर स्ट्राग रहे उसके साथ साथ स्टेड्स को भी स्ट्राग रहना चाहिए। उनको भी मजबूती से काम करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे एक भाई ने यहां पर यह पढ़कर सुनाया कि बिहार सरप्लस स्टेट है। जिन्होंने एकोनामिक्स पढ़ी होगी वे जानते होंगे कि जो स्टेट सरप्लस होती है उसकी उन्नति अवरोध हो जाती है। स्टेट का खर्चा हमेशा डेफिसिट रहना चाहिए। अगर डेफिसिट नहीं रहेगा तो फिर डेवलपमेंट नहीं होगा। जो स्टेट डेफिसिट है वही उन्नति करती है—जिन्होंने एकोनामिक्स पढ़ी है उनसे आप पूछ लीजिए कि यह सही है या गलत? तो जो स्टेट सरप्लस है उसकी उन्नति रुक गई, ऐसा आप समझ लीजिये।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि कुछ स्टेट आज ऐसी है जोकि सेन्टर से पैसा खींचती हैं। उसका कारण यह है? इसका कारण यह है कि उस स्टेट के आफिसर बनावट में और क्लास टू से इस केंद्रीय सरकार में बैठे हुए हैं। यह हिसाब किताब जो है वह एक बड़ा जाल है। मंत्री तो पांच साल के

लिए ही आते हैं और उन पांच सालों में भी तीन बार उनके विभाग बदलते हैं। उनकी समझ में तो कुछ आता नहीं है।.. (व्यवधान).. जो मंत्री होते हैं वे तो दफ्तर के हाथ में ही रहते हैं क्योंकि उनको तो चीजों को समझने में और ज्ञान प्राप्त करने में समय लगता है। इसलिए जिस स्टेट के आफिसर रहने में वही मारा काम चलाते हैं। मुझे मेरे भाई यहां पर माफ करेंगे, ज्यादातर लोग माउथ के यहां पर हैं और वहीं ज्यादा पैसा यहां में खींच कर ले जाते हैं।

मैंडम, यह जो धमकिया दी जाती है कि बंगाल सेन्टर से अलग हो जायेगा या मद्रास सेन्टर से अलग हो जायेगा वह कोरी धमकिया ही है क्योंकि सेन्टर से सबसे ज्यादा मदद इन दो स्टेट्स को ही होती है। इन-विजिबिल सर्विस के द्वारा इन्हीं को सबसे ज्यादा फायदा होता है। आप सेक्रेटैरियट में जाइये या किसी दफ्तर में जाइये, सेक्रेटरी, एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी, ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी ज्यादातर इन्हीं स्टेट्स के मिलेंगे। तो एकोनामिक्स में इनविजिबल सर्विस का जो सिद्धान्त है उसके आधार पर ये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा यहां से लेते हैं और अपनी स्टेट की उन्नति करते हैं। आज पंजाब क्यों घनी है? फौज में पंजाब के लोग ज्यादा हैं इसलिये अदृश्य सेवा के अन्तर्गत पंजाब की सेन्टर में से ज्यादा सहायता मिल जाती है।.. (व्यवधान).. आप हमारे मंत्रियों को हटा दीजिये लेकिन सेक्रेटरीज की जगहों पर हमारे आदमियों को रख दीजिये।.. (व्यवधान) इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बंगला देश जैसी स्थिति यहां पर भी न पैदा कीजिये। आप स्टेट्स को जो ऋण देते हैं, अनुदान देते हैं या योजनाओं में जो एलोकेशन करते हैं उसको कायदे से रीखिए। आपने रखा है कि योजनाओं में पिछड़ेपन के लिये ज्यादा देंगे लेकिन आक्षेप देने वाले भी कौन हैं? जो मिनिस्टर

है या प्राइम मिनिस्टर है वह कोई देवता तो हैं नहीं और देवता भी उमी में खुश होते हैं जोकि उनको नैबैद चढाते हैं ।

अब यहा तो मजीब मारलरु हे इसलिये उन्हे तो और भी प्रमन्न व संतुष्ट रखने की आवश्यकता है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस फेडरल डेट कमिशन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में जा सेट्रल टैकमेज, लोस और प्राट्स ग्रेड प्लान असिस्टेन्ट आदि यह सब अनुदान लिखे है तो इन सब का उचित बटवारा पापुलेशन को बेसिन पर और पर कैपिटा इनकम की बेसिन पर किया जाना चाहिये अर्थात् जिसका पर कैपिटा इनकम जितनी कम हो वह उसके हिमाब में ऊचा करने के लिये अनुदान तथा योजना गन महायना केन्द्र से मिलनी चाहिए । ऐसा होने से ही न्याय ही सकेगा वरना नहीं । यह क्या बात हुई कि किसी ने धमकी दे दी और मेटिंग ने घड से उसे महायता दे दी ।

अभी मद्रास के एक माननीय सदस्य ने इसकी शिकायत की कि मद्रास को सेटर में पर्याप्त महायता नही मिली और यह कि मद्रास के साथ सीतेनी मा जैमा व्यवहार होता है । लेकिन कौन नही जानता कि इसके पिछ्ने साल इन्दिरा जी ने मद्रास को कितनी महायता दी और किस पैमाने पर उन्हे महायता दी थी । दरअमल बात तो यह है कि जिनको जितना मिलता है वह उतना ही चिलनाता है और दूसरी तरफ जिसे नही मिलना है वह चुप बैठा रहता है । अब हमारा राज्य बिहार किल्लाने में कमजोर है और हम गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलते हैं । गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलकर हम लोग दूसरों के हृदय परिवर्तन की चेष्टा करते हैं । हमारी पार्टी ऐक्जीक्यूटिव की एक मीटिंग हुई थी जिनमें यह कहा गया था कि यह तो ठीक है कि बिहार के लोग बड़े भले मनुष्य होते हैं और सब कुछ चुपचाप सहते व बर्दास्त कर लेते हैं लेकिन उसके साथ ही बिहार के बारे में यह

बात भी तय है कि बिहार के आदमी जब फंसला ले लेगा कि उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है तो उनके निराकरण के लिए वह मर जायेगा, गोली खाकर मर जायेगा लेकिन पीछे नहीं हटेगा । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सब भाई ममझें और विशेषकर अपने कांग्रेसी भाइयों से मैं कहूंगा कि वे इसके लिए कोशिश करे और अपने मिनिस्टर व प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कहे कि हर राज्य के साथ इस बारे में न्याय होना चाहिये । जा अधिक कमजोर हों उन्हे केन्द्र में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक महायता दी जाय ताकि वे ऊपर उठ सके और ताकतवर बन सके ।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : I could not have agreed more with Mr. Bibhuti Misra. In Gujarat we have always been having the feeling that while we generate the bulk of the national wealth, most of it is deprived from us. All the revolution in the world, whether it was the French Revolution or the American Revolution or the Russian Revolution or even the Indian Revolution or the Magna Carta were born out of injustice. In 1950 Gujarat held the third position in the country in per capita income and the industrial output. During the last 21 years we have been reduced to the 6th or 7th position. It is true that Gujarat has not got at the Centre enough personnel in services. It is also true that we have not used black-mail tactics or sold our votes to keep somebody in power. But we must realise that even the most advanced states in the world like the United States or Germany or affluent Japan do not give more than one per cent of their gross national product to underdeveloped areas. Gujarat would be happy to give one per cent of its gross national product for the development of any under-developed state. But year after year it has been deprived of resources much beyond that limit and it has been forced into a situation where it is driven to the wall and it has to come out in the open to challenge the Centre. It is the story of Bangla Desh. Bangla Desh has been neglected though it has been earning more foreign exchange. It was producing more but was receiving less. The same situation is prevalent in Gujarat today. It was in 1950 that the Central Five Year Plan started,

[Shri D. D. Desai]

The Industries Regulation Act came into effect in 1951. Before that we can do whatever was necessary for our development. But after 1951 with the coming into operation of the Industrial Regulation Act and the Five Year Plans and the Central pooling of the resources, we have been finding that the bulk of our revenues are being funnelled into other areas.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

I would also like to make it clear that any State which refuses a debt is not creditworthy and should not be given a copper from the Central pool till it immediately clears its bona fides and says or at least gives an indication that it is prepared to return the loans received by it. It is the financial discipline of an individual as well as a State, and the integrity, conscience, that will raise the State and not the expropriation of somebody's funds or somebody's revenues. This should not be the proper course.

During the last two years, we have seen that political considerations have been used and we find that these have exploited the Central exchequer to a considerable extent. Most of the moneys which have been passed on to certain States have been given in consideration of providing some votes or some sort of help. I believe some ten seats were even bartered for some amount of money. This sort of thing is harming the country more than anything else. We would rather like that the States be asked to produce more. They should convert their natural resources into convertible wealth and out of that wealth they should pay for their development, and they should with their own strong arm build up their own State rather than depriving other States and using their resources for the benefit of themselves.

Now, I would also like to make very clear at this stage that the States which have been today threatening most have received the largest number of benefits in terms of national plans or rather the public sector industries. We have seen—probably you may not be aware—that there is not a single public sector industry established in Gujarat during the last 21 years except the oil refinery which the Centre could not in any case have avoided

because it was the Gujarat State which produces oil, and the Centre was helpless and it had to establish that refinery in Gujarat. Except for that public sector industry, the Centre has singularly kept that State without a single industry in the public sector. As against this, the States who are threatening today with disruption like the Durgapur steel plant and several other plants get more from the Centre. The Centre is pouring more and more money into such areas where the return is so negligible. Moneys or the investment in those areas are a total loss. The return on the investment is almost of a negligible nature. The Centre should be careful in using the public funds. When it is receiving large funds from all over the country, and when those funds are hard-earned money, the Centre is expected to exercise some amount of vigilance in seeing that any investment gives optimum return, and where the return is optimum, to see that the investments are channelised so that the Central exchequer could derive a certain amount of revenue.

Sir, if the Centre had invested those money in the public sector projects wisely, today the Centre would not be short of funds. It would have generated per annum at least Rs. 3,000 crores. I can easily show how this amount could have been the income of the nationalised industries and the public sector undertakings. But today what we are seeing is about Rs. 100 crores are required to be paid to fill the gap of loans of the public sector undertakings.

We have got one industry in Gujarat, the Gujarat Fertiliser Corporation. It was set up hardly five years ago. This industry with a paid-up capital of Rs. 9 crores or Rs. 9 crores turned out Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 12 crores as income this year. This is in the face of competition. There are several fertiliser plants in the country and most of them are incurring losses including our Trombay plant in Maharashtra. But the Baroda plant, the Gujarat Fertiliser company, has turned out an income of Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 13 this year. This is the sort of return to be looked for. The Centre should consider it not from political but from a commercial and technical point of view. There are certain States in the east and the south which have been threatening the life of this country and it is those States which come for-

ward and ask for further sums from the Centre. Would it not be gross waste unless they mend their ways and see that the money already given is better utilised and returned in course of time ?

The recent budget, I am constrained to say, is worked out more with a view to harm a particular State. This ceiling of Rs. 6 lakhs will more less wipe out most of Gujarat's capital, which the State has build up with the same laws enacted by this Parliament, after paying huge amounts of taxes. These monies have not been collected overnight. All these are expected to be appropriated by the budget during the course of the next few days. It is these sort of things which will discourage savings, initiative, efficiency and confidence in the system wherein people work hard, create wealth, save money, and build up very large installations. People who do not work look at these installations with envy and because of their majority, they enact certain legislation which takes away those works of a life time. I request the House to take note of this. So far as revenue is concerned, Bengla Desh was on the better side. It was West Pakistan which earned less. A similar situation exists in the case which we are now talking about. If at all a commission is to be appointed, it may be on the lines of Shri Bibhu Mishra's suggestion. I never agreed with him more than on this occasion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal)

Sir, my friend, Thiru Maran has urged this House to constitute a Federal Debt Commission. With well-marshalled facts, he has made out a case that in the present scheme of financial assistance by the Centre to the States, Tamil Nadu has suffered the most, with the result that that Government will not be able to fulfil the promises made to the people at large. On the face of it, this resolution looks innocent. All he wants is the constitution of a commission. He has cleverly roped in all the States which are groaning under big deficits and overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. I feel this is just the thin end of the wedge to see that more autonomy is given to State Governments, keeping in view the Rajamannar Committee's report, which has been given wide publicity throughout the country. Our country is having a Constitution which is neither federal nor unitary. It is a quasi-federal cons-

titution which has been drawn up by legal pundits and constitutional experts with great experience. The question of allocation of debts and functions of the Centre and the States was debated in the Constituent Assembly and certain subjects were allotted to the Centre and certain others to the States and some subjects were kept in the Concurrent List. The financial allocations and the duties to be performed by the State Governments and the Centre have been clearly defined in the Constitution. Up till now there has been no difficulty, or any difference of opinion with regard to the sharing of revenues between the Centre and the States. The Constitution clearly lays down that from time to time a Finance Commission will be appointed to go into these matters, based on certain norms for allocation of funds and it has accordingly been done.

Secondly, a National Development Council has been constituted with the State Chief Ministers as its members to go into the entire gamut of financial allocations from time to time and, as a matter of fact, the National Development Council imposes certain financial discipline not only on the States but also on the Centre.

Now, in addition to all this, my hon. friend wants this Debt Commission to be constituted. In a nation's life the enormity of the public debt indicates the prosperity of the nation, though in the case of an individual the debt shows the bankruptcy of the person. After independence in India we have opted for a planned economy. In our five year plans we provided not only for resource mobilisation but also for external aid. These aids and resources have not been appropriated by the Central Government alone. After all, the Central Government acts as a co-ordinating agency between the various State Governments.

My hon. friend says that since the States are nearer to the people they know their difficulties and so the State Governments should be given more financial allocations. I do not understand this argument of my hon. friend. The Central projects are also started only in various States. There is the Neyveli Lignite Project in which crores of rupees have been invested in Madras State and the Salem

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

steel plant is going to be inaugurated very soon. At one time there was a plea from Andhra that the power generated at the Neyveli Lignite Project should be shared by the neighbouring States because it is a Central project. Unfortunately, the Madras Government rejected this demand of the Andhra Government, which suffers from chronic power deficit.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Now we can give it from Kalpakam plant.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It reminds me of another Central project. We have been agitating for an atomic power plant somewhere in Andhra. Here I am not referring to inter-State rivalries or jealousies ; I am trying to impress upon my friend whether this will lead to further disintegration of this country.

17 hrs.

The DMK Government, with its resourceful Chief Minister, Thiru Karunanidhi, has hit upon this idea of enlisting the support of various State Governments by having this commission constituted and also agitating for more autonomy. The State Governments must have an effective part to play, not only in the political affairs of the country but also in the economic affairs of the country. Nobody will object to that. But to what extent? They have to submit themselves to the all round economic prosperity of the nation as a whole.

There are some States which really require assistance in a great way. Are we to starve those States because we want that our State should be benefited? For instance, Rajasthan is a chronically famine affected area. As a matter of fact, the Rajasthan Canal was designed to bring prosperity to that State. It is a desert which is sought to be converted into fertile soil. Rajasthan is a part and parcel of our country. It is as much our duty to look to the prosperity of Rajasthan as it is to look to the prosperity of our respective States. Nagaland and other States, which may not be economically viable at the moment, are to be helped.

There is a certain responsibility cast on the Central Government. They have to look after

these States till they attain that economic viability. It is the duty of the Central Government, as the head of the family, to see that weaker States, States which are poverty stricken, where there is no economic viability, are also looked after.

Various Central projects, for instance, huge irrigation projects, have been undertaken in a State like Andhra Pradesh. Nagarjunasagar Project, which was originally estimated to cost Rs. 90 crores, has run up to Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 160 crores and is proving a white elephant. It is eating away the financial resources of our Government. We are not able to undertake any other work for years to come. Our revenues have been sunk in that huge project. So, naturally, we are coming to the Central Government for necessary assistance.

In one respect I am inclined to agree with my hon. friend, that is with regard to the functions and norms that have been set up for the Finance Commission. I for one firmly believe that there should be a permanent finance commission, rather than appointing a finance commission from time to time, which will be reviewing all these aspects of the matter and see that no injustice is done. As a matter of fact, every State Government—I know so far as my State is concerned—has been floating loans when the Government gives a guarantee. State Electricity Boards or the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks have been floating loans. They have been getting loans from the people and that is being spent for the benefit of the people. State Governments have been given certain facilities and powers to go into these matters. So, I feel that my hon. friend may think in a very deep manner and see whether this Commission will really serve the purpose. If it really serves the purpose, I am one with him, I will join with him in demanding of the Government the constitution of this type of a commission. But will it help us? I do not think that it helps us in any way.

Tamil Nadu is a prosperous State. The people there are industrious, not only industrially but also agriculturally. At one time Tamil Nadu was a deficit State in so far as rice production is concerned. Now it has attained the envious position of becoming not

only sufficient but also surplus. I congratulate the farmers of Tamil Nadu for having done this job. Electricity has reached every village and water facilities were given. That State has progressed well. Industrially also it has gone well because it was in a strategic position. A composite Madras State, in those days constituting of Andhra, Kerala and other places, has been a sort of a focal point for all development and industrial progress. So, Madras got the maximum benefit. Then, we had a sort of grievance against Tamil Nadu friends. I do not make it a grievance. As a matter of fact, the people who are nearer the seat of power get the benefit more than anybody else. Economics and power politics are so inter woven that we cannot separate them. It is impossible in the present context of things, in a democracy where the majority rule is there, to do that.

So, I would request my hon. friend to reconsider it and withdraw the Resolution.

After all, his purpose will not be served. We must see for the overall prosperity of the country as a whole. As a matter of fact, we are facing a very unprecedented crisis that nearly 50 thousands to 60 thousands refugees are pouring into India every day. Who is going to foot the bill? It is the Central Government I read in today's newspapers that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has threatened to resign if the Central Government does not take charge of the enormous refugee problem. This is an enormous strain on our economic stability. All the big powers because of their past prejudices against India are keeping quiet. They do not raise their little finger even. They do not come to the rescue of our country. The Finance Minister, in his Budget, has allocated Rs. 60 crores for that. I doubt very much whether this will suffice. He should go in for a bigger sum. This is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Take, for instance, natural calamities like droughts and floods. If there are floods in Assam or in Maharashtra or in Andhra or in Tamil Nadu, the Centre has to come to the rescue of the States. I remember, two or three years back, Tamil Nadu had a very adverse monsoon. So, the Central Government made a special grant to Tamil Nadu, if I remember correctly, to the tune of 9-10 crores of rupees to start relief works in the State.

The Central Government has got a special responsibility and they have to satisfy the people at large to see that all round progress is made in every State irrespective of the size of its population, irrespective of its geographical size or whatever it is.

With these words, I would again appeal to my hon. friend not to press for this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We had allotted 2 hours to this Resolution. But I find there are still a large number of members who want to speak on it. The Minister has also yet to reply. I would like to have the sense of the House. Shall we extend the time?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री नाथू राम निरर्षा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव अभी सदन में चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है उसको तमिलनाडु से आने वाले हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने पेश किया है उनका कहना यह है कि तमिलनाडु बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और वहाँ की सरकार को लोगों का इतना काम करने के लिए विकास कार्यों के लिये बहुत भारी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है। वह यह भी कह रहे थे कि वहाँ लोगों को पीने के पानी की तकलीफ है। उस प्रदेश के विकास की ओर भी बहुत सी आवश्यकताएँ हैं, जिनको पूरा करना है और जिनके लिए धन की आवश्यकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास काफी रिसोर्सिंस है और अपने रिसोर्सिंस बढ़ाने के वह और भी तरीके अपना सकती हैं जहाँ तक तमिलनाडु का सम्बन्ध है उनके पास रिसोर्सिंस की बहुत कमी है और साधनों की सीमा को आगे बढ़ाना उनके लिए सम्भव नहीं है। इस वास्ते उनकी दर्दनाक हालत को देखते हुए इस सदन को इस प्रस्ताव को पास करना चाहिए और एक ऐसा कृषिक्षेत्र बनाना चाहिये जो बैठ कर उनकी स्टेट तथा अन्य स्टेट्स की स्टेट्स की पोजिशन को देखे और उनको कुछ राहत पहुँचाए।

देखने में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को यह प्रस्ताव रीजनेबल लग सकता है, लेकिन जिस फार्म में

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा]

और जिस तरीके से यह लाया गया है, उसको देखते हुए मुझे उसका विरोध करना पड़ेगा। माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि उनकी स्टेट और अन्य स्टेट्स के डेट के बारे में विचार करने के लिये एक कमीशन बिठाया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तरीका सही नहीं है। हमारा देश एक संविधान के नीचे काम करता है। उस संविधान में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के कर्तव्यों का पूरा विवरण दिया गया है। कुछ विषयों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को मिल कर निर्णय और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करना पड़ता है। अपने अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिये केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों को अलग अलग स्फीयर्स में अपने रीसोर्सिज जुटाने की शक्ति भी हमारे संविधान के अन्तर्गत की गई है।

17.11 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair].

यह भी सही है कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ है। हजारों बरसों की बुराईयों और खराबियाँ आज भी देश के सब इलाकों में मौजूद हैं। अलग अलग इलाकों की जनता अपने लिए कई प्रकार की सुविधायें और व्यवस्थायें चाहती है, जिन के लिए बहुत अधिक मात्रा में धन चाहिए। अगर केन्द्रिय सरकार के पास अथाह धन हो, कल्पवृक्ष की तरह की कोई चीज हों, या कुबेर का खजाना हो, जहाँ से धन निकाला जाये और लोग जितना मांगें, उनमें बांट दिया जाये, तब तो यह व्यवस्था बहुत आसान हो सकती है और इस प्रस्ताव को भी बहुत आसानी से पास किय जा सकता है।

लेकिन जब केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्तव्यों को पूरा करने के लिए देश में कुछ कर्ज लेती है, या जनता से कुछ साधन जुटाती है, या दुनिया

के अन्य देशों से सहायता लेती है, या डेफिसिट फिनांसिंग के लिए नोट छापती है, तो खास तौर से विरोध में बैठने वाले सदस्य उस का विरोध करते हैं। वे तो कई बार सरकार को यह सुझाव देते हैं कि उम के पास नोट छापने की मर्दान है, नोट छापो। अगर सरकार वाकई नोट छापने लगे और उन नोटों को ट्रेन में भर कर इन माननीय सदस्यों के इलाकों में पहुँचाने लगे, तो उन इलाकों की और देश की क्या हालत होगी? उन नोटों की क्या कीमत होगी? और उन नोटों से हम देश में क्या चीजें पैदा कर सकेंगे? क्या माननीय सदस्य इस प्रकार के सुझाव और प्रस्ताव दे कर देश की समस्याओं को हल करना चाहते हैं? इस बारे में हम को गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा।

स्टेट्स के कुछ दायित्व हैं, जिन को निभाने के लिए वहाँ की सरकारों को अपने रीसोर्सिज जुटाने होंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मद्रास में पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। जिस प्रान्त में मैं आता हूँ-मालूम नहीं, माननीय सदस्य ने उम को देखा है या नहीं उस का लगभग आधा क्षेत्र रेगस्तान है। उस क्षेत्र में लोगों को पानी आठ नौ मील से लाना पड़ता है। ब्रादमी मुबह 4 बजे पानी लेने के लिए जाता है और शाम को 5 बजे लौटता है। इस प्रकार आदमी की सारी उम्र पानी लाने में गुजर जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे इलाके के लोगों को पानी मिले। हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान कैनाल का प्राजेक्ट इतना बड़ा है कि उसके लिए बहुत विशाल धनराशि चाहिए। उसमें 200 करोड़ रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट किया जा चुका है। वहाँ पर जो कुछ काम किया जा चुका है और जो कुछ आगे करना है, क्या राजस्थान अकेले अपने रीसोर्सिज से उसको कर सकता है? केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत उदारता से काम करती है, लेकिन रुपये के बारे में उमकी भी सीमायें हैं।

माननीय सदस्य नागार्जुनसागर की भी बात कर रहे थे। वह एक बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है, जिससे बहुत लोगों को फायदा होगा। इतनी बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिये विशाल धनराशि चाहिए। अगर देश में अथाह धन हो, तो उनको जल्दी पूरा किया जा सकता है। लेकिन देश में धन नहीं है।

यह सोचना बिल्कुल गलत है कि राज्य सरकारें जनता के ज्यादा नजदीक हैं और उनकी तकलीफों को जानती हैं, जबकि दूर होने की वजह से केन्द्रीय सरकार को उनकी समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों का ज्ञान नहीं होता है। चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो और चाहे तामिलनाडू या राजस्थान की सरकार, वे सब अपनी जनता की मुसीबतों को जानती हैं और उनको दूर करने का इरादा रखती हैं। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि उन सबके लिये धन की सीमा है। धन और रीसोर्सिज को जुटाने के लिये जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये, कई राज्य सरकारें वह नहीं करती हैं। वे अपने लोगों को खुश रखना चाहती हैं। वे सोचती हैं कि हम टैक्स क्यों लगायें, हम भारत सरकार से पैसा लेंगे, ओवरड्राफ्ट करेंगे, डेट कमीशन बिठाने के लिये कहेंगे। वे चाहती हैं कि वोट हमें मिले, सरकार हमारी बने, हम लोगों को कहे कि हम तुम्हारा बहुत भला कर रहे हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार से पैसा मांगते रहें। इस प्रकार वे स्वयं तो सारी बाह-बाही लेना चाहती हैं और सारी जिम्मेदारी दूसरों के सिर पर मढ़ना चाहती हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। हमको जिम्मेदारी के साथ सोचना पड़ेगा कि राज्य सरकारों के क्या दायित्व हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्या कर्तव्य हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार अब दो पीसे इकट्ठे करने की बात करती है, तो सब लोग नाराज होकर कहते हैं कि जनता को मार दिया, जनता की कमर तोड़ दी। और "गरीबी हटाओ" नारा तो उनके लिये चटनी बन गया है। जब तक विरोधी पार्टियों के

लोग उमका जिऊ न करें, उसका मजाक न उड़ायें, तब तक शायद उन्हें खाना भी हजम नहीं होगा।

माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारी जनता की बहुत कठिनाइयाँ हैं। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार हमें पैसा देती जाय। आज यह नहीं हो सकता है कि राज्य सरकारें बाह बाही तो खुद लें और बुराई दूसरों के खाते लिखती जायें। तामिलनाडू में ३० एम० के० की सरकार है। जब भी वहाँ कोई मुसीबत आई है, नब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसको पूरी मदद दी है। तामिलनाडू का विकास तो अंग्रेजों के राज्य के समय से हो रहा है। राजस्थान में हम लोग राजाओं के राज्य में रहते थे। हम 22 रियासतों में बंटे हुए थे। उस समय हमारे पास कुछ भी नहीं था—न एक इंच सड़क थी, न खेती का कोई साधन था, न विकास और तरक्की का कोई काम होता था। हम लोगों ने आजादी के बाद बिल्कुल क्लीन स्लेट से काम शुरू किया और अब कुछ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। तामिलनाडू के सब गावों में बिजली पहुँचा दी गई है, लेकिन हमारे 33,000 गावों में से केवल तीन चार हजार गावों में बिजली पहुँची है।

तामिलनाडू के पास पोटेंशल थोड़ा रह गया है, लेकिन आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि हमारे पास बहुत ज्यादा पोटेंशल है, लेकिन उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पाया है। हमारे यहाँ कॉपर और रॉक फासफेट के अथाह भंडार हैं, लेकिन सब बेकार पड़े हैं। काम नहीं हो रहा है, खुदाई नहीं हो रही है। क्योंकि पैसा नहीं है। राजस्थान सरकार के पास साधन इतने नहीं हैं कि हम इन सारी चीजों को पूरा कर सकें। भारत सरकार से कहें कि इनको पूरा करो तो उनकी भी सीमा को हम समझते हैं और जानते हैं। जितना वह कर सकते हैं वह कर भी रहे हैं। और ज्यादा करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो आप रोड़ा बन जाते हैं। जब भी

[श्री नाथू राम बिर्षा]

हम कहते हैं कि हम कुछ टैक्स लगाएं, किसी तरह अपने रिसेसॉज बढ़ाएं तो वहीं आपका विरोध शुरू हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेजोल्यूशन रखना बड़ा आसान है। लेकिन उसके पीछे क्या भावना है, क्या काम आप कराना चाहते हैं और कितना काम करने की इस देश की जनता की ओर भारत सरकार की शक्ति है इन सारी बातों को बहुत गहराई से सोचना पड़ेगा। सरकार चाहे किमी पार्टी की क्यों न हो और चाहे कितने समय के लिए रहे, इस देश के नागरिकों को यह सोचने की जरूरत है कि आया हम लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से इस विधान के नीचे काम करते हुए आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तो इसकी सारी व्यवस्थाएं पहले से मौजूद हैं। आप डेंट कमीशन का सुझाव दे रहे हैं। मेरे ख्याल से अपने विधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि हर पांच साल के बाद एक फाइनेंस कमीशन बैठेगा जो देश के सारे सूबों के हालत की जानकारी करेगा कि क्या उनका रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट है, कितने उनके दूसरे खर्च हैं, उनकी कितनी आवश्यकता है, इन सारी बातों को देखेगा। वह कमीशन बैठ करके इन तमाम बातों को देखता है और अबाईस देता है। उन एबाईस को भारत सरकार इन टोटो ऐम्प्लेक्ट करती है और उसके हिसाब से स्टेट्स को मदद देती है। तो हर पांच साल में इसका लेखा जोखा होता है और उसके अलावा फिर जरूरत होगी तो फिर भी किया जायगा। लेकिन सिर्फ एक तामिलनाडु के लिये यह किया जाये, उसके लिये यह प्रस्ताव आपने रख दिया और आप चाहते हैं कि उसको पास किया जाय, मैं समझता हूँ यह तरीका उचित नहीं है। सदन को सारी बातों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा और जब तक जो बंधे बंधाए तरीके हैं उनको बदलने की जरूरत सामने न आये तब तक उनको हम इस तरीके से एक रेजोल्यूशन के जरिये बदल नहीं सकते और न बदलना चाहिए। हमको एक तरीके से

आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। हमारे यहां देश में कितना पोर्टेशियल पड़ा है? सब इलाकों में पड़ा है। अभी बिहार वाले कह रहे थे कि वह पिछड़े है। आसाम वाले भी कह रहे थे वह भी पिछड़े है। उत्तर प्रदेश भी बहुत ज्यादा पापुलेटेड एरिया है और खास तौर से उममें ईस्टर्न यू० पी० बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां कई चीजों के विकास का पोर्टेशियल मौजूद होते हुए भी उसका विकास कम हुआ है। बहुत से इलाके हैं जो इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड है, ऐग्रीकल्चरली बैकवर्ड हैं, हर तरह में बैकवर्ड हैं उनके भी विकास की जरूरत है। राजस्थान का भी इलाका आधा डेजर्ट पड़ा हुआ जिनके अंदर लोगो को पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और एक बहुत बड़ा पोर्टेशियल वहां पशुधन का है, उसका विकास किया जाय तो करोड़ों रुपये का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सकता है। पर आज केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के पास पैसा नहीं है। बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स साथ में लिए नागार्जुन मागर प्रोजेक्ट बना। आज आंध्र प्रदेश को मुमीबत आ रही है उसका पैसा देने में। हमने गज-स्थान कैनाल के अंदर और चम्बल का जो प्रोजेक्ट पूरा किया है उसके केवल ब्याज ब्याज के हमको एक साल में 6-7 करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ रहे हैं।... (ब्यवधान)... मैं राजस्थान के सारे विकास की बात अभी नहीं करना चाहता। मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि जिन माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने यह रेजोल्यूशन रखा है उनको यह चिन्ता थी कि मद्रास के अंदर हम पीछे रह रहे हैं, इसलिये हमको ज्यादा पैसा तामिलनाडु के लिये दिया जाये। डेंट ज्यादा हो गया है, इसलिये डेंट कमीशन बिठाया जाये। इसलिये उन्होंने इस सदन के वोट इस चीज के लिये लेने चाहे। तो मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरीके का यह रेजोल्यूशन आया है... (ब्यवधान)...

श्री सरज पांडेय (गाजीपुर) : आप वोट

दीजिये, रेजोल्यूशन को फिर अमेड कर लिया जायगा ।

श्री साधूराम बिर्धा . हम सोच समझ कर वोट देते हैं, अन्धा होकर वोट मैं नहीं देता हूँ । सोच समझ कर देता हूँ ।

तो मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि तामिलनाडु की बहुत सी जरूरतें हो सकती हैं, तामिलनाडु की जनता की बहुत सी जरूरतें हो सकती हैं । लेकिन तामिलनाडु की सरकार की जो वहा बैठी है और जो जनता के नजदीक बैठ कर उनका भला करने का दावा करती है वह धरा जोर लगाए अपनी बुद्धि के ऊपर कि किम तरह से ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज जुटाए जा सकते हैं और रिसोर्सेज ज्यादा जुटाने के लिए सरकार खुद अपनी एडी पर खड़े होकर जोर लगाए और फिर भारत सरकार को भी और रिसोर्सेज जुटाने में उतने ही जोर से मदद करे, धन यहा इकट्ठा हो जाय तो उस समय हम भी आपकी मदद करेंगे । उस समय आपको डेट कमीशन बिठाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । सिर्फ आपकी बिट्टी के ऊपर ही हस रुपया भेज देगे । रेजोल्यूशन पास करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । लेकिन पहले रुपया जुटाने में, रिसोर्सेज इकट्ठा करने में, आप सहायता करे और एक अच्छा वातावरण बनाए, उसके अंदर सही तरीके से जो हम नीतिया बनाए उन नीतियों का समर्थन करे, वह हमारी नीतियों का समर्थन करे तो हम भी उनके लिए वोट कर देंगे । लेकिन हमारा वोट तो ले जाना चाहे और अपना अलग अलग हिसाब बिठाना चाहे तो इतना तो हम भी समझते हैं । आप हमारा वोट क्यों मांगते हो, यह हम संशयित हैं । अगर आप सच्चे माने में लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, सही तरीके से अगर काम करने का बिल से इरादा रखते हैं तो हम आपकी हर तरह से आगे बढ़ाने में मदद करेंगे, आपके साथ सहयोग करेंगे । यह हमारी सरकार की निश्चित नीति और मान्यता है

क्योंकि यह सरकार बिलकुल सविधान के नीचे काम करती है और इसाफ के साथ काम करती है और चाहती है कि आगे भी इसाफ के साथ काम किया जाये । पानिटिक्स की कई साधियों ने बात कही । एकोनामिक्स और पानिटिक्स से कई साधियों को कुछ शिकायतें भी हैं । वाजिब भी हो सकती है । पर मैं समझता हूँ कि वह शिकायतें ठीक की जा सकती हैं और ठीक की जाएगी । ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है । कुछ ऐसे नये साथी आए हैं, नये दिमाग को लेकर आए हैं, नये विचार से आए हैं, नये तरीके में काम करना चाहते हैं तो गैर इसाफी मैं समझता हूँ नहीं होगी । मेरे क्वाल से वह देश को एक मान कर काम करेंगे और कई वफा कौन कितना बोलता है इस पर काम नहीं करेंगे । आगे और अच्छे ढंग से काम होगा, यह मेरी अतरात्मा की आवाज है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सही साबित होगी ।

मैं आप लोगों का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा । और भी कई माथी बोलना चाहेंगे । इस लिए मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप और हम सब मिलकर एक सही तरीके से काम करे तो धन भी देश में ज्यादा पैदा होगा, देश की जनता अपनी मेहनत और कुर्बानी से धन पैदा करेंगे, यह आप मानकर चलिए । मेहनत और कुर्बानी से देश की जनता धन पैदा करके अच्छे काम के लिए सामूहिक तरीके से उसे इकट्ठा करके और फिर सही तरीके से उसका उपयोग करके उससे ज्यादा धन पैदा करके देगी और उसका सही वितरण करके देश के अंदर एक एक आदमी और एक एक परिवार का इमाफ मिलेगा ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है और ऐसी हमारी अप्रीच है । इसके लिए हम सब लोगों को अपने मन और अपने दिमाग को सही तरीके से बदलना पड़ेगा । ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि दिमाग में है कुछ बोले कुछ और करें कुछ । इसलिये जनता को हम सही माने में सही बात कहे और सही तरीके से सही बातें बताए, जो

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्चा]

उनकी मुसीबतें हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये सच्चे उपाय ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश करें, इस तरीके से चलेंगे तो देश आगे बढ़ा है और और आगे बढ़ेगा। गरीबी हटाओ, यह नारा मैंने कल भी कहा था . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री ऑफ़र लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : गरीबी हटाओ और लूट के खाओ, यही सीखा है।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा : आपकी बुद्धि की तो क्या तारीफ़ की जाय ? आपको तो बीच-बीच में इस तरह से रिमाक्स पास करने का तमगा मिलना चाहिये। आपको करना धरना तो कुछ है नहीं, बस बीच-बीच से बोले जाओ। अब जीतकर आ गये आगे के लिये सोचना भी नहीं है कि आगे क्या होगा ?

तो मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस प्रस्ताव का ज़िम रूप में यह रखा गया है, मैं सबूत विरोध करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को भी इसका विरोध करना चाहिये। यह प्रस्ताव इस तरीके से पास नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी जो सदस्य बोल रहे थे उनकी बातें सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। सबाल इस बात का नहीं है कि तामिलनाडु अपनी मांग कर रहा है सेंटर से कि हम को पैसा दिया जाय, सिर्फ़ तामिलनाडु का प्रश्न नहीं है। हमारे देश के बहुत से ऐसे भाग हैं जो आज ज्वालामुखी बने हुए हैं। तेलंगाना के लोग मांग कर रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग मांग कर रहे हैं, बिहार के लोग मांग कर रहे हैं, राजस्थान के लोग मांग कर रहे हैं और पूरे देश के ही पिछड़ेपन का सवाल है। किसी एक स्टेट का सवाल नहीं है। हमारा कहना यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह सासन राजनैतिक दबाव में आ कर किसी को अनुदान

या पैसे न दिया करे, पोलिटिकल प्रेशर के ऊपर फैसले यहाँ होते हैं। मैं मिसाल दे सकता हूँ। गाजीपुर जिले में ओपियम फ़ैक्ट्री है। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में कहा गया था कि इसको एनहैम किया जायगा, बढ़ाया जायगा और यहाँ माफ़िया तैयार किया जायगा। मगर अब यह फ़ैक्ट्री 60 करोड़ के लागत से मध्य प्रदेश में खोली जा रही है। राजनैतिक प्रेशर के कारण अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि गाजीपुर की फ़ैक्ट्री एकोनामिक नहीं है इसलिए इस को बन्द करके मध्य प्रदेश में चयनना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य बतावें कि यह राजनैतिक प्रेशर से हो रहा है या नहीं ? पैसे की बात नहीं है। इस देश को जनता पैसे भी देना चाहती है। लेकिन टैक्स लगाना किम पर चाहिए ? आप सब जानते हैं कि यहाँ पर टैक्स जिन पर लगना चाहिए उनसे टैक्स को वसूली नहीं हो रही है। इसी सदन में जब पूछा गया तो मालूम हुआ कि करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया टैक्स का बकाया है, सात सौ करोड़ का टैक्स बकाया है, जिस की उन से वसूली नहीं हो रही है।

मैदे का दाम बढ़ाओ, डाकखाने के टिकट के दाम बढ़ाओ, टेलीफोन का रेट बढ़ाओ और पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाओ लेकिन क्या माननीय सदस्य अभी इस बात को भी सोचते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं जिनके लिए हमने सोसलिज्म का झूत लिया है उनके लिए भी कुछ होगा या नहीं ? अगर कुछ नहीं होगा तो फिर ये सारे झगड़े होते रहेंगे। अगर तेलंगाना के लोग इस बात की मांग कर रहे हैं कि बीस साल से हमको पैसे ही क्यों रखा जा रहा है तो उनकी बात वाजिब है। हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में आज भी आदमी महुआ खाते हैं, आज भी बर्हा के आदमी गोबरछा खाते हैं। एक कांसेरी सदस्य ने दो टोकर बयान किया था, फ़टेल कमोशन भी बनाया गया लेकिन उसकी सिफ़ारिश पर

सरकार ने कोई अमल नहीं किया। कह दिया जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है। बनारस के डेबलपमेन्ट के लिए पैसा है, दूसरे जिलों के डेबलपमेन्ट के लिए पैसा है लेकिन गाजीपुर, बलिया, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर के लिए पैसा नहीं है। अब अगर वहाँ के आदमी झगड़ करते हैं तो यह आपकी जिम्मेदारी है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। जो भी चीज बनेगी वह बनारस में बन जायेगी और अब प्रधान मन्त्री का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गय बरेला बन गया है इसलिए वहाँ भी कुछ बन जाना है तथा बाकी तमाम लोगों को जनता में गलिया खानी पड़ती है। मैं गाजीपुर की बात आपका बनाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री से कहा कि गाजीपुर में गंगा पर पुल बनवा दीजिए। अगर आपके पास पैसा नहीं है तो पुल के शेयर बेचिये हम लोग उन शेयरों को खरीदने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि मुश्किल है। हम पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप इजीनियर, ओवरसियर दीजिए और पुल का निर्माण कराइये लेकिन नहीं हो रहा है। पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पर बिहार में पुल बन रहा है, हम बिहार के पुल के विरुद्ध नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर पुल बनना चाहिए लेकिन दूसरी जगहों पर भी पुल बनने चाहिए। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजीपुर में गंगा पर पुल बनना चाहिए जहाँ कि गंगा से जिला आधा इधर आधा उधर बटा हुआ है, इधर का आदमी न तो उधर जा सकता है और न उधर का आदमी आ सकता है। बरसात के दिनों में सड़कें आदमी स्टीमर से डूबते हैं और घाट पर ठेकेदार झूट मचाता है। पुल बनाने के लिए हम पैसा देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसी हालत में क्या आपका विरोध नहीं किया जायेगा? हमने आपको सपोर्ट भी किया है जब कि आपने प्रोप्रेसिव कब्र उठाये। जब बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ तो सभी ने उसको सपोर्ट किया सिवाय जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के।

... (व्यवधान) . जब आप राजाओं की बीजी

बद करने का विधेयक लाये तो भी हमने आपको सपोर्ट किया। अभी आपने जनरल बीमा को लिया तो हम फिर उस पर वोट करेंगे। तो आप हमसे वोट तो लेते हैं और आपको वोट मिलेगे भी लेकिन जरा बड़े बड़े मेठों पर अकुश लगाइये, टैक्स लगाइये, बड़े बड़े हाथियों पर खर्चा कम कीजिए। यह जो बड़े बड़े पहाड़ खड़े हैं जो कि एयरकंडीशन महलों में रहते हैं जिनकी एक एक महलने की तनख्वाह तीन चार हजार होती है उसको कम कीजिए। अगर आप बहुत बड़े त्यागी हैं तो तनख्वाह छोड़ दीजिए और मैं भी यहाँ पर कहता हूँ कि मैं अगर 500 साल तक भी जिंदा रहूँगा तो पार्लमेन्ट से एक पैसा भी नहीं लूँगा।

(व्यवधान) आप गरीबों से कहते तो हैं कि त्याग करो, मजदूरों से कहते हैं कि तनख्वाह छोड़ो, तुम हडताल क्यों करते हो और इधर चुपके से आप अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ा लेते हैं, 51 २० रोज का भत्ता कर लेते हैं तो फिर आपकी बात कौन सुनेगा? आपका यह झूठा प्रपंचवाद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक कमीशन का निर्माण किया जाये जो इस बात को देखे—अगर समाजवाद है तो इस समाजवाद में सोसायटी का जो बीकर सेक्शन है, जो प्रान्त पिछड़े हुए हैं उन प्रान्तों के ऊपर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किया जाये और जो प्रान्त आगे बड़े हुए हैं उन पर कम खर्चा किया जाये। इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज तो जो आदमी जहाँ है वह अपना दबाव डाल कर पैसा ले लेते हैं और बाकी कुछ पाते नहीं हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आप जाकर देखिए कि कितना पिछड़ापन है, गरीबी है, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, खाना नहीं, कपड़ा नहीं, कोई डेबलपमेन्ट नहीं। हमारे यहाँ राम गंगा की योजना बनाई गई। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ आप इतनी बड़ी योजना क्यों बनाते हैं जिसके लिए आपको बाह्य से पैसा मांगना पड़ता है। आप छोटी योजनाएँ बनाइये जो कि जल्दी फल देने वाली हों कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ जैसे कि राम गंगा प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, एक पूरा पहाड़

[श्री सरजू पाण्डे]

छेदा जा रहा है, 18 करोड़ की योजना है, न नौ मन तेल होगा न राधा नाचेगी वाली कहावत है। एक पुर्जा भी अगर वहां टूट जाये तो वह अमरीका में ही मिलेगा। किसने कहा था कि आप ऐसी योजना बनाइये ? लेकिन आपके इंजीनियर, ओवरसियर, घूस खाने वाले एम्प्लोयेडर कारें लेते हैं कमीशन में और आपको बेवकूफ बनाते हैं कि यह बड़ी भारी योजना है, यह बन जायेगी तो सारा देश तरक्की कर जायेगा लेकिन तबतक तो सारा देश मर जायेगा। इसलिए आपको चाहिए कि छोटी योजनायें बनायें जोकि जल्दी फल देने वाली हों और अपने रिटोर्सों पर ही जल्दी से जल्दी बनकर तैयार हो सकें। यह पूरी पालिसी को बदलने का सवाल है। हम बिना बजट आपका विरोध नहीं करते हैं। हम तो आपका समर्थन करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप समर्थन लेना नहीं चाहते। आप कहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। एक भाई ने कहा कि स्टेट में लगान माफ कर दिया। उस वक़्त मैं भी लगान माफ करने के फेवर में नहीं था लेकिन अगर माफ भी ही गया तो चार पांच करोड़ चले गए, उससे ज्यादा तो कुछ हुआ नहीं। अगर आप अकेले राम रतन गुप्ता का टैक्स ही बसूल कर लें तो आपको 13 करोड़ मिल जायेगा लेकिन उसको बसूल कौन करे ? यह हैसियत का क्वेश्चन जो होता है इसके लिए जो नीकर रहते हैं वह सारा का सारा पैसा खाते हैं और 5 लाख की हैसियत को तीन रुपया लिखते हैं। क्या इनका इन्तजाम हम करेंगे ? या आपका माफ़ इसका इन्तजाम करेगा ? फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि हम आपकी आलोचना करते हैं।

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि डिफ़ेंस बिल-बाद ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, संजयवा और बिजने और पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं उनके लिए एक कमीशन बनाइये ताकि यह जो

फाइनेन्सेज बांटे जाते हैं उनके लिए कोई न कोई कर्साटी तैयार की जाये कि किस तरह से उनको बांटा जाये। बरना कल को रेलें बन्द हो जायेंगी और ये कहेंगे कि हमारा झंडा अलग, हमारा डंडा अलग और हमारा सूबा अलग। मैं अभी खुद उड़ीसा गया हुआ था जबकि वहां पर स्टील प्लांट की लड़ाई चल रही थी। गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स से लेकर सारी जनता एक कतार में खड़ी थी तो वहां पर स्टील प्लांट लगने जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है ? अभी मिथ्रा जी ने कहा कि वे गांधीवादी हैं लेकिन हम लोग कौन वादी हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन मत लाइये जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायें—यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। पाकिस्तान में जो लड़ाई हो रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने यहां पर उन लोगों की स्पीच सुनी। एक सदस्य ने सवाल भी किया कि अगर वहां पर डिसेप्टेटी का सवाल है तो उसमें अलग होने की क्या बात है, आप बैठकर तय कीजिए लेकिन आदमी जब पागल हो जाता है तो वह दुनिया की कोई बात नहीं सुनता। आज हमारे देश में आप जो नीति चला रहे हैं वह गलत है इसमें एन्टायर्ली दुनियादी तब्दीलो करने को जरूरत है। यह जो बजट आया इसमें बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाहें घटनी चाहिए थीं या टैक्स लगा कर उनसे लिया जाता। मुझे मालूम है एकाध एम० पी० एक लाख की एयरकंडीशन कार में बैठकर चलते हैं। मैं भी बीस लाख से एम० पी० हूँ लेकिन चाय पीने का भी दम नहीं है, वह भी उधार ही चजता है। जब लोक-सभा बन्द हुई तो एक एम० पी० ने कहा था कि बनियां अब सौदा बन्द कर देगा। दूसरी तरफ जो इन्प्लाना कारों में चलते हैं आखिर उनके लिए भी कुछ होगा या नहीं ? आप पार्टीवॉ के लिए खड़े हों तो हम आपको पूरे कोट देंगे। आप पिछड़े प्रांतों के लिए बड़े

हो जायें तो हमसे पूरे वोट लीजिए। अगर आप नहीं खड़े होते हैं तो लड़ाई चलती रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि तमाम सूबों के लिए एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये। मन्त्री जी को इस प्रस्ताव को मानना चाहिए, इसकी स्पिरिट को मानना चाहिए। चाहे आप प्रस्ताव को अमेन्ड कर दीजिए लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन में आस्था-सन देना चाहिए कि भविष्य में जो भी पैसे का बटवारा होगा वह राजनीतिक दबाव के बल पर नहीं होगा चाहे वह राजस्थान का सूबा हो, चाहे मध्य प्रदेश हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे बिहार हो और चाहे तमिलनाडू हो। सारी की सारी चीजों को देख लिया जाये और जो हिस्से जिस माने में पिछड़े हुए हैं उसी हिसाब से उनको पैसा दिया जाये और वहाँ की सरकारों से कहा जाये कि इतना फंड रेज किया जाये तो हमसे भी इतना मिलेगा। लेकिन आज तो बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनका सारा खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार ही चलाती है। कश्मीर का खर्चा आप चलाते हैं या नहीं? बहुत सारी स्टेट्स हैं, मुझे डिटेल्स तो नहीं मालूम है, जिनका खर्चा आप चलाते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि मजबूर मत किया जाये इस देश के लोगों को जोकि चाहते हैं कि इस देश की एकता बनी रहे। ... (व्यवधान) ... नागालैंड भी निकल आया। आप वहाँ पर पैसा देते हैं या नहीं? वे एक पैसा भी केन्द्र को नहीं देते हैं। पिछले साल जब मैं नागालैंड गया था तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहाँ पर मकानों पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है, खेत पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है, जिस जायदाद को वे जोते हैं, खेती करते हैं उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है। जो नागालैंड भी आपके पास है। मैं नागालैंड होने की बात तो नहीं करता लेकिन अगर यही पालिसी आपकी रहेगी तो हर कोई त्रागा बन जायेगा। चाहे आप कितना ही सभ्य दीजिए, देश आज ज्वालामुखी पर सजा हुआ है, हिंसात्मक क्रान्ति की ज्वाला देश में भड़क रही है और अब आपकी कोई

सुनने वाला नहीं है। अगर इस देश को बचाना है और सही मायने में अगर समाजवाद के प्रति आपकी कोई आस्था है तो पुराने रवैये को बदलिए। समाजवाद ऐसे नहीं जाता है कि आप तो एयरकंडीशंड कार में बैठे रहें और दूसरों से कहें कि तुम घूम में चलो, बहुत बड़े उपकारी हो। अगर आप उनसे कहते हो कि तुम पेट पर पत्थर रखो तो फिर आपके पेट पर क्या रखा जाये?

इस देश में एक दिन भी हड़ताल नहीं होगी और एक दिन भी कोई लड़ाई मगना नहीं होगी। अगर इस देश के बड़े बड़े सेठ और नौकरवाही वाले भी अपने पेट पर पत्थर बांध लेंगे तो गरीबों को भी सब होगा कि चलो यह भी हमारी तरह है और यह भी तो दुःख में दिन बिता रहे हैं। लेकिन आप तो खुद बड़े बड़े महलों में बैठिये और दूसरों को शिक्षा दीजिये कि देखो शराब मत पियो यह बुरी चीज है तो उस हालत में कोई भी आप की उस शिक्षा को मानने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि एम पीज जो कि जनरल के सीधे प्रतिनिधि होकर यहाँ पर अगते हैं वे ही इस गरीब देश के आदेश प्रतिनिधि बन कर स्वयं का परिचय दें और सदा ब किकायत का जीवन बितायें। अगर एम पीज और इस देश के बड़े सेठ लोग और नौकरवाही के लोग एयरकंडीशंड बंगलों में न रह कर सादा जीवन बितायें तो फिर देशवासी समझे और सब करेंगे कि चलो भाई यह भी हमारी तरह से रह रहे हैं। जाहिर है कि एक सा जीवन अगर सब बितायें तो फिर किसी को कोई जलन नहीं होगी। उदाहरण के लिए यदि आप के घर में अपने दो लड़के हैं और दोनों के साथ यदि आप एक तरह से पेश नहीं करते हैं और एक लड़के को आप धरती में जबादा डूब दे दीजिये और दूसरे को उस के सुकावते कम दीजिये तो हालांकि वहाँ कोई कम्प्लेक्स और सोसालिस्ट नहीं है तो भी जिसकी धरती में डूब कम होया वह पटक कर चले

[श्री सरजू पाण्डे]

और वह आपकी कोई भी बात सुनने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से दरखवास्त करता हूँ कि इस देश के भविष्य को बनाने के लिए अपनी पूरी पालिसी को बदलिये। योजना छोटी बनाइये और कम पैसे वाली बना कर रिसोर्सों वहाँ से तलाश कीजिये जहाँ रुपया रक्सा हुआ है। उस के वास्ते जितना भी हमारा शेयर होगा हम सहर्ष देंगे लेकिन पहले यह चीज साफ हो जानी चाहिए कि यह देश मे से गरीबी मिटाने के लिए खर्च होगा देश में मौजूद आर्थिक असमानताओं को मिटाने के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा और यदि ऐसा होता है तो हमेशा उस मे हमारा सक्रिय समर्थन व सहायता मिलेगी। उस में कोई झगड़ा नहीं रहेगा और पूरी कोशिश के साथ देश की खुशहाली के लिए आर्थिक असमानताओं को मिटाने के लिए हम सभी प्रयास करेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी नये नये कैबिनेट में आ गये हैं और वह एक तरह से बेचारे जंगल में आ गये हैं और कोई अकल उनकी चल नहीं रही है। बाहर तो रह कर यह बड़े बड़े सुन्दर भाषण करते थे लेकिन अब तो एक तरह से इस कैबिनेट में आकर पड़ गये हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि वह निराशा न हों और हिम्मत से काम लें। सारा देश उन के पीछे है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इन मंत्रियों को भी इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिए कि इस देश को खुशहाल बनायें, अधिक स्थिति का बेहतर करें और मैं उन्हें विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सक्षय की प्राप्ति हेतु वह जो भी कदम उठायेगें पूरा देश उस में उनको हर तरह से समर्थन व सहायता देगा। अन्यवाद।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रस्ताव पर इस समय इस सदन में चर्चा चल रही है अगर सम्मुख उन उपेक्षित व पिछड़े हुए राज्यों की क्षरफ ध्यान दिलाना इस प्रस्ताव का मकसद होता तो मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता। लेकिन इस

में एक ऐसे राज्य के बारे में बतलाया गया है और उसको लेकर सरकार से शिकायत की गई है जो कि वास्तव मे देश के अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत आगे बढ़ा हुआ राज्य है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो आदमी पूरे देश का विकास चाहता है वह यह नहीं चाहेगा कि देश के कुछ हिस्से तो बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हों और कुछ हिस्से बहुत पिछड़े हुए रह जायें। इस चर्चा में अलग-अलग राज्यों का जिक्र आया है। यह हकीकत है कि हम लोग जिस राज्य से आते है अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश और उसके पड़ोस में बिहार राज्य है, सरकारी आंकड़ों से देखा जाये तो साफ जाहिर होता है कि यह दोनों राज्य बहुत पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं। अगर इन राज्यों को आर्थिक अनुदान व सहायता देने की बात यहाँ की गई होती और उनके पिछड़ेपन को सरकार के ध्यान में इस चर्चा के दौरान लाया गया होता तो हम सभी लोग इस मौजूदा प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ कि कोई स्टडी टीम नियुक्त की जाये या कोई इस तरह का एक कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाये जोकि हर एक राज्य की हालत को देखे, उसके पिछड़ेपन को देखे और उसकी पर कैपिटल इनकम को देखे साथ ही वहाँ की इंडस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकलचर आदि को देखे और तदनुसार अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे। वह यह भी देखे कि पिछले तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान क्या क्या तरक्की की गई है उसके बारे में वह एक रिपोर्ट दे ताकि उसके आधार पर यह फैसला किया जा सके कि कौन सा राज्य कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है और कौन सा राज्य पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं है। सबको एक तरह से आने वाले समय में सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस ऐलाट कर देने का मतलब यह होता है कि जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य है वह पिछड़े रह जायेंगे और जो आगे बढ़े हुए राज्य हैं वह और आगे बढ़ जायेंगे।

हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के हिसाब से देश भर में 58 जिले सबसे पिछड़े माने गये हैं। 143 और 173 रुपया सालाना की व्यक्ति आमदनी का लेवल आता है। इसमें अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश के कुल 54 जिलों से 22 ऐसे जिले हैं। 8 जिले बिहार में हैं। लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस प्रस्ताव से न तो उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र है और न ही बिहार का कोई जिक्र है, इस प्रस्ताव में केवल तामिलनाडु का जिक्र आया है जिसका एक भी जिला इस सबसे कम एकोनामिक लेवल पर कैपिटल इनकम की लेवल में नहीं आता है। इस प्रस्ताव का जो मकसद है और जो मंशा है उसे दूसरे ढंग से रखने की कोशिश की गई है और वह बड़ा खतरनाक है और वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को और देश को कमजोर करने के लिये है जिसका कि मैं विरोध करता हूँ। सचमुच में अगर पिछड़ेपन को देखना है तो सरकारी आकड़ों के हिसाब से देखना होगा कि देश ने ऐसे कौन से पिछड़े इलाके वास्तव में हैं जोकि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बीत जाने के बाद भी अभी तक प्रगति नहीं कर सके हैं और उनकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उसके लिये मैं चाहूंगा और मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी सदस्य इसका समर्थन करेंगे कि एक इस तरह का कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाये जो यह जांच करे कि दरअसल कौन सा राज्य या कौन सा एरिया, रीजन या ताल्लुके इतना डेवलपमेंट वर्क हो जाने के बाद भी अभी पिछड़े हुए हैं और उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत होगी। पूरे देश का जब तक विकास नहीं होता है और जब तक बड़ी-बड़ी पावरटी पीकैट्स रहेंगी जैसे कि उत्तर-प्रदेश के 22 जिलों में से 14 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनकी कि आबादी सबसे ज्यादा है अर्थात् 3 करोड़ 14 जिलों की आबादी है। जहां इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी पावरटी पीकैट्स जिस स्टेट में हों वह स्टेट कैसे तरक्की कर सकता है यह एक सोचने की बात है। लेकिन ध्यान

खींचा जाता है तामिलनाडु की तरफ जैसा कि अभी हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने बतलाया कि पोलिटिकल प्रैशर के कारण वह अभी तक बहुत कुछ फायदा उठा रहा है। आप तामिलनाडु में चले जायें, सबसे ज्यादा कारखाने आप को वहां पर मिलेंगे। गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़े जो हम लोगो की मिलते हैं उन्हें देखने से पता लगेगा कि अकेले तामिलनाडु में आधे पम्पिंग सैट्स हैं जबकि आधे पम्पिंग सैट्स तमाम देश भर में डिस्ट्रिब्युटेड हैं। यह हमारी फीगर्स हैं.....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) :
No, no it is not true.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: That is true.
It is something near about half.

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ईमानदारी के साथ देश के जो दरअसल में पिछड़े हुये इलाके है उनकी तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया होता तो मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पूरा समर्थन करता लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव में महज अच्छे-अच्छे खोंबों को रक्ष कर केन्द्र को कमजोर करने के लिये दूसरे हथकंडे खले जा रहे हैं जोकि उचित नहीं है। इन खोंबों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करूंगा और मैं आशा करूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को जो भूब करने वाले महोदय हैं और जोकि काफी अकल रखते हैं वह इसको वापिस ले लेंगे और ऐसा करके वह पूरे देश के समझ यह जाहिर कर देंगे कि मद्रास और डी० एम० के० के लोग भी देश के अन्य राज्यों और प्रांतियों से देशभक्त के मामले में किसी से कम नहीं हैं।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hansa) : Sir, I share in the argument of my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, fully when I am referring to this Resolution which again aims at disintegration. I do not know why our friends are venturing time and again into this. Even last week a Bill was moved by the same hon. Member which also was, on the same financial count and population count claiming something

[Shri N. Shivappa]

more only for Madras and not for anybody. That was for the amendment of the Constitution.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The amendment would apply to other States also.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Then it should have been brought forward in a general shape, touching one and all, thinking all as brothers, for the common purpose, common goal and common interest. I do not know how, but it was something parochial, pertaining to a particular State.

However, a very pertinent question arises out of this particular Resolution. My hon. friend, in this Resolution has given a chance and opportunity to our other colleagues in this august House to argue only for the sake of provincial policies and programmes and not for the national economic policies either for the welfare state or for our socialistic programmes or for social justice or for the improvement of backward areas or for the improvement of the downtrodden. It is only aiming at taking some benefit for the State by using power and pressure tactics, if I have to use without any hesitation, because it is coming on a repeated basis, that too when the State has initiated a particular plan by appointing a committee which was referred to by my hon. friend and to which I also referred during the last debate on the Private Member's Bill moved by Shri Maran. So, these Resolutions and Bills are coming quite often to touch the Constitution which is safeguarding the interests of democracy, of our socialistic programmes and the welfare of the State. I do not know how my hon. friend has lost sight of it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Are you for amending the property clause or not ?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : The Government is coming forward with a Bill which is going to touch the interests of all the vested circles and big business houses and to help you to work for the progress of the country at large along with others. We are not going to be parochial like you. We want to take you along with us. There is no necessity of such a Bill or a Resolution or a small Constituent Amendment Bill to be taken up here as a Private Member's Bill.

You could have cooperated with us, sat with our Ministers and our party people and chalked out a programme for national policies and programmes. We would have welcomed you. *(Interruption)*. I am one individual just like your State being one individual partner in the Constitution of India. Let us do something in a broader perspective and not to confine ourselves to a very smaller perspective.

We realize your difficulties. If you have got a problem, this is not the way to do it. This is not a forum and this is not the procedure to get more finances for your State.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : You have also got the same problem.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : If you had created an occasion or an opportunity by bringing forward a Resolution about the conditions of all sections of the people who have really been hard hit, that would have been different. You want more finances from the Centre for Tamil Nadu, by giving certain data and all that. As to how to get funds from Centre, there is already an arrangement provided in the Constitution. As to what quota you should get, there are certain Commissions and Government agencies to go into that. They are helping you. You could have sat with them.

Over and above that, what I am just not relishing is that you are creating an occasion and opportunity for certain Members in this House to show, if at all, they have got any parochial feelings in their provincial policies and programmes. That should not develop in a body like this. This is the supreme body to protect the interests of the country as a whole and the Constitution which can be only amended for implementing the constructive and progressive policies to which we are committed.

Your Resolution is only confined to Tamil Nadu as to how to get certain finances, loans and grants from the Central Government with special reference to the problems of Tamil Nadu. What are your special problems ? We are not in a position to understand your special problems. Equally, every province has got its own special problems. If every speciality is to

be attached to the general law of the country, then Constitution will have no place, welfare society will have no place and all socialistic policies and programmes will be frustrated.

Let me here refer to certain incidents that have happened. You referred to certain irrigation facilities that you want to have and certain privileges in financial matters. If there is a policy to be made for the economic progress of the country by connecting river water of the Ganges to that of the Gauvery, which are the other provinces that are going to come in. The Central Government must have a specific programme and a specific policy. It must have its own commission either on irrigation basis or on some other basis to see that proper projects are implemented and sufficient funds are made available to them.

Every State will go on asking for more and more finances, loans and grants. Today, there is one Government there and, tomorrow, some other party may come in power. Naturally, this is what happens in a democracy. It has to go either for popularity or unpopularity for the reasons best known to them. If the national policies and our usual programmes that are formulated under the Constitution are to be frustrated due to some political changes in the States or various parties administering in the States, if the various policies with regard to economic viability and propagating the policies and programmes enshrined in the Constitution are to be frustrated, then where are we going to stand?

There are certain policies, economic policies which are formulated by the Central Government and they have to be pursued. If those things are to be frustrated, then, where are we going to stand? That is the question.

So, this has created a very interesting situation where every one will be asked to deviate and to talk or argue only on behalf of his province. Everyone of us is coming from one respective constituency of not less than 9 to 10 lakhs of people. They have got their own problems. Every individual has got some problem. They expect the Central Government to give money. They say, this is also our Government, and so they should give.

Our friend from Gujarat spoke something. He was talking of some industrial project. If the Centre's power is to be questioned, where is the existence of the Constitution? Every

Constitution recognises certain powers of the Centre. They ought not to be cut down. There will be no fun in that.

Consequently, the Resolution which has to be moved here should be of an all-India basis covering the viability of all sections of our people, without allowing any chance for the disintegrative process to come into operation.

We are sitting here as experienced politicians. We have constitutional knowledge. We are arguing, my province should be given so much and another province should be given so much etc. Every one will stand and fight and there will be no end. Suppose one section of Madras MPs insist on something, which is not sanctioned, can they secure the majority and get it sanctioned? That is not possible. Even among our group, if somebody has to stand up and claim some particular industry or job-oriented scheme or some other thing, saying, Government should agree, Finance Minister should be pleased to grant this, otherwise we are not going to vote, then, what is it that we are going to achieve? We won't achieve anything; it will not serve the purpose. Whatever we do should not frustrate the objectives enshrined in the Constitution.

What we feel is that this Resolution is too narrow. It is not broad. It is not paving the way for others on the national basis or the accepted basis.

There are 9 per cent who are the privileged classes in the country, whether in the public sector or private sector or business sector or official cadre. What about percentage of people, who are of the middle-classes, lower middle classes, the poor section of the people etc? Their interests ought to be safeguarded. If they are to be safeguarded, there should be a national, economic programme, based on the accepted policies and programmes. That should be done only by the Government of India and that cannot be done by the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue the next day. The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 7, 1971/Jyaistha 17, 1893 (Saka).

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