

Fifth Series, Vol. XIX No. 15

Friday, December 3, 1971
Agrahayana 12, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4 00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 3, 1971|Agrahayana 12,
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Policy on Overdrafts by States

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*421. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national policy on overdrafts by States is being evolved;

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

(c) whether the State Governments, opinions have been taken into consideration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c). The Government of India have been urging all States to keep their financial position under review, to contain their plan non-Plan expenditure within the available resources and to avoid recourse to overdrafts. The need for fiscal discipline on the part of States has assumed added urgency in the context of the present constraint of resources. Discussions have therefore been held recently with States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. The concerned States Governments have agreed to

initiate suitable measures to reduce the overdrafts, including economies in non-plan expenditure and mobilisation of additional resources.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If I have understood it correctly, the situation has become so bad because of the limited financial resources with the States and the limited financial powers under the present set-up of State Governments. This is one of the reasons why they are today resorting to overdrafts knowing fully well that this is not going to pay them finally. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to enlarge the financial powers of the States to meet their own expenses or the Centre will always keep them dependent on their mercy in this regard.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think, the hon. Member is trying to oversimplify the problem. Really speaking, one of the major reasons why the problem of overdrafts has arisen is because enough use of the powers which already are with the State Governments is not being made. The resource mobilisation effort, or should I say the targets that they initially agreed to while the Plan was formulated, are not enough in some of the States in which the problem of overdrafts is there. Some of the States, I won't say all of them, have not made sufficient resource mobilisation effort.

Of course, the other reason for that is the addition,—justified or unjustified I won't say,—in the non-Plan expenditure.

So, these are the two main reasons for the overdrafts. Some States have even tried to expand the Plan expenditure by having recourse to overdrafts also. This I won't say is true of all the States. But, there are States, one or two, which have made recourse to this thing also. So, I say, that what he is saying is rather over simplifying the case.

Giving more power. In what sense ?

2

The Centre gives to the States share in the Central Revenues through the mechanism or the mechanics of the Finance Commission every five years. In addition to that, Central assistance is given for Plan development. In addition there is the devolution of taxes, they get an increasing quantum of the taxes that are collected. For example, in the massive effort that we made in this Budget certainly the States will have an increased share in those resources. As a matter of fact, enough efforts are being made to give more financial resources to the States. It is not necessary to expand any more their financial powers as such because there are enough with them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that recently a decision has been taken to help those States financially more which are within the discipline—may I use the word 'discipline'—the financial discipline of not having many overdrafts but have less overdrafts and if so, what will happen to those States which, for reasons better known to them or to the Central Government, take more to this overdrafting? How is it going to be discriminated?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Those who are always disciplined, always get advantage because it is good for them. But, of course, the best way of encouraging the States which are observing discipline is to discourage those who do not observe the discipline. This is the only way I can think about. We certainly have had discussions with the Chief Ministers concerned and we are evolving a policy which will help us to contain this problem of overdrafts in a phased manner and see, at the same time, that the States also take necessary steps to observe financial discipline.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. S. M. Krishna—absent.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The hon. Member has rightly pointed out that the States should observe financial discipline. But discipline in non-plan sector cannot be observed in certain areas without the same discipline being practised at the

centre. Take for instance the case of employees of the Central Government and with all its immense potential for economic resources so far as the Centre is concerned, the Centre is yielding to the pressure of its employees. Therefore, immediately pressure is also applied on the State Government by the State employees.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : In view of this, as my hon friend, Mr. Banerjee correctly pointed out, in view of the limited tax entries in the Constitution so far as the States are concerned and in view of the inelastic character of the tax entries of the Centre and in view of the increasing number of welfare activities that the States have to undertake, may I ask whether it would not be desirable on the part of the Central Government to give more tax entries to the State Governments so that they can become disciplined in the way the Central Government is disciplined?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member has certainly raised a very relevant point. One of the difficulties of the States is of the rise in the dearness allowance etc. of their employees. It is a very understandable problem. But I really do not understand the suggestion about giving more tax avenues to the States. How would it help them? They have not really used some of the tax entries which are already there particularly in the case of the agricultural sector. We have invested large amounts in the agricultural sector and we have created assets. The point that we were discussing and the point that is generally debated upon here is that we have not made sufficient efforts in taxing agricultural income. We have not been successful so far in doing that. There was a demand that we should take over the right to tax the agricultural income at the Centre. Of course, we discussed this matter with the State Governments and they have agreed in principle—not to hand over the right but—to make efforts in their own sphere. So, it is not a question of transferring more tax entries to them, because I do not think that that's likely to help in this matter.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The hon. Finance Minister says that he had discussed the matter with the Chief Ministers of States and given them advice. A similar advice had been given by the previous Finance Minister also, but the position is deteriorating, and the overdrafts are increasing. May I know whether the hon. Minister is going to put a ceiling on the overdrafts or has suggested or is going to suggest any such ceilings ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot behave like a schoolmaster in this particular matter. We have to deal with the States, and this relationship is a political relationship. Naturally, one will have to talk to them, argue them, persuade them and convince them and think about other things, if necessary, only in the last resort.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : May I know whether Government have made any attempt from time to time to analyse the financial position of the States State-wise and to find out whether and where financial indiscipline is indulged in and whether and where resources which can be mobilised are not being mobilised and whether the hon. Minister proposes to discuss with each State the picture that is emerging out of the study so that the correct line could be indicated for each State ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : At the conference of all the Chief Ministers, we discussed about the general position of resource mobilisation and whether there were specific suggestions about areas where they could make some efforts. Having done that, I discussed individually with the Chief Ministers of those States which were having the problem of overdraft and went into the different aspects of their problems and tried to evolve certain policies for them. Of course, much depends upon them. I would not like to go into the details because it would not be fair to the States, but we had gone into this matter.

Moratorium on Payment of Foreign Loans

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of declaring a moratorium on repayment of foreign loans; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government do not consider it desirable to declare a moratorium on repayment of foreign loans.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is well known to everybody that the amount of India's foreign loans is increasing day by day so much so that every year we have to pay more than Rs. 500 crores as interest on those foreign loans. That is the figure at the present moment and it is increasing every day. In view of the present financial position inside the country and the state of economy and the difficulties that we are facing, may I know what difficulty the Government of India feel in appealing to the parties or the Governments that have given us loan to have a sort of phased moratorium.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not a question of any difficulty in declaring a moratorium. It is not just done like that. That is not the way we function in the international sphere. Naturally, we are repaying the loans we have taken, I must say there are two periods which are distinct from the loan point of view. In the earlier period, the terms on which had to take loans were rather hard, but lately the terms of the loans we are receiving from the international institutions are softer. Therefore, things might be easier so far as the later part of the period is concerned. We are now at a stage when we are, really speaking, trying to return the loans contracted during the earlier period when harder terms were there. Therefore, debt-servicing has, no doubt, become a problem.

I think we have reached a stage when our objective now is to depend less and less on foreign aid, foreign loans. So if this process continues, I think we will reach a stage when we will repay the loans and possibly we will not be required to depend too much on new foreign loans.

DR. RANEN SEN : I quite appreciate the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister that we should be more and more self-reliant and not take loans. At one stage, he referred to aid in this context. But Government are aware, and are making us aware everyday, that we are passing through a difficult position. He said that the proposal of a moratorium is not made. Very recently, not only Pakistan, which may be in a greater financial stringency than we, but the Egyptian Government also have notified to those parties from whom they are getting loans that there will be a phased moratorium. It is reported in the papers that most of the governments concerned have accepted the proposal. Therefore, if there be any difficulty, why should Government be ashamed to make this request to those countries, while appreciating what he said, namely that we stand on our own legs?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not say that we should try and imitate Pakistan or even Egypt. Every country has its own personality, its own economic policies and problems and India...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Self-respect.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Self-respect also. Coming to the problem of adjustments, when there is the problem of repayment and service charges, we do take up this question with the countries concerned and they also do respond in a constructive manner. For example when there was a question of debt servicing becoming more difficult in 1967, the World Bank agreed to appoint a French expert, M. Guindey, to go into the problem and they agreed to give us certain debt relief, by way of rescheduling and refinancing facilities. This was done for three years for nearly 300 million dollars. Even for this year, this is being done; not that we are ashamed of asking for adjustment when it is necessary, but that should be done in a particular way as a self-respecting nation should do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I draw the hon. Minister's attention to what has been stated in the Government's own Economic Survey for 1970-71, namely, 'for many years to come, the annual outgo on account of servicing of debts already

incurred will continue to be well over the level of 1970-71'. The level in 1970-71 was of the order of Rs. 435 crores. It has been calculated by some of the economic journals that at this rate by 1980-81, this figure will go upto Rs. 677 crores. While he hopes that gradually this burden of debts will be lightened, according to these calculations coming out of his own Economic survey, the debt-servicing burden is not going down but going up. In view of this very serious situation, I would like to ask him. In an emergency, as we are facing, where many temporary burdens are being placed on our own people, and they have been promised that as soon as the crisis is a bit lightened we will remove these burdens, what is there so embarrassing or derogatory to our self-respect to say that for a temporary period, say, three or five years, we will declare a moratorium on these debts till we are in a better position to discharge our obligations.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is asking the same thing. About the burden part, I would like to tell him that the burden in terms of quantity might increase. But meanwhile, he must remember that burden is a comparative term; it has relationship with your own strength. In ten years, by 1980-81, we are not going to remain stagnant. We will increase our internal strength as well. Along with the burden of debt servicing our target for increasing internal savings also is projected.

If you take that burden in 1980-81, in relation to the strength and the internal capacity of the country, the burden will not be as high as he visualises. As I said, in terms of the quantum, in terms of the amount, possibly it may be more, but at the same time, our internal capacity also will increase to that extent. So, the burden will have to be compared and explained in relation to our own capacity.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether this concept of progressive self-sufficiency, the immediate one as against the long-term one, connected with American aid; whether the curtailment of American aid has an effect on the concept of self-sufficiency and a moratorium is therefore justified, I would like to know whether the rejection by

the President will harm our position, particularly, our concept of self-sufficiency, as far as our own finances are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be relevant. It is not a relevant question.

SHRI B.V. NAIK: Regarding self-sufficiency. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: What self-sufficiency? It is a moratorium on loans, I am sorry. Yes, Shri Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस समय किन किन देशों का कितना कितना कर्जा हमारे ऊपर है और उसका व्याज कितना है? क्या यह सच है कि कर्ज पर व्याज की राशि को चुकाने के लिए हमें और कर्ज लेना पड़ता है?

जिन देशों से हमने कर्ज लिया है और उस पर जो व्याज पड़ता है, वह राशि बंगला देश से जो शरणार्थी आए हैं और उस कारण जो हम पर भार पड़ा है, उस भार को हलका करने के लिए और शरणार्थियों की मदद के लिए लगाई जाए, क्या इस तरह का मुझा आन उन देशों को दिया है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think this question on moratorium on loans will be related to the present problem. The present problem will have to be faced; separately. The international community has also certainly shown some interest, and they have already paid some of the amounts. I think a few weeks before, the World Bank had also called a meeting of the consortium countries to give additional aid, etc., for the refugee problem. So, I think these things should be looked at separately. As far the amount of the loans of this country, I have got the details. If you want, I can read them, but I do not think there is enough time to do that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना व्याज है और उस पर कितना व्याज देना पड़ता है? क्या वह व्याज कमाई में से दिया जाता है या उसको चुकाने के लिए हमें और कर्ज लेना पड़ता है?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this. You can ask a separate question.

Recovery of arrears of tax

*424. **SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the operation "RAT" (Reduction of Arrears of Tax) launched by Government has been successful in realising outstanding arrears of tax; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide special incentive to Tax Recovery Officers who show outstanding performance in the recovery of tax arrears; and if so, the nature thereof?

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

Statement

(a). The problem of income tax arrears was discussed in the Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1970 and it was decided that a special drive Operation Rat (Reduction of Arrears of Tax)-be launched in all Commissioners charges to reduce the outstanding tax demand. As a result of these efforts, in the financial year 1970-71, the collection out of arrear demand amounted to Rs. 159.61 crores as against Rs. 129.75 crores in the financial year 1969-70. The total gross demand outstanding as on 31-3-1970 at Rs. 840.70 crores was also brought down to Rs. 738.77 crores as on 31-3-1971.

During the current financial year, upto September, 1971, the arrears have been further brought down.

(b). It has been decided that an appropriate note regarding outstanding work done by any officer in the recovery of tax arrears may be made while writing his annual confidential report. The question of giving special pay to Tax Recovery Officers is also under consideration of the Government.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : May I know from the hon. Minister as to how many additional Commissioners of income-tax and income-tax officers have been appointed during the last four months ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think five Additional Commissioners for recovery have been appointed. But Government have sanctioned 60 posts of income-tax officers for the same purpose.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : It was stated in the House on 25th June that arrears of income-tax above Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs were due from 1,200 persons. During this period, may I know from how many persons arrears of income-tax have been realised and also the amount which has been realised from those persons from whom more than Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs were due ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot give the break-up now. (*Inter-ruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Catch them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Catch them ? If the theory is to set a thief to catch a thief, well, I can understand.

I have not got any breakup of the figures of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs. We have a two-pronged attack on these outstanding amounts. The quantum of arrears is increasing because there was decline in recovery of current year's payment. We have to see that current year's payment is also increasingly recovered. That is one thing. The second thing is this. We are trying to make an attack on the net arrears which can be recovered. I have explained this question of arrears many times ; it consists of many components. For example, large amounts are pending because of stays, etc. either before the High Court or the Supreme Court, and that takes sometime. Some of them are pending before the income-tax tribunal which has to go through judicial procedure. One has to wait for it. I hope by the end of this year I shall be in a position to report that we have made some progress.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : The hon. Minister has stated that it will take some time. It was stated on 24th June that the information collected would be laid on the Table of the House. How much more time will it take for the Minister to place it before the House ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If I have given that assurance, certainly I shall try to fulfil it as early as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in Kanpur alone the income-tax arrears amount to Rs. 4.98 crores and for some of the industrialists this non-paid amount is capital ? What concrete steps have been taken in this regard ? In one case where an amount of Rs. 31 lakhs was written off, that case was reopened. What is happening to that case ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question but you are asking a specific question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is why I have asked generally. Mr. Chavan knows it and my hon. sister who is sitting there knows everything.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have no official information about it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : In his reply he says that a sum of Rs. 738.77 crores was due on 31-3-71 and out of this large amounts have been stayed by income-tax tribunal, High Court and Supreme Court. What is the finalised demand which is not pending against any of these organs so that we really know what is the demand from the people of India ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The amount which is considered to be the net arrears is due from the people.

Nationalisation of Audit Work of Public Limited Companies

*425. **DR. SARADISH ROY :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any recommendation from the Maharashtra Government to nationalise the work of auditing of Public Limited Companies ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b). The suggestion received from the Industries Minister of Maharashtra Government is that the appointment of company auditors should be made by the Government.

(c) The suggestion is receiving consideration.

DR SARADISH ROY : In view of the fact that the public limited companies appoint their own auditors and the auditors are at their service and do not look after the interest of the share holders and many companies are closing due to financial stringency, will the Government take an urgent decision to appoint independent auditors independent of the management to look after the accounts of public limited companies ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Yes, Sir; this matter has been considered so as to assure the independence of the auditor in relation to the management of the company and at the suggestion of the Maharashtra Government we are having that matter further considered.

DR. SARADISH ROY : In view of the fact that many public limited companies are closing because of financial stringency will the Government take any measures so that they can come to know the actual financial position and take early remedial measures ? Would the Government appoint independent auditors, independent of the management ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The Government can appoint auditors in certain cases, especially it can get the account of a company specially audited when it is of the opinion that it is not run strictly in accordance with business principles. But

in the parent law there is no provision for auditing the accounts of all companies or of particular companies even when they are not run properly unless it comes within the mischief of section 233 of the Companies Act. This whole matter is under consideration, and we are thinking in terms of amending certain provisions of the Companies Act to facilitate removal of such practices.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : While it has not yet been decided whether to nationalise this auditing or not, I would like to know whether Government is proposing to permit the existing private auditor firms to go in also for cost accounting, so that the misuse and abuse may be increased even further. The same people are allowed to do cost accounting as well.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So for auditing the accounts of the companies is concerned, that is one part. It is no doubt true that the auditors are allowed to render other services also including cost accounting as private practitioners. Of course, Government is not thinking of controlling that part, and even the proposal of the Maharashtra Government is not for the nationalisation of the audit services. It is only a proposal to get the audit of companies done through Government-appointed auditors or through the Comptroller and Auditor-General. No doubt, auditors do certain other types of work as giving special advice on other matters, but the matter has not yet been considered in that light.

SHRI B.V. NAIK : May I know whether, in considering the proposal of the Maharashtra Government, the opinion of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, which is a representative body of the auditors in this country, an independent body, has been consulted, and if so, what is their reaction in this matter ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So far as this new proposal of the Maharashtra Government is concerned, it was a very recent one, and we will certainly take into consideration the opinion of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in this matter. On all proposals that have been before us during the last few months or even earlier,

the Institute has always been consulted. In fact, the Institute had always been consulted in regard to matters which concern the general interests of the Chartered Accountants as well as the interests of the country.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Has not the Maharashtra Government pointed out in its proposal that had audit been nationalised earlier, the sickness and subsequent closure of a number of textile mills in the State would have been averted ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : No, Sir. The Maharashtra Government's suggestion is the outcome of their discussions with the Minister of Industrial Development of the Union Government, and they placed these suggestions which include two points. Under the present system, a company is required to appoint its own auditors and this renders difficult the task of checking malpractices. Therefore, it is proposed that the auditors should be appointed by the Government or independent agencies. I do not know if other points were also raised in the discussion.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : What were the reasons given ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Reasons might have been given. All these things did not come up before us when the reference was made to us by the Ministry of Industrial Development. Certainly it stands to reason to say that when a company closes down, part of the reason might be the mis-management of the company by the controlling shareholders who are in most cases the people in the management of the company.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the representations which I have seen of Associations of Chartered Accounts and Cost Accountants that certain monopoly houses in the auditors business like Flight, Waterhouse & Peak have almost a monopoly of the accounting and auditing work in respect of these public limited companies, is Government going to give some special consideration to having a measure so that the auditing can be done on a more representative scale and not by these mono-

poly auditing companies who work in a slipshod fashion in the interests of the monopoly capitalists ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : So far as the public limited companies are concerned, there have been reports that big audit firms have a larger share of the audit business of the various big companies. This matter is receiving the consideration and the attention of Government, and a number of changes in the Companies Act are being proposed or are under consideration.

Uniformity in scales of pay of officers of different refineries in the country

*426 **SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is uniformity in the scales of pay of the Officers employed in the various Oil Refineries in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) There is no uniformity in the scales of pay of the officers employed in the various refineries in the country, but by and large there is uniformity in the scales of pay of the officers in the refineries of I.O.C. viz, Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali.

(b) The Government have fixed the pay scales for the following posts in the public sector refineries appointments to which are made by Government.

1. Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation.
2. Managing Director (Refineries & Pipelines Division) Indian Oil Corporation.
3. Finance Director, Indian Oil Corporation.
4. General managers of Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali Refineries.

Chairman and Managing Director,
Madras Refineries Ltd.

The pay scales for other posts are fixed by the concerned undertakings depending on the job content, qualifications, experience, availability of personnel, local conditions etc.

Since the private sector refineries are separate entities they fix the pay of their officers independently normally based on similar consideration.

SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI:

The Minister has stated that there is more or less uniformity in the pay of officers employed in the public sector undertakings. May I know whether it is a fact that even in respect of important officers like the Security Officer, the pay scale in the Gauhati Refinery is lower than that in the Barauni or other refineries of the public sector? Considering the fact that this causes a lot of discontent, has the Government any proposal to bring about uniformity in these scales of pay of officers at least in the nationalised Sector?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): So far as the pay scales that have to be decided at the Government level are concerned, there is uniformity in all the refineries, but below this, all the pay scales have to be fixed by the Board of Directors. If there is any inconsistency in these pay scales between one refinery and the other, we would certainly bring it to the notice of the IOC Board.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभी स्थानों पर समान काम के लिए समान वेतन हो, इस नीति को सब सरकारी क्षेत्रों में लागू करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत आ रही है ?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। जैसा कि मैं ने बताया है, जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेक्टर रिफाइनरीज का तालुक है, उन में एक तरह की पोस्ट्स के यूनिफार्म स्केल हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जरूर पे स्केल या वेतनमान हमारी रिफाइनरी के मुताबिक में ज्यादा हैं।

Ban on Shifting of Companies from one State to Another

*427. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to ban shifting of Companies from one State to another without any convincing reasons;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) Whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress has been consulted in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Government has no proposal under consideration to ban shifting of registered offices of the companies from one State to another under the Companies Act, 1956. Section 17 of the Companies Act already provides for certain restrictions e.g. approval of the court after affording opportunity to Registrar of Companies to make objections.

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

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय विशेषकर कलकत्ता में सी० पी० एम० और नक्सलाइट्स की मारधाड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण वहाँ से बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज और कम्पनीज शिफ्ट करना चाहती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कम्पनीज आदि ने यह एप्लीकेशन दी है कि वे वहाँ से शिफ्ट करना चाहती हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को ऐसा करने से रोकने और उनको शान्तिपूर्वक और अच्छी तरह से चलने का अवसर देने के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I think, the hon. Member means the registered office of the companies, because there are three different things.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : कम्पनीज, रजिस्टर्ड आफिसिज, कुछ भी बताइए।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : There has been a certain amount of shifting of offices from West Bengal. I have with me only figures from April 1968 to May 1971. During this period, about 37 companies have shifted their offices from West Bengal. When this shifting is done, it requires the approval of the courts and they get the approval of the courts. We also represent before the courts. The West Bengal Government and the other Governments also do represent before the courts. We cannot possibly ban the shifting of these companies even from West Bengal. But the West Bengal Government and the Central Government also are taking a large number of measures to help the industrial activity in that State and also to discourage people from shifting their offices from West Bengal to here, whether it is factory, office or head office.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : लाइसेंस जब दिए जाते हैं किसी उद्योग को तो उसमें यह निर्देश होता है कि अमुक राज्य में इस उद्योग की स्थापना होगी तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या बात है कि एक विशेष स्थान के लिए परमीशन देते हैं और उस के बाद यह कंडीशन क्यों नहीं रखी जाती है, यह कैसे होता है कि एक बार वहाँ लगाए और फिर उस को वहाँ से शिफ्ट करें ? यह क्यों होता है ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : When a company is given a licence, the permission of the Ministry of Industrial Development is necessary before shifting the factory of the company. If the head office is to be shifted, retaining the factory there, the permission of the courts is necessary. There is a regular procedure for it. It is not that somebody can just go away and leave the place as he wills.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : When permission is given to the company or the factory to shift from one place to another, not because of any labour trouble but probably in the interest of the company for making good profits, what will happen to the fate of the labour force ? They are not closing. I can understand closure because of several difficulties and reasons. They are shifting. What will be the fate of the labour force ?

Is the Government of India doing something about the labour force ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Government's view is that this shifting should not take place and companies have been discouraged from shifting. When the shifting takes place under the law, Government tries to do whatever is possible under the circumstances to help rehabilitate the workers.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR : The hon. Minister has given some number of companies shifted from Calcutta. I would like to know whether the Government approved of the shifting or opposed the shifting before the courts.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Of course, this Ministry discourages shifting as do other ministries. But when the proposal comes under the Companies Act, the proposal has to be approved by the court and not by the Government. Of course, a notice is served on this Ministry also and this Ministry represents in the interest of labour and other persons concerned.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister has just now said that quite a large number of industries have shifted their head offices and factories from West Bengal. He has further said that in such cases either they have to appear before the court or take the sanction of the Central Government. When those companies want to shift either their head offices or their factories from West Bengal, what actually are the pleae given by the companies before the court ? Was it a fact that most of the companies gave the plea that West Bengal was no longer remunerative as a business field ? If that is so, what was the argument given by the Government representative who appeared before the court to plead against such applications ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I would like him to repeat the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that these companies got the permission by giving the reason that there was no good business. He wants to know what was the plea given by the Government in contradicting that.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : They made a petition before the court and they said, for various reasons, they wanted to shift the company. I am not able to give the reasons immediately. There are various reasons that might have been cited. It is the court which decides it in view of certain guide-lines that have been laid down in the Act itself as to whether shifting can be allowed. If the hon. Member means shifting of the headquarters—I was answering in regard to registered companies—it does not require any clearance from this Ministry. The Managing Directors can have their own headquarters office at any place.

Preferential Treatment to Backward States by L.I.C.

*430. **SHRI N.K. SAGHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has decided to give preferential treatment to backward States for their development;

(b) if so, the nature of facilities that will be afforded; and

(c) whether their proposals have been made available to the backward States and, if so, the reaction of the States, particularly of Rajasthan thereto ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) : The major fields of investment available to the LIC are the market securities issued by the Governments or issued under their guarantee, loans to State Governments (for housing), State Co-operative Housing Societies, State Electricity Boards and Municipalities and Zilla Parishads (for water supply etc.) and the market securities of and loans to the private corporate sector. The scope for showing preference to any particular States can arise only in respect of loans, and that too in the matter of giving priority to their

requirements. In actual practice, the LIC has met in full the requirements of the backward States.

A recent change made by the LIC in the method of lending to State Electricity Boards, namely, to accept a Government guarantee in respect of a portion of the loan which cannot satisfy the requirements of a mortgage loan, is likely to help the State Electricity Boards in some of the relatively backward States to draw larger loans than they would have been able to do under the normal mortgage loan procedure. It is understood that the Rajasthan State Electricity Board will shortly avail itself of this facility.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The statement that has been laid has hardly anything to do with my Question. My question is about preferential treatment to backward States by L.I.C. My Question was based on a statement made by Mr. Pai which I quote :

“Mr. Pai revealed the L.I.C. had made an emergency allocation of Rs. 2 crores for the cyclone hit areas of Orissa, Rs. 3 crores for U.P. flood victims, Rs. 2 crores for Bihar and Rs. 1 crore for West Bengal.”

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in the background of this statement, whether the L.I.C. has laid down criteria for giving help to the backward States and, if so, what are the criteria on which they make these allocations.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It depends upon the schemes that they, really speaking, have, namely, the Electricity Board, the Housing Board, etc. Some of the backward States have, unfortunately, not resorted to having some of these bodies. I think, they are learning their lesson and they are trying to have them. Many of the States have not got Electricity Boards. Naturally, the L.I.C. can help a State by subscribing to their loans and debentures, etc. and making investment in different forms. I have not received any complaint so far from any backward State that the L.I.C. has not responded to their demands in this form of investment. It just cannot go on distributing money. It is only through this special method by which they can go and help a State.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Amongst the backward States, U.P. and Rajasthan stand foremost. I would like to know whether the Government of Rajasthan has made any request to the L.I.C. for giving certain funds for drinking water purposes and, if so, what has been the reaction.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As regards Rajasthan, certainly, whenever they have made any request, it has been specially taken care of. If I can give you information about State-wise distribution of L.I.C. investments, Rajasthan has its own share in it, and upto March, 1971, they have an investment of nearly Rs. 51 crores.

श्री जी० एस० मिश्र : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ मध्य प्रदेश में एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को उन के एक्सपेंशन के लिए या नई यूनिट के लिए रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए या ट्यूबवेल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए एल० आई० सी० से कितना रुपया मंजूर हुआ है या कितना आप दिला सकेगें ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : मुझे याद नहीं है कि कितना दिया गया। यह तो जो जनरल टोटल है वह मैं ने बताया है। लेकिन किसी स्पेसिफिक चीज के लिए आप सवाल पूछिए तो मैं उत्तर मगा कर दूंगा।

श्री जी० एस० मिश्र : मैं ने एलेक्ट्रिसिटी जनरेशन और जो पुराने जनरेटर हैं उन के एक्सपेंशन के लिए पूछा है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It depends upon the loan programme of the State Electricity Board or the general Government loan that they raise. But it is, naturally, subject to the allotment made by the Reserve Bank according to different States' requirements and capacity.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, before I put my question I want to bring to your notice that a mistake has crept into my question whether it is through printing mistake or by mistake somewhere in the office. In part (c) of the question I have asked : "the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction." But it is printed as:

'(b) if so, since when Pakistan has in this regard.'

I do not know how Pakistan has infiltrated into my question.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been corrected. There is already a correction slip issued.

Advancing of Credits by Nationalised Banks on Second-Hand Vehicles.

*432 **SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to States :

(a) whether the nationalised banks do not advance credit on second-hand vehicles of any model;

(b) whether as a result of this, small operators are not able to take advantage of the credit facilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In deserving cases nationalised banks do grant advances to small operators for the purchase of second-hand vehicles also provided they are not more than 3 to 5 years old from the date of original registration.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I would like to have a few clarifications. The hon. Minister says that in deserving cases nationalised banks grant advances to small operators. I would like to know whether any guidelines have been laid down in this regard and communicated to all the banks, or, whether it is left to the individual discretion of an officer to see whether it is a deserving case or not.

Secondly, I would like to know whether this applies to trucks, taxis and scooters.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When I say that it is applicable to vehicles, whatever is a vehicles is covered, whether it is a taxi or truck or anything. It is made applicable to it.

When I say 'deserving cases', it is a question of making a judgment and naturally when it is a question of making a judgment, it does have an element of discretion—discretion in the sense that he has to take into account the wear and tear of a second-hand vehicles. Naturally he has to take the responsibility. I cannot say that he has no discretion to decide about it. But, if the hon Member has got any specific cases of complaints, I am prepared to look into them.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I quite see that there is an element of discretion. But I want to bring to his notice that in most of the Banks in Delhi, for a second-hand vehicle, even if it is only one year or two years old, loans are being denied to the small operators. Will some general instructions and principles be issued to the Banks ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will look into the general problem, but I do not know what specific instructions can be issued. I can certainly tell them that they should look into them sympathetically. More than that I can't say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : The next question is also a similar one. That can also be taken up along with this.

Loans to small traders by Nationalised Banks.

*433. **SHRI PILOO MODY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the nationalised banks, including the State Bank of India, used to advance loans to small traders to enable them to expand their business;

(b) whether such loans have either been stopped or substantially curtailed; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Public sector banks are continuing to grant credit to small traders for their genuine business requirements.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do I take it that the Minister says that there has been no decline in the advances to the small-scale traders or is it that consistent with the funds available these traders are getting less than they used to get, because my information is that there has been a considerable decline in bank credit, particularly, to the small scale sector and very often to the point, at which he cannot carry through his activities till the next loan becomes available ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not understand how the hon. Member has got this impression that it is declining. I can say that at the end of June 1971, the number of borrow accounts of all public sector banks taken together was 1,46,398 with an outstanding of Rs. 72.66 crores. Therefore, it can be seen that as a matter of fact, the number is increasing.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In the initial stages, after the nationalisation of banks, there was a tremendous spurt in this activity which is granted. But later on as a result of the paucity of funds what has happened is that the number of accounts and the amount of money loaned have shrunk so drastically that it is difficult for these traders to continue with their business, much less to expand them. Today, any banks that you go to borrow money from anywhere will tell you that they have no funds. This is something that I am bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister. If the hon. Minister has any statistics, he might quote them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have got certain statistics and I would like to quote them. All the public sector banks have been financing retail trade, and the data for advances are maintained under the category of retail trade and small businesses. Under this category, the number of accounts in respect of public sector banks has gone up from 28,037 as at the end of June, 1969 to 1,46,398 as at the end of June, 1971, which indicates a fivefold increase. So, how can the hon. Member say that they have been neglected ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the amount *per capita* ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he have any tentative figures thereafter ?

* **SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** The outstandings have gone up during the same period from Rs. 19.2 crores to Rs. 72.66 crores indicating a fourfold increase. The average per account as at the end of June, 1971 was Rs. 5000.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : There are two kinds of small traders ; one category consists of those who have got their establishments such as shops etc., and the other is the category of small hawkers. May I know whether the hon. Minister has given any direction to the banks to give loans to the hawkers because they have nothing to pledge ? Those people are selling goods on the footpaths. They are to be supported much more than those who have got their establishments and who are getting credit facilities from the wholesalers ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think hawkers are also certainly included in the neglected sector, and it depends upon preparing a proper scheme.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : They are selling things on the foot-path and very often the police are after them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sometimes they may do unauthorised thing for which they may be prosecuted.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा कब्जा कर लिए गए चाय बागान क्षेत्र

*434 **श्री आर० बी० बड़े :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आमाम के चाय बागानों के कुछ क्षेत्र पर पाकिस्तान ने जबरन कब्जा कर रखा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पाकिस्तान का यह जबरन कब्जा कब से है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : (a) and (b) : From 1962 Pakistan had been in forcible occupation of certain areas in Lathitilla-Dumabari, including a portion of the Pathini Tea Estate, in Assam.

(c) The boundary in this area has not been finally demarcated. Our attempts to get the boundary demarcation finalised in consultation with the Pakistan Government, have so far been infructuous.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : आपने कहा है कि 1962 से सटेन एरियाज उन के कब्जे में हैं, इस सटेन एरियाज के क्या मायने हैं, कितना एरिया उनके कब्जे में है, क्या इस की कुछ फिगर्स आप के पास हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जी हां, फिगर्स हैं। उन के पास 249 एकड़ जमीन है।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : आपने कहा है कि अभी तक जो कार्यवाही की है, वह इन्फूक्चुअन है, उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है। यह कार्यवाही कहां तक की गई है और आखरी कार्यवाही कौन भी तारीख को हुई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा माननीय सदन को मालूम है रैंडक्लिफ एवार्ड की इन्टरप्रेंटेशन से यह भगड़ा शुरू हुआ था, उस को सर्वेअर जेनरल आफ इण्डिया और सर्वेअर जेनरल आफ पाकिस्तान के साथ 1963 में मीटिंग हुई, लेकिन उसमें कोई एग्रीमेन्ट नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद सैक्टर कमाण्डर्स की मीटिंग हुई, ग्राउण्ड रूलज तय हुए, हम लोगों को पैट्रोलिंग करना है, वह किस हिसाब से किया जाय....

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : यह मीटिंग कब हुई थी ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : पहली मीटिंग 1963 में हुई थी। उस के बाद 22 फरवरी, 1966 को हुई थी, जिस में यह तय हुआ कि एक मिलिट्री वकिंग बाउण्डरी बनाई जाय। उस

के बाद से फिर कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई और अब जो स्थिति है उसका वर्णन मैंने दिया है।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Lathitilla and Pathni estate have been under the occupation of Pakistan for long years. I find from the statement that only some meetings were held to discuss the matter. May I know what other measures Government purpose to take to get these areas back ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We propose to follow the methods which are laid down for settlement of boundary disputes, and, therefore, I have indicated what methods we have so far adopted. If the hon. member is asking for extraordinary methods, I do not think we should debate those methods here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS

Impact of Devaluation of Rouble

*423. **SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has recently devalued rouble in relation to all major foreign currencies; and

(b) if so, its effect on India's foreign exchange position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The monthly list of exchange rates published for September 1971 by the Soviet State Bank on 1st September, 1971 shows among others, some depreciation in the value of the rouble in terms of foreign currencies like the Japanese Yen, the pound Sterling, the Swiss Franc, the Belgian Franc, the Dutch Guilder, the Deutsche Mark, the Austrian Schilling, the Swedish Kroner, the Italian Lira and the Canadian Dollar. The U.S. dollar, the French Franc and the Indian rupee are among the currencies for which new rates have not been prescribed.

(b) The above measure has no effect on India's foreign exchange position, as all transactions between India and the U.S.S.R. are conducted in inconvertible Indian

rupees, where the parity between the two currencies is governed by a gold clause. The parities of the rouble defined at 0.987412 gram of gold and of the rupee at 0.11849 gram of gold remain unchanged.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Factory Paradeep in Orissa

*428 **SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 471 on the 14th June, 1971 regarding the setting up of a fertilizer factory at Paradeep in Orissa and state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has since submitted its report regarding the setting up of the Fertilizer Factory; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). No, sir. Detailed market surveys have been made. Alternative patterns of Production indicated by these surveys are being studied by the Corporation and the Feasibility Report is expected to be finalised as soon as the studies etc. are completed.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourists

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

(a) the total foreign exchange earnings from tourists during 1971;

(b) Whether inflow of tourists and foreign exchange earnings from them have considerably declined in the wake of Bangla Dosh problem;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Statesman" dated the 15th September, 1971 under the caption "Bangla Dosh hits tourism"; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Foreign exchange earnings from tourists are estimated at Rs. 29.97 crores for the period January-September, 1971 as compared to estimated earnings of Rs. 27.69 crores during the corresponding period in 1970. The figures of tourist arrivals this year so far show an increase over the corresponding figures for last year. It is probable that but for apprehensions regarding conditions in the sub-continent the results would have been better.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The report is based on an analysis of the trends of tourist arrivals during the first half of the current year prepared by the Statistics & Research Unit of the Department of Tourism. These are marginal fluctuations due, perhaps, not only to Bangla Desh development but also the economic recession affecting tourist generating countries.

Achievement of self-sufficiency in petroleum refining.

*431 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taking to reach the goal of self-sufficiency in the field of petroleum refining and

(b) how long India propose to continue import of refined products ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). The country is by & larger self-sufficient in refining capacity for the last three years, except for superior kerosene and furnace oil mainly. The refining capacity is being progressively expanded to meet the growth in demand for petroleum products. It is not always possible to strictly match production with the demand. Certain surpluses and deficits are invariably thrown up and have to be made good by imports or exports, as may be necessary. Complete self-sufficiency in refining capacity is likely to be reached by 1976 with the commissioning of the refineries now being planned. Measures are also being taken to curb to the extent possible the consumption of petroleum products.

Supply of coal and fuel oil to Bihar

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

(a) whether Government of Bihar have complained about Indian Oil Co., and N.C.D.C. going back upon their commitments to meet the coal and fuel oil requirements of the State's biggest thermal plants at Barauni and Patratu; and

(b) whether there have been breakdowns in operations in both these plants as a result of failure of I.O.C. and N.C.D.C. to fulfil their commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b) There have been no failures in the supply of low sulphur heavy stock and light diesel oil to the Barauni and Patratu Thermal Power Stations respectively due to any failure on the part of the Indian Oil Corporation. These two products have been available at the refinery to the full extent. However, supplies could not reach the Patratu Thermal Station owing to breaches of rail track and other transport problems. There was no hold up in supplies to Barauni Thermal Station. The position regarding coal supply by N.C.D.C. is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

विदेशी पूंजी निवेश में कमी

*436, श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले 2-3 वर्षों में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश की मात्रा बहुत घट गयी है;

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 300 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था परन्तु प्रति वर्ष केवल दस से बारह करोड़ रुपये तक की विदेशी पूंजी भारत आ रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं और इन दिनों में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में 300 करोड़ रुपये की जिस रकम का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसका सम्बन्ध चौथी आयोजना के दौरान, देश में गैर-सरकारी पूंजी निवेश के लिये विदेशों से प्राप्त होने वाले कुल ऋणों तथा निवेश की रकमों से है। अग्रन्तिम अनुमानों के अनुसार 1969-70 वर्षांत चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष के दौरान 111 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी पूंजी देश में आई। बाद की अवधि के बारे में ऐसी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह मान लेने के बावजूद कि 1969-70 के आंकड़ों में सरकारी उद्यमों में विदेशी निवेश की रकम शामिल है यह बात सहज रूप से मानी जा सकती है कि सूची चौथी आयोजना की अवधि में निर्धारित 300 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी।

जहां तक पिछले कुछ समय की प्रवृत्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, देश में आने वाली कुछ विदेशी पूंजी के निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से जिनमें सरकारी संस्थानों से प्राप्त ऋण-पूंजी के आंकड़े भी शामिल हैं, गिरावट की निश्चित प्रवृत्ति का पता चलता है।

वर्ष	रकम (करोड़ रुपये में)
1967-68	170
1968-69 (अग्रन्तिम अनुमान)	141
1969-70 (-तदेव-)	111

इसका मुख्य कारण विदेशों के सरकारी संस्थानों से ऋणों के आगमन में कमी का होना है। यदि केवल गैर-सरकारी विदेशी श्रोतों से प्राप्त होने वाली पूंजी को आंका जाय तो किसी प्रकार की स्पष्ट प्रवृत्ति का पता नहीं चलता जैसाकि निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है :-

वर्ष	रकम (करोड़ रुपये में)
1967-68	114
1968-69 (अग्रन्तिम अनुमान)	116
1969-70 (-तदेव-)	81

Freezing of wages of employees working in public undertakings

*437. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE .
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has sent directions to all public sector undertakings not to effect any increase in wages, salaries and fringe benefits to their employees;

(b) if so, a gist of those directions and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Finance Ministry have issued instructions to the administrative Ministries and Public Enterprises in October 1971 that there should be no general revision of wages or increase in fringe benefits in the Public Enterprises and institutions where Government have a majority control without prior consultation with the Central Government (administrative Ministry concerned acting in consultation with Finance Ministry), in view of the present situation caused by the large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh and the consequential need for economy all round.

Increase in price of residual oil sold to Gujarat State Electricity Board

*438. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA.
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the price of residual fuel oil sold to Gujarat State Electricity Board for Dhuvanon Power plant has been increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 138 per tonne;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government have offered to refer the matter to arbitration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) Owing to the absence of a settlement on the price of low sulphur heavy stock, also known as residual fuel

oil, the supplies to the Dhuvaran power plant of Gujarat Electricity Board continue to be made at the provisional price of Rs 45 per tonne as against Rs. 137.73 per tonne, which is the current ex-refinery selling price to the Ahmedabad Electricity Company for supplies from Koyali Refinery and a similar price for the same product from Barauni Refinery to the adjoining thermal station of Bihar State Electricity Board. The price at which this product is being sold to the Trombay Thermal Station is presently Rs. 103.21 per tonne and an upward revision is under negotiation.

(c) The earlier suggestions made by the Government to refer the matter to arbitration were not accepted by the State Government. A suggestion to this effect however has now been revived from the State Government and is under consideration.

Requirement of Vijayanta tank plates

*439 SHRI K. MALLANNA
SHRI N. SHVIAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 466 on the 14th June, 1971 regarding requirement of Vijayanta Tank Plates and states :

(a) the success achieved so far by Government in meeting all the requirements of Vijayanta tank plates from indigenous sources; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) By and large, the major requirements of the Armour Plates for the manufacture of Vijayanta Tanks are being met by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela. Marginal shortfalls are being imported efforts are, however, being made to increase the capacity of Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela to meet our requirement in full.

Credit Restrictions

*440. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the credit restrictions against groundnut, castor seed, lin-seed and oil and vanaspati have proved major hurdles in the way of expansion and modernisation of the industry;

(b) whether oil cake has picked up increasing demand in the international markets; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for credit facilities to step up the exports of the aforesaid products?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Consistent with the requirements of overall credit policy, the Reserve Bank of India reviews the position with regard to credit facilities for various commodities from time to time and where necessary, gives specific relaxations in the credit control for various purposes including promotion of export. Accordingly, suitable relaxations are also given for the export of oil cake against firm orders for export of oil cake and export bills.

Growth in manufacturing allopathic formulations and basic drugs

*441. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial units manufacturing allopathic formulations and basic drugs have registered phenomenal growth since the Independence: and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from the increase in the physical number of units manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals from about 1640 in 1952 to about 2610 in 1970, there has been an impressive increase

in the production of bulk drugs which now totals Rs. 40 crores; these include a variety of essential drugs from basic stages. The sale value has also increased from about Rs. 35 crores in 1952 to about Rs. 275 crores during 1970.

Theft of Mig Batteries in Kanpur

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

(a) whether C.B.I. was asked to probe into the theft of MIG batteries worth Rs. 6 lakh from the Aircraft maintenance command in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, whether Government has received its report?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)

(a) and (b). 14 MIG Batteries worth Rs. 1.44 lakhs were stolen from Air Force Station, Chakeri, on the night of 18th 19th July, 1971. These batteries have since been recovered. The case was investigated by Air Force authorities and the local civil police. One Serviceman and 13 civilians are suspected to be involved in the theft. Out of 13 civilians, 7 have been arrested and 6 are still at large. The matter is pending in the court of judicial magistrate.

Raids by income tax authorities in Jagadhari and Yamuna Nagar (Haryana).

*443. SHRI B.S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities conducted raids on the 5th November, 1971 on the premises of metal merchants in Jagadhari and Yamuna Nagar;

(b) whether the Income-tax Authorities had to break open locks of the premises of a merchant who had fled; and

(c) whether a number of lockers in local banks have also been sealed in the course of raids for subsequent searches?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only one such locker was sealed in the course of a search under section 132 (1) of the Income-tax Act and a notice under Section 132 (3) of the said Act was served on the Bank prohibiting the operation of the locker.

Ceiling on Dividends by Companies

*444. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to impose a ceiling on dividends by Companies; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). Government have been considering from time to time ways and means of evolving an integrated policy on prices and incomes including incomes in the form of salaries, wages, dividends, interest etc. and prices of industrial and agricultural goods. Details regarding the policy on any particular area can be given only when specific decisions are taken in that regard.

Cases referred under the Monopolies and Restrictive trade Practices Act.

*445 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs have taken long time in the disposal of applications referred to it under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to expedite disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). The procedure has been streamlined and as far as possible the applications are disposed of within the time limits laid down in section 30 of the Act.

Proposed Demonetisation of currency

*446. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering any proposal to demonetise currency in the country,

(b) if so, the denomination of currency which will be demonetised and the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which such a demonetisation will affect the internal and international trade; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

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

Completion of Fertilizer Project at Mangalore (Mysore)

*447. **SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all preliminaries for the establishment of Rs. 52-crore Fertiliser Project Mangalore (Mysore) are proceeding according to schedule to commission the project in early 1974;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) whether some difficulties have arisen in the matter of foreign exchange credit and for the release of the foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and action taken by Government to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI):

(a) The preliminaries for the establishment of the Rs. 51 crore Mangalore Fertilizer Project are still being worked out and it is not possible to give a definite date at this stage for the commissioning of the plant unless all the formalities have been completed.

(b) to (d). About 315 acre of land are stated to have been acquired for the project and test bore drilling and contour survey of land have also been done. The Company have concluded fresh agreements with foreign firms for design engineering and supply of plant and machinery for ammonia and urea plants. The preliminary engineering agreements of the party have been approved by the Government and foreign exchange equivalent of £ 75,000/—released. Other agreements are presently under consideration. Discussions are also being held with the U.K. authorities for allocation of U.K. credit for meeting the foreign exchange cost of the project.

Arrest of air force Officer at Gauhati for passing secret news to Pakistan

*448. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH**:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 430 on the 14th June, 1971 regarding the arrest of an Air Force Officer at Gauhati for passing, secret news to Pakistan and state whether the matter has since been investigated and, if so, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against the person concerned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The matter is still under investigation.

Review of fiscal Policies in Regard to Stagnation in the Industrial economy

*449. **SHRI S.R. DAMANI**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called for a review of the recent fiscal policies to see as to what extent they are responsible

for the present stagnation in the industrial economy; and

(b) in what manner they wish to give a push to this sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). The Government keeps under constant review the fiscal as well as other policies which affect industrial production in the economy. The recent slackness in industrial production is attributable to a number of factors, including shortage of raw materials, capacity constraints, and the poor state of industrial relations in certain parts of the country. The Government is trying to meet the situation by arranging adequate imports of raw materials in short supply such as raw cotton, steel, soyabean oil and non-ferrous metals, extending credit facilities through term-lending and other financial institutions; stepping up the level of investment activity in the public sector; and by specific steps for taking over sick and closed down units. The licencing and credit policies are being oriented to help the small scale industrial sector and industrialisation in backward areas is being fostered through the grant of a Central subsidy and offer of financial assistance on concessional terms. Besides, an Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has been set up to help revival of industrial activity, particularly in the eastern regions of the country.

Imposition of Additional levies by States

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

(a) whether any directive has been sent by the Central Government to all the State Governments for imposing additional levies to raise funds for Bangla Desh refugee relief work;

(b) if so, the nature of the directive; and

(c) the State Governments which have implemented the directive?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). At the Conference of the Govern-

ments Chief Ministers of States held on 12th October, 1971 it was agreed that additional resources should be raised both by the Centre and the States for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees by the levy of tax/duty/surcharge on certain instruments of mass circulation.

(c) Nine States namely Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have so far announced new levies for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees.

Increase in tourist traffic

2658. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the percentage of increase in tourist traffic during 1971 from U.K., U.S.A., France, West Germany and Canada in comparison with the year 1970?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH): Tourist arrivals from the U.K., U.S.A. France, West Germany and Canada during the period January-October 1971 and the corresponding period in 1970 were as follows:—

Country	Tourist Arrivals (January-October)		%Change
	1970	1971	
U.K.	33,383	32,410	-2.9
U.S.A.	49,175	47,299	-3.8
France	14,835	15,084	+1.7
West Germany	12,035	14,869	+23.5
Canada	5,855	5,877	+0.4

Reconstruction of Ahmedabad airport

2659. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to reconstruct the Airport at Ahmedabad in 1972; and

(b) if so, the outlay sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An estimate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,59,819 (including departmental charges) has been sanctioned on 14-9-71 for extension of the terminal building at Ahmedabad aerodrome.

Deposits attracted by nationalised Banks in Punjab

2660. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of long and short term deposits attracted by the nationalised banks through their branches in rural areas of Punjab; and

(b) the total amount of loan advanced for agricultural or cottage industries by the said Branches?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Statewise figures of deposits are not available with the break-up as desired by the Hon. Member. Aggregate deposits of the nationalised banks in Punjab were of the order of Rs. 137 crores as on the last Friday of March, 1971.

(b) The outstanding advances of the nationalised banks to agriculture and small-scale industry in Punjab amounted to Rs. 5.08 crores and Rs. 9.53 crores respectively (as at the end of June, 1971) Separate figures of advances to cottage industry are not available.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Life Insurance Corporation

2661. **SHRI AMBESH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Life Insurance Corporation of India, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) The category-wise percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Life

Insurance Corporation on 31st March, 1971 was as under:--

Class.	Scheduled Caste %	Scheduled Tribes %
Permanent		
I	0.13	0.03
II	0.16	0.03
III	1.26	0.12
IV	14.30	0.83
Temporary		
I	-	-
II	-	-
III	1.40	-
IV	25.00	6.25

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Nationalised Banks

2662. **SHRI AMBESH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Nationalised Banks, category-wise ?

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

Arrears of Income-Tax Against Political Parties

2663. **SHRI AMBESH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : (a) the names of political parties against whom Income-tax is outstanding; and

(b) the amount of arrears outstanding against each of them, year-wise, for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b): The requisite information in respect of 32 recognised Political Parties is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Indian Currency in Circulation

2664. **SHRI AMBESH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Indian currency in circulation at present; and

(b) the amount of expansion in Indian currency during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Rs. 4556 crores as on 12th November, 1971.

(b) The amount of expansion was as follows :—

Year	In crores of Rupees
1968-69	+306
1969-70	+328
1970-71	+369

Dealership Under the Indian Oil Corporation to Unemployed Graduate

2665. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to provide assistance to the unemployed Graduates for setting up dealership under the Indian Oil Corporation;

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

(c) the State-wise allocation of funds for implementation of the scheme; and

(d) the names of the States which had already submitted plans for implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) The Indian Oil Corporation finalised such a scheme in November, 1969.

(b) Broad details of the scheme are given below :—

(i) Dealerships for retail outlets, for Kerosene/Light Diesel Oil and for Indane (domestic and commercial use) are normally awarded to suitable unemployed engineers and graduates from recognised institutions, except in areas specifically reserved for ex-servicemen.

(ii) Press notices for individual dealerships are issued in two widely read daily newspapers, one English and the other a regional language newspaper.

(iii) Only applicants under 30 years of age are eligible.

(iv) Applicants should belong to the lower income group (*i.e.* family income upto around Rs. 10,000/— per annum) and should belong to the civil district in which the dealership is to be operated or to contiguous civil districts (within the same State).

(v) Weightage is given to demobilized Emergency Commissioned Officers, other ex-Servicemen and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) Exceptions to this Scheme are made in cantonment areas and in the selected towns where dealerships have been reserved for ex Servicemen.

(c) No funds have been allocated State-wise for the implementation of the Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Hotel Projects Completed in Public and Private Sectors

2666. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hotel projects completed, out of 58 projects approved so far, together with their locations;

(b) the number of projects completed in public and private sectors, separately; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortage of about 5000 hotel rooms by 1973 ?

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

(a) The approval of new hotel projects and the progressive completion of those already approved being a continuing process, the number of approved hotel projects is at present 72. Since the end of 1968, when a formal survey was made of the additional hotel rooms required in relation to the existing capacity in approved/classified hotels, 21 new projects were completed at the following locations :—

	No. of Hotels
Agra	1
Bombay	4
Bangalore	2
Baroda	1
Calcutta	2
Cochin	1
Delhi	2
Hyderabad	2
Kanpur	1
Khajuraho	1
Manipal (Mysore)	1
Nizamabad (A.P.)	1
Poona	1
Visakhapatnam	1

(b) With the exception of one hotel project in Bangalore, which is in the public sector, the rest are in the private sector.

(c) In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation and Air India have plans for the construction of a number of hotels, and the private sector has been encouraged to set up more hotels by means of various incentives offered in the form of tax and fiscal reliefs, financial assistance under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme, the sale of Government owned land at concessional rates for hotel construction, priority treatment for the needs of the hotel industry, etc.

**Dr. Bhagwan Dass Memorial Trust,
New Delhi.**

2657. **SHRI AMBESH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5728 on the 23rd September, 1971 and state the main points contained in the report of the concerned officer in respect of the Income-Tax exemption granted to

Dr. Bhagwan Dass Memorial Trust, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : In reply to Unstarred question No. 5728 replied to on 23rd July, 1971 it was stated that the Income-tax Officer held in 1959 that conditions laid down in section 15B (2) of the Income-tax Act of 1922 were satisfied. There was no reference to any report of the Income Tax Officer. The question of stating the main points in the report of the Income-Tax Officer therefore does not arise. As already stated, the Income-Tax Officer held that the statutory conditions laid down under the Income Tax Act of 1922 were satisfied. He is now examining whether the conditions laid down in the Income Tax Act of 1961 are satisfied and will be passing necessary orders.

Payment of city compensatory allowance to auxiliary airmen

2668. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4532 on the 12th July, 1971 regarding payment of city compensatory allowance to Auxiliary Airmen and state :

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Officer Commanding Air Force Central Accounts Office regarding non-payment of City Compensatory Allowance at the civil rate, and if so, the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the City Compensatory Allowance paid at the civil rate by the Railway Authorities was later on deducted partly/fully from the salaries of the employees in question by the Air Force Authorities, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the amount thus deducted was paid back to the Civil Revenues, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) In 1963, a railway employee who was a member of the Auxiliary Air Force and was called up for active service, submitted a representation to the Air Force Central Accounts Office

requesting for payment of house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance at the civil rate for the period of his service in the Air Force. The Air Force Central Accounts Office sent a reply to the effect that for the period of his service in the Air Force, the individual was entitled to house rent allowance at the rates applicable to Air Force personnel.

(b) The city compensatory allowance paid by the Railway authorities to the individual was not deducted by the Air Force Central Accounts Office either fully or partly from his salary.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में कार्य कर रहे बैंक

2669. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंक की कितनी शाखाएँ चल रही हैं;

(ख) 1972 तक उन शाखाओं में कितनी

वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) उन्होंने कृषि कार्यों के लिए ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) अगस्त 1971 के अन्त में बिहार में कार्य करने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गयी है।

(ख) अभी तक जिन कार्यक्रमों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है उनके अनुसार अगले एक आध वर्ष में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में 109 कार्यालय और खोले जाएंगे। आगे का कार्यक्रम, बैंक तब बनाएंगे जब कभी और केन्द्रों का निश्चय किया जायेगा।

(ग) बिहार के सरकारी बैंकों द्वारा कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए दिए गए व बकाया ऋणों की राशि जून 1971 के अंत में 23092 खातों के अन्तर्गत 8.21 करोड़ रुपये थी।

विवरण

बिहार में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या

बैंक का नाम	31-8-1971 को कार्यालयों की संख्या
1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	200
2. स्टेट बैंक आफ वीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर	1
3. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	85
4. बैंक आफ इण्डिया	21
5. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	38
6. बैंक आफ उड़ीसा	18
7. युनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक	35
8. कनारा बैंक	4
9. युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	21
10. देसा बैंक	3
11. मुनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	10
12. इलाहाबाद बैंक	21
13. इण्डियन बैंक	1
	जोड़ 458

**Complaints regarding supplies made
by the fertilizer factory at
Gorakhpur.**

2670. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports regarding complaints that the Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur has been adopting a partisan attitude with regard to Eastern Uttar Pradesh, with most supplies going to Bihar, have come to the notice of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure equitable and timely distribution of the fertilizers to put an end to the practice of sale through black market ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :**

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cut in U.S. aid to India

**2671. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Washington has announced 10 per cent cut in U.S. aid to India for the year 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of Indian Government there to ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) and (b) On August 15, 1971, the U. S. President announced a cut of 10% on the U.S. foreign economic aid programme for the U.S. Fiscal Year 1972 (July 71-June 72). No specific cut in aid to India was, however, indicated. The cut was sought to be justified on budgetary and balance of payments considerations.

Discussions on the U.S. Foreign Aid bill are now in progress in the U.S. Congress. It is difficult to say what the final outcome will be but the Government of India are following the developments closely and will take adequate steps at the appropriate time.

**Pending cases of Income Tax before
High Courts and Tribunals**

**2672. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax cases pending before High Courts and Tribunals at present;

(b) whether the Auditor-General of India has adversely commented on the mounting tax arrears and the methods employed to collect them; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to improve the methods of tax collection ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) The
desired information is given below :—

(i) Number of cases relating to Income-tax and other direct taxes pending before the High Courts as on 31.3.1971 (number as on 30.9.1971 not yet available...7642.

(ii) Number of cases relating to Income-tax & other direct taxes pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal as on 30.9.197185,894.

(b) The Comptroller & Auditor-General of India undertakes a test-audit of the assessments made by the Income-tax Department annually. The results of test-audit are reported every year in the Audit Report on Revenue Receipts and this report generally covers the period from 1st September of a year to 31st August of a year to 31st August of the next year. In his report, normally, the Comptroller and Auditor-General brings out the factual position in relation to the net effective arrears of tax pending for recovery as at the close of 5 years ending 31st March of each year. He does not make any comment about the tax arrears or the methods employed to collect them.

(c) The efforts made by Government to improve the methods of tax collection are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

The department has taken the following administrative, legal and executive measures to improve the method of tax collection :-

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES :

- (i) Prior to 1961 recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who often failed to evince sufficient interest in the collection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self contained Revenue Code and made provision for Tax Recovery Officers who could be Departmental Officers. The Departmental Officers have taken over the tax recovery work fully or partly in all Commissioners' charges.
- (ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work. Here the collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range.
- (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 assesseees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.
- (v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demand due from the assessee.
- (vi) Five Tax Recovery Commissioners have recently been posted in Calcutta, Kerala, Delhi, Nagpur and Hyderabad. In addition to administrative jurisdiction over Tax Recovery Officers, they will also have appellate jurisdiction with effect from 1.1.72 to hear appeals against the orders of the departmental Tax Recovery

Officers. Further some Additional Commissioners of Income-tax are in exclusive charge of recovery work.

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

LEGAL MEASURES :

- (i) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, Directors of a private limited company, which goes into liquidation after the Act came into force have been made liable in certain circumstances for the tax payable by the Company.
- (ii) Production of Tax Clearance Certificates under Section 230 of the Income-tax Act from persons going abroad.
- (iii) Clearance Certificates under Section 230 A required before a document for sale of property in excess of Rs. 30,000/- can be registered.
- (iv) Levy of penalty under Section 221 of the Income-tax Act upto 100% of tax upon a defaulting tax-payer.
- (v) Introduction of a self-contained Recovery Code in the Income-tax Act under which the tax in arrear can be recovered by any one or more of the modes mentioned below :-
 - (a) attachment and sale of assessee's movable property;
 - (b) attachment and sale of assessee's immovable property;
 - (c) appointing the receiver for management of the assessee's movable and immovable properties;
 - (d) arrest and detention in civil prison of a defaulter;
- (vi) Rate of interest in cases of delayed payment has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1st October, 1967.

EXECUTIVE MEASURES :

- (i) Income-tax verification/Income-tax Clearance Certificates from persons applying for Import Licences/Quota Certificates/Contracts etc.
- (ii) Grant of rewards to informers in respect of information or other assistance in recovery proceedings where the attempts of the Department at recovery have not been successful.

Cancellation of daily flights of Indian Airlines to and from Assam, Tripura and Manipur.

2673. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were frequent cancellations of daily flights of Indian Airlines to and from Assam, Tripura and Manipur during the last six months causing hardships to the travelling public and delay in mail services of the States in the Eastern region;

(b) if so, the causes of such frequent dislocations in the Air services in the Eastern region; and

(c) the steps taken to make the air services regular in the Eastern States ?

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

(a) and (b). There have been some cancellations of flights on account of bad weather, engineering snags and operational reasons.

(c) Every effort is being made by the Corporation to ensure regularity of their services to the extent possible.

Allocation of Quarters to Class IV Employees of Sainik School, Trivandrum

2674. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI :
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any representation regarding the allotment of rent free quarters to the Class IV employees of Kazhakootam Sainik School, Trivandrum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A representation was received from Sainik School Class IV Employees Union, Kazhakootam requesting that Class IV employees should be given free accommodation.

(b) It has not been found possible to accept this demand, due to paucity of funds.

Search of Premises of Coir Exporters in Kerala

2675. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs officials of Cochin have searched the offices and residences of certain Coir exporters in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the search ?

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

(b) Documents indicating the complicity of some exporters in what is commonly known as 'switch trade' were seized. The parties have been proceeded against by the Collector of Customs, Cochin for violation of the provisions of the Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

Employees of Companies

2676. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of the companies in India that existed on their rolls in accordance with item 4 of Part II

of Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956 as on 1st January, 1969, 1970 and 1971 separately, year-wise;

(b) the number among them who were Indians and non-Indians, separately on these dates; and

(c) the number of employees who were drawing salaries above Rs. 5,000/— p.m. in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Under the then existing provisions of the Companies Act, the information regarding the number of employees covered by clause (4) of Part II of Schedule VI was not required to be indicated by the Companies.

(b) and (c) : In view of (a) above the question of furnishing any information against parts (b) & (c) does not arise.

Raids by Enforcement Directorate in Andhra Pradesh

2677. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate raided the residence and Bank Lockers of any Members of Parliament in Andhra Pradesh recently;

(b) whether any unaccounted money was recovered during this raid; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Enforcement Directorate did not conduct any search in the case of any Member of Parliament. However searches were undertaken by the Income-tax authorities in September, 1971 in the case of two Members of Parliament.

(b) Cash was found and seized under section 132(1) of the Income-tax Act at the premises occupied by one Member of Parliament along with his sons and their families as it *prima facie* appeared to be unaccounted money.

(c) The Income-tax Officer has to pass an order u/s 132(5) in respect of cash seized u/s 132(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 within 90 days of the search after giving the assessee an opportunity of furnishing his explanation and evidence. The enquiry u/s 132(5) is in progress. This is a quasi-judicial enquiry and orders will be passed by the Income-tax Officer on the basis of evidence before him.

Raids by Income-Tax Authorities in Andhra Pradesh

2678. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA .
SHRI K. BALATHANDAYU-
THAM :
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities had conducted raids and searches in Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh during the third week of September, 1971;

(b) if so, the names of cases detected during these raids;

(c) whether a number of M.P.'s houses were also raided in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Searches were undertaken under section 132 of Income-tax Act of 1961 during the second and third weeks of September, 1971.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the names of persons whose premises were searched in September, 1971.

(c) Searches were conducted in the business and residential premises of two Members of Parliament.

(d) Investigations are still in progress. Action in accordance with the law will be taken where necessary.

Statement

Names of the parties in Andhra Pradesh whose premises were searched in the month of September, 1971

1. M/s. Shri Rajarajeswari Raw & Boiled Rice Mills Contractors Co., Guda-vada.
2. Sri Tummala Ramabrahmam, Gudi-vada.
3. Sri Chalasani Venkata Satyanarayana Rao.
4. Sri Adusumilli Subba Rao, Gudiwada.
5. Gudivada Guntupalli Lakshminara-yana, Gudivada.
6. Akivedi—M/s. Ramerla Ragannadha Rao & others.
7. M/s. Dhyra Lakshmi Rice Mills.
8. Shri K. Dharama Rao, President W. C. Rice Millers Asscn.
9. Shri K. Dharama Rao, Yellamilli.
10. M/s. Bhupathiraju Ramachandra Raju, Palakol.
11. Sri Satyanarayana Rice Mills, Palakol.
12. Bhupathiraju Ramchandra Raju, Jinnur.
13. Vadavani Palem Vegesina, Somaraju.
14. M/s. Sri Satyanarayana Rice Mills Contractors and M/s. Penumatsa Surapa Raju Ramachandra Raju, Palakol.
15. M/s. Ganesh Rice Mills, Tade palli-gudem.
16. Korlepara Koteswara Rao, Pippara.
17. Tummalappalli Veeranhadra Rao, Tadevalligudem.
18. The Krishna District Rice & Oil Millers Assen., Vijayawada.
19. The A. P. State Rice Millers Asscn., Vijawada.
20. Sri Adusumilli Subba Rao, Vijaya-vada.
21. M/s. Krishna Rice & Groundnut Oil Mills.
22. M/s. Kondapalli Brahammamda Reddy.
23. V. Venkateswarlu Sons & Co., Gudi-vada.
24. M/s. Sri Rama Rice & Groundnut Oil Mill Contractors Co., Gudivada.
25. Sri Koduri Ranga Rao, Mandapadu.
26. Koduri Ranga Rao, Koduru.
27. Koduri Ranga Rao, Gudivada.
28. Pinnamameni Venkata Kutumba Rao, Gudivada.
29. M/s. Rukmini Krishna Boiled Rice & Oil Mills, Vijayawada.
30. Legal Representative of late Shri Atluri Venkataraiiah.
31. Shri K. Satyanarayana Murthy, Vijayawada.
32. Shri T. Ramachandra Rao, Vijaya-wada.
33. Shri K. L. N. Prasad.
34. Residential premises of Shri Haddi Sudersanam and his sons and the families at Kothapet, Guntur.

(At the last mentioned premises, cur-rency notes of Rs. 2,81,003/- were found and seized. In addition 13 U. S. A. dollars and 501 Italian Lira were also found and seized)

Symposium on Fertilizer Held in October, 1971

2679. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHATA :

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

(a) whether a three-days inter-regional symposium on fertilizers organised by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation was held in New Delhi on the 13th October, 1971; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The concluding Session of the Second Inter-regional Fertilizer Symposium organised by the UNIDO was held in New Delhi from 11th to 13th October, 1971.

(b) The Symposium Report is still awaited from UNIDO. However, a statement enlisting the broad conclusions and recommendations emerged out of deliberations is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) International Financial Institutions like World Bank, IDA etc., should help Governments to promote and finance fertilizer projects by providing necessary additional facilities like low interest rate loans etc.

(ii) Reciprocity of investments and exchange of favourably located raw materials should be established, without prejudice to one another's national interests.

(iii) The question of feedstock will have to be determined by each country by striking a compromise between its overall national interests and compulsions to keep fertilizer costs reasonably low.

(iv) In the interests of cost reduction, pilot schemes should be sponsored in developing countries on bulk movement and storage of fertilizers; liquid mixture preparation and applications; direct use of ammonia; production of nitro-phosphates etc.

(v) Agencies like UNIDO, ECA, ECAFE etc. could sponsor studies to provide guide lines regarding economics of sizing and standardisation of plants and problems of capacity utilisation.

(vi) Governments in developing countries should tackle the problems of market

development and promotional incentives by re-arranging the means available with them.

(vii) Developing countries should emulate the model set by the Indian experience regarding Training & Research Development.

(viii) UNIDO, IBRD & FAO should establish closer links to formulate policies designed to promote more rapid development of fertilizer industry in developing countries and suited to their respective economies.

(ix) The global project presented by UNIDO for UNDP financing on the effect of manufacture, distribution and use of chemical fertilizers on the environment and the control of pollution therefrom should be actively pursued.

(x) The World Bank finance import of spare parts for maintenance of fertilizer plants and ensure timely availability of spare parts for smooth functioning of the industry.

(xi) In collaboration with ECAFE, ECA, ECIA & UNESOB, UNIDO should take initiative in setting up joint ventures amongst countries.

(xii) The developing countries should consider implementation of a suitably designed guaranteed price support and procurement policy for agricultural crops.

The above conclusions and recommendations are broadly in line with the policies of the Government.

Transport Facilities in Hill Stations

2680. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether transport facilities in the hill stations which are main tourists centres in the country, are not found satisfactory for the foreign tourists;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment for providing more efficient and modern transport like airconditioned buses and cars in the country's tourist centres to remove their difficulties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c) : The provision of transport facilities is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. While no regular survey has been made, the Department of Tourism tries to supplement the available transport facilities at various places of tourist interest. The following measures have been taken in this regard :—

- (i) A number of cars acquired by the State Trading Corporation are allotted at reserve prices to recognised transport operators.
- (ii) The Department of Tourism has been given a special quota of 30 Ambassador cars per quarter for allotment to the tourist trade for use as meterless tourist taxis. This is in addition to the taxi quotas made available to the State Governments.
- (iii) Financial assistance at low rate of interest is available to tourist transport operators.
- (iv) The tourist trade is being assisted by the Department in the import of air-conditioning equipment for tourist coaches, pending manufacture of indigenous equipment.
- (v) 12 State Governments have been released vehicles exclusively for tourist promotion. In addition, the Himachal Pradesh Government has been allotted two mini-buses for the use of tourists visiting the Kulu-Manali area.

2. The India Tourism Development Corporation is operating transport units at 16 centres including two hill stations with a fleet of 71 imported cars, 44 Ambassador cars, 21 large coaches, (including 2 air-conditioned coaches) and 8 mini-buses.

Policy on prices, Incomes and wages

2691. **SARI RAMKANWAR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently discussed the feasibility of formulating a prices, incomes and wages policy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) : The Government have been considering from time to time the ways and means of evolving an integrated policy on incomes, wages and prices. Details in regard to the policy can be announced only when specific decisions are taken,

Shortage of Popular Drugs in Capital

2682. **DR. RANEN SEN** :

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

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

(a) whether for the past few weeks there has been a shortage of certain broad-spectrum antibiotics, eye drops and vitamins tablets of certain popular brands in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) to (c). Some shortages of certain popular proprietary medicines including ophthalmic preparations and antibiotic preparations were reported in September 1971 due to sudden outbreak of conjunctivitis in Delhi and surrounding areas. The situation was met by arranging immediate supplies.

Managers in Public Sector Undertakings Opting For Their Parent Cadres

2683. **SHRI P. GANGADEB** :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a serious crisis has developed as a result of a number of top level public sector Managers opting to return to their parent cadres;

(b) if so, how many such persons have opted for their parent cadres; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to deal with crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) : No crisis has developed in the public sector as a result of the reversion of some deputationists from the enterprises to their parent Government cadres, pursuant to the exercise of option by them, as required by Government's decisions on the Administrative Refrorms Commission's recommendations. In many cases the deputationists have preferred to be absorbed in the enterprises where they are serving. According to available information, it is estimated that out of about 300 deputationists who have had to exercise their options so far less than 50 per cent have reverted to Government. Wherever the deputationists have opted for reversion to Government, successors have been appointed or are in the process of being appointed, according to procedure. For a number of such vacancies it has also been possible to select

successors from within the public sector itself.

Manufacture of soap by Monopoly Concerns

2684, **DR. RANEN SEN** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the single unit monopoly concerns producing soap in the country at present; and

(b) how the prices of indigenously made soaps compare with those of the imported soaps, including import Duty ?

THE DEPT. MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total production of soap in the organised sector during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 vis-a-vis that of the three largest firms in the field of soap production is indicated below:—

(Quantity in Tonnes)

Year	Total Production of soap in the organised sector	Production of the three largest soap units	Share of the firms in the total production.
1968	2,16,494	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay 1,21,723	55.3%
		Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay 55,811	26.0%
		Kusum Products Ltd. Calcutta. 7,735	3.5%
1969	2,37,539	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay 1,25,251	52.7%
		Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. Bombay 69,110	29.1%
		Kusum Products Ltd., Calcutta. 6,415	2.7%
1970	2,32,400	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay 1,15,221	49.6%
		Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay 67,957	29.2%
		Kusum Products Ltd., Calcutta 6,088	2.6%

In addition to the production in the organised sector, production in the sector other than the organised sector is estimated at

3.5—4 lakhs tonne of soap per year.

(b) Does not arise as import of soap is not allowed.

Impact of U.S. decision to stop foreign aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

2685. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

DR. SANKATA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent American decision to stop all foreign aid will cut off inflow of aid for the refugees from Bangla Desh in India;

(b) if so, the quantum of aid that Government of India has been receiving at present from Government of America; and

(c) when the suspension of aid will take effect and whether any other foreign country has come forward to make up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) No decision has been taken by the United States to stop foreign aid. The U.S. Congress is still considering the U.S. Foreign aid Bill for the F. Y. 1972 (July, 1971 to June 1972) and the final outcome will be known only after some time. However, the provision of 250 million for the relief of refugees has remained unaffected so far.

(b) Total amount pledged up-to-date by the United States Government for the Bangla Desh refugees in India is \$ 89.16 million.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position indicated at (a) above.

Shrinking Employment in Industries

2686. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Reserve Bank Bulletin Report on employment in the Indian factories published in August in which it is stated that since 1951, employment in Ordnance Factories has been declining; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government are aware of the Reserve Bank Bulletin Report, issued in August, 1971. As compared to 1951, the present employment strength in Ordnance Factories is more than double.

(b) Does not arise.

Negotiations with France for Mirage Aircraft

2687. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is negotiating with France for Mirage aircraft; and

(b) whether Government have explored the possibility of collaboration in manufacturing aircraft in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The discussions with the French Economic Mission, which visited this country recently, ranged over a wide field including an exchange of views on cooperation between the aeronautical industries of the two countries.

Surrender by PAK. Mujahids/Razakars

2688. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pak. Mujahids/Razakars have surrendered to the Indian Army authorities in Assam recently;

(b) If so, the number thereof; and

(c) whether these Mujahids have been found to have been deliberately sent and used by Pakistan authorities for subversive and probing activities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) About 900 Pakistani Razakars have surrendered in our eastern borders.

(c) Some of them had been deliberately sent by the Pakistani Military rulers into our country for subversive activities, while some others appear to have been involuntary recruits.

Raids by Income-Tax Department in Andhra Pradesh

2689. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers of Income-tax Department raided the business house and residential premises of some leading businessmen of coastal district in Andhra Pradesh in September last;

(b) if so, the names of these businessmen and the amount of unaccounted money seized from their premises; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter against these persons ?

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

(b) A statement indicating the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT—1222/71]

(c) Investigations are in progress. Action according to law will be taken wherever it is necessary.

Border Post Re-occupied by Pakistan

2690. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the forward border posts near Kargil, which was vacated by Pakistan after the 1965 hostilities and which could be re-occupied by India, remained unmanned so far and that Pakistan recently re-occupied it in violation of the Tashkent agreement; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to get the post vacated by Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Government have no information regarding the re-occupation of any such border post by Pakistan which was vacated by them after the Indo-Pak conflict of 1965.

Strike at Goa Shipyard, Sambhaji

2691. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 35-day old strike at the Goa Shipyard, Sambhaji (Vasco), a Government of India undertaking, has been called off;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure smooth working of the Goa Shipyard after taking into account the loss sustained during the strike period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) The workmen of the Goa Shipyard Ltd. went on an illegal strike from 15.9.1971 in connection with certain demands relating to wage revision and payment of bonus. These demands were raised in contravention of an existing settlement between the workmen and the management which would continue to be effective upto 31.8.1972. However, in order to maintain amicable industrial relations, the management conceded, even before the commencement of the strike, a number of demands of the workmen invol-

ving additional expenditure of about Rs. 2.25 lakhs per annum. Additionally, the management offered to consider an *ad hoc* wage increase from 1st April 1972. This was, however, rejected by the Union. As regards bonus, the workmen demanded 20% profit-sharing bonus as against the entitlement of only 4% for the year 1970-71 under the provisions of the Bonus Act. The Management offered to consider payment of an *ad hoc* profit-sharing bonus of 8.6%. The workmen, however, did not accept these offers of the management and resorted to strike from 15.9.1971.

On 22nd September 1971, the Government of Goa issued an order prohibiting further continuance of the strike and simultaneously referred the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal, Goa for adjudication. Nevertheless, the workmen continued their illegal strike. During the period of strike, the management and their officers showed great patience and restraint in spite of certain reprehensible acts indulged in by some of the striking workmen. The strike was finally called off on 21st October 1971. The dispute is now under adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal.

Sanction of Schemes by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

2692. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned 100 schemes of Rs. 62.15 crores in the year ended June, 1971;

(b) if so, an outlines thereof; and

(c) the results achieved ?

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

(b) The purposes for which these schemes have been sanctioned by the Corporation are (i) minor irrigation (55), (ii) land development (9), (iii) plantation & horticulture (26), (iv) Poultry farming (2), (v) dairy (3), (vi) godowns (2), (vii) fisheries (2) and (viii) farm mechanization (1),

(c) These schemes have been sanctioned only during the year ending June 1971.

These are phased to be implemented over a period of time. While some of them are under the initial stages of implementation, development proposed in others will start only from the current year. It would, therefore, be too early to make an evaluation of their actual impact on agricultural development in terms of physical achievements.

ग्वालियर में बाढ़ से हुई हानि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

2693. श्री नृकम चन्द्र कलबाय :

श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई और अगस्त 1971 में ग्वालियर डिवीजग में आई बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को हुई कुल हानि के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई विस्तृत सूचना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कितने धन की मांग की थी, और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि दी ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न उरस्थित नहीं होते।

Production of Drugs

2694. SHRI P. N. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PATROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether schemes are ready in private and public sectors to meet the country's requirements of most of the essential drugs;

(b) if so, whether certain private sector units have taken up manufacture of new products utilising the latest methods and techniques of production developed abroad after years of investigation and research;

(c) whether industrial licensing policy has been liberalised to enable the industry to take up the production of drugs expeditiously; and

(d) if so, the facts of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) From the private sector, from time to time, schemes are received for expansion of production or for production of new essential drugs. The public sector in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry came into existence only in recent years and Government have been actively considering expansion of its role in the production of essential drugs.

(b) Private sector units have been generally taking up the manufacture of new products based on the technology developed by their existing collaborators. Their schemes are sanctioned after due examination of the needs of the country and merits of the technologies proposed to be adopted.

(c) and (d) The liberalisation introduced in the Licensing Policy of Government in February, 1970 can be taken advantage of also by the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry.

Proposal to Raise the House Rent Allowance

2695. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to replace the present House Rent Allowance percentage to fixed amount to the Government employees; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Advanced Training in Technical Aid Programme

2696. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indians have gone to foreign countries this year for advanced training in various fields under the technical aid programme; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme under which they have gone ?

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

(b) Indian officials are sent abroad for training under various multilateral and bilateral Technical Assistance programmes like UNDP, USAID, Colombo Plan, Indo-French Technical Cooperation Programme, etc.

The purpose of sending the officials for training abroad is for "knowhow formation" with a view to building up modern manpower cadres of talent in essential sectors. The training facilities abroad are, therefore, availed of only where they are essential to the economic development of the country and the required facilities are not available in the country.

The cost of international travel and training abroad is borne by the aid giving agency. The Government bears only 'local cost' i.e. Salary for the period of training, travel expenditure upto the port of embarkation etc., which is paid in Indian rupees.

The main criteria followed for selection of candidates to be sent abroad are as follows :

- (1) The candidate possesses basic educational and technical qualifications and also adequate practical experience in the proposed field of training.
- (2) He is not more than 45 years old (Relaxable in exceptional cases upto 48).

- (3) He has not gone abroad for training under any Technical Assistance Programme during the preceding 3 years.

The period of training is normally restricted to 9 months.

पाकिस्तान सरकार द्वारा पाक अधिभूत काश्मीर में सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण

2700. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान ने पाक-अधिभूत काश्मीर में सामरिक महत्व की अनेक सड़कों का निर्माण कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है !

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था करते समय इन गतिविधियों का ध्यान रखा गया है ।

Shares owned by 3 Foreigners in Godfrey Phillips India Limited

2701. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of shares owned by Foreigners in Godfrey Phillips India limited (a cigarette manufacturing concern); and

(b) the percentage of shares held by foreigners in the capital of D. Macropolo the sole selling agents of Godfrey Phillips India Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) The percentage of shares held by non-residents in the equity capital of Godfrey Phillips India Limited is 92.84. The percentage of

shares held by foreigners in the preference share capital is 1.4.

(b) the percentage of shares held by non-residents in the capital of D. Macropolo is 22.14.

Merger of D. Macropolo with M/s Godfrey Phillips of India Limited

2702. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a merger application of D. Macropolo with M/s. Godfrey Phillips of India Limited is pending consideration; and

(b) if so, when a decision will be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir'

(b) The application is still under examination, and it is not possible to say when the case will be ripe for a decision by the Government.

War Risk Insurance scheme

2703. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was held in Delhi on November 10, 1971 between the representatives of the States and other associations to finalise scheme for providing War Risk Insurance;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the meeting; and

(c) whether Government have considered the recommendations and, if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA KOMATGI) : (a) Government is not aware of any such meeting.

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

Stoppage of Large Trade Credits

2704. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Patriot" dated the 9th November 1971 under the Heading "AITUC asks Government to stop large trade credits";

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

(c) whether the AITUC has also demanded closure of all forward trading markets and withdrawal of large credits advanced for holding stocks of consumer goods such as sugar, textile goods and oils; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) : Yes Sir. The representatives of the AITUC met me on 11th November 1971. The points raised in the memorandum were generally discussed and the views of the Government on various points were made known to them.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) At present forward trading in con-

sumer goods such as foodgrains, pulses, gur edible oils and oilseeds is already prohibited. Even in respect of the very few commodities in which such trading may take place, a commodity-by-commodity analysis is regularly done with a view to see whether there is any need for continuance of such trading.

As regards credits advanced for holding stocks of sugar, textiles and oils, these form part of the selective credit control of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India reviews the position from time to time and modifies its credit policy so as to ensure that the credit needs for genuine purposes of production and distribution are met, keeping in check at the same time, hoarding and speculative practices.

Staff Working on the Strength of third Pay Commission

2705. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of staff and officers, categorywise, working in the Office of Third Pay Commission;

(b) the number of officers and members of staff who are on deputation, categorywise; and

(c) the amount spent on Third Pay Commission so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) . The required information is contained in the enclosed statement.

Statement
Position as on 29-11-1971

Sr. No.	Category of regular posts	No. of regular persons in position	No. of regular persons on deputation	Amount spent		T O T A L
				70-71	71-72 (upto 31-10-71)	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Member Secretary
Joint Secretary
Adviser

1
1
1
Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Director	2	2			
5.	Deputy Secretary	4	4	*	**	
6.	O.S.D.	2	2	16'99	14'44	31'43
7.	Under Secretary	4	4			
8.	Secretary to Chairman	1	1			
9.	Deputy Director	1	1	*(Including Book debits		
10.	Senior Analyst	2	2	amounting to Rs. 0.92 lakh)		
11.	Sr. Research Officer	5	5			
12.	Sr. Accounts officer	1	1			
13.	Research Officer	4	4	**(Including Book debits		
14.	Administrative-cum-Accounts Officer	1	1	amounting to Rs. 1'44 lakh)		
15.	Section Officer	6	6			
16.	Junior Analyst	4	4			
17.	Private Secretary (S. G.)	5	5			
18.	Sr. Personal Assistant (Gr. I)	1	1			
19.	Superintendent	1	1			
20.	Reoprters	6	6			
21.	Assistant	3	3			
22.	Jr. Research Assistant	15	14			
23.	Technical Assistant	34	34			
24.	Librarian	1	1			
25.	U.D.C.	3	3			
26.	Computer	13	13			
27.	Stenographer Grade II	19	19			
28.	Hindi Translator	1	1			
29.	Draughtsman	1	1			
30.	Stenographer Grade III	19	19			
31.	L.D. Clerk	17	17			
32.	Gestetner Operator	3	3			
33.	Staff Car Driver	2	2			
34.	Jamadar	4	4			
35.	Daftry	2	2			
36.	Peon	19	2			
37.	Farash	2	—			
Total		211	190	16'99	14'44	31'43

Note : It does not include the casual workers (daily wage clerks 18 @ Rs. 7/- per day & Class IV staff 29 @ Rs. 4/- per day.) employed on per diem remuneration as their number varies from time to time depending upon the actual requirement of the work.

Managerial pool for Public Sector Enterprises

2705. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 14-year old Industrial Management Pool, set up to provide public sector enterprises with managerial personnel at the top and senior levels, is in stagnation;

(b) whether, despite recommendations of the Estimates Committee, the Pool has neither been converted into a regular service nor expanded to keep pace with the growth of the public sector; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) It would not be correct to say that the Industrial Management Pool is in stagnation as can be seen from the table below :—

	Position of IMP Officers	
	Initial position (1960)	Position as on date
Grade I (Rs. 2750 fixed)	—	3
Grade II (Rs. 2500 fixed)	2	13
Grade III (Rs. 2000-125-2250)	3	25
Grade IV (Rs. 1600-100-2000)	9	22
Grade V (Rs. 1300-60-1600)	18	17
Grade VI (Rs. 1100-50-1400)	26	8
Grade VII (Rs. 700-1150)	39	
Lower Grade (Rs. 400-710)	2	
Others in various grades (allocation to grades not available)		31
Total	130	88

(Wastage of strength by resignation from the cadre as well as by normal retirement accounts for the difference in the total figures)

Some of the major public enterprises like Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Bokaro Steel Ltd., are headed by officers of the Pool.

(b) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the observations/recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in their Ninth Report (First Lok Sabha, 1953-54) and Fifty-second Report (Third Lok Sabha, 1963-64) where the Committee had emphasised the need for ensuring the availability of adequate managerial talent for manning the public enterprises and in this connection suggested the constitution of a centralised Service as well as the implementation of suitable training programmes. The Industrial Management Pool constituted by the Government of India in 1957, is a Central Service Class I. Appointments to the various grades of the Pool were made during 1959-60. After the initial intake, however, there has been no further recruitment to the Pool.

(c) Government have accepted the validity of the views of the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to personnel policies in public enterprises, expressed in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings. It was the view of the Administrative Reforms Commission that it is neither necessary nor desirable to constitute a common cadre for managerial and technical personnel for the public sector as a whole. It may also not be desirable to have any external agency for undertaking the recruitment of personnel required by the public enterprises. In this context, Government do not have at present any proposal to revitalise the Industrial Management Pool. However, Government have instituted a suitable machinery to spot managerial talent for the public enterprises. The Bureau of Public Enterprises for this purpose empanels suitable persons with proven ability in various areas of industrial and commercial management and administration drawn from the officers of the public enterprises, Industrial Management Pool, managers of private sector industry and commerce as well as those in permanent civil and defence services in Government. These panels are utilised for selection of managers at the middle and top levels, whenever necessary.

Sale of Jute Mills and Other Concerns by M/S. Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta

2707. SHRI S. M. BANEJEE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) Whether M/s. Andrew Yule & Company Limited, Calcutta are secretly selling jute mills and other profiteering concerns;

(b) whether this has been brought to the notice of Government by the Employees Union; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)

(a) to (c) : The company's balance sheet as at 31. 12. 70, disclose the disposal of the investments of the value of Rs. 4,92,260/— in other companies. It has come to the notice of the Government that the company is transferring its holdings in M/s. Budge Budge Amalgamated Company Limited which owns a jute mill to certain business houses. M/s. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. were the erstwhile Managing Agents of M/s. Budge Budge Amalgamated Company Limited. Matter is being looked into to see if any of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 has been infringed. A representation purporting to be from minority shareholders of Budge Budge Amalgamated Company Limited has been received.

Option From Civil Servants for Absorption in Public Undertakings

2708. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a vast majority of civil servants on deputation to the public sector undertakings has refused to opt in favour of the undertakings they are currently serving in;

(b) if so, the number of such civil servants; and

(c) whether Government are formulating any personnel policy for the public sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and

(b). According to Government orders, deputationists from the permanent civil services other than those in the Industrial Management Pool, and from the Defence services other than those employed in the Defence Production Undertakings have to exercise an option, between permanent absorption in the enterprises where they are employed or reversion to their parent cadres within stipulated periods varying from two to three years. As such, in many cases, the time for exercise of option has not yet come. However, according to available information, it appears that a larger number of deputationists is opting for services in the Public Enterprises rather than reverting to their Government Cadres. Out of an estimated 300 deputationists who had to exercise option as on date more than about 50% have decided to permanently opt for service in the undertakings.

(c) Government's intention is to make the public enterprises self-reliant in managerial resources. It is towards this end that the orders for reducing the dependence of the enterprises on deputationists from Government were issued, as this would undoubtedly assist the enterprises in developing homogeneous managerial cadres. Government have further laid down guidelines and Government also render assistance for the recruitment of suitable managerial personnel and their development by training, job rotation, career planning, etc. The personnel policies of the public enterprises are also kept under constant watch so as to take remedial action to meet shortcomings wherever they exist.

Causes of Excessive and Perennial Rains This Year

2709. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to investigate the causes of the unusual and almost perennial rainfalls during this year beginning from early March upto the 18th October, in the northern parts of the country, namely, in U. P., Bihar and Haryana;

(b) if so, the main features; and

(c) if no investigation has been undertaken, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main features of the study were :—

(i) Heavy and sustained rainfall during the last monsoon season was due to a series of depressions and low pressure areas from the Bay of Bengal moving inland and travelling northwestwards over the Gangetic plains.

(ii) 14 such low pressure areas approached northern India between June and the middle of October and caused heavy rains, and floods in the northern Indian rivers. This number, though large, is not unusual,

(iii) During the pre-monsoon months of March to May, a number of low pressure areas moved into north India from the west and caused unusual rains in three extended spells during summer.

(c) Does not arise.

Invitation to a Team of U. N. Experts to Assess the Country's Tourist Potentials

2710. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA** : Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are inviting a team of U.N. experts to assess the country's tourist potential and to advise Government in the matter; and

(b) if so, the fact of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A team of 4 U. N. experts visited India during November-December, 1970, to recommend measures for improving the tourism infra-structure, training programmes, research & statistical methods and the promotional activities of the

Department for projecting India as a tourist destination. The team submitted its report in June, 1971, which is being processed.

Proposal to Arrange Son-et-Lumiere Show in Gujarat

2711. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA** : Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to arrange a son-et-Lumiere show in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Son-et-Lumiere show based on the life and work of Gandhiji at Sabar-mati Ashram is being mounted at the Ashram on behalf of the Department of Tourism, by the India Tourism Development Corporation. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 18.25 lakhs.

Forged Currency Seized in Delhi

2712. **SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of forged currency seized in Delhi during the last six months; and

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Defalcation of Money in Gauhati Oil Refinery

2713. **SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Administrative Department of Gauhati Oil Refinery, there has been defalcation of large sums of money; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SARI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Internal Audit of Gauhati Refinery done in October, 1971 covering the years 1970-71 and 1971-72, showed irregularities in the Stationery Account, which on test-check basis reveal a misappropriation of about Rs. 10,000/-.

(b) The matter is being investigated with a view to taking action against persons that might be found at fault. The clerk incharge of stationery has been shifted to another department.

Rules Re : Conditions of service of Income Tax Officers

2714. **SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no comprehensive Rules regarding the appointments, promotions, salaries and other conditions of service of the Income Tax Officers;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to frame a comprehensive set of Rules in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

There are at present two grades of Income-tax Officers namely, Income-tax Officers (Class II) and Income-tax Officers (Class I). Recruitment to the former grade is regulated in accordance with the Income-tax Service (Class II posts) Recruitment Rules, 1963. Recruitment to the latter grade is regulated in accordance with the Government of India late Finance Department, (Central Revenues), Resolution No.

29, dated the 26th May, 1945, read with the Ministry of Finance, (Revenue Division), letter F. No. 24(2)—Adm. I. T./51, dated the 18th October, 1951.

The scales of pay of the grades were fixed under the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960. The salaries and allowances admissible in individual cases are governed mostly by the rules and orders of general application issued by the Government of India from time to time.

The seniority of the Officers in the two grades is determined in accordance with the Central Board of Revenue letter F. No. 58(10) Ad (IT)/51, dated the 27th October, 1955, and letter F. No. 58(3) Ad(IT)/50, dated the 5th September, 1952, respectively.

The other conditions of service are regulated mostly in accordance with the rules and orders of general application issued by the Department of Personnel and the Department of Expenditure from time to time.

(b) The proposal to bring up-to-date the rules regarding recruitment to the various grades in the Income tax Service, Class I, and issue them in a consolidated form, is already under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Observance of Excise Regulation by Private Hotels

2715. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Excise regulations with regard to serving of liquor are not observed properly by private hotels and this has adversely affected the business of Government Hotels;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the private hotels which do not observe these rules ?

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

(a) and (c). The enforcement of the excise regulations relating to the serving of liquor in hotels is a matter for the concerned authorities of the respective State Governments and Union Territories.

(b) No, Sir.

Working of Chit Fund Companies

2716. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints are often received from the public investing money in Chit Fund Companies and Financing Firms, alleging cheating and fraudulent activities;

(b) whether Government propose to regulate working of such institutions and to put strict control on their working; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A few complaints relating to delays in the payment of prized chits or other amounts due to the members have been received by the Reserve Bank as well as a few Registrars of Companies.

(b) and (c). The Banking Commission is examining the issues relating to non-banking Companies including Chit Funds. The future course of action would be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Banking Commission.

Shortage of Qualified Doctors and Nurses in Army Hospitals

2717. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of qualified Doctors and Nurses in the Army hospitals in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : To meet the shortage

of qualified doctors and nurses in the Army Hospitals, the following steps have been taken :—

(a) DOCTORS

(i) Recruitment through the open market has been intensified. From 1971 onward, for admission to Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, for 60 open seats, preference is being given to those who volunteer to serve the Army Medical Corps as Short Service Commissioned officers after passing the M. B. B. S. Examination.

(ii) Grant of Reserve Commission and re-call to colour service of ex Army Medical Corps Short Service Commissioned officers.

(iii) Secondment of doctors from the Central Health Service and from the State Medical Services under the compulsory Service Liability Scheme.

(b) NURSES

(i) Recruitment of civilian nurses has been accelerated.

(ii) Obtaining of civil nurses on deputation from the Central/ State Medical Services.

(iii) Training of Probationer Nurses and B.Sc. (Nursing) students to the maximum number in Military Schools of Nursing and College of Nursing for the grant of commission in the Military Nursing Service.

(iv) Measures to improve the terms and conditions of service to make the Service more attractive are under consideration.

(v) Voluntary Aid Detachment of civilian ladies trained in First

Aid to supplement the work of regular nurses.

2. Wide publicity is being given to opportunities for employment/career in Military Medical and Nursing Services through press, radio and periodical visits to Medical Colleges.

Theft of Jewellery from a Shop in New Delhi Hotel

2718. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the "Indian Express" dated the 2nd November, 1971, stating that in spite of pleading by certain businessmen, Customs authorities at Palam Airport, New Delhi, refused to take action against some American Nationals who were involved in a jewellery theft case in New Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report appearing in the *Indian Express* dated 2nd November, 1971 under the heading "JEWEL THIEF ELUDES POLICE TRAP". There is nothing in the news-item to indicate that certain businessmen approached the Customs authorities at Palam Airport and the authorities refused to take action against the American nationals.

The facts however are that Mr. Lochelin Cellian Carles reported at the Customs counter for clearance by Pan American flight on 1.11.71. A Pan American official came and took the passenger away for check of his ticket. The handbag of this passenger was left behind at the Customs counter. After the passenger had left with the airline official, a businessmen approached the Customs officer with the request that as the passenger was involved in a theft case, his baggage should thoroughly searched. The Customs officer assured the gentleman that this would be done. Mr. Carles however did not come back while in the meantime the police and others approached the Customs authorities when the handbag was

searched and the goods after verification were taken possession of by the police.

Reduction in Economy Class Fares by Air India to and from U.S.

2719. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether Air-India has recently reduced its Economy Class fares to and from USA by about 50 percent;

(b) whether Air India proposes to further reduce Economy Class fares by more than 50 percent from December, 1971; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the reduction in fares ?

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

(a) With effect from 19th September 1971, Air-India has introduced a new \$ 450 return excursion fare from the USA to India. The conditions laid down are that there will be a minimum stay of 21 days in India, and the ticket will have a maximum validity of 120 days. No stop-overs are permitted, and travel between the last point of departure in North America and the first point of arrival in India and the last point of departure in India to the first point of arrival in North America must be performed on the same carrier and without a change in the flight number.

(b) With effect from the 1st December 1971, Air India is introducing a new return excursion fare of \$ 550 or Rs 4125/- for travel from India to the United States. The conditions will be the same as in (a) above, except that the minimum stay in North America will be 14 days.

(c) These promotional fares have been introduced in order to generate new traffic.

Creation of Asian Dollar

2720. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals for the creation of a national "Asian Dollar" to replace dependence on sterling and U.S. dollar;

(b) whether there was any discussion in this regard at the meeting of the Asian Council of Ministers for Economic Cooperation which was recently held in Bangkok; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The draft agreement of the proposed Asian Clearing Union envisages the establishment of a common unit of account denominated "Asian Clearing Dollar", which shall be equivalent to one special drawing right (SDR) allocated by the International Monetary Fund, whose value is at present equivalent to 0.888671 grammes of fine gold or to one United States dollar at its present per value. This national unit of account is being contemplated to facilitate settlement of transactions between members routed through the clearing mechanism of the proposed Asian Clearing Union.

(b) No, Sir. The Asian Council of Ministers for Economic Cooperation did not hold any meeting recently in Bangkok. A Ministerial Meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of 77 was held in Bangkok from 5th to 7th October, 1971, but the creation of a national "Asian Dollar" was not discussed at that meeting.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of International Monetary Fund on India's Economy

2721. **SHRI PILOO MODY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has recently released its Report detailing the performance of the world economy during the year 1970 and in the first part of 1971;

(b) if so, whether the Report also makes reference to India's economic development; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The 1971 Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund deals *inter alia* with the performance of the world economy during 1970 and the first part of 1971. The Report also briefly refers to India's economy in the year 1970 and mentions that the growth of output was sustained at a rate of about 5 percent with the principal expansionary thrust continuing to come from the agricultural sector, which was given preferential treatment along with small scale industries, exports and certain cooperative credit societies by new guidelines for allocation of bank credit. The Report also recognises that 1970 was a year of deteriorating balance of payments position for India arising from a fall in the net inflow of external assistance and also from a wider gap between imports and exports.

These observations are in accordance with our own assessment of the situation as indicated in the Economic Survey for 1970-71.

Cut in The Fourth Plan Financial Allocations

2722. **SHRI PILOO MODY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a report in the "Statesman" of the 17th September, 1971, to the effect that he had proposed a drastic cut in the Fourth Plan financial allocations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Government have seen the news report which appeared in the "Statesman" of 17th September, 1971.

(b) It is not our intention to slow down implementation of the Plan schemes. In fact, our effort has been to improve the Plan performance with a view to ensuring speedy completion of Plan projects. But

keeping in view the heavy financial burden on account of Bangla Desh refugee expenditure, it is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission whether a saving of 5% can be obtained in the Plan expenditure of this year by way of economies without, however, effecting the essential and basic features of the Plan.

Illegal Mint in Srinagar

2723. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether an illegal mint was recently unearthed in Srinagar;
- (b) whether Government have received any report in this regard from the Kashmir Government and, if so, an outline thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Increase in Demand of Petroleum

2724. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether growth in demand for petroleum in the country averaged 8.6 per cent per year and from 7.8 million tonnes in 1960, the demand has more than doubled in 1969 to 17.3 million tonnes; and
- (b) whether according to the estimates prepared by the Indian Institute of Petroleum, the growth of demand during 1970 has been around 9.5 per cent per year and consumption is expected to reach 32.2 million tonnes by 1975?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

- (a) Though the demand for POL Pro-

ducts rose from 7.8 million tonnes in 1960 to 17.3 million tonnes in 1969, the compound growth rate averaged 9.3% per annum.

(b) According to the IIP report of May, 1971, the demand in 1970 was estimated at 8.2% more than the total requirements of POL Products in 1969 and that the upper and lower levels of demand in 1975 would be as under :—

Upper level.....31.5 Million tonnes
Lower level.....29.8 Million tonnes

राज्यों की वित्तीय सहायता

2725. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुछ राज्यों को गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा अधिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ अन्य राज्यों ने भी केन्द्र से इस वित्तीय वर्ष में अधिक वित्तीय सहायता की माँग की है; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में, गत वर्ष की तुलना में, सभी राज्यों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए देय केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

Shortage of small Coins in Calcutta

2726. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the serious problem of shortage of small coins in Calcutta on

account of which the public transport undertakings and the people are facing difficulties;

(b) the extent of shortage and the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. While the general shortage of small coins felt in other parts of the country earlier is steadily improving, the situation in Calcutta seems to have deteriorated only recently.

(b) It is not possible to quantify the extent of shortage of small coins. The reason for shortage of small coins in Calcutta is basically the same as for the over all shortage within the country, viz. large-scale diversion from circulation of small coins in certain alloys for melting with a view to realizing their higher value as metal. The position in Calcutta was relatively satisfactory a couple of months ago. The causes of the recent deterioration are being investigated.

(c) For solving the problem of general shortage of small coins satisfactorily, Government have already taken steps to substantially increase the production of small coins in the Mints and change the coinage alloys in such manner as to obtain higher rate of production and also eliminate the risk of their being diverted for melting. The Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance, 1971 has also been promulgated on 22nd October, 1971, making melting of small coins and hoarding such coins with a view to melting, an offence in law which they were not previously.

In order to tackle the local shortage in Calcutta, the Reserve Bank of India has made special arrangements to issue small coins to the principal public transport undertakings of the City, namely Calcutta Tramways Company and Calcutta State Transport Corporation at the rate of Rs. 35,000.00 per week and Rs. 18,000.00 per week respectively. Other private bus operators have also been given special quotas having regard to the stock position.

Expansion of Koyali refinery in Gujarat

2727. **SHRI K. MALLANNA :**
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 470 on the 14th June, 1971 regarding the expansion of Koyali refinery in Gujarat and State :

(a) whether the expert Committee appointed by Government has since submitted its report to Government;

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

(c) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI)

(a) Yes Sir, on 17-11-71.

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

Selection of Directors of Indian Air Lines

2728. **SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :**
Will the Minister of **TORISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of selection of Directors of Indian Airlines;

(b) the normal length of their terms; and

(c) the names of existing Directors, their qualifications and since when they have been on the Board of Directors ?

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

(a) The Constitution of the Board of Directors is regulated by section 4 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(b) They are normally appointed for a period of two years.

(c) A statement is attached.

*Statement**Indian Airlines*

S. No.	Name	Date of appointment and re-appointment, if any.	Qualifications
1.	SHRI N. P. Sen (Chairman)	1.8.1971	Principal, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad.
2.	shri J. R. D. Tata (Member)	12.6.1953 to-date	Long experience and knowledge to Aviation both domestic and international—a well known industrialist.
3.	Shri Y. T. Shah (Member) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Deptt. of Expenditure)	1.8.1969 to-date	Official
4.	Shri M. S. Sundara (Member)	1.8.1971	Chairman and Managing Director, India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.
5.	AVM S. A. Hussain (Member)	1.8.1971	General Manager, Indian Airlines.
6.	Air Marshal M. S. Chaturvedi (Member)	2.12.1967 to-date	General Manager, Air-India.
7.	Shri N. Khosla, (Member) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tourism & civil Aviation New Delhi.	12.3.1969 to-date	Official
8.	Shri Ravi J. Matthai, (Member)	1.8.1969 to-date	Director, Indian institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
9.	Shri K. N Mookerjee (Member)	1.8.1967 to-date	Industrialist.

Review of the working of price control Order on Drugs

2729. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Price Control order relating to drugs; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b) : The working of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, has been reviewed from time to time and certain amendments made thereto in the light of experience gained in its working. Certain clarificatory instructions have also been issued for information and guidance of the drugs industry and trade. The revised price structure under the Order came into force from January, 1971 and it will be possible to undertake any review after the prices in terms of the order have been in operation for at least one year.

**बिहार फ्लाईंग क्लब एम्पलाइज यूनियन
से ज्ञापन**

2730. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार फ्लाईंग क्लब एम्पलाइज यूनियन ने गत 21 सितम्बर को असीनिक उड़्डयन के महानिदेशक को एक ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विषय क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार फ्लाईंग क्लब कर्मचारी यूनियन के सचिव ने नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक को 21 सितम्बर 1971 को एक पत्र लिखा जिसमें उसने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ प्रबन्धक वर्ग की इस घांघली की ओर भी विरोध प्रदर्शन किया था कि एक तरफ तो वे घनाभाव को आधार बनाकर कर्मचारियों की मंहगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि की मांग को ठुकरा रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ वे नई नियुक्तियां कर रहे थे। इस पत्र में राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्लब को अपने अधिकार में ले लेने का अनुरोध भी किया गया था।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने क्लब के क्रिया-कलापों की जांच करने के लिए 11 नवम्बर 1971 को एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच समिति का गठन किया है।

**Foreign Exchange Earned by India
Tourism Development Corporation**

2731. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation earned foreign ex-

change worth rupees 2.5 crores during 1970-71;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1970-71 by the four duty-free shops opened by the Corporation; and

(c) the total profit made by the Corporation in 1970-71 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It is estimated that foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 250 lakhs has been earned due to the various activities of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) Rs. 22.56 lakhs.

(c) The total trading profit (before taxation and depreciation) was Rs. 97.83 lakhs and the net profit after taxation was Rs. 37.06 lakhs during 1970-71.

**Impact of Cut in Bank Rate by U.K.
Government on India**

2732. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. Government has cut their bank rate on the 2nd September, 1971, to curb hot money inflow;

(b) if so, whether this decision of the U. K. Government has had any effect on India; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The bank rate in the U.K. was reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent on 2nd September, 1971. The cut was prompted by international considerations and was meant mainly for discouraging the inflow of speculative funds into the U. K. from abroad.

(b) and (c). The one per cent reduction in the U. K. bank rate, in the present uncertain international monetary conditions is of only marginal significance to India. To the extent it improves output and reduces

unemployment in the U. K., it may have a favourable effect on our exports to that country.

**Appointment of Government Nominee
in the Governing Council of Chartered
Accountants of India**

2733. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resentment among the Young Chartered Accountants, against the appointment of Government nominees, some of whom are partners in big audit firms, on the Governing Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

(b) a gist of memorandum received by Government on the subject; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)**
(a) and (b). A copy each of the two Memoranda received by the Government from Young Chartered Accountants are placed on the Table of the House as statements 'A' and 'B' [*Placed in Library. See No LT-1223/71*]

(c) The matter is under examination

**Survey Report conducted by the
Industrial Bank of India**

2734. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Survey Report about the industrial potential of the backward States, conducted by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

The Government have so far received Survey Reports, conducted by the Industrial Development Bank of India in collaboration with the other public financial institution in respect of four backward States/Territories namely Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Tripura. Similar reports in respect of surveys of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, NEFA, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Chandigarh are in the process of finalisation.

(b) The four Survey Reports so far received broadly cover- (i) the infra-structure facilities for industrial development which need strengthening in the areas, (ii) the industrial potential of the areas; (iii) the financial incentives, viz. subsidies for transport and power which may have to be given by the Central/State Governments; and (iv) the concessional terms of financial assistance which may be extended by the financial institutions.

(c) To enable the State Governments concerned to take appropriate action on the recommendations made in the Survey Reports the Committee of Direction comprising senior officials of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Reserve Bank of India which supervises and guides the survey work, holds discussions with the officials of the State Governments and the State Financial Institutions concerned. Such discussions have taken place recently in September and October, 1971 in respect of the reports relating to Assam, Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir. The State Governments, it is expected, will take the necessary follow up action on the lines agreed upon at these discussions.

**Branches of Indian Banks Functioning
Abroad**

2735. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH :
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of countries abroad where Branches of Indian Banks are functioning to assist the Indian Traders and industries; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish new branches of nationalised banks in foreign countries and if so, an outline of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) 7 Indian commercial banks are operating in 13 countries abroad. The details regarding the countries and the number of branches of Indian banks are indicated in the enclosed statement. These branches provide all possible assistance to Indian traders and industries.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has given permission to the following banks for opening additional offices outside India :

- (1) State Bank of India — New York (U.S.A.)
- (2) Bank of India — Wembley (U.K.)
- (3) Bank of Baroda— Coventry & Bradford (U.K.)
Rose Hill
Vacoas
Mauritius

Statement

S.No.	Country	No. of Offices
1.	Ceylon	3
2.	Fiji Island	7
3.	Guyana	2
4.	Hongkong	4
5.	Japan	2
6.	Kenya	10
7.	Malaysia	11
8.	Mauritius	3
9.	Nigeria	1
10.	Singapore	6
11.	Uganda	5
12.	Thailand	1
13.	United Kingdom	11
Total		66

Note : (i) The Offices include base offices of mobile/satellite offices.

(ii) The branches of Bank of India in Nigeria and Uganda were taken over by subsidiary companies of the bank with effect from the 18th November, 1968 and 1st November, 1969 respectively. The branches of Bank of Baroda in Uganda were taken over by a subsidiary company of the bank with effect from 1st November, 1969.

(iii) Besides the above mentioned offices, India Commercial Banks are also having 39 offices in Pakistan, which have been taken over by the Pakistan Custodian of Enemy Property in 1965.

Quality of "Soft Bars"

2736. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of 'soft bars' introduced as an emergency food ration for the Defence services some years ago had to be destroyed or fed to animals, because of their poor quality causing considerable loss to Government; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Out of 18,38,399 soft bars purchased some years ago, 2,06,485 bars went bad owing to their poor keeping quality. Of the quantity gone bad, 91,802 bars were returned to the suppliers for replacement and 1,05,472 were fed to animals. The suppliers have since replaced 36,826 bars and the cost of balance quantity (including that fed to animals) amounting to Rs. 1,89,611.99 has been deducted from their bills. The suppliers have however not accepted the deductions and have asked for arbitration.

Corporation for Construction and Management of Hotels

2738. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a Corporation to construct and run several hotels in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the places where it has already decided to construct hotels;

(c) the estimated expenditure for the construction of each hotel;

(d) the facilities proposed to be provided for the tourists and other customers in each of these hotels;

(e) whether Government have entered into any agreement with any foreign company for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

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

(a) One of the main functions of the India Tourism Development Corporation is the construction and operation of hotels.

(b) and (c) :

Location	Estimated Cost
(i) Airport Hotel Calcutta.	Rs. 120 lakhs
(ii) Hotel at Gulmarg.	Rs. 110 lakhs
(iii) Hotel and 40 cottages at Kovalam.	Rs. 135 lakhs

The ITDC has recently completed the construction of a hotel at Bangalore the provision for which is Rs. 165 lakhs. The hotel started functioning on the 1st May, 1971.

The ITDC is examining the question of constructing hotels at Aurangabad and Goa and adding another 100 rooms to its hotel at Bangalore. The ITDC will also shortly commission the Akbar Hotel in New Delhi, under lease arrangements with New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(d) The hotel at Bangalore has facilities comparable to the five-star category. It is

proposed to provide the Hotel Akber New Delhi, and the hotels at Kovalam and Calcutta Airport with facilities normally available in hotels in the four-star class. The type of facilities to be provided in the Gulmarg hotel are under consideration.

(e) and (f). An agreement has been signed by the Government of India with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to provide technical co-operation for the promotion of tourism. Under this agreement the Federal Republic of Germany will make available the services of 8 Advisers, of whom 2 are for the Department of Tourism and 6 for the ITDC. to advise on investment planning, hotel construction, hotel management and training facilities.

Seizure of Smuggled goods by Cochin Customs

2739. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Customs seized a large amount of gold and a large quantity of wrist watches from Shri M.S.V, Anwar;

(b) if so, the amount of seizure; and

(c) whether there was any complaint regarding the payment of reward in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). On 10-1-69 Cochin Customs seized approx. 467 Kgs. of Gold valued at about Rs. 30.37 lakhs at international monetary rate and Rs. 74 lakhs at the Indian market rate and 4998 wrist watches valued at about Rs. 6.54 lakhs at the Indian market rate from a motorised sailing craft "Anwar",

(c) Yes, Sir; but on investigation, it was found to be incorrect.

Investigation by C.B.I. in Payment of Reward

2740. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation had investigated an alleged fraud in payment of reward in connection with the arrest of Shri M.S. Anwer on Kerala Coast in the year 1969;

(b) if so, the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SARI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir; but the case relates to interception of an Arab dhow M.V. 'Anwar' and not to the arrest of Shri M.S. Anwer.

(b) After investigations the Central Bureau of Investigation came to the conclusion that the allegations were not proved.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand for Construction of a New Airport at Mangattuparambu Near Cannanore

2741. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding the construction of a new airport at Mangattuparambu near Cannanore; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But the financial resources for construction of aerodromes being limited, it is not possible to consider the case of Cannanore at present.

Increase in Demand for Petroleum Products Goods

2742. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for petroleum products is rising very fast in the country; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). The annual demand of POL products during the last three years and the percentage increase year-wise, are given as under :—

Year	Demand of POL Products (in '000 tonnes)	%age increase in the demand
1968	15829	+12.4
1969	17336	+ 9.5
1970	18734	+ 8.1

The rising demand for petroleum products is being met by the expansion of existing refineries and by the establishment of new refineries. The imbalances between demand and indigenous production during any given year are met by importing the deficit products and exporting the surplus.

Award of Prizes to the Agents of L. I. C.

2743. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any competition was held in March, 1969 for awarding prizes to the L. I. C. agents;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether government are aware that some L. I. C. agents are dissatisfied with the manner in which decisions were taken; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). In March, 1969, the L. I. C. held competition for Agents Branch-wise, Division-wise and for All-India on the basis of new business, number of policies and/or premium collected. Each office was free to lay down its terms and conditions for the competi-

tion. Dissatisfaction was, however, expressed by some agents over one or the other of the terms and conditions of the competition. Complete information in this regard is not readily available, but can be collected and furnished if the names of the offices of the Corporation about which the Hon'ble Member has heard complaints are given.

**Counterfeit Notes of Two Rupees
Denomination**

2744. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported conspiracy of inter State counterfeiters to print and circulate counterfeit notes of two rupees denomination in Bangalore and elsewhere;

(b) whether a complete set of six blocks used for printing two rupees currency notes, a blown up photo of the two rupees note and a number of currency notes cut and the uncut were seized recently;

(c) if so, the facts of the case; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and adjoining States and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

**High Prices of drugs manufactured in
U. S. A. charged by International
Development Mission Agency
of U. S. A.**

2745. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Development Mission Agency of U. S. A. in India has been charging high prices for drugs manufactured in U. S. A.;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to U. S. Agency for International Development and not International Development Agency. Procurement of drugs manufactured in U. S. A. was done under direct arrangements with suppliers using A. I. D. financing for the purpose. The question of A. I. D. charging high prices for the drugs so procured does not, therefore, arise.

Under the procedures which were invogue prior to 1971, certain purchases were reportedly made on the basis of "Sole source" procurement and this might have led to higher prices being charged than in the case of competitive procurement. Complete reliable information in regard to the extent of such procurement at high prices, if any, is not available. The mechanics relating to these purchases have since been improved to ensure that all such purchases take place on a competitive basis.

**Meeting of the Custodians of Nationalised
Banks**

2746. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Custodians of Nationalised Banks was held on the 4th November, 1971 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Custodians have suggested the need for greater co-ordination among the public sector banks, small farmers development agencies and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers' projects; and

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

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) I stressed in the meeting for closer contact between local banks agents and the Agency functionaries. The Government is keen on co-ordinated working for achieving optimum results.

Performance of Public Undertakings

2747. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the overall performance of public sector undertakings during the year 1970-71 and how it compares with that of the previous year; and

(b) the industrial undertakings which have incurred losses and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The audited Annual Accounts for the year ended 1970-71 have yet to be received from some undertakings. However, based on information available, it is estimated that during 1970-71, 51 undertakings are expected to earn a net profit of Rs. 72 crores, where as 36 undertakings are likely to incur a net loss of Rs. 78 crores. During 1969-70 49 undertakings had earned a net profit of Rs. 72.3 crores as against a net loss of Rs. 75.7 crores incurred by 32 undertakings. The overall performance for 1970-71 is, therefore, expected to result in a net loss of the order of Rs. 6 crores as against the net loss of Rs. 3.40 crores in the previous

year.

(b) The undertakings which are expected to make losses during 1970-71, are given in the statement enclosed.

The main reasons for the losses are :

- (a) Low Level of production due to :
- (i) Lack of proper production, planning and control.
 - (ii) Delay in bringing into effective use additional/balancing items of production equipment.
 - (iii) Lack of proper maintenance of equipment.
 - (iv) Lower productivity of labour.
- (b) Loss of production due to poor industrial relations.
- (c) Increase in salaries and wages consequent to Wage Award negotiations etc.; and
- (d) Increase in township cost and social overheads.

Statement

Running Concern		Figures in Rs. lakhs (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	1756.4
2.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	1105.9
3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	786.6
4.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn, Ltd.	645.3
5.	Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd.	581.6
6.	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	472.0
7.	Indian Airlines	469.4
8.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	288.5
9.	National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	262.2
10.	Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	211.6

1	2	3
11.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	142.7
12.	National Instruments and Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	134.7
13.	National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	126.0
14.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	117.7
15.	National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.	95.5
16.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	82.1
17.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	71.2
18.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	57.8
19.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	47.3
20.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	42.6
21.	Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	35.3
22.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	34.4
23.	Praga Tools Ltd.	29.7
24.	Central Road Transport Corpn. Ltd.	22.9
25.	National Buildings Construction Corpn. Ltd.	16.4
26.	Central Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	11.8
27.	Indian Consortium for Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5.1
28.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	3.8
29.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	3.6
30.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	2.5
31.	Water & Power Development Consultancy Services (I) Ltd.	1.9
32.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1.2
33.	Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	17.3
	<i>Promotional Undertakings</i>	
34.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	62.6
35.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	47.3
36.	Housing & Urban Development Corpn. Ltd.	*
		7792.9

*Just commenced operation and incurred a revenue expense of Rs 30,000.

Climate for foreign Investment in India

2748. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Norman Kipping, Senior Advisor on Overseas Affairs to the Confederation of British Industry, recently made a statement in New Delhi that foreign investment climate in India now was nowhere near as good as it was some time ago; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Press statements to this effect have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Government do not agree with this view. According to Government there has been no deterioration in the foreign investment climate in the country.

Working of Monopolies Commission

2749. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission since its inception; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). An annual report under section 72 of the M. R. T. P. Act covering the period from 1st June, 1970 to 31st December, 1971 will be placed before the Parliament as early as possible.

Concentration of Audit work

2750. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing concentration of audit business in the hands of a few firms; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to curb such concentration ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) It has been brought to the notice of Government that a small number of firms of Chartered Accountants have secured the major portion of the audit work in the corporate sector.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Permission sought by Oil India to acquire Share of Oil Concession in Somalia

2751. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India has sought permission to acquire a share of a large concession in somalia (Africa) at present jointly owned by a consortium of international oil companies;

(b) if so, the proposal submitted by Oil India in this connection; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The offer was made by the Burmah Oil Company and would have provided mainly a financial partnership in their Petroleum Exploration Concession in Somalia. All decisions, technical and operating, would have been in the hands of the foreign partner. The offer would have enabled Oil India Ltd., to acquire a small interest in the Venture on payment of its share towards initial estimated exploration costs. This too was conditional on a decision being taken, on the basis of preparatory steps like surveys which were under way, to drill two wells in that area.

Since these terms, with reference to the conditions and prospects of the area

of the Concession, were found to be not attractive, the offer was not accepted.

Action taken for loss of documents in the Indian Oil Corporation, highlighted in the 86th report of the estimates Committee

2752. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state the action taken against the officials of the Indian Oil Corporation responsible for loss of documents in the light of the recommendations made in paras 2.24 to 2.32 of the 86th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : No further action has been necessary in this case in view of the Government's reply on this subject, which has been referred to by the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in Chapter II of their 115th Report (Recommendation at Sl. No. 4—Paragraph 2.31). This Report contains details of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 86th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha).

Development of Tourism and opening of Hotels at places of Tourist attraction in Orissa

2753. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for development of tourism in Orissa;

(b) whether the desirability of opening some good hotels in any of the places of tourist attraction in Orissa has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result and the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) To make up for

inadequacy of suitable accommodation at selected tourist centres in Orissa, tourist bungalows wholly financed by the Central Department of Tourism were constructed at Bhubaneswar and Konarak, and with 50% grant at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Konarak and Rambha during the Third Plan. The Department of Tourism also gave 50% subsidy to the State Government for opening Tourist Bureaux at Puri, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela during the Second Plan. In the current Plan period it is proposed to concentrate on the further development of facilities at Konarak and Bhubaneswar.

The State Government have a Plan provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs for tourism schemes for flood-lighting of Khandgiri and Udaigiri caves, expansion of tourist bungalows, recreational facilities at Chilka lake, for augmenting transport and towards the construction of a marine drive from Puri to Konarak.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to construct a hotel in Orissa in the Public Sector, but the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to enlarge its Travellers' Lodge at Bhubaneswar. A proposal received from a private party for the construction of a 75 room hotel is under examination of the Department of Tourism.

Crash landing of an aeroplane of Aviation Research Centre

2755. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an aeroplane of the Aviation Research Centre crash landed near Sakden in Bhutan on the 12 August, 1971;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the cause of accidents;

(c) the number of casualties;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the accident; and

(e) the names of officers and dignitaries on board ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (e). There was an aircraft accident on the 12th August, 1971. 11 persons were killed in the accident. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered. It is not in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

Defence Plan sold to Pakistan

2756. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :**
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Defence Plans pertaining to areas adjoining West Pakistan are reported to have been sold to Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry into the missing defence plans has been made ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Government are not aware of any case of sale of any Defence Plan to Pakistan recently. There was however a case of missing blue print which was recovered the next day, vide my reply to Unstarred Question No. 1870 on 26th November, 1971.

Steps to rehabilitate persons displaced by acquisition of land for Caustic Soda Factory in North Kanara District (Mysore)

2757. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate steps to rehabilitate the persons displaced by the Caustic Soda Factory in North Kanara District (Mysore), numbering about 12,600 have been taken before acquiring their lands; and

(b) whether land acquisition proceedings are proposed to be deferred till

after the installation of popular Government in Mysore State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Government of Mysore and it will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Death of an Employee of O.N.G.C.

2758. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Tara Saikia, an employee of Oil and Natural Gas Commission Central Workshop, Agartala expired in the O.N.G.C. Hospital, Agartala (Tripura) due to lack of proper and timely medical aid;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against those found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Shri Tara Saikia, Blacksmith, working at the Tripura Project of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, reported sick and was admitted to the Government Hospital at Agartala on 8th September, '71 for treatment of enteric meringo encephalomyelitis on the advise of the O.N.G.C.'s Medical Officer. The Specialist of the Government Hospital examined him and administered proper treatment. Unfortunately, after showing some improvement, Shri Saikia expired in the hospital on 17th September, 1971, due to ardiorepiratory failure.

(c) Does not arise.

Taking over of the Branches of Nationalised Banks in foreign Countries

2759. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether branches of the nationalised Banks in foreign countries have been taken over by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) All the overseas branches of the Indian banks, except those in Malaysia, are functioning as branches or subsidiary companies of the nationalised banks.

(b) In Malaysia, a banking company owned or controlled by a foreign government is not permitted to carry on banking business. It is proposed to form a new company in Malaysia to take over the business of the branches of Indian banks there in which 33-1/3% capital will be held by Indian Nationalised Banks.

Defective Ammunition

2760. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ammunition worth about Rs. 4 crores imported for the use of Services till February, 1968 against the orders placed in September, 1966, had been found defective;

(b) whether indigenous manufacture of the above ammunition had been undertaken in collaboration with foreign supplier of the said ammunition;

(c) whether the ammunition produced indigenously was also found defective as a result of which further production had to be suspended; and

(d) if so, the total estimated loss on account of the suspension of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain defects were noticed in the ammunition imported against the orders placed in 1966. The supplier has since worked out a satisfactory repair procedure and has agreed to remove the defects in the ammunition supplied by them at their own cost. Accordingly a portion of the quantities supplied has already been rectified satisfactorily and the balance is expected to be modified shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The ammunition produced indigenously also showed similar defects as the imported ammunition, as a result of which production had to be temporarily suspended. Subsequent to the satisfactory repair procedure evolved by the firm further indigenous production has been planned to the extent of the requirements of the Services. As such there has been no significant loss on account of suspension of the indigenous production due to the defects noted in the ammunition.

इंजीनियरों को बैंकों से ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में अपनाई गई नीति

2761. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आवेदन प्राप्त होने के पश्चात बैंकों द्वारा इंजीनियरों को ऋण देने में सामान्यतः कितना समय लगता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा योजनाओं की स्वीकृति के पश्चात भी बैंक वांछित राशि का पूरा भुगतान नहीं करते हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) इंजीनियरों से ऋण के आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें अन्तिम रूप देने में बैंकों को साधारणतया दो से तीन महीने लगते हैं। कुछ मामलों में और अधिक समय भी लग जाता है यदि आवेदन-पत्रों में आवश्यक सूचना नहीं दी गई हो।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने ऐसी किसी योजना की स्वीकृति नहीं दी है। योजनाएं बैंकों द्वारा बनायी जाती हैं। योजनाएं बनाने के लिए मंत्रालय सिद्धांत भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये जाते हैं। बैंक योजनाओं के उत्तर में प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों को प्रस्ताव की छानबीन करने के लिए सरकारी या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के विस्मार् और परामर्शदाता अधिकारियों को कभी कभी भेज देते हैं। मंजूर

किये जाने वाले ऋण की रकम, आयोजना की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर बैंकों द्वारा निश्चित की जाती है। मंजूर किये गये ऋणों का भुगतान भी बैंकों द्वारा निर्धारित किस्तों में समय समय पर किया जाता है। यह सम्भव है कि कुछ मामलों में बैंकों द्वारा मंजूर की गई वास्तविक रकम और उस रकम में अन्तर रह गया हो जिसकी परामर्शदाताओं ने सिफारिश की थी।

घन कर की बसूली

2762. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में घन कर देने वालों की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में घन कर के रूप में प्राप्त राशि में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) इस समय घन कर देने वालों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) घन-कर निर्धारितियों की संख्या में वृद्धि का प्रतिशत निम्नानुसार रहा है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	तुरन्त पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा हुई वृद्धि का प्रतिशत
1968-69	12.7
1969-70	28.3
1970-71	24.4

(ख) एकजित घन-राशि की रकम में हुई वृद्धि का प्रतिशत निम्नानुसार रहा है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	तुरन्त पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा हुई वृद्धि का प्रतिशत
1968-69	9.1
1969-70	38.1
1970-71	0.2

(ग) 30-9-71 को अर्थात् (अन्तिम उप-लब्ध आंकड़े) घन कर निर्धारितियों की कुल संख्या 1,82,463 थी।

ऐपेलेट असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर, रतलाम के कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

2763. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपीलेट असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर, रतलाम के कार्यालय को रतलाम से हटाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या कर सलाहकार परिषद, रतलाम ने एक प्रस्ताव पारित कर इसे वहाँ से न हटाने का सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) एक अभ्यावेदन कर-सलाहकार परिषद रतलाम, से प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसमें आय-कर अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त रतलाम, के कार्यालय को समाप्त नहीं करने के लिये केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड से आग्रह किया गया है।

(ग) कर सलाहकार परिषद, रतलाम, को पहले ही यह सूचित कर दिया गया है कि फिलहाल आयकर अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त, रतलाम के कार्यालय को समाप्त करने की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है।

बिला पटना में दानापुर के नागरिकों द्वारा स्टेट बैंक के चेयरमैन को भेजा गया ज्ञापन

2764. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना (बिहार) जिले के अन्तर्गत दानापुर के 48 व्यापारियों और दूसरे नागरिकों ने स्टेट बैंक की स्थानीय शाखा के बारे में गत 20 अक्टूबर को स्टेट बैंक के चेयरमैन के पास उनके बम्बई कार्यालय के पते पर कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). जी, हां। 20 अक्टूबर 1971 को बिहार के पटना जिले में दानापुर के कुछ व्यापारियों और स्थानीय निवासियों ने भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अध्यक्ष को एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा था जिसमें यह प्रार्थना की थी कि दानापुर स्थित भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कार्यालय को उसके वर्तमान स्थान से हटा कर उस स्थान पर खोल दिया जाए जो व्यापारियों के लिए अधिक सुविधाजनक है। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक इस अभ्यावेदन पर विचार कर रहा है।

वर्ष 1965 में विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा घटिया किस्म का तेल सप्लाई किया जाना

2765. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1965 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के मध्य विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा युद्ध रत हवाई जहाजों के प्रयोग के लिये घटिया किस्म के पेट्रोल सप्लाई करने के कारण हवाई जहाजों में खराबी आ गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उसकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए ऋण देने में अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयाँ

2766. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋण सम्बन्धी फार्मों के कठिन और अबोधगम्य होने के कारण बहुत से लोगों को ऋण नहीं मिल पाता है या उसके मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उसके फारमों को सुगम और बोधगम्य बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). मैं, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों के साथ अपनी बैठकों में ऋण के लिए आवेदन फारमों के सरल बनाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर देता रहा हूँ। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी बैंकों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए लघु उद्योगों के वास्ते ऋण आवेदन फार्मों के सरल नमूने पहले ही परिचरित कर दिये हैं। अनेक बैंकों ने पहले ही अपने फार्मों को सरल बना लिया है। शेष बैंक भी इस प्रश्न पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं और आशा है कि सभी बैंक अपने फार्मों को शीघ्र ही सरल बना लेंगे।

Pak Submarine sighted Near Bombay

2767. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Pak submarine had been sighted near Bombay recently;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) whether measures have been taken to prevent the intrusion into our waters by submarines of hostile countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A submarine was sighted off Bombay outside our territorial waters in August this year but the same could not be identified.

(c) Yes, Sir,

Credit Requirements of Small and Marginal Farmers

2768. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the increase registered in the amount of loans advanced by banks to agriculturists since bank nationalisation;

(b) whether the small and marginal farmers have not benefited much from this increase; and

(c) if so, whether any special measures have been taken to meet the credit requirements of small and marginal farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) From the Table appended below, it will be observed that the amount of outstandings of direct advances (excluding plantations) to farmers by the public sector banks registered an increase of Rs. 159.53 crores during the period between June, 1969 and June, 1971 :

Table

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

As at End June 1969		As at End June 1971		Increase registered between end June, 1969 and end June, 1971	
No. of accounts	Balance out-standing	No. of accounts	Balance out-standing	No. of accounts	Balance out-standing
171880	3802.0	805735	19755.2	633855	15953.2

(b) and (c). Small and marginal farmers with holdings of land of 5 acres and below accounted for 21.5% approx. of the total amount of outstandings of the direct advances to farmers by the public sector banks at Rs. 184.26 crores on 25th December, 1970.

The measures taken to further accelerate the increase in the bank advances to small and marginal farmers are enumerated in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Review Committee, 46 Small

Farmers and 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies have been sanctioned in the country for improving the lot of small farmers. The primary objectives of SFDA/MFAL are to identify the eligible categories of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in its areas, prepare appropriate programmes for them, to ensure the availability of inputs, services and credit, and make institutional, financial and administrative arrangements for the implementation of the programmes. SFDA aims at achieving viability of the small farmers by maximising his income through adoption of proper crop plans whereas MFAL aims at achieving the objective by initiating subsidiary

professions for the marginal farmers as well as the landless labourers. The financial institutions, e.g. the co-operative and commercial banks, are expected to provide timely credit to ensure the implementation of the schemes in this behalf.

A new public limited company known as Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. was incorporated in January, 1971 and it started functioning w.e.f. 1st April 1971. Among others, the loans to agriculturists upto Rs. 1000/- on short term basis and upto Rs. 5000/- on medium term basis will be covered under the guarantee scheme of the Corporation. Under this scheme, upto 75% of the losses will be covered.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation provides 100% refinance for schemes undertaken in the SFDA/MFAL areas for small and marginal farmers.

Crop loans varying between the range of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 5000 are advanced by different nationalised banks without insistence on any tangible security of land.

The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a system of obligatory earmarking upto 20% the credit limits sanctioned to Central Cooperative Banks for the small and economically weaker farmers.

The recommendations of the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on Commercial Banks' lending to Agriculture regarding land alienation rights of agriculturists and other matters, when implemented by the State Governments, will give a fillip to commercial banks' lending, especially to small farmers.

Establishment of Synthetic Detergent Units in States

2769. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States in which synthetic detergent units have not been established so far;

(b) the steps taken to establish such units in those States;

(c) whether the production has reached the installed capacity of 47580 tonnes; and

(d) whether the additional capacity of 6520 tonnes, for which letters of intent have been issued, has been established ?

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

(a) All states excepting Maharashtra and west Bengal.

(b) Letters of intent have been issued for establishment of units in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Mysore, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

(c) Production in 1970 was 31,400 tonnes and is expected to reach the installed capacity in 1970.

(d) No, Sir. The schemes are in various stages of implementation.

Representation from Tamil Nadu regarding Ethyl Alcohol (Price control) order, 1971

2770. SHRI E.R. KRISHNAN ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from some units in Tamil Nadu regarding Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order 1971; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations were received against (i) reduction in the price of alcohol:

(ii) reduction in the ceiling of the surcharge which could be levied by distilleries on account of transport cost of molasses;

(iii) discontinuance of the allowance allowed to distilleries using furnace oil as fuel in their unit.

The price of alcohol was revised with effect from 1-2-1971 on the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission which had taken all relevant factors into account. The points made in the representations will be considered while reviewing the price.

The representations in regard to the reduction in the ceiling of surcharge on account of transport cost of molasses and abolition of the allowance on account of use of furnace oil are under examination.

Decision on setting up a New Plant of D.D.T. or Expansion of B.H.C. Plant at Alwaye

2771. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken either to set up a new plant for manufacturing D.D.T. or to expand the capacity of B.H.C. plant at Alwaye; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of work of Kalol-Nawagam Sector Pipe Line

2772. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pipe line work on the Kalol-Nawagam sector has been completed according to schedule; and

(b) if so, whether it has been commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Kalol-Nawagam sector of the Kalol Nawagam-Koyali Pipeline was commissioned on 28-8-71 after the main work on it was completed. The Commissioning of the Pipeline was delayed, partly due to

late receipt of imported seamless pipes and partly due to slow progress by the Contractor.

Import of Sophisticated Equipment for Spudding the Well in Tripura

2773. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sophisticated equipment for spudding the first well in the Tripura area has been imported according to the schedule; and

(b) if so, whether the first well has been spudded ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) No, Sir. The equipment was to be imported mainly from U. S. A. However because of Long-Shoremen's Strike in U. S. A. only a portion of items required to be imported from that country have been shipped so far, although orders were placed for all items by the first half of 1971. In regard to items not shipped as yet, efforts are being made to arrange diversion of despatch from East Coast of U. S. A. to West Coast ports where the Strike is reported to have been called off.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up Factory for Manufacture of Jeeps in Jabalpur

2774. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a factory at Jabalpur to manufacture military jeeps and other vehicles;

(b) whether more than 5 crore rupees have already been spent on the construction of shed and officers' colony there; and

(c) whether the manufacture of jeeps has started there, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the production target and when the first jeep is likely to come out from this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A separate factory has been set up at Jabalpur for the production of three types of vehicles, viz, SHAKTIMAN 3-Ton, NISSAN 1-Ton and NISSAN JONGA (a Jeep type of vehicle).

(b) The factory comprises a number of buildings technical/production/administrative/storage. There is also a township comprising different types of residential accommodation and connected services, including an officers' colony. All these have been constructed by a Government agency under proper sanction against adequate justification. The estimated total cost of the entire civil works is of the order of Rs. 13.43 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; production of NISSAN JONGA vehicle has already started at the factory. The planned production target for the current year is 1500 NISSAN JONGA.

**Amount spent on Shed for Jeeps
Vehicles Factories at Jabalpur**

2775. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount spent on the construction of shed for the jeep and vehicles factory at Jabalpur set up recently has been found to be unduly large; and

(b) if so, whether the responsibility for this expenditure has been fixed and if so, the action taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. The hon'ble Member is probably referring to the production Shops of the New Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur. This technical accommodation has been constructed after detailed scrutiny of the requirements for production of the three different types of vehicles 3-Ton, 1-Ton and Jonga.

(b) Does not arise.

Dealerships given by Esso Company

2776. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital investment of Esso Company in India;

(b) the number of Petrol pumps owned by this Company or for which this Company has given dealership;

(c) the extent of expansion granted to it in various fields during the last three years; and

(d) the profit remitted by it abroad during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) The total capital invested by Esso Marketing and Refining as on 31-12-1970 was Rs. 2901.7 lakhs.

(b) M/s. Esso's retail outlets in the country as on 1-1-1971 were 1128.

(c) No expansion of refining capacity has been allowed during the last three years.

(d) Amounts transferred by M/s. Esso to their principals abroad on account of profits/dividends/gross remuneration during the last three years were as follows :—

Name of Company	Rs./lakhs		
	1968	1969	1970
Esso	15	15	94
Esso Refining	Nil	171	284

**Decision on Withdrawing Suspension
Orders and Court Cases against
Shri Ranadive of I. A. C.**

2777. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR :
SHRI BIREN DUTTA :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to withdraw the suspension orders and the court cases against Shri Ranadive, Deputy Operations Manager, Indian Airlines, Bombay and the President of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association in view of the AVRO Technical Committee's report; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : No decision has been taken to withdraw the suspension orders and the court case against Captain Ranadive. The President of the Indian Commercial Pilots Association is not under suspension nor is any court case pending against him.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps to Ex-Servicemen

2778. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has any scheme to give preference to ex-servicemen in the matter of allotment of petrol pumps; and

(b) if so, how many ex-servicemen applied for petrol pumps and how many of them have been allotted petrol pumps during the current years ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Other things being equal weightage is given to ex-servicemen and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of allotment of petrol pumps.

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

Reservation of Petrol Pumps for Ex-Servicemen

2779. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has decided to reserve all the petrol

pumps in cantonment areas for ex-service men exclusively; and

(b) if so, how many ex-servicemen applied for petrol pumps in the cantonments and how many of them got allotments during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current year, no retail outlet site has been released by cantonment authorities. Hence the question of inviting applications and processing them for allotment of retail outlets has not arisen so far.

Loan to Defence Personnel for Construction of Houses

2780. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Punjab and Union Territory of Delhi have reserved funds for giving loans to Defence personnel for the construction of houses under the low and middle income group housing schemes; and

(b) if so, how much money has been giving by them to the Defence personnel under the aforesaid scheme from January, 1970 to date ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) : The requisite information has been called for from the State Government/Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

Scheme to Allot Surplus Military Lands to Ex-servicemen

2781. **SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to offer surplus Military lands to ex-servicemen and co-operative Societies formed by them; and

(b) if so, how much surplus land will be available for the purpose in the month of December, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The broad policy of the Government is to give priority to Cooperative Societies of ex-servicemen and individual ex-serviceman in the lease of defence land. Agricultural lands permanently surplus to defence requirements desired by Cooperative Society of ex-servicemen or individual ex-serviceman are not permanently disposed of but leased to Cooperative Societies of Ex-servicemen or individual ex-serviceman. Likewise in the matter of disposal of surplus urban plots of land, priority is given to ex-servicemen. In respect of agricultural lands not immediately required for defence purposes but not permanently surplus to defence requirements, it is the policy of the Government to give preference to Cooperative Societies of Ex-servicemen and individual ex-serviceman. Where agricultural lands temporarily surplus to defence requirements are held on agricultural lease by parties other than Cooperative Societies of Ex-servicemen and individual ex-serviceman, the broad objective is to gradually withdraw these lands in a phased manner and lease them to the Cooperative Societies of ex-servicemen and individual ex-serviceman except in cases of special hardship. It is not possible to say how much defence land will be available in December, 1971. However, the agricultural leases generally expire at the end of March or May.

**Engine Trouble in a Jumbo Jet at
a West Asian Airport**

2782. **SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the jumbo jets had recently developed engine trouble at one of the West Asian airports and the whole engine had to be replaced before it could resume its flight;

(b) if so, who bore the cost of replacement of the engine and alternative flight arrangements for passengers; and

(c) whether the Company which manufactured the jumbo had given any guarantee for the plane ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) An Engine of one of Air-India's 747 aircraft was replaced at Kuwait on the 2nd August, 1971 for reported high oil consumption prior to take off.

(b) In accordance with the usual practice the cost of the engine replacement and the alternative flight arrangements for passengers was borne by Air India. The cost of engine repair including labour and material is borne by the manufacturers as the defect occurred within the warranty period.

(c) Aircraft manufacturers give a guarantee in respect of the aircraft structure covering material and design defects for a stipulated period. Engine defects and failures are covered by a warranty for a certain period and covers replacement of defective parts as also material and labour for replacement.

**Stepping up Production in Ordnance
Factories**

2783. **SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the performance of Ordnance Factories in the last three years;

(b) whether in view of the tense situation created on our borders as a result of Pakistan's Warlike preparations, any special steps are being taken to step up production in Ordnance factories; and

(c) if so, a gist thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A crash programme for production of important items required by the Services has been under-

taken in consultation with the Services concerned to meet their increased requirements and the Ordnance Factories have been geared up to fulfil these increased demands. Special financial powers have been delegated to the General Managers of the Ordnance Factories for procurement of material and components both indigenous and imported. Steps have been taken to streamline the procedure so that various bottlenecks in production are removed, in consultation with the Services, the procurement agency and other authorities concerned.

Statement

Considerable progress have been made in the Ordnance Factories during the last 3 years. Apart from the established items, the production of a large number of new items required by the Services has been established during this period and the area of self-sufficiency has been progressively enlarged.

2. New Factories established after 1962 have since gone progressively into production for more and more items and adequate self-sufficiency has been achieved in small arms and light artillery weapons and their ammunition. Steps have been taken to step up the production of anti-aircraft guns. White Phosphorus filling of smoke ammunition has been established. A new Vehicle Factory has been established to undertake manufacture of Shaktiman 3-ton Trucks, Nissan 1-ton trucks and Nissan Patrols which was being undertaken earlier within the existing capacity of various Ordnance Factories, and has commenced production. A grey iron foundry is being established at Jabalpur to produce a large number of grey iron and malleable iron castings for the Vehicle Factory and the Tank Factory and other Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Defence. Indigenous production of Floats for Kruppman Bridges has commenced. Production of some Parachutes has been established and manufacture of other types of Parachutes are under establishment. Production of Field Cable and Carrier Quad Cable has also commenced in Ordnance Factories.

3. A new field gun with a longer range to replace the existing guns of the World

War II vintage, has been developed indigenously and has successfully completed technical trials and production of these guns are likely to commence in about 5 years. The Ordnance Factories are also developing a new pistol both for the Army and the civilian use and its production is likely to commence in about 3 years' time. An alloy and special steel project has been sanctioned to meet the requirements of a variety of special steels for the manufacture of modern armaments.

4. It must, however, be stated that production in the Ordnance Factories was adversely affected particularly during 1970-71, on account of serious shortage of steel and certain other raw materials and difficult labour situation in certain factories. Steps have since been taken to remove the bottlenecks.

Abuse of Public Relation facilities in the Interest of Foreign Oil Companies

2784. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint alleging abuse of Oil India's Public relations facilities in the sole interest of some foreign Oil Companies; and

(b) whether Government have also received any complaints that press briefings given by joint sector and public sector companies attached to his Ministry allegedly contain propaganda against Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :
(a) and (b). No, Sir.

Infra-Red Searchlight for Vijayanta Tank

2785. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Instrument Research and Development Establishment at Dehra Dun has recently developed infra-red searchlight for the Vijayanta Tank; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this searchlight will be useful and improve the efficiency of the Tank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Instruments Research and Development Establishment at Dehra-Dun, has developed the Infra-red searchlight for the use of Gunners of Vijayanta tanks. The Infra-red searchlight for use of Commanders of Vijayant tank is at present under development.

(b) The use of the Infra red searchlight will enable the crew of the Vijayanta Tanks to operate the tanks during night effectively.

Re-Employment of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers in N. C. C.

2786. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered alternative posts in N. C. C. to the former Emergency Commissioned Officers;

(b) if so, how many officers were offered the posts and how many of them accepted them;

(c) the steps which Government are taking to protect the interests of ex-emergency commissioned officers in N. C. C.; and

(d) the reasons for the unpopularity of N.C.C. service among the ex-Commissioned Officers ?

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

(b) to (d) : As indicated in answer to Starred Question No. 767 given in Lok Sabha on 28th June, 1971, ordinarily Regular Officers from the three Services man the posts in the National Cadet Corps, Due to acute shortage of Regular Officers, a number of ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers have been granted commissions in the N. C. C. on a temporary basis.

2941. ex-ECOs who had applied for grant of NCC Commission had been considered

for grant of NCC Commission. 1157 had been approved but out of them 71 had been absorbed in other organisations and Services like CRP/IPS/BSF etc., and the remaining 1086 were offered NCC Commissions. 732 joined NCC out of them 163 have subsequently left. There are thus at present 569 ex-ECOs holding NCC Commissions.

Their tenure is prescribed as two years, extendable by one year at a time for so long as their services are required. As the present shortage of Regular Officers in the three Services is likely to persist for some years, there is no risk of these ex-ECOs holding NCC Commissions being retrenched in the near future. As they are employed in lieu of Service Officers, they cannot be retained permanently in the NCC.

The ex-ECOs who have been given temporary appointments leave NCC as and when they get jobs with better security of tenure.

National Plan for Tourism

2787. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestion made by the Travel Agents Association for drawing up a national plan for tourism has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Government is considering steps for the formulation of a National plan for tourism.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat

2788. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central aid given to State of Gujarat during the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 for development works; and

(b) whether the aid has been fully utilised by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) : The Central assistance allocated to Gujarat for the State Plan and the annual amounts released on the basis of the State's entitlement are given below :

(Rs. Crores)

	Allocation	Central assistance released
1968-69	34.70	33.03
1969-70	28.20	28.20
1970-71	21.64	27.05

रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों की यूनिटों को मान्यता देने की शर्तें

2790. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में रजिस्टर्ड यूनिटों को मान्यता देने की क्या शर्तें हैं और वे किस नियमावली में वर्णित हैं; और

(ख) क्या 'राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा श्रमिक संघ' कानपुर, मान्यता की शर्तों को पूरा करता है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) रक्षा विभाग की असैनिक यूनिटों की मान्यता के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए निर्देशन का सारांश 2-9-70 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4929 के उत्तर में दिया गया था।

(ख) संघ एक संस्थापना की सदस्यता की आवश्यक प्रतिबन्ध को पूर्ण नहीं करता था अतएव उसे इसका अनुपालन करने की सलाह दी गई है।

बम्बई में तस्करी का माल पकड़ा जाना

2791. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1971 में राजस्व गुप्त-चर निदेशालय के अधिकारियों ने उत्तर बम्बई में दो ट्रकों से भारी मात्रा में तस्करी का माल बरामद किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बरामद किया गया तस्करी का माल अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य का था; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री बलबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) जी, हां। राजस्व गुप्तचर निदेशालय की बम्बई स्थित यूनिट के अधिकारियों ने सीमाशुल्क विभाग के स्थानीय अधिकारियों के साथ 16-8-1971 को, जापान में बने कृत्रिम सूत तथा कपड़ों सहित जिनका मूल्य भारतीय बाजार दर पर लगभग 7 लाख रुपये था एक ट्रक, एक टेम्पो और एक टैक्सी पकड़ी।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिन्हें बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। उनके विरुद्ध यथासमय न्यायालय में इस्तगाले की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Recommendations made at the Seminar on Wild Life

2792. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on Wild Life was held recently;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Seminar in regard to preservation of the fast vanishing species; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on Wild Life was held at Betla in Bihar in May, 1971.

(b) Among the recommendations made for preservation of fast vanishing species were :

1. Creation of more game sanctuaries.

2. Appointment of Honorary Game Wardens.
3. Creation of mobile armed forces for checking poaching.
4. Establishment of a Wild Life Management School.
5. Enactment of comprehensive legislation for the protection and preservation of Wild Life.

(c) These are under the State Government's consideration.

Gold Smugglers in Jamnagar

2793. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the entire coast from Sikka to Salaya in the Jamnagar District is used for hiding smuggled gold;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to curb the activities of smugglers there; and

(c) whether the Customs authorities are not able to keep a round the clock vigil on the coast for lack of modern equipment to detect smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Seizures of contraband gold have been made on the Western Coast from Sikka to Salaya from time to time. It is difficult to say whether the entire coast between these two points is used for hiding smuggled gold.

(b) and (c) : Besides strengthening the intelligence agencies, intensive patrolling is carried on on the Western Coast. Additional preventive staff has also been recently sanctioned to curb the activities of the smugglers. Equipment like vehicles and launches have also been provided for better control.

A high level study group to examine and advise on the requirements of modern equipment was set up and its report is under examination.

Allotment of task to N. C. C.

2794. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has written to the States suggesting that the National Cadet Corps may be allotted certain tasks like civil defence; maintenance of essential services etc; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (31 of 1948) the Central Government had in a notification issued on 9th September, 1965, prescribed the following as the duties which shall be performed by the National Cadet Corps Officers (Senior, Junior and Girls' Division) and Cadets (including girls) of the Senior Division who are of the age of seventeen years and above, namely :—

- (a) Passive Air Defence including rescue work, first aid, evacuation of casualties, fire-fighting and removal of debris.
- (b) Manning of Civil Defence posts including civil defence patrols and lookouts.
- (c) Maintenance of essential services such as motor transport, pioneer and engineer services, water supply and power supply.
- (d) Traffic control.
- (e) Manning of static signal installations.
- (f) Messenger service.
- (g) Duties in hospitals.
- (h) Administration and running of camps in case of movement of civil population, and
- (i) Any other allied duties.

The rule position in this regard have been brought to the notice of State Governments so that they may utilise the NCC resources to the extent necessary during the present circumstances.

It is expected that the States will make full use of the N. C. C. resources to the extent warranted by circumstances as was the case in 1965.

Utilisation of Services of Ex-servicemen

2795. SHRI P.M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether State Governments have been asked to utilise the services of Ex-Servicemen for civil defence and maintenance of essential services ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Civil defence and maintenance of essential services, are the functions of Civil Defence, Police and Home Guards organisations of State Governments; reservations exist in these organisations for ex-servicemen.

Payment of Loan by Kerala Government

2796. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for reduction in the amount of loan to be repaid by the State Government;

(b) whether Government have considered this request; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No specific request has been received from the Government of Kerala for reducing their repayment liability to the Centre.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Air Force Recruitment Centres in Kerala

2797. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala Chief Minister for the opening of an Air Force Recruitment Centre in Kerala;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and whether it has been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) No such representation has been received from the Chief Minister of Kerala. But a request has just been received from the Government of Kerala for opening an Air Force Recruiting Centre in Kerala. This will be duly considered by Government.

इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मस्यूटीकल्स
लिमिटेड, ऋषिकेश के विकास
के लिए योजना

2798. श्री मुल्की राज सेनी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मस्यूटीकल्स लिमिटेड, ऋषिकेश की स्थापना किस वर्ष में हुई थी;

(ख) किस वर्ष तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की योजना थी;

(ग) इसकी प्रतिवर्ष आय और व्यय का ब्यौरा है; और

(घ) कारखाने की उन्नति और लाभ में बढ़ोतरी के लिये भविष्य में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) अप्रैल 1961 में भारतीय औद्योगिक एवं भेषज लि० की स्थापना हुई थी।

(ख) 1965-66 में सजिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स प्लांट, मद्रास ने उत्पादन प्रारम्भ किया था और सजिकल औद्योगिक संयंत्र हैदराबाद तथा प्रतिजीवी

प्रयोजना (एन्टी-इन्फ्लेन्स प्रजेक्ट), श्रृष्टिकेश में 1967-68 में उत्पादन आरम्भ हुआ।

(ग) वार्षिक आय एवं व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	आय	व्यय (लाल रुपयों में)
1967-68	0.05	63.40
1968-69	20.15	522.03
1969-70	136.81	633.44
1970-71	489.48	948.72

(ग) संयंत्र के कार्य संचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा निम्न उपाय अपनाये गये हैं।

(1) अब कम्पनी के प्रयास निर्धारित क्षमताओं को प्राप्त करने तथा सहयोगियों द्वारा बढ़ाये गये निर्धारित समय में उत्पादन एवं खपत के सिद्धान्तों को उपलब्ध करने में केन्द्रित हैं; ये प्रयास प्रति जीवियों एवं संश्लिष्ट औषधियों के उत्पादन को स्थिर करने और लागतों को अधिक अनुमानों के स्तर पर रखने के लिए हैं।

(2) स्केल की किफायती की उपलब्धि से निम्नतर लागतों को प्राप्त करने के विचार से उपकरणों के सीमान्त योगों द्वारा पंतसिटिन सल्फर डिसल्फाइड एब्सॉर्बिन एमीडोपायरीन विटामिन बी-1, सिट्राल्बिन-2, फोलिक एसिड तथा कैलोबारबीटोन के लिए क्षमताओं को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(3) संश्लिष्ट औषधि संयंत्र की उपलब्ध सुविधाओं सहित पारसिटामोल तथा पाज

जैसी नई औषधियों का उत्पादन;

(4) सजिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट फ्लांट में दोनों वर्तमान उत्पाद मिश्र तथा उक्त फ्लांट में नये विकसित औजारों के आदेश स्तर और क्षमता का पूर्णतया उपयोग करने के विचार से कार्य आदेशों के लिए भी वृद्धि करने के प्रयास जारी हैं।

(5) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित औषधियाँ जो भारतीय औषधि एवं भेषजिक लि० के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित हैं, का पुल्ड प्राइसिज (एकत्रीकृत मूल्यों) पर वितरण, ताकि दो प्रकार के प्रचलित मूल्यों को, जिसके द्वारा देश में उत्पादनकर्ताओं को हानि होती है, समाप्त किया जा सके।

इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के श्रृष्टिकेश स्थित कारखाने के विभिन्न विभागों के नाम

2799. श्री मुल्की राज संनी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के श्रृष्टिकेश स्थित कारखाने के विभिन्न विभागों के क्या नाम हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक विभाग में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी. सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

विभाग का नाम	अधिकारियों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1	2	3
1. उत्पादन	75	1285
2. संयंत्र देखरेख एवं सेवाएं	42	950
3. अनुसंधान एवं विकास	9	52
4. गुण नियंत्रण एवं पशु कृषि	12	148

1	2	3
5. कर्मचारी वर्ग तथा प्रशासन	9	164
6. सुरक्षा एवं फायर	1	120
7. वित्त एवं लेखे	7	118
8. गोदाम एवं क्रय	11	164
9. सुरक्षा	1	2
10. उत्पादन योजना एवं नियंत्रण	5	19
11. वाणिज्यिक विभाग	2	28
	174	3032

Increase in the Profits of Commercial Banks

2800. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total profits of the 69 scheduled commercial banks during 1970-71 have shown a sharp increase; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) There has been a significant increase in the total profits of the 69 scheduled commercial banks in the year 1970 compared to the year 1969. In respect of the 34 non-nationalised Indian scheduled banks, figures of profits available are before payment of bonus and the increase in their total profits before bonus is Rs. 41 lakhs. In the case of the rest of the banks, the increase in their total net profits after payment of bonus is Rs. 146 lakhs.

Scheme to Construct Airstrips and Aerodromes in Kerala

2801. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

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

(a) whether Kerala Government submitted any scheme to the Centre for con-

struction of more air-strips and aerodromes in that State to operate internal flights connecting various cities of Kerala;

(b) if so, an outline, thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(a) to (c) No, Sir,

Economic Problems of Kerala

2802. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala had a discussion on the economic problems of the State with him recently;

(b) if so, the points of discussion; and

(c) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The discussions held with the Chief Minister of Kerala on 14th October, 1971 related to the problem of overdraft of the State Government on the Reserve Bank of India. The Chief Minister shared the concern of the Government of India over the overdrafts and agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilisation, to reduce the overdrafts.

Shortage of Crude oil in Barauni Refinery

2804. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Barauni Refinery faces shortage of crude oil at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) to (c) The Barauni refinery receives approximately two million tonnes of crude from the Assam fields against its design capacity of 3 million tonnes. A scheme envisaging certain modifications and additions to the refinery plant has already been approved and is now under implementation. It is expected to be completed by mid-1974. On completion of these modifications, the refinery would be in a position to take imported crude to reach its design capacity fully. Other efforts are simultaneously being made to utilise the present balance capacity earlier, if technically feasible.

Financial Assistance to Private Hotels to promote Tourism in the Country

2805. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation has recently announced in public that private parties will be financially assisted in constructing hotels in order to promote Tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance and aid proposed to be given to them by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : For providing a specialised source of financial assistance to the Hotel industry in the private sector, a Hotel Development Loans Scheme has

been in existence since 1968. Under this Scheme long term loans are advanced for financing construction of new hotel projects and also for renovation and expansion of existing Hotels.

Expenditure incurred on the inaugural flights of Air India's Jumbo Jets in October, 1971

2806. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA
RADDY :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

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

(a) whether in the inaugural flights of Air India's Jumbo Jets to London and New York in October, 1971, some Members of Parliament protested against their being accommodated in Economy Class;

(b) if so, the nature of protest and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by Air India on the West and East-bound inaugural flights including the cost of boarding and lodging for M. Ps. in foreign countries in the course of these flights ?

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

(a) and (b) : The inaugural flights in question were operated with an all-economy class configuration.

(c) These flights were operated as normal scheduled flights and carried fare-paying passengers besides the inaugural invitees. However, the expenditure involved on the stay of 40 Members of Parliament for four days in New York is estimated at \$ 11,000.

Construction of Hotels of International standard to attract Tourists of Mysore State

2807. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have applied for loan for construction of hotels

of International Standard out of funds available under "Tourism" in order to attract Tourists to Mysore States; and

(b) the decision of Government on their applications ?

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

(a) Applications for loans for financing the construction of three hotels projects at Bangalore have been received so far.

(b) The Board for the Hotel Development Loan Scheme has approved one loan application and the other two are under consideration.

Private Industrialists Catering in Indian Airlines

2808. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private industrialists have been given contract for making catering arrangements in the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the names of the parties; and

(c) whether any tenders were invited before contracts were awarded to them and, if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) : Indian Airlines generally obtain their meals from their own kitchens and from Air-India's Flight Kitchens at Delhi and Bombay. At some places, Indian Airlines uplift meals from the airport caterers appointed by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Where such facilities are not available, meals are uplifted from recognised hotels/restaurants. In these cases, the rates are fixed after negotiation.

Amount advanced by branch of State Bank, Burhanpur for development of Powerloom Industry

2809. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of money advanced by State Bank of India, Burhanpur Branch, for development of powerloom industry during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The amount of money advanced by State Bank of India, Burhanpur for the development of powerloom industry during 1969, 1970 and 1971 was Rs. 43,051, Rs. 91,170 and Rs. 2,17,648 respectively.

Loan given to Farmers and Small Entrepreneurs Etc. By Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

2810. SHRI G. C. DIXIT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor farmers, small entrepreneurs, persons engaged in Powerloom and Handloom Industry and cultivators who have been given loans after bank nationalisation for purchasing tractors, ploughs, and bullocks in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the total amount of loans given by the banks to them since nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Banks do not maintain figures according to each of the categories mentioned in the question. However, data regarding direct advances to farmers and small-scale industries by the nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh are furnished below:

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	June 1969		March 1970		March 1971	
	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding
Direct finance to farmers Finance to Small Scale industries	3.152	74.00	12.849	330.00	27.328	661.00
	1.709	880.00	2.750	1160.00	3.204	1420.00

Note : Direct finance to farmers includes, inter-alia, advances for the purchase of tractors, ploughs, bullocks, etc.

**Complaints from Powerloom Owners
Regarding Advances of Credit From
Burhanpur Branch of the State Bank**

2811. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints from powerloom owners that their applications for credits were being turned down by the Burhanpur Branch of the State Bank of India (Madhya Pradesh) while credit to other Sectors continued to be given and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) : Complaints were received from Burhanpur Powerloom Association (Federation) Burhanpur, State Bank of India, Burhanpur is considering sympathetically the financial requirements of the powerloom operators. As on 30. 6. 1971, out of 160 small-scale industrial units financed, 138 were powerloom units. Out of 138 powerlooms financed by the branch, 93 units own only 2 powerlooms or less. The branch will continue to consider sympathetically on merits the financial requirements of powerloom owners.

**Proposal to Construct Hotels in
Madhya Pradesh For Tourists**

2812. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great shortage of hotels in Madhya Pradesh to cater to the needs of foreign tourists; and

(b) where there is any proposal to construct a big hotel in Madhya Pradesh for tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) & (b) It is recognised that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at almost all places of tourist importance in the country. Because of other priority demands, however, the Government of India have no plans at present to construct any hotel in Madhya Pradesh.

**अहमदनगर के निकट वायुसेना के विमान
का क्षतिग्रस्त होना**

2813. श्री बलरामराव डांगे : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त 1971 में अहमदनगर के निकट वायु सेना का एक विमान क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ था;

(ख) क्या उम विमान में मध्य श्रेणी के कुछ अधिकारी यात्रा कर रहे थे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ये कितने थे और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या उक्त विमान में कुछ गोला बारूद भी ले जाया जा रहा था; और

(ङ) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) : निम्नलिखित 11 वायु सेना के कार्मिक पूना के निकट 16-8-71 को हुई दुर्घटना में हताहत हुये थे :—

1. ग्रा के कैप्टन जे० वी० लाल
2. त्रिग कर्मांडर ए० के० भट्टाचार्य
3. स्कवडन लीडर वी० डी० घंगवाल
4. स्कवडन लीडर वी० पी० हांडा
5. स्कवडन लीडर के० डी० आनन्द
6. फ्लाइट लेफि० वी० जी० कृष्णन
7. फ्लाइट लेफि० वी० डी० बरत्रा
8. फ्लाइट लेफि० आर० वी० हाबू
9. वारंट औफिसर एम० के० पदमानाभन
10. फ्लाइट सार्जेंट सुन्दर राज
11. कारपोरल जे० एन० वर्मा

(घ) वायुयान पर कुछ सैनिक साजसमान भी था ।

(ङ) कम रोज़गरी के कारण वायुयान एक पहाड़ी से जिसको मार्किंग में नहीं दिखाया गया था, टकरा गया था ।

Un-authorized Constructions in Ambala Cantonment Area

2814. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of encroachments and un-authorized constructions over the Cantonment land in Ambala Cantonment area;

(b) the number of brick houses and huts raised on the Cantonment land unauthorisedly and the area covered thereby; and

(c) the number of such unauthorised houses demolished so far by the authorities?

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

Losses Suffered by Government Companies

2815. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss shown by 78 Government Companies in their Annual Accounts during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) whether the loss during the year 1969-70 was higher than that in the year 1968-69;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During 1969-70 there were 68 Running Concerns other than Promotional and Financial Undertakings. The financial results of operations of the Running Concerns as well as the Promotional and Financial Undertakings during 1969-70 and 1968-69 were as follows:

		Net Profit (+)/Net Loss (-) Rs. in crores	
		1969-70	1968-69
(i)	Running Concerns	(-) 3.70 (for 68 undertakings)	(-) 27.34 (for 61 undertakings)
(ii)	Promotional and Financial Undertakings (excluding L.I.C.)	(+) 0.30 (for 13 undertakings)	(-) 0.77 (for 12 undertakings)
(iii)	Overall loss	(-) 3.40 (for 81 undertakings)	(-) 28.11 (for 73 undertakings)

As can be seen from the above table, the overall net loss during 1969-70 was less than that during 1968-69.

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

Nuclear Power of China

2816. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has been U.N. News and World Report dated the 27th September, 1971, which furnishes details of China's nuclear power; and

(b) what steps Government propose to make India's defence strong in the light thereof?

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

(b) Our defence plans take into consideration the threats to our security and are kept under constant review.

जबलपुर-खमरिया स्थित आयुध कारखानों में आग लगाने

2817. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर खमरिया स्थित आयुध कारखाने में आग लगने से अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई थी; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कराई गई जांच के अनुसार आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) : खमरिया स्थित आयुध कारखाने में आग लगने की दो घटनाएं हुईं। एक इमारत नम्बर 15 के एक इनकारपोरेटर में 21-10-71 को रात्रि को 12 बजेकर 30 मिनट पर, तथा दूसरी 7-11-71 को लगभग 3 बजे प्रातः वाक्य प्लान्ट के मुख्य भवन को 583 नम्बर इमारत में। दोनों घटनाओं के लिए जांच बोर्ड की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है तथा उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Haldia Fertilizer Project

2818. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Haldia Fertiliser Project has been included in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the project and when the construction work is going to be started;

(c) whether his Ministry has already sanctioned the Project; and

(d) if so, what stands in the way of starting construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) . The Haldia Fertilizer Project has been sanctioned by the Government with the following capacity:-

(a) Ammonia	198,000 tonnes/annum
(ii) Nitrophosphates	379,000 tonnes/annum
(iii) Urea	165,000 tonnes/annum
(iv) Soda Ash	60,000 tonnes/annum
(v) Methanol	41,250 tonnes/annum

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 8802.65 lakhs (with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2903.7 lakhs) and will use fuel oil as feed stock. The Fertilizer Corporation of India are taking necessary steps towards implementation of the project. Construction work is expected to be taken up shortly.

World Bank Team's visit to Bangla Desh Refugee Camps

2819. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank team recently visited Bangla Desh refugee camps in India and also held discussions with him; and

(b) if so, a gist of discussions and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A six-member team from the Resident Mission of the World Bank in New Delhi visited Calcutta and nearby refugee camps between August 19 and August 22 to make an on-the-spot study of the refugee problem and its impact on the Indian economy. I also discussed this subject with Mr. McNamara, President of the World Bank, when

I met him during the Annual Meeting of the Bank in Washington recently. On the basis of the study made by its local Mission, the World Bank produced a working paper for a special meeting of the Aid India Consortium which was called in Paris on October 26. The Government of India was also represented at this meeting. A copy of the Press Release is given in the statement issued after this meeting is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

**Subject : Special Meeting of
India Consortium.**

A special meeting of the Consortium of governments and institutions interested in India's economic development was held in Paris on October 26, 1971, under the chairmanship of the World Bank. It discussed the impact on the Indian economy of the recent large and continuing influx of refugees from East Pakistan and assessed the cost of relief at \$700 million in the financial year ending March 1972. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, and by representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. The governments of Australia and New Zealand attended the meeting as observers.

The meeting heard statements by Dr. I. G. Patel, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and by Mr. Charles Mace, the Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and considered a report on the cost of refugee relief prepared by the World Bank. More than 9½ million refugees have entered into India by now and the influx is continuing.

Delegates expressed deep concern about the situation and its serious consequences for the economic development of India and unanimously recognized the need for special assistance to offset the burden of

refugee relief. Members emphasised that assistance for refugee relief should be additional to normal development assistance. Considering the nature of the problem this assistance should preferably be in the form of grants. To prevent drastic cutbacks of development expenditure in India, commitments of special assistance are required urgently and should be in a form which would provide immediate support to the budget of the Indian Government and the Indian economy generally.

It was the sense of the meeting that the problem of refugees in India was an international responsibility. The meeting noted that worldwide contributions pledged to date came to over \$200 million. Delegations urged the UNHCR as the focal point of the whole U.N. system to continue his efforts to seek contributions from the international community to cover the cost of relief estimated at \$700 million. The countries represented at the meeting agreed, because of their special interest in India, that they would make efforts to meet a substantial part of the total need.

Several members indicated their willingness to provide substantial new contributions towards the cost of refugees relief and others indicated that the matter was receiving the attention of their Governments.

**Condition of Roads from Silchar to
Aijal and Aijal to Lungbi**

2820. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conditions of roads from Silchar to Aijal and Aijal to Lungbi which were constructed by the B.R.T.F. recently has deteriorated due to bad maintenance; and

(b) whether in view of the strategic importance of these roads Government propose paying more attention to their maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) The condition of Silchar-Aijal and Aijal-Lungleh (not Lungbi) Roads has not deteriorated due to bad

maintenance. These roads suffered extensive damages due to heavy monsoons during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) The roads are already maintained to a high standard. Several priority and emergent works have also been taken up to restore the damages caused by rains. Resurfacing of certain worn-out stretches on Aijal Lungleh road is also being undertaken.

**Findings of The Central Study Team
to Kerala to Study Flood and
Soil Erosion**

2821. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Study Team has visited Kerala State to study the conditions of floods and soil erosion in the State recently;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A Central team of officers visited Kerala in September, 1971 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the flood situation and to determine the requirements of funds for relief measures, for purposes of Central assistance. The team recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 314 lakhs for various relief and repair measures, including Rs. 100 lakhs for repairs to irrigation, flood control and anti sea erosion works and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for short-term loans to cultivators for seeds and fertilisers to be provided by the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) The ceilings recommended by the Central team have been accepted in full and communicated to the State Government. A loan of Rs. 32.18 lakhs, including Rs. 2.18 lakhs as short-term loan for agricultural inputs by the Ministry of Agriculture, has already been released. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of actual expenditure subject to the ceilings indicated above.

**Proposal to set up a Unit for making
Polyethylene Bags in Kerala**

2822. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a unit for making Polyethylene Bags in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No proposal for the establishment of a unit for making Polyethylene Bags in Kerala is under consideration of the Government of India. The Government of Kerala have however informed the Government of India that they are interested in the establishment of one unit for the manufacture of Polyethylene Bags and that they would be submitting their proposals shortly.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Kerala

2823. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is shortage of Kerosene Oil in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No reports about the shortage of Kerosene Oil in Kerala have been received either from the State Government of Kerala or from the Oil Companies.

(b) Does not arise.

**Caustic Soda Factory in District
North Kanara**

2824. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS be pleased to state the time by which the Caustic Soda Factory in District North Kanara will go into production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : According to present indications, the Caustic Soda factory in North Kanara District is likely to go into production in the first quarter of 1974.

Development of pilgrimage Centre of Kari Kanamma in Honnavar TaluKa, District north Kanara as a Tourist Centre

2825. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pilgrimage Centre of Kari Kanamma in Salkod village of Honnavar Taluka in north Kanara District is proposed to be developed as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the outlay for development of Kari Kanamma tourist centre and the period within which it will be developed ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Advancing of money by nationalised Banks to foodgrains trade

2826. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fourteen nationalised banks have been financing foodgrains trade;

(b) if so, the total amount of money advanced therefor since nationalisation; and

(c) the impact of the advances on the prices of foodgrains ?

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

(b) Advances against foodgrains are given in the form of cash credit facilities i. e. rolling credit and figure are available about the outstanding as on a particular date. Latest estimates of outstanding advances against foodgrains by scheduled commercial banks as on June 11, 1971 was Rs. 63 crores excluding advances to Food Corporation of India and other procurement agencies whose outstanding is estimated at Rs. 245 crores approximate.

(c) Advances to Food Corporation of India and other procurement agencies help in maintaining the prices of the foodgrains at a remunerative level for the producers. Bank advances to other agencies for financing foodgrains trade have not been excessive and it is considered that this has not been a significant factor in raising the prices of foodgrains for consumers. The Reserve Bank of India maintains a close watch over bank advances for financing foodgrains trade. These advances are subject to selective credit control and under this system of control, suitable instructions to banks are issued from time to time to ensure that such advances do not contribute to speculative tendencies in the market.

Panel of Chartered Accountants for commercial audit

2827. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of firms of Chartered Accountants enlisted on the Panel for commercial audit; and

(b) the procedure and criteria adopted for their enlistment in the panel ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) No such panel is being maintained by the Department of Company Affairs;

(b) The Question does not arise.

House rent allowance to Punjab employees

2828. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Employees Co-ordination Committee has sent any resolution to Punjab Government and Central Government for the grant of house rent allowance on Haryana pattern to Punjab employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No resolution asking for the grant of house rent allowance on Haryana pattern appears to have been received recently from the Punjab Employees Co-ordination Committee. A letter was, however, received from that Committee early in November, 1971 in which a reference was made to certain demands of Punjab employees including one relating to "house rent allowance." The precise nature of the demand in respect of house rent allowance was not stated in that letter. The factual position is being ascertained from the Government of Punjab.

(b) Each State has to evolve its own pattern of local allowances to suit its needs and changes of the nature proposed could appropriately be left to the State Government.

Expansion of Cochin, Barauni and Koyali Refineries

2829. SHRI NIHAR LASKER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of the Refineries at Cochin, Barauni and Koyali;

(b) if so, the outline thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SEHTI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The position is as under :—

(i) *Cochin Refinery* : In March 1971, the refinery has been granted an industrial licence to expand its processing capacity by 1 million tonnes annually. The expansion project is well under construction and additional capacity is expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 1973.

(ii) *Barauni Refinery* : Although the refinery's design capacity is 3 million tonnes, it is operating at 2.2 million tonnes per annum. This is mainly due to the non-availability of more crude from Eastern fields. To enable the refinery to process imported crude to the extent of the balance, certain modifications and additions to the refinery plant have been approved. These will be completed by mid-1974.

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

Statement of companies at work

2830. SHRI T. S. LAKSMANAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with all the organisational units and regular procedures in the Department it is difficult to give confirmed figures of the companies at work for the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970; and

(b) if not, the reasons for giving provisional data for these years in Statement I of the Department's Annual Report for 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b) Final figures of companies at work for the years 1967 and 1968 have since been compiled and are being published in the next Annual Report of the Deptt. for the year 1971-72.

Normally, there is a time-lag of three years between the date to which data regarding companies at work relate and the date when final figures as on that date based on information in balance sheets become available. The companies file their balance sheets with the Registrar of Companies after a lapse of 6— months after the close of their financial year, the Registrars of Companies take roughly one year to cull out the information from the balance sheets for the companies within their jurisdiction and the processing and final compilation of the data for the country as a whole takes another year.

Offices of India Oil Corporation located abroad

2831. **SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of Indian Oil Corporation which have located abroad; and

(b) the amount spent on each of them by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No office of Indian Oil Corporation is located abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of the nominee under the memorandum of settlement 1969

2832. **SHRI AMAR NATH VIDYALANKAR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nominee in terms of para 20 of the memorandum of settlement dated the 13th May, 1969 between the cantonment Board and the Federation

of its employees has not yet been appointed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) . It is correct that no nomination has been made in terms of para 20 of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 13th May 1969 between the representatives and the employees of the Cantonment Boards as it has not yet become necessary to make such a nomination. The effort all along has been to settle amicably all matters with the Federation of the Cantonment Board employees, Sould any matters falling within the scope of the aforesaid clause remain unresolved, reference will be made as provided therein.

Non-implementation of memorandum of settlement with Cantonment Board Employees

2833. **SHRI AMAR NATH VIDYALANKAR :**
SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received numerous complaints regarding the non-implementation of Memorandum of Settlement dated the 20th November, 1966 between the administration and the employees of the Cantonment Board; and

(b) if so, the action taken and proposed to be taken to get the terms of settlement properly implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a). Apparently, the reference is intened to the Memorandum of Settle dated the 20th November 1966 between the Cantonment Board Sweepers' Union, Ambala and Cantonment Executive Officer, Ambala Cantonment Board. If this be so, it is correct that some representations in the matter have been received by Government.

(b). The matter pertains to ex-gratia relief. It was decided that the same be paid only from 1st June 1966 and the representatives of the All India Cantonment Board Employees Federation headed by their President Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar agreed to drop the demand for the earlier period. Thereafter the Federation desired to refer the Ambala case in respect of the period prior to 1-6-66 to the Labour Court and the same is still pending.

**केन्द्रीय सरकारी होटलों की कार्य-
प्रणाली तथा प्रबन्ध**

2834. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी होटलों की कार्यप्रणाली तथा प्रबन्ध संतोषजनक नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

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

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । निःसंदेह, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे विभिन्न होटलों के कार्य-निष्पादन में और सुधार करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

कम्पनियों द्वारा भ्रमचाले रूप में धन
सर्ब किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में
जारी किए गए निर्देश

2835. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी बीमा कम्पनियों को अपनी निधि का 40 प्रतिशत अपने वित्तीय व्यापार के सुरक्षण पर खर्च करने का निर्देश दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे अपने विवेकानुसार कितना धन खर्च कर सकती हैं तथा कितने धन के लिए उन्हें सरकार से पूर्व-स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक होगा; और

(ग) इस से क्या लाभ हो सकेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतागी) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं । विविध बीमा निधियों के निवेश के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने हाल ही में निम्नलिखित निर्देशक सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं :—

“बीमा कम्पनियों की निधियों के सभी निवेश निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होंगे :

(i) सभी नये निवेश अनुमोदित निवेशों में ही किए जाने चाहिए, लेकिन गैर-अनुमोदित निवेशों में निवेश सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति से किये जा सकते हैं ।

(ii) उपलब्ध निधियों का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत निवेश ऐसी प्रतिभूतियों में होना चाहिए जो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी की गयी अथवा प्रत्याभूत हों ।

(iii) शेष निधियों का निवेश डिबेंचर्स, तरजीही शेयरों तथा साधारण शेयरों और अन्य निवेशों में किया जा सकता है, जैसे भूमि एवं गृह परिसम्पत्तियाँ तथा बंधक रख कर जारी किये गए ऋण । परन्तु, साधारण शेयरों में निवेश कुल नये निवेशों के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

(iv) भूमि और गृह परिसम्पत्तियों तथा बंधक रखकर दिये जाने वाले ऋणों में निवेश, सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति से ही किये जाने चाहिए ।

(v) निवेश सम्बन्धी सभी प्रस्ताव अभिरक्षकों की सलाहकार समिति के सम्मुख रखे जाने चाहिए और उस के द्वारा अनुमोदित होने चाहिए। लेकिन आपत्काल में, निवेश सम्बन्धीकारी अभिरक्षक के साथ परामर्श करके किये जा सकते हैं।

(vi) 25 लाख रुपये से अधिक के किसी भी एक निवेश के लिए अथवा जब नये निवेश के कारण किसी विशेष कारोबार में किये गये निवेश की कुल रकम 25 लाख रुपये से अधिक हो जाती हो तो सरकार से पूर्व स्वीकृति अवश्य ली जानी चाहिए।

(vii) किसी भी निवेश की बिक्री के लिए वे ही शर्तें और सीमाएं लागू होती हैं, जो नए निवेशों के लिये हैं।

(viii) प्रत्येक निवेश पर विचार उसके गुण दोष के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिये और उस निर्णय पर इस बात का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए कि उससे बीमा कारोबार प्राप्त होता है।

**Revision of Syllabus For Promotion
Test of U.D.Cs. in Board of
central excise and Customs**

2836. SHRI DILIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Central Excise and Customs have revised on 4th August, 1971 the syllabus for promotion of Upper Division Clerks to the post of Inspector;

(b) whether the candidates who have already qualified according to the old syllabus have also been asked to re-appear in the test to be held according to new syllabus; and

(c) if so, the reasons there for.

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

(b) The candidates who have already qualified in the written test according to old syllabus are eligible for consideration for promotion to the post of Inspector of Central Excise against the vacancies which had arisen prior to the issue of the revised orders on 4-8-1971.

Against the vacancies which arose on/ after 4-8-1971, only those ministerial officers will be considered who qualify in the promotion examination prescribed vide orders dated -8-1971,

(c) Prior to 4th August, 1971 only a simple written examination to test the candidates' general knowledge, intelligence, outlook and ability to express himself was prescribed. In this examination no test in technical subjects, such as Central Excise etc. was considered necessary. The promotion examination which has now been prescribed is with a view to ensure that the ministerial officers promoted to the executive cadre possess sufficient technical knowledge of Central Excise, Customs and Gold Control and other laws administered by the Central Excise Department.

**Payment of House Rent and Other
Allowances to the Employees
of Public Undertakings**

2837. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many public undertakings like Food Corporation of India and State Trading Corporation are paying House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to the members of their staff at a rate higher than that paid to the Staff of the Government of India;

(b) whether some public undertakings like Food Corporation of India are also paying liberally Conveyance Allowance to all the members of their staff owning scooters and motor cycles;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and

the reasons why these facilities have not been extended to Central Government employees;

(d) whether Government proposes to issue instructions to all the public sector undertakings to pay such allowances to their staff strictly in accordance with the Rules applicable to Government employees; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Some Public Enterprises like the Food Corporation and the State Trading Corporation are paying House Rent Allowance at rates higher than those applicable to Central Governments, in the major cities. The rate of City compensatory Allowance paid by most of the enterprises, however, is the same as in Government,

(b) The Food Corporation is paying conveyance allowance to its employees as follows :

(i)	for employees drawing a pay not exceeding Rs. 250 per month	—	Rs. 5 per month if he owns and maintains a bicycle or a scooter or motor cycle
(ii)	for employees drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 250 per month but not exceeding Rs. 900 per month	—	Rs. 5 per month if he owns and maintains a bicycle, Rs. 50 per month if he owns maintains a scooter or Motor-cycle or car.
(iii)	for employees drawing pay exceeding Rs. 900/-	—	Rs. 50 per month if he owns and maintains a scooter or motor cycle and Rs. 150 per month if he maintains a car.

Some other public undertakings also pay conveyance allowance to their employees.

(c) The various allowances drawn by Central Government employees are normally based on Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commissions, which are set up from time to time. In the case of public enterprises, however, these allowances are determined by the enterprises themselves on various considerations including the practices which are followed generally in industry and commerce.

(d) and (e) : As stated above, the allowances paid by the public enterprises to their employees are not governed by Government Rules. Government have however accepted that while it may not be practicable to align pay and allowances in the public enterprises with those prevailing in Government or to work out a uniform pattern of pay and allowances for all public

enterprises, yet whether rationalisation is possible, this should be effected. Accordingly, Government have already laid-down certain guidelines for guidance of the public enterprises for regulation of Dearness Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Project Allowance and Travelling Allowance. While these guidelines are not binding on the enterprises, it was stipulated by Government that the enterprises would take them into account and that deviations, if any, therefrom should be decided at the Board level. It was also pointed out that whether there are provisions in the Articles of Association requiring that the terms and conditions of employees would need the approval of Government, the same would have to be followed. Recently, in view of the present situation created by the large influx of refugees from Bangla Deah, Government have also imposed a blanket ban on the general revision of pay and fringe benefits by public enterprises without prior consultation with Government.

Locations Chosen by Government for Development as Centres for Destination Tourist Traffic

2838. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the certain locations were chosen by Government for development as Centres for destination tourist traffic and if so, which; and

(b) the progress of work and the investments made in each of these locations ?

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

(a) and (b) : Three centres have been selected for development as resorts to attract destination traffic during the Fourth Plan in the Central Sector. Gulmarg has been selected for development as a winter sports resort with an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs, and Kovalam and Goa as beach resorts with an outlay of Rs. 221.58 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively. The road between Tangmarg and Gulmarg has been constructed, a Ski School has been established to train ski instructors and mountaineering guides, and a 500 metre chair-lift, a practice ski-lift and a rope-tow erected. Ski equipment and snow-clearing equipment have been imported and mountaineering equipment acquired from indigenous manufacturers. Under the U. N. Technical Assistance Programme the services of a U. N. Adviser on Winter Sports and some equipment have been obtained.

At Kovalam the palace property and land along the beach have been acquired, and work has commenced on the beach cottages and hotel.

Starting of Institutions by Nationalised Banks to Train the rural Educated

2839. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made for starting institutions by Nationalised Banks to train the rural educated to take up positions in banks; and

(b) the arrangements made to reorient the approach and outlook of Key Personnel in Nationalised Banks to fulfil the economic and social objective of Bank Nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. New recruits selected from amongst the rural educated are, however, trained along with others at the training institutions run by the nationalised banks.

(b) Training courses for key personnel are geared to attune them to the new approach under bank nationalisation. Besides, officers are exhorted through periodical circulars to change their old way of thinking and urged to adopt themselves to the new tasks devolved on them. These efforts are supplemented by convening seminars/workshops where special attention is paid for re-orientation of their outlook towards fulfilling the economic and social objectives of bank nationalization.

Development of Tourist Centres in Andhra Pradesh

2840. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be developed as Tourist Centres;

(b) the schemes proposed to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the year for development of places of Tourist importance; and

(c) whether Horsely Hills and Tirupati in Chittoor District, which have great tourist interest, are proposed to be included in such tourist development schemes ?

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

(a) and (b) : It is proposed to concentrate on providing facilities in the Hyderabad-Nagarjunasagar complex in Andhra Pradesh. During the current year on order has been placed for 2 motor-launches at a cost of Rs. 14.28 lakhs for operation at Nagarjunasagar, and for flood-lighting the Char Minar at Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh. In addition the Indian Tourism

Development Corporation has set up a Transport Unit at Hyderabad with a fleet of 2 luxury cars, 3 Ambassador cars, 2 coaches and 1 mini-bus.

(c) No Sir.

**Recruitment to the Armed Forces
from Rangaloseema District,
Andhra Pradesh**

2841. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements existing for recruiting personnel to our Armed Forces in the Ragaloseema District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the measures proposed to step up recruitment from this area in view of its low representation in the Armed Forces ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) It is presumed reference is to Rayalaseema Districts. Recruiting Offices at Madras, Secunderabad and Guntur cover the Rayalaseema area which consists of Anantpur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts.

(b) Recruiting Officers concerned have been instructed to step up effort for recruitment in this area.

**Submission of the Report by soviet,
Experts Re : Oil Production in
the Country**

2842. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet experts, who were conducting techno-economic feasibility study of oil production in the country, submitted their report in September, 1971: and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is being examined in the ONGC to determine the volume of exploration and development operations that should be planned for the coming years on the basis of the recommendations made in the Report, taking into consideration the practical problems in raising the manpower equipment and financial resources of ONGC to the required levels.

**Establishment of a Nylon yarns
Production Plant at Chittoor in
Andhra Pradesh**

2843. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a letter of intent has been issued for establishing a Nylon yarn production plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether in accordance with the policy of developing industrially backward areas, the proposed plant is likely to be established at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Constitution of new Boards of Directors
For Nationalised Banks**

2844. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of constituting new Boards of Directors of the Nationalised Banks has been completed in all the cases;

(b) if so, the constitution of the new Boards; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) : The first Boards of Directors of the Nationalised Banks constituted on 18th July, 1970 under Section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, have functioning. The

Boards of Directors in accordance with the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme 1970 are expected to be constituted shortly as soon as the verification of the representative character of the union of employees in each of the Nationalised Banks has been completed. The constitution of the Boards of Directors has been indicated in clause 3 of the aforesaid Scheme.

Guidelines Regarding Advances to Industries by Banks

2845. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be Pleased to State :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the grant of advances to industries by the banks;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether a review has been made of their impact on the growth of industry and production ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) : The Reserve Bank of India formulates its credit policy from time to time so as to ensure that the banking system is able to afford credit facilities to meet the legitimate needs of the industry. In granting such credit facilities, the banks are required to ensure their proper end-use. This purpose is sought to be achieved by the Reserve Bank through the operation of its credit authorisation scheme under which it has asked the commercial banks that proposals for credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above should be submitted to the Reserve Bank in the prescribed forms which are intended to ensure that aspects such as inventory build up, inter-corporate lending and investment, diversion of short-term funds, etc. are carefully scrutinised. The Reserve Bank of India has recommended to the public sector banks that a similar scrutiny may be made in respect of proposals for limits exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs. The Reserve Bank has also a system of selective credit control under which it advises the banks from time to time on the manner in which credit limits for certain commodities should be applied. These measures are operated by the Reserve Bank with flexibility so as to assist a sust-

ained level of growth in industrial production, at the same time ensuring that excessive credit is not given in cases where it is not warranted.

Arrears of Income Tax Above Rs. 25 Lakhs

2846. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of business houses and individuals in whose cases arrears of Income-tax exceed Rupees 25 lakhs;

(b) the amount Government had written off in their cases in the last three years; and

(c) the amount realised from them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The names of the assesseees in whose cases the net arrears of Income-tax as on 31-3-1971 exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs and the figures of net arrears are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Laibray. See. No. LT-1224/71*]

(b) 'NIL'

(c) The particulars regarding the amount realised from the assesseees referred to in the Statement during the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के सीनियर और जूनियर डिबीजनों की अधिकृत संख्या

2847. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल के सीनियर और जूनियर डिबीजनों की कुल अधिकृत संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) देश में कितने कालेजों, हाई स्कूलों एवं हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूलों के राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) सीनियर डिबीजन 8,17,000
जूनियर डिबीजन 7,77,350

(ख) 3,102 महाविद्यालय ।
6,158 स्कूल ।

भारतीय सेनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए स्थानों का रक्षण

2848. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी सेवाओं (सिविल) में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत स्थान रक्षित रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या भारतीय जल सेना, और वायु सेना में इनके लिए कोई रक्षण नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों की रक्षा हेतु मिलिट्री में भी इनके लिए 10 प्रतिशत स्थान रक्षित करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) सिविलियन पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षण निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

(1) 15% पद जिनमें प्रतियोगिता लिखित परीक्षा के द्वारा सीधी भर्ती की जाती है ।

(ii) 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ % उक्त सीधी भर्ती में जिनमें बिना लिखित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में भर्ती की जाती है ।

(iii) 15% उन पदों पर जो पदोन्नति के द्वारा भरी जाती हैं । सैनिक पद आरक्षण से युक्त हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) सशस्त्र सेनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है । अभी

सेना में भर्ती के लिए अन्य बर्तों सामान होने पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों को अधिमान देने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किये गए हैं ।

Setting up of Technical Experts Service Cells in the Nationalised Banks

2849. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the 14 nationalised banks has set up technical experts service cells for prompt disposal of proposals from small scale entrepreneurs for financial assistance;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of pending applications for assistance from small scale entrepreneurs with the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Twelve of the Nationalised Banks have set up technical cells for dealing with the loan applications from small scale entrepreneurs. Other banks have appointed technical officers or have panel of consultants. Wherever necessary nationalised banks are also taking assistance from Small Industries Service Institutes as well as private consultants in the specialized fields.

(c) Nationalised Banks as at the end of June 1971 have advanced credit to 68,839 borrowal accounts with outstanding amount of Rs. 242,73.2 lakhs. Data about pending applications is not available.

Loan to the seven Defence Public Undertakings

2850. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for giving the loans of Rs. 75.69 crores to the seven Defence Public Undertakings against the paid up share capital of Rs. 77.94 crores; and

(b) the steps to be taken in future for the recovery of the said loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government loans in addition to paid up Equity Capital have been given mainly to finance capital expenditure requirements in accordance with Govern-

ment's policy to finance such expenditure partly by equity capital and partly by loans. The undertakingwise details of paid up share capital and outstanding Government of India loans as on 31st March, 1971 are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	Paid up Share Capital	Outstanding Government Loans
(Rupees in Crores)			
1.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	50.41	50.20
2.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	5.21	5.91
3.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	3.30	6.49
4.	Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	3.00	2.40
5.	Praga Tools Ltd.	3.00	3.20
6.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd,	11.90	7.45
7.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	0.60	0.45
Total		77.42	76.10

No loan has so far been given to Bharat Dynamics Ltd.

(b) The loan sanctions stipulate repayment within a specified period and in specified number of annual instalments.

Proposal to Import Aerodrome Equipment

2851. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the proposal regarding import of aerodrome equipment, the value of foreign exchange involved, the countries from where they are to be imported and the efforts made to locate the possibility of getting foreign know-how to manufacture the equipment within the country; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to manufacture the equipment within the country ?

The Undertakings are repaying these loans in the stipulated manner. They are also paying interest on the outstanding amounts of these loans at the prescribed rate.

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

(a) The main items of aerodrome equipment which are being imported are runway sweepers, aero-bridges, rescue vehicles, fire-tenders, transmitters/receivers, non-directional HF beacons, radars centre line runway equipment and some other electronic equipment. The runway sweepers, aero-bridges, rescue vehicles, fire tenders transmitters/receivers and non-directional beacons estimated to cost approximately Rs. 4.94 crores in foreign exchange are being imported from Canada under a package deal. The centre line runway equipment estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs in foreign exchange is being imported by inviting tenders. Additionally, certain sophisticated items of electronic equipment

estimated to cost Rs. 17 lakhs in foreign exchange are being imported from the USA, the UK, Canada or France.

Every effort is being made to encourage indigenous production of a wide variety of equipment.

(b) Import of equipment is resorted to only after clearance has been obtained from the Director General of Technical Development under the Ministry of Industrial Development. As regards crash fire tenders, the Department of Defence Supplies is taking action to develop indigenous manufacture. The requirements of electronic equipment are intimated to Bharat Electronics Ltd. well in advance. The Electronics Commission is co-ordinating efforts for indigenous manufacture of this equipment.

Scheme for Instituting Fellowships for Research in Tourism

2852. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Scheme for instituting fellowships for research in the field of tourism in the leading Universities of India; and

(b) in how many Universities it has been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A proposal to institute two fellowships for a Doctors in Tourism in one of the Universities on an experimental basis is under consideration.

Projects Approved for Loan under Hotel Development Loan Scheme

2853. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) which are the 14 projects approved for loans of rupees 609.59 lakhs from the Hotel Development Loan Scheme;

(b) which are the 14 projects for which loans of rupees 217.54 lakhs have been disbursed; and

(c) when the balance of approved loans is likely to be disbursed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the projects and the amount of loans approved and disbursed is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The balance of loans approved will be disbursed when the parties create enough assets to provide a sufficient security margin and after they have satisfactorily completed all the legal formalities.

Statement

Hotel Development Loan Scheme

Name of the hotel company and location	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount of loan approved	Amount of loan disbursed
1	2	3
CALCUTTA		
1. S.P. Jaiswal Estates (P) Ltd., Calcutta (Hotel Hindustan International)	25.00	20.00
2. Rutt Deen (P) Ltd., Calcutta	12.00	12.00
3. Ritz Continental Hotels Ltd., Calcutta	20.00	20.00

1	2	3	4
	BOMBAY		
4.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Bombay (Taj Mahal Hotel)	75.00	50.00
5.	Fariyas Hotels (P) Ltd., Bombay	21.59	21.54
6.	Piem Hotels (P) Ltd., Bombay.	80.00	32.00
7.	Hotel Horizon (P) Ltd., Bombay	50.00	33.00
8.	ELEL Hotel & Investments (P) Ltd., Bombay	74.00	—
9.	Narangs Hotels (P) Ltd , Bombay (Hotel Ambassador, Bombay)	6.00	—
	LUCKNOW		
10.	Uttar Pradesh Hotels & Restaurants Ltd., Varanasi (Hotel Clarks Avadh, Lucknow).	60.00	86.00
	SRINAGAR		
11.	Broadway Enterprises (P) Ltd., Srinagar	36.00	—
	HYDERABAD		
12.	Karan Enterprises (P) Ltd. (Hotel Nagarjuna Hyderabad)	15.00	13.00
	JAIPUR		
13.	Uttar Pradesh Hotels & Restaurants Ltd., Varanasi (Hotel Clarks Amer, Jaipur)	60.00	—
14.	R. K. Hotels (P) Ltd., Jaipur.	75.00	—
	Total	609.59	217.54

**Report of the Hotel Review & Survey
Committee**

2854. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN** : Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of hotels which have been advised to make a few improvements so as to have a chance to quality for a higher category before the 28th February, 1971;

(b) how many hotels have come up to the standard of higher category; and

(c) whether the Report of the hotel Review and Survey Committee will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVI AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c): Four and Five star Hotels including the Hotels in question were inspected by the Hotel Review Committee-1970.

The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government.

Acquisition of Land of Lakwa Tea Estate by Oil & Natural Gas Commission

2855. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission acquired about 300 acres of land of Lakwa Tea Estate in the D strict of Sibsagar, Assam some years back;

(b) if so, the amount that was paid to the owner of the said Tea Estate as compensation for the land so acquired; and

(c) whether there were serious allegations regarding the above transaction and if so, whether any inquiry has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) 300 Bighas (about 100 acres) out of land belonging to Lakhwa Tea Estate were acquired by Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) Rs. 27,50,471.12 Paise (Out of this compensation for Tea Bushes was Rs. 22,67,148.00. The remaining amount represents the cost of land).

(c) Yes, Sir. An inquiry by the C.B.I. is in progress.

Corrupt Practices in the Nationalised Banks

2856. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether corrupt practices in the nationalised banks have considerably increased during recent months;

(b) whether Government propose to adopt stringent measures to curb the evil; and

(c) if so, what are the measures which Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There is no evidence to suggest that corrupt practices in the nationalised banks have increased during recent months.

(b) and (c). A number of measures have been taken to check corruption in the nationalised banks. All the nationalised banks have accepted the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission and have formed Vigilance Cells. Complaints of corruption are investigated by these cells and appropriate action taken. The Central Bureau of Investigation also conducts investigations into complaints of corruption received by it directly and referred to it by the banks. Strengthening of internal audit, supervision and control is also receiving the continual attention of nationalised banks and the Reserve Bank of India.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SUSPENSION OF ARMS SUPPLIES BY US TO INDIA

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported decision of the United States Government to suspend with immediate effect all arms supplies to India and also to cancel commitments already made.'

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Government have been informed by the U.S. Government that in view of what they regard as "the deteriorating situation in South Asia, and continued military engagements between Indian and Pakistani armed forces", they have as of December 1, 1971 decided :—

(i) to suspend the issuance of all future amunitions list licenses for India.

- (ii) not to issue any new licenses or renew existing ones, and
- (iii) to cancel several licenses, the total value of which according to their estimates is approximately \$ 2 million.

For months India had been drawing the attention of the United States and other Governments of the world to the enormous burden imposed on her by the inhuman atrocities of the Pakistan regime in Bangla Desh and suggesting that they should direct their efforts to persuade Pakistan to stop its military repression and to negotiate a political solution with the already elected representatives of Bangla Desh. Their efforts to persuade the military regime in Pakistan have not borne any fruit. The continuing presence of ten million refugees on our soil and a daily influx of over ten thousand, together with the concentration of Pakistani troops all along our border and hundreds of violations of our ground and air and continuous shelling of our territory endanger our security. We cannot be silent spectators of this serious development. We are therefore, surprised that the U.S. Government should have reacted to these developments in the manner they have done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why surprise ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will accept any modification.

SHRI PILOO MODY : For a change, Shri Banerjee is correct. 'Surprise' is a very peculiar word to use in the context of this statement. Either the Minister of External Affairs should tell us that this is reprehensible on the part of the United State or he should say that this is a failure of our propaganda offensive or he should tell us that this is a credit to our other offensive. It should be one or the other. The matter should not be left in a state of surprised animation.

Also in his statement, he has mentioned in (ii) that their estimate of the amount of licences that were cancelled is \$ 2 million. I think it is very peculiar that we should function by their estimate instead

of having our own estimates. Furthermore, I was under the impression that we were not, as far as I know, getting any military supplies from the United States. Therefore I would like to know when this practice was started, and the extent to which we have been doing this, and if we have been doing it on a commercial basis why whatever happens on our borders has affected these commercial transactions of which their estimate are \$ 2 million, and the Minister of External Affairs can show no more than surprise that this has happened ? I would like to know whether he thinks there is any justification in this. If there is none, what has he done to protest to the US Government against this unfair and one-sided treatments he ment ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, about the first question he has posed; he has suggested two or three alternatives in his very elaborate and flowery English and wants me to choose one of the three alternatives that he suggests. I shall myself stick to my own modest expression rather than adopt the three alternatives posed.

About the estimate, it is a fact that they have said that the licences that they are cancelling are of the total value of two million dollars. They have not given any further details and we will find out whether this amount is correct or not. But we are proceeding on this, that this may be correct

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is our estimate?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our estimate can be formed only after we know the details as to which particular licence they are cancelling. That information, they have not supplied. (*Interruption*) About the details of military equipment, I would not like to reply to any question, because it is not in our public interest to discuss details of supplies from any country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : When did you start ? To one question he has not replied : when they have started. If he wants to say it let him say it. He does not want to say it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have been purchasing small quantities of mili-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

tary equipment on a commercial basis from time to time. I am not prepared to give any further information.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In conclusion, I may say I am also surprised.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You will always agree but after some noise.

श्री मूलचन्द डाया (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीका का रवैया एक लम्बे अरसे से पाकिस्तान को मदद देने का रहा है। अमरीका के पाकिस्तान को बराबर आर्थिक मदद मिल रही है और फौजी मदद भी मिल रही है और बंगला देश के मामले में अमरीका आज भी पाकिस्तान को मदद कर रहा है। उनकी फौजें भी आस-पास बियतनाम के हिस्से में है। तो पाकिस्तान की जो नीति है उसके प्रति सरकार इस बात को जानते हुए कि अमरीका और चीन दोनों का रवैया हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ है और हमने वर्ल्ड कम्युनिटी का ध्यान अपने प्रचार से या किसी और तरह से अपनी ओर आकर्षित नहीं किया, क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं किसी लम्बी चौड़ी बहस में पड़ना नहीं चाहता। यह सवाल तो यह था कि दो मिलियन डालर्स के जो लाइसेन्सेज थे उनको अमरीका ने रोक दिया है। अब जो दूसरी पोलिटिकल बातें हैं वह रोज होती हैं, कोई और डिस्कशन होगा तो कर लीजिएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अमरीकी मन्त्री महोदय के वयान में जो आश्चर्य की बात कही गई है उससे स्वयं मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि इन्होंने इस तरह से दुःख प्रकट करने की कोशिश की। सब लोग जानते हैं कि अमरीकी सरकार की नीति प्रारम्भ से ही यह रही है कि जो देश उसकी हाँ में हाँ मिलाते रहे हैं, उसके पब्लिसिटी पर चलते रहे हैं, उनके साम्राज्यवादी अर्थव्यवस्था के विरोध नहीं करते रहे हैं। उनको ही उसने मदद देने की कोशिश की है। अब भी किसी देश ने अजादी नीति पर चलने

की कोशिश की अपनी आजाद वैदेशिक नीति अपनाने की कोशिश की, साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने की कोशिश की, विभिन्न देशों में आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाली जनता का समर्थन करने की कोशिश की और दुनियाँ में शांति स्थापित हो इस बात के लिए सही अर्थ में आवाज बुलन्द की तो उन देशों के खिलाफ अमरीका ने अपनी नीति अपनाई और इसी नीति पर वह आज भी चल रहा है। आज भी उसकी नीति यही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब अमरीकी सरकार की यह नीति रही है और उसके द्वारा भारत को आर्म्स सप्लाय बन्द कर दी गई है तो उस पर मन्त्री महोदय इस तरह से दुःख क्यों प्रकट कर रहे हैं ? इससे तो हमें यह सबक लेना चाहिए कि हम उन देशों से जो हमारे मित्र देश हैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें और अपने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए स्वयं अपने देश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा हथियार आदि तैयार करें ताकि हमें अपने पांवों पर खड़े होने में आसानी हो और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद का हमें मुंह न जोहना पड़े और उसके लिए आश्चर्य व दुःख न प्रकट करना पड़े।

1965 में जब पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर हमले के परिणामस्वरूप भारत-पाक लड़ाई हुई थी उसके बाद से बार बार भारत सरकार ने इसी सदन में ऐलान किया था कि अमरीका ने भारत को हथियार देना बन्द कर दिया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 से लेकर अब तक भारत को कुल कितने हथियार दिये गए हैं और उनका क्या मूल्य है ? दूसरे जो आउटस्टैंडिंग लाइसेन्सेज हैं उनका क्या मूल्य है ? तीसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीकी सरकार ने जो अपने फैसले में कहा है :

“Not to issue fresh licences or renew the existing ones.”

यह बात केवल हमारे देश के लिए लागू है या अन्य देशों के लिए भी लागू है, अगर अन्य देशों के लिए भी लागू है तब तो मैं इसे समझ सकता हूँ और यह एक अच्छी बात हो सकती है। अभी

तक तो अमरीकी हथियार बियतनाम, कम्बोडिया और लाओस में तथा बंगला देश में जनता के स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन को, उनके मुक्ति संघर्ष को दबाने में इस्तेमाल किए जाते रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आर्म्स की सप्लाई अमरीका केवल भारत को ही बन्द कर रहा है या अन्य देशों को भी वह यह सप्लाई बन्द कर रहा है ?

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय के लिए इस पर अफसोस प्रकट करने की कोई बात नहीं है बल्कि इससे अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद का चेहरा बिल्कुल बेनकाब होकर साफ सबके सामने आ गया है। अमरीका आजादी की नीति पर चलने वाले मुल्कों की मदद नहीं कर सकता है और चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान एक आजाद नीति पर चल रहा है और अपनी स्वतन्त्र वैदेशिक नीति अपना रहा है व साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध कर रहा है, अमरीका प्रजातंत्र और स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनों का विरोध कर रहा है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को अमरीकी सरकार की शत्रुतापूर्ण नीति के बावजूद वगैर किसी भी संकोच या हिचकिचाहट के अपनी बंगला देश सम्बन्धी नीति पर आगे बढ़ने जाना चाहिए, बंगला देश के लिए भारत सरकार ने अच्छा काम किया है और मैं चाहूँगा कि उस दिशा में और भी मजबूती से काम किया जाय ताकि बंगला देश शीघ्र आजाद हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कई दफे कहा है कि माननीय सदस्य भाषण न देकर केवल सवाल पूछा करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने दो, तीन सवाल पूछे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी भाषण के साथ साथ वह भी मिल गए हैं। क्लर्क आफ प्रीसीज्योर में सिर्फ एक क्वेश्चन पूछने के लिए कहा गया है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल के तीन हिस्से बना दिये हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे क्वेश्चन के ए. बी और सी पार्ट्स हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the question relating to the items or their value of purchase, it is a matter which we have never given on the floor of the House and we have no intention to give any details about our purchases abroad, quantities or the amounts involved, whatever may be the source from which we purchase. This reply covers all his questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A specific question has been asked. Why should there be so much allergy ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of allergy. I think it is not the proper time to ask for such information. He has given reasons for that already and I agree with them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a pertinent question. If you rule it out, it is a different matter. What is the value of outstanding licences. Is it not pertinent ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बंगला देश का मामला निबट जाय तब यह पूछ लीजिएगा।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : यह तमाम आर्म्स की सप्लाईज केवल हमारे भारत देश के लिए अमरीकी सरकार द्वारा बंद की गई है या अन्य देशों के लिए भी बन्द किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब हमारी सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है यही हमारे लिए काफी है औरों से हमें क्या करना है ?

श्री स०मो० बनर्जी : हमें ख़ुशी होनी चाहिए अफसोस नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने बड़ा रैलैबेंट सवाल पूछा है और मन्त्री महोदय से इसका ज़वाब आना चाहिए कि यह अमरीकी आर्म्स की सप्लाई और देशों के लिए भी बन्द हुई है या केवल हमारे लिए ही बन्द की गई है ?

एक माननीय सदन्य : अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को भी हथियार देने बन्द किये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को भी हथियार देना बन्द किया है या नहीं इसका जबाब जाना चाहिए ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : He asked whether there was any discrimination in the action of the US Government. Does the Government know about it or does not know about it ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सब पाकिस्तान के लिए छुना चाहते हैं वह और बात है । आप किन्ही अन्य देशों के बारे में पूछें ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It is a perfectly legitimate question whether this cancellation of supplies or licences applies only to India or to other countries also. If he does not know, he should say so.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is quite obvious that if they have stopped issuing licences in favour of India, that does not mean that they have stopped the supply of arms to other countries. They have got NATO arrangements and other friendly countries, to which they are admittedly openly supplying-arms. It is part of their budget. They say openly that they are giving military aid to other countries.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I am surprised that the Government lacks the boldness to call this attitude of the United States as unfriendly to India. Uptill now we have stood behind the Prime Minister so far as the Bangladesh problem is concerned; the entire nation stands as one man. We want a solution of the problem and a situation to be created in Bangladesh so that the refugees can go back. The matter is being delayed and complicated. Since 1965, any arms supply from the United States has been stopped. I do not know why we took recourse to placing orders with the American Government for supply of arms, if we are not self-sufficient in our own arms. Secondly, I want to know whether it is going to affect our defence so far as radar and other equipment are concerned. If it is not available from United States, are efforts being made to procure them from other friendly countries ? May I know whether any indication was given of this hostile attitude of America, when the Prime Mini-

ster visited that country, of which so much publicity was made in this country ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our general attitude in the matter of augmenting whatever may be the deficiencies in our defence equipment has been to try to get our requirements from whatever sources they are available. Therefore, we have tried to diversify the source of supply. This is part of that effort. About the question whether this will have any effect on our defence, obviously if we have placed an order and that order does not fructify, it will have some impact upon the availability of that equipment. I am sure our armed forces will take matching action to see that our vital defence potential is not affected thereby. About the future, what will be the effect on other types of equipment, etc., that is a separated question altogether.

SHRI P. K. DEO : We care too hoots for American supply.....

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am glad at this new-found boldness of the honourable maharaja. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महाराजा साहब आप ने तो आज कमाल कर दिया ।

SHRI P. K. DEO : My third question has not been answered, whether any indication was given to the Prime Minister of this attitude during her last visit.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Not to my knowledge.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

12.20 hrs.

RE : CALL ATTENTION NOTICE
(QUERY)

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : What about my calling attention ? For 36 hours, Agartala has been shelled.

MR. SPEAKER : Both the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister are not here. I think we will leave it to them. There may be a certain situation there. Let them come and they will be in a better position to say.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Last evening you promised that you will send for the Defence Minister and he will be giving the information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : They are briefing the press every day and news is flowing, but they never take the House into confidence.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : We expected that Government would make a statement *suo motu*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Defence Minister is away; it is true. But the Minister of State for Defence Production, Shri V. C. Shukla is here. Other Cabinet Ministers are here. After all, we want a factual statement. We are proud that another Pak aircraft has been shot, but we want to know the factual position. So many of our friends are there. I want to know whether a statement will be made by the Minister of Defence Production.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : The situation is becoming so serious that the Prime Minister has had to advance her visit to the eastern border. We hear every day even in the international press that the situation is becoming very serious and very grave. The international situation is also becoming a little unfavourable to us. We want to know the exact position.

अव्यक्त महोदय : वह आ जायें तब देखा जाएगा ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उनके आने के पहले कुछ बातें हो जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I draw your attention to the fact that during the 1962 confrontation with China, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, on his own volition, practically every day *suo motu* used to report to this House on the developments on the border when the hostilities were taking place. Here we have to shout, yell and plead, but nothing comes out. On the other hand, they go on briefing the press including foreign correspondents every day.

MR. SPEAKER : I quite appreciate what you say and I wish I could convey it to the Prime Minister. But as soon as she returns, I will be conveying it. The Defence Minister also is not here. He has gone and he may be aware of the position a little better when he returns. About informing the House as to what is going on day to day, we will have to settle that procedure. I will inform the House how we propose to do it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We table calling-attention notices on the basis of press reports. Yesterday, the moment the teleprinter message came, Shri P. K. Deo raised this question. It was known yesterday. We heard it on the All India Radio. There were comments also on that. The Defence Minister has gone there with the Prime Minister. That is very good. But Shri Shukla is quite capable of making a statement.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I assure my hon. friends on the other side that there is no attempt or desire whatsoever on our part to minimise the gravity of the situation? We certainly recognise it. Also we recognise the supreme need to keep the Leaders of the Opposition and the House informed as far as possible, consistent with the protection and safe-guarding of our security and national defence, because any information given to this House can also be of use to the other side, the enemy. Therefore, the question is how to do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are giving information to the press which you are not giving to the House. I charge you with that. I do not want to go into details but day before yesterday at the press briefing you said things which you have never told the House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would communicate the feelings of hon. Members to the Defence Minister and to the Prime Minister. But we have already evolved an institution by which the Leaders of the Opposition meet the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and other Ministers. At the earliest opportunity I will arrange a meeting with them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Those meetings are quite a different thing. The nation comes to know through Parliament and not through meetings with the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I assure the House that as soon as the Defence Minister returns, posted with the latest facts of the situation, he will come and take the House into confidence.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKAR : I think, we leave it here. I do not want to prolong it further... (Interruption)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Communication lines are suspended.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKAR : Their case, in my opinion, is very much valid. When you give information to the press outside when Parliament is sitting, it is also incumbent and very much necessary that the information should also be given to the House. The reason that anything that you say here would be made public, is lost when you go to the press.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If Members would be satisfied with what is given to the press, there should not be much difficulty at all. But the House would certainly expect something more than that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You give us something less.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : No. But what goes to the Parliament goes to the press also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I take it that in future all the statements will be made only by Shri Jagjivan Ram and not by Shri Shukla.

MR. SPEAKER : No; Shri Shukla is an equally good Minister of Defence. But on this issue, when the Defence Minister has gone on the spot, I advise hon. Members to let him come back.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : There will be no session for three days.....(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If a bomb had been dropped on Delhi, then they would have known.....(Interruption). Shri Dasaratha Deb comes from Taipura; my hon. friend here comes from Tripura and they are naturally agitated.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKAR : Please remember that you are not at a public meeting; you are addressing Members of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I know, I am in Parliament and not at a public meeting. But I am being treated very shabbily by the Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already requested and put your point of view to him.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You can rebuke him.....(Interruption.)

SHRI P. K. DEO : He was about to make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Even after your observations made just now, he does not even respond. He is just sitting there like a stone. You have made certain weighty observations. He should respond to your observations at least.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shukla, is it possible sometimes today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : As you know, Sir, the Defence Minister has gone to certain areas. The statement can be made here. There is no difficulty about making a statement to this honourable House. Whether that statement will be of interest, of value, or not I cannot say. Because of the very tense situation on our borders, we have to be necessarily very careful in what we say and what information we give. As far as the press briefings are concerned, I would not say that the press is being taken more into confidence than this honourable House. That is not correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Don't provoke us. I do not want to raise things in the national interest. (Interruption)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The matters of momentous importance and matters which are of extra-ordinary significance are brought to the House. If the hon. Members wish and you also desire that there should be a briefing of this House everyday as we brief the press, that is a different question. I do not think that is the intention.

MR. SPEAKER : My main object in saying is that on matters which are happening, the House should be kept informed. It is not essential that every time you inform the House. But the House must be kept informed on such matters.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I just say that a statement can be made from day to day as you have asked us to make a statement from day to-day.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you take it like that. I have said that on such matters, the House should be kept informed. We will have to evolve a procedure during these difficult times.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I would make a request to the House and to you that whenever any such statement is made, if questions are not asked, then it will be much better.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't go into all that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It would not be possible to answer all the questions. That is a valid point.

MR. SPEAKER : That you leave it to me. (*Interruptions*)

Papers to be laid.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi:

- (i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1971 Published in Notification No. F. 4 (130)/68-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st September, 1971 together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. F. 4 (130)/68-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st September, 1971.
- (ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (fifth Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. 4 (25)/70-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st September, 1971.
- (iii) Notification No. F. 4(40)/71-Fin. (Genl.) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st September, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification No. F. 4(41)/71-Fin. (Genl.) dated the 26th July, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1211/71*]

(2) A copy of the Post Office Savings Bank (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1260 in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971, under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1212/71*].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- (i) Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1376 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (Gene-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

- ra) Sixty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1377 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventieth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1410, in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1411 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1412 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1413 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fourth Amendment Rule, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1414 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1415 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1416 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1445 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1971.
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1446 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1971.
- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1516 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.
- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eightieth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1517 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.
- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1518 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.
- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1519 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.

(xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1520 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.

(xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1521 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971.

(xviii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1522 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1213/71]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore :—

- (i) S.O. 578 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 8th April, 1971.
- (ii) S.O. 656 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 22nd April, 1971.
- (iii) S.O. 1295 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1971.
- (iv) S.O. 1328 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th July, 1971. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1214/71]

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY FOR 1970-71

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1215/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 1172 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 1383 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 1542A published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.
- (iv) G. S. R. 1596 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G. S. R. 1649 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G. S. R. 1674 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G. S. R. 1726 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) G. S. R. 1729 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1216/71]

[Shrimati Nandini Satpathi]

(2) A copy of the Inland Air Travel Tax Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1760 in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1217/71]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held of the 25th November, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Tax on Postal Articles Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Inland Air Travel Tax Bill, 1971, which

was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SECOND REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI M.B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Second Report on Bharat Earth Movers Limited.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1970-71 and 1971-72) relating to the Second Report of the Committee on Bharat Earth Movers Limited.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAJIYA) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72.

12.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. HINDUSTAN MOTORS FACTORY, UTTARPARA

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement on the condition of the plant and machinery for production of cars in the Hindustan Motors factory at Uttarpara and book value thereof.

Statement

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, In response to your suggestion that I make a statement in the House on the condition of the plant and machinery for production of cars in the Hindustan Motors' factory at Uttarpara and the book value thereof, I wish to make

the following statement :

Following my statement in the House on the 26th November, 1971 in response to Calling Attention Notices given by several Honourable Members relating to the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 24th November, 1971 regarding fixation of car prices, I was asked why Government should not nationalise Hindustan Motors. I replied that Government were not considering at the moment nationalising Hindustan Motors in view of the poor condition of the machinery for producing cars, particularly when they had decided to set up a car project in the Public Sector.

Hindustan Motors manufacture cars in their factory at Uttarpara in West Bengal. Commercial vehicles, shovels, heavy cranes, structurals etc., are also manufactured in the same factory. The factory was first established to assemble cars as early as 1948. Facilities for production of cars and commercial vehicles are integrated. The original value of the fixed assets of the Company as on 31st March, 1970 stood at Rs. 67.54 crores according to the published accounts. The written down value as on the same date is Rs. 44.70 crores.

The production facilities in the Auto Division like Forge, Foundry and Press Shop, and in addition, some machines and equipment, are common for the production of both cars and commercial vehicles. The written down value of the fixed assets of the Auto Division, as assessed on the basis of data furnished by the Company from time to time stood at about Rs. 28.0 crores on the 31st March, 1970 as against the original value of about Rs. 54.12 crores. The written down value of the machinery exclusively used for cars has been assessed at about Rs. 7.5 crores. This includes the written down value of the sheet metal dies, namely Rs. 7.81 lakhs, of which the original value was about Rs. 2.2 crores.

Messrs. Hindustan Motors had furnished certain data to the Car Prices Enquiry Commission headed by Shri Sarjoo Prasad Singh which was set up following the recommendations of the Supreme Court. They had stated therein that they would

need an investment of the order of Rs. 10 crores to replace existing worn-out machinery used for production of cars, so as to maintain the present production capacity. Messrs. Hindustan Motors had also submitted a proposal to the Government in July, 1970 stating that they would like to discontinue production of Ambassador car and Switch over to the production of Opel Kadett for which also they would need an estimated investment of about Rs. 10 crores for replacement of worn-out machinery and equipment. It will thus be seen that, on their own statement, as against the written down value of the fixed assets of the Auto Division amounting to Rs. 28 crores, they would require an investment of the order of Rs. 10 crores to maintain the current level of production of cars.

The annual licensed capacity for manufacture of commercial vehicles of M/s Hindustan Motors is 15,000 units. There is no control over the price of distribution of commercial vehicles. Even so, production of commercial vehicles by this Company has been meagre and has been going down from year to year. As against a production of 4,855 trucks in 1965, their production in 1968, 1969 and 1970 dwindled to 1981, 1755 and 1319 respectively. The Supreme Court has concluded that, despite an installed capacity of 15,000 trucks per annum, the actual production by this firm was not likely to exceed 5,000 per year. As against the declining trend of production in this plant, two of the major manufacturing units have been recording consistently higher production in recent years.

I hope the information I have now furnished will enable the Honourable Members to appraise in better perspective what I had stated the other day.

12.37½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BANADUR) :
Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

commencing from Monday, the 6th December, 1971, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1971-72.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking continuance of President's Rule in the States of Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal.
- (4) Consideration and passing of :—
 - (i) The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Bill, 1971.
 - (ii) The Uttar Pradesh Cantonments (Control of Rent and Eviction) (Repeal) Bill, 1971 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
 - (iii) The Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill, 1971.
 - (iv) The Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It has been promised by the Government that there will be a discussion on international affairs...

MR. SPEAKER : I have received only one intimation in writing from Mr. Banerjee. I have not received any intimation from any other hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Samar Guha, did you send your intimation ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Yes, I have sent a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : About this item ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Just if you could allow me a minute...

MR. SPEAKER : There is a procedure that we are following. If I allow you, I can't say 'No' to others... It would have been much better had you written to me. Then I would have allowed you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Did he write ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : With your permission, I would like to mention only two points.

Now, a situation is developing specially after the hostile attitude taken by the United States Government to freeze supply of arms—I don't bother about it, rather I am happy about it—we should have a discussion on the international situation with particular reference to Bangla Desh. This is my earnest request to you and through you to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. I am sure he will make some commitment to the House. We took a decision in the Business Advisory Committee that it should be done after the 12th when all these ordinances will have been passed into bills.

My next point is : the hon. Finance Minister is not here. A statement should be made by the Minister of Finance about their decision, final decision, announcing interim relief, payment of additional interim relief, as recommended by the Pay Commission with certain modifications as suggested. That is a statement to which they are committed. Once the matter was referred to the Pay Commission and the Pay Commission has recommended, the Central Government employees should not be deprived of this. I want to urge upon you to ask the Government to make a statement immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Samar Guha, I did receive it, but that was quite a

general letter, not under this item. But you can say in a minute.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to draw your attention that the Prime Minister made a statement and it was agreed that a discussion be held on the basis of that. A discussion be held on the basis of that. A discussion was already held in the Rajya Sabha. The Prime Minister has made a bold statement in the Rajya Sabha and we appreciate it and she has made certain observations in the meeting of the Congress Committee...*(Interruptions)* The question is that recently many international developments are taking place in relation to India, Bangla Desh and Pakistan. Naturally it is not proper, though we appreciate it, that a statement be made outside by the Prime Minister. We should not be deprived of a discussion and we shall make our views known to the Prime Minister. I would request you to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he may include an item that the statement of the Prime Minister on international affairs be taken into consideration.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall have to find time for that. We stand committed to it already. We shall find time for it...

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Minister to adjust their request some time, very soon if possible.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall try to adjust that discussion as best as we can.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the answer to my points ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I shall communicate it to the Finance Minister and request him to apprise him of the position.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless I say 'No', normally it will be communicated.

If there is any objection, then I say it on the spot.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If there is a word from you, Sir, they will take it more seriously.

MR. SPEAKER : This is also equally good.

**AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MK. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Karan Singh on the 2nd December, 1971, namely :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporation Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

I would like to inform hon. Members, lest there be any mistake, that there is no lunch hour today, and the House will keep on sitting, because we are going to adjourn at 5 p.m. today; the President is coming to address the Fiftieth Anniversary of the PAC, and the legislators and Members from other States have also come to attend it. I thought I must inform hon. Members about this, because otherwise some Members might go away by mistake during the lunch hour.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : By and large, this Bill contains no objectionable features and the speech made by the hon. Minister also did not contain anything objectionable. But in his introductory speech, the hon. Minister has not explained some of the important features of the Bill.

For instance, under section 2 (1) (a), it is stated that the board of directors shall consist of a chairman. It has also been stated that he would be a functioning or functionary chairman. I want to know what type of people are going to be nominated to this office. At the present moment, Mr. Tata is the head of the Air India and the IAC also had Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam as its head and now the IAC has an Air Marshal as its head. If the chairmen are going to be whole-time functionaries, then naturally the working of these corporations will improve much more than at present. So, I would like to know whom Government are going to nominate for this post.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Secondly, it has been stated in this Bill that there will be directors instead of members. I am not going into that just now. I would like to know what type of persons are going to be appointed as directors. So far, only men of big business who are opposed to public sector have been nominated as members or as chairman or directors or certain IAS fellows who have no knowledge of these things. So, I would request that Government have to be careful about it.

Under section 3, instead of allowances, salary and allowances are going to be paid. So, it is to be presumed that a fat salary will be given to the heads as is generally given to the heads of the public sector undertakings. But it all depends upon the qualities of the persons who are going to be nominated because on that will depend the industrialisation process which is very important today.

In the original Bill which had been circulated to us there was some provision about industrial relations. But I do not find it here, and I think that perhaps it has been deleted.

As regards industrial relations, it is known that every third month there is trouble either in IA or Air India. The main reason is that industrial relations are in a bad way. I would ask the Minister to go into this matter and to see that such people are nominated who are well-wishers of workers and employees. Many of the workers are, of course, highly paid, but there is a very large number of poorly paid employees also. Therefore, while choosing the directors and chairman, one has to be very careful.

In sec. 4 (b) I find 'any fund established for a benevolent or charitable purpose'. I do not know what it means. This is a public corporation. It should not go into dharmsalas or mandirs like Birla Mandir. This is unintelligible to me. One can understand the proviso banning contributions to any political party. But what is the purpose of mentioning benevolent or charitable trusts. If it was for the purpose of contributing to workers' welfare fund as there is in the railway or may be in

other public undertakings, one can understand it. But I do not understand this.

The Minister told us yesterday that hotels would be built up by these corporations. It is reported in the newspapers that Air India is going to build two hotels in Bombay, may be in some other places too. I would draw attention to the fact that it is opined by Calcutta newspapers that in the absence of a good hotel for transit passengers near Dum Dum, many foreign tourists who could pass through Calcutta air port try to avoid it, with the result that the international terminal of Calcutta airport is suffering very much. This is well known to everybody. What is being done about it? I am here for the last ten years; this is my third term. I saw in 1961-62 that the international air terminal was rebuilt, which was completed two years back. While entering Dum Dum from the city, we find a little signboard 'Proposed Indian Airlines Corporation hotel in Calcutta.' I am seeing this for the last five years. Is this the way to promote tourism? I want to know what has happened. All Calcutta newspapers have said that in the absence of a transit hotel, Calcutta airport is also suffering. It should be remembered that even now the freight earning of Calcutta airport is no less than the freight earning of Palam. Then there are good places like Patna which has tourist spots like Rajgir, Nalanda and so on. Is there programme by IA to build any hotels there? This is a point which the Minister should take up in right earnest.

Then there are one or two points, though minor. Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to amend section 12(2) of the parent Act. It seeks to substitute the word "account" for the words "current account." I do not know why it should be like that.

AN HON. MEMBER : There may be fixed deposits.

DR. RANEN SEN : Why delete the word "current?" I want an explanation for that.

Then, in clause 8, the limit of Rs. 15 lakhs is sought to be raised to Rs. 40 lakhs without any reference to the Central Government. I think this is a bad thing.

This is in relation to section 35 of the parent Act. I say this is a bad thing. From Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs is nearly 300 per cent which should not be there. There may be certain increases in the amount, I admit, but, this, I think is too much.

These are some of the main points I wanted to make. In the beginning I have said that there is not much objection to this Bill. In his speech, he has not explained most of the things. I hope he will explain some of the points which I have raised.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN (Chidambaram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for a Board of Directors with one Chairman and a number of directors, the minimum being eight and the maximum being 14. I see no reason why there should be a provision for 14 directors. I feel that the number of directors should not exceed eight. The greater the number of directors, the greater is the expenditure that is involved. Proportionately there is a decrease in the efficiency of the undertaking. Let us have a slightly enlarged red triangle when fixing the number of directors. There is a saying that too many cooks spoil the broth.

Sub-clause (1A) of clause 2 also provides for the appointment of part-time directors. There should not be any part-time directors in such corporations. Instead of increasing the efficiency in the corporation, this will affect the overall output. The Government should not encourage the tendency of having part-time directors.

Secondly, let us have directors who are whole-time persons who could come and contribute their wholehearted attention and devotion to the successful running of the corporations. Part-time directors may be part-time also in many corporations and undertakings. The loyalties and interests of these people are divided and distracted. I know at least of one person being Chairman of 28 corporations. Practically, his attention will be as a broken mirror. I think that with one managing director having four directors we can run the corporations successfully.

In this connection, I have a suggestion

to offer. Let there be a common managing director for these two corporations and about eight directors for both the corporations. This would enable better co-ordination between the two air corporations and streamline all the internal and external air traffic.

Clause 8 of the Bill enables the corporations to spend up to Rs. 40 lakhs without the Union Government's approval. The original figure of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed to be increased to Rs. 40 lakhs. I do not know what were the reasons which prompted or justified this increase. Air India covers most of the countries of the world and its service is also quite satisfactory. If money to buy spareparts, they proach the Union Government. I feel that for the facilities of they may be permitted to spend 50 lakhs without the sanction of Government.

While speaking in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister said that "as soon as the International Airport Authority comes into existence, we may be able to do away with the private catering contractors."

This House has passed a Bill during the last session in respect of such an authority. I am awaiting the hon. Minister's reply on this point.

The hon. Minister himself has stated that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes' representation is not adequate in Indian Airlines and Air India. I would be interested in knowing how many of the reserved vacancies have been filled by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates. We do not aspire for the post of directors, engineers or pilots. They should be appointed at least as airmen; there may not be any objection to that.

I have another suggestion to offer. The Government could explore the feasibility of establishing an organisation which can supply the spareparts to both corporations. I think this would be advantageous from many respects.

I have to make a personal request to the hon. Minister. Wherever we go in the airport announcement of the arrival of

[Shri V. Mayavan]

departure of the flights is made in Hindi or English. There are flights which touch regional airports like Minambakkham in Madras. There the announcements will have to be made in Tamil so that the people who are coming there may know and understand the announcements. I request the hon. Minister to issue orders in this regard.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : In his introductory remarks on this Bill which seeks to amend the 1953 Act, the hon. Minister explained the salient features of the Bill and referred to the cut-throat competition that is going in the international sphere and said that this Bill was intended to meet such competition and make the Corporations profitable.

With regard to the increase in the size of the board of management, I am inclined to agree with my hon' friend Shri Mayavan that the increase should not be such as to make the board unwieldy; it should be compact so that the affairs of the Corporation could be conducted efficiently.

13 hrs.

With regard to the appointment of the Chairman, I believe that competent persons who are in public life and who have faith in the public sector undertakings must be chosen carefully. Steps should be taken to see that the managing directors or a few persons do not dominate the proceedings of the board or the affairs of the corporation. It happens that not only in the public sector but even in the private sector the proceedings of the board meetings are held only to fulfil the conditions laid down in the Act. Sufficient information or sufficient involvement of the members concerned is not there, with the result that I can say from my own experience that many of these companies are becoming one-man shows. Proper steps have to be taken to see that the people who are associated with these managements are involved and they contribute their mite for the efficient working of these institutions.

The remuneration has been fixed in the form of salary and allowances. That means the Chairman will be a salaried person.

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

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I would say that he should be. That is my suggestion. And he should be made answerable for the working or the running of this Corporation.

Coming to the corporations that are being constituted under this Bill for catering to the passenger public by running hotels and restaurants and rest houses. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should take a comprehensive view, not only of the external traffic but also of the internal traffic. By our over-emphasis on external traffic, we are losing sight of the fact that thousands of our people move from place to place and are not provided even elementary facilities. So, I suggest that the internal passengers, as the volume of their traffic is increasing day by day, must also be looked after.

He should also not lose sight of some of the important regional airports. At present only the major airports seem to be engaging the attention of the hon. Minister. There are vast possibilities of tourist development in many places in this country. I remember to have read a news item that a place like Khajuraho, which is going to attract a large volume of tourist traffic, internal and foreign, suffers from lack of amenities. There are many places of interest which, if developed in a careful manner, will bring in a lot of revenue and help our economy.

I want to know whether airports authority is constituted to look after the airports in the various places.

DR. RANEN SEN : That is not in this Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I only suggest that proper care should be taken to see that the airports are developed in the various parts of the country. For that he has to take urgent steps. He must also see that the small airports are looked after.

It is provided that the Auditor-General may authorise any person to look in to the

accounts of these Corporations, and they will be sent to him for his comments. The Auditor General's comments also will have to be placed before the general body of this company. I suggest that it should be under the direct supervision of the Auditor General and also under the purview of the Committee on Public Undertakings so that when the report is placed before Parliament, Parliament will be in a position to assess the functioning of the corporations.

Coming to cut-throat competition and efficiency, I am sorry to say that whatever may be the reasons, Air India is not occupying the same position as it did before, when it was the pride of our Government. So, some steps, have to be taken to see that it regains its previous position.

About the chartered services, there are a large number of people abroad who want to come to our country—many students and others who are employed abroad—meet their friends and relatives and go back. I am told that a chartered service has been introduced at a concessional rate. But there are also people here—parents and other relations—who would like to visit their wards and relations abroad. They must be also given the same facility, provided the fare is paid in foreign exchange. My experience is, people working abroad are willing to purchase tickets for their relatives here to come there and visit them and they are willing to pay in foreign exchange. This should be examined. I hope after this Bill is passed, these corporations would work effectively and efficiently. I also hope the corporations that are going to be created under this Bill will complement the tourist promotion efforts in this country.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, I consider that there are five aspects which are being amended by this Bill. I do not think raising the limit to Rs. 40 lakhs from Rs. 15 lakhs is one of those important aspects, because articles which could be purchased for Rs. 15 lakhs about three years back, could be purchased only for Rs. 40 lakhs now. So, it is not so much a question of giving more authority for expenditure.

There is going to be an increase in the number of Directors. Who are they?

What is their calibre? How do you intend to appoint them? Is it going to be another avenue for nepotism, bribery and jobbery? If so, it is very dangerous. We have to make these institutions, especially the Indian Airlines, very effective means of serving the nation. But it is the most tragic, despicable sector in the Government of India. As pointed out, there is a strike at least every three months in IA. The Avro dispute is continuing indefinitely. The management is so inefficient that they have not been serving the people of this country or the foreigners properly. Some people at the top echelons are even parochial and they want to fight against the development of far-flung areas.

Trivandrum is the only State capital which has not been connected by a direct flight from Delhi. After great agitation we got a Boeing-737 flight to Trivandrum. The State Government had to raze a three-storey building to facilitate its landing. But we have been given such a timing that an MP from Delhi or a Government official who comes here they are the bulk of passengers—cannot catch the plane which goes to Trivandrum. There is a Boeing-737 flight from Delhi which goes to Bangalore but two hours before that the plane to Trivandrum would have left. What prevents the Boeing-737 flight from Delhi to go straight to Trivandrum? Of course, the Minister is only concerned with the fact that the plane goes to Trivandrum; he is not concerned with how it goes. We have repeatedly brought this matter to his attention and he was very sympathetic but the officials at the top will not allow it, because they want to make the Boeing service to Trivandrum a financial failure and thus cancel the flight. If that is the attitude, certainly it is not going to help either national integration or the finances of India. The officers are very narrow-minded and sectarian in everything and on every question. They say that there is a technical difficulty. What is the technical difficulty if a plane starting from Delhi goes straight to Bangalore and Trivandrum and comes back to Delhi? There is nothing. The feeder flights can be supplied. But they do not want to take any trouble or any proposition from any other source and they follow the narrow pattern that they lay down for themselves.

[Shri N. Sreekantal Nair]

Then, there is the question for benevolent and charitable purposes. It is giving some rivalry to some people. Let it go on; it is not a huge thing and I am not very much worried about it. But about the question of hotels and restaurants, every passenger has complained to the Minister—I have also complained to the hon. Minister—about the poor quality of service in these hotels. I would ask the Minister to see whether it is proper for such an institution, like the Indian Airlines, to take over another line also. There is the Hotel Corporation with the know-how. Let some subsidiary company with the help of the Hotel Corporation or something else be formed to look after this; otherwise, the already inefficient service will become much more inefficient. It is a necessity, but it must be looked after in the proper manner with the proper technical know-how and the proper set-up; otherwise, it will end in a fiasco.

Regarding the subsidiary companies also, when the main company is not running well, what is the good of having subsidiary companies? We have to see that the Indian Airlines Corporation runs profitably and properly, gives service and does not stop services every three months, and does not enter into unnecessary disputes. For all these things if you want to raise the number of directors, put in people who can understand the technical questions and put in other sections of the people who understand the difficulties of passengers. If such people are put in, I have no objection. But if it is a question of jobbery, we are once again going to end in dismal failure.

Regarding the question of terms and conditions of the employees, taking it out of the purview of the directors and the executive of the Corporation may be helping them, but I do not know how you are going to do it. If you allow the Aviation Ministry to handle the terms and conditions of employees, it is once again going to end in a fiasco. Let somebody from the Labour Ministry, a man who understands all these things, be appointed as the Personnel Manager and let one or two other persons from the trade unions

be nominated to the board, so that the terms and conditions of employees can be taken up on the spot at the correct time. If it is left to the bureaucrats of the Civil Aviation Ministry, they will not even consult the Labour Ministry and things will once again reach an impasse.

Finally, I would call the attention of the hon. Minister to the civilian pilots who are being neglected. They have spent lots of money on their training. Recruit these people, give them training and let us have a second line of defence to fall back upon both for the defence sector and for the public sector undertakings.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister once again to look deeply into the working of the Corporation and see that the bureaucrats are brought to book and the aspirations of the people are fulfilled.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on this Bill

In the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been stated that hotels and restaurants are being considered to be established near the airports. When this kind of a thing is being thought of, I would say that the Government should think of all the airports and give equal treatment to all airports. Whenever they think of providing more facilities, they think of only bigger airports, like, Bombay and Delhi. My hon. friend, Dr. Ranen Sen, was telling us that even Calcutta airport is being neglected. There are only four international airports and these are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. But if you compare the Madras airport with other international airports, the Madras airport is terribly neglected in every respect. One argument put forward by the Department is that passenger traffic in Madras airport is comparatively smaller and therefore, thing should be approached in this way.

When we are having public undertakings like Air Corporations, the profit element should not be the only consideration. But, at the same time, convenience should also be provided to the travelling public. We are only thinking in terms of commercial point of this. Of course, it is a commercial

institution. But we must also think in terms of the convenience of the public. In this respect, as my hon. friend Mr. Srikantan Nair has mentioned, the flight times are not convenient, particularly, to the people of the south. The Boeing service which they have introduced in the South are without connection to major cities in the North...

MR. SPEAKER : The scope of the present Bill is very limited. It is just about the constitution of a body. You speak something about the board and other matters which are mentioned in the Bill.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : They are establishing a Corporation. What is the Corporation going to do? The Corporation should look to the convenience of the people. That is my point.

I may mention here about the engineering section in Madras. Suppose an aircraft is grounded at Madras Airport even for small repairs, they look to Bombay. Even for small spare-parts, they have to wait to get them from Bombay. In other words, the plane will be grounded for 2 or 3 or 4 days in Madras. Why not they create some full-fledged engineering section in Madras with sufficient spare-parts to meet this kind of contingency.

Then, whenever they want to improve the airports, they do not give due consideration to the small airports. The small airports are completely neglected. When there is a large number of passengers and tourists coming to some places of tourist interest they require bigger airport to land a bigger aircraft. If the airport is a small one and a bigger airport cannot land there, they by pass such places and the South gets neglected on account of this. We should have a plan for small airports, say, for 10 years, for their improvement. If they think that a particular airport will achieve importance after 10 years, they should plan now itself to improve it gradually. They should not come forward after 10 years and say that it is not possible to land aircraft as the airport is small.

Regarding Avro dispute, as my hon. friend mentioned, there are two reports about Avro dispute. Still the pilots are not

satisfied as the details of the reports are not known to them. Let the reports not be released in the public interest. But let the hon. Minister and the Department call the pilots and have a discussion with them. If the two reports are contradictory, that should be explained to the pilots and they should get them satisfied.

Finally, I would like to make one submission. I myself coming from Madurai, I say, Madurai should not be neglected. I am not able to come to Delhi if I want to attend the session the same day. If I leave Madurai in the evening, I could reach Delhi only in the next night. I have to wait for 24 hours at Madras. Therefore, connections should be provided for all the bigger towns. We have got a proposal that the Boeing that leaves from Delhi to Madras should be extended to Madurai and Trivandrum. The Boeing coming from Bombay, Bangalore, Trivandrum could be extended to Madurai, Madras and Delhi. The Delhi-Madras Boeing may be extended to Madurai, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Bombay. In this way, they will also get to aircraft surplus.

Again, I request the hon. Minister to see that restaurants should be provided even at small airports. I am not asking for big hotels. Wherever there are no good hotels in the tourist centres, they should start at least good restaurants. Tourists who come to a place in the morning and return in the evening should not find difficult to get good food. So, there should be some good restaurants in these small airports, particularly in the Tourist Centres.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अमेरिका बिल लाया गया है, उसमें कुछ एम्स बतलाए गए हैं। वह बहुत सुन्दर और सराहनीय दिखलाई देते हैं, लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप में वह किस तरह से अमल में आवेंगे उस पर हम यहाँ चर्चा करेंगे और कुछ इस तरह के सुझाव भी हम देंगे जिनसे जनता को इस एयर सर्विस का कुछ फायदा मिले।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो अमेरिका बिल लाया है वह कुछ अधिक अधिकार प्रदान करने के लिए लाया गया है। इसके सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ

[श्री भारत्सिंह चौहान]

कनेक्टिंग बिल्ड में कहा गया है उसमें हमारी पूरी सहमति है। समय को देखते हुए और इस बोर्डे ग्रैंड में जिस तरह से एअर सर्विस की भावना जनता में जागृत हुई है और यह भावना जिस तरह तेजी से से बढ़ रही है उसको देखते हुए अच्छे इन्फ्रामास करने के लिये मीनेजमेंट में, सुपरविजन में सुधार के लिए विशेष रूप से अधिकार मांगे गये हैं वह उचित है। लेकिन जिस तरह के अधिकार मांगे जा रहे हैं उसी के अनुरूप रिटर्न भी मिलें तब ही उसको उचित समझा जायेगा। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि जितनी लोकप्रिय यह सर्विस होनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं है, जितना फायदा इस एअर सर्विस से लोगों को होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है। और इसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

हम अक्सर देखते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में रेलों की सुविधा ठीक तरह से नहीं है और बड़े बड़े शहरों को जाने में कई कई दिन लग जाते हैं। कोई इस तरह की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए जिससे प्रदेशों में भी इस तरह की एअर सर्विसेज कायम की जायें जिसमें लोग एक शहर से दूसरे शहर में आसानी से पहुंच सकें और उसका लाभ उनको मिल सके। कारपोरेशन वाले इस तरह की योजना बनाये कि जिन प्रदेशों में आवागमन की दिक्कतें हैं, रेलों की सुविधा भी पूरी तरह उपलब्ध नहीं है, वहां बड़े बड़े शहरों को राज्य स्तर पर इस तरह से जोड़ा जाय जिस में लोग बंटे, दो बंटे या तीन बंटे में वहाँ पहुंच कर आसानी से उसी दिन अपने स्थान को वापस पहुंच जायें।

इसी तरह से जहां तक दर्शनीय स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, हम देखते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस सुविधा का अभाव है। अक्सर यह देखा गया गया है कि बूँक वहां पर आवागमन की सुविधाएँ कम हैं इस लिये वहां के दर्शनीय स्थान टूरिस्टों से बंचित रह जाते हैं। सबसे बड़ा कारण यही है कि जिस द्रुत गति से आवागमन

की सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती हैं। जहां तक खजुराहो का सवाल है, वहां के लिये दिल्ली से एअर सर्विस है। क्या मध्य प्रदेश के लोग दिल्ली होकर खजुराहो जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा मेरी बात सुनिये। आप जो कुछ कह रहे हैं हो सकता है कि वह ठीक हो, लेकिन आप थोड़ा सा रिलेवेंट भी रहें। आपको जो कुछ कहना हो कारपोरेशन के बारे में कहें।

श्री भारत्सिंह चौहान : जो भी अधिकार मांगे जा रहे हैं उनको देने में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन एअर सर्विसेज में एफिशिएन्सी आनी चाहिए।

लोगों को अक्सर यह भी शिकायत होती है कि भारत के अन्दर जो एअर सर्विसेज हैं उनमें हिन्दी के अखबार पढ़ने को नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह एअर सर्विसेज में देश के गौरव का पूरा ध्यान रखें और लोगों को हिन्दी के अखबार उपलब्ध करायें। यह भी देखा गया है कि भोजन में बीफ सप्लाय किया जाता है। इस पर हमको बड़ा एतराज है। भारत के लोग हमेशा इस बात का विरोध करते आये हैं और आगे भी करेंगे। इस तरह की चीजें यहां नहीं होनी चाहियें और एअर सर्विसेज में बीफ की सप्लाय बन्द होनी चाहिए जो भोजन में दी जाती है। यह भी शिकायत आई है कि वायुयानों में जो भोजन दिया जाता है उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम होती है। इसको और भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

13.25 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair

अक्सर यह भी देखने में आया है कि एअर सर्विस को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये जो एडवर्टीजमेंट दिये जाते हैं उनसे यह पता नहीं चलता है कि वे रेलों के लिए हैं या वायुयानों के सम्बन्ध में। इसलिए एअर सर्विस को सज्ज बनाने के लिये जहां तक एडवर्टीजमेंट्स का सवाल है,

उनको इस प्रकार से आकर्षक बनाना चाहिये ताकि लोगों के मन में एअर सर्विस के प्रति अच्छी धारणा पैदा हो।

यह देखा गया है कि अगर किसी पैसेन्जर ने हवाई यात्रा का टिकट ले लिया है, लेकिन उसको सीट नहीं मिलती है या दूसरे-तीसरे दिन के लिये मिलती है और वह अपना टिकट कैंसेल करवाना चाहता है, तो बहुत ज्यादा परसेंटेज काटा जाता है जो कि बहुत ही अच्छरता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें। मध्य प्रदेश की ओर उनको विशेषरूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि वह एक बैकवार्ड एरिया है और रेलों द्वारा आने जाने की सुविधा का अभाव है। कस से कम एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े बड़े शहरों को एअर सर्विस द्वारा जोड़ सकते हैं। उनको इस तरह की कोई योजना अवश्य बनानी चाहिए।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस कारपोरेशन में सुधार करने के लिये जो बिल रखा है उसमें कारपोरेशन के मेम्बरों की तादाद 8 से बढ़ा कर 15 की गई है, साथ ही उनके पैसे भी बढ़ाये गये हैं। साथ ही उनके अधिकार भी बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है। मैं इस चीज के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कारपोरेशन के लिये धीरे भी पावर लें, अगर पावर बढ़ाने के माने यह नहीं है कि मैनेजमेंट के हाथ में बहुत पावर रहे। जहाँ पर लाखों का स्टाफ काम करता है, जो चलते हैं वह हैं, मैकेनिक हैं, जो वहाँ पर सर्विस में हैं वह लोग भी हैं। उन सबकी झरफ मंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि होनी चाहिये। यह दृष्टि पहले नहीं थी, जिससे हमको बार बार कहना पड़ा वहाँ पर, बहुत सी घटनायें घटीं, स्ट्राइक हुए। यह सब चीजें हमने देखी हैं। आप यह बिल पास करके और भी पावर बढ़ा लें, लेकिन कारपोरेशन के अन्दर कुछ तब्दीली भी आनी चाहिए। जो कुछ हमने पहले देखा है उसके आधार पर हम

तब्दीली लाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तब्दीली जरूर लयें और लानी चाहिये, लेकिन जहाँ तक मजदूरों का सवाल है, ड्राइवरों का सवाल है, मैकेनिक का सवाल है, जिन पर एअर सर्विस को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है, उनके साथ कारपोरेशन के आफिसर्स बहुत दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं। वह लोग न्यूट्रल रह कर ही काम करें तब भी ठीक है, लेकिन वह ऐसा भी नहीं करते हैं। फौरन रूप बनाने शुरू कर देते हैं। इस तरह के लोगों को आपने छा कर वहाँ रख लिया है और ऐसा आपने वहाँ सैट अप कायम कर दिया है। आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि पोस्ट्स खाली पड़ी रहती हैं लेकिन आवभियों को भरनी नहीं किया जाता है। लाखों रुपया हर महीने ओवर टाइम का दे दिया जाता है लेकिन पोस्ट्स को भरा नहीं जाता है। दमदम एयरपोर्ट पर पोस्ट्स खाली पड़ी हुई हैं और लोगों को दस-दस और बारह-बारह घंटे काम करना पड़ता है, उनसे काम कराया जाता है लेकिन उन जगहों को भरा नहीं जाता है। कहा जाता है कि सूटबल आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं लेकिन असलियत यह है कि उनको जिस तरह के आदमी चाहिये उस तरह के नहीं मिलते हैं, उनके रूप के जो हों वैसे नहीं मिलते हैं, उनको सलाम करने वाले नहीं मिलते हैं। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। कम से कम जो जगहें खाली हैं उनको भरा तो जाना चाहिए।

मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। एयरवेज इंडिया के एम्प्लायीज को हटा दिया गया। उसके कर्मचारियों को मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़ी दिलेरी के साथ कहा था कि उनका टैस्ट होगा और अगर वे उसमें पास हो जायेंगे तो उनको के लिया जायेगा, उनको एबजार्व कर लिया जायेगा। लोगों को बड़ी खुशी हुई, आनन्द हुआ, यह आश्वासन पा कर। लेकिन हुआ क्या? सबका टैस्ट हुआ, बहुत से उसमें पास हो गए। अब उनकी रखने का सवाल पैदा हुआ तो पार्सिलिटी दिखाई गई। तरह तरह के

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माईल]

सवाह उठाए गए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि 25 या चालीस से ज्यादा आवसी काम पर नहीं रखे गये। बाकी जितने हैं उन सब को हेल्ड अप करके उन्होंने रख छोड़ा है। मैनजर से या अफसरों से इसके बारे में पूछा जाता है तो जबाब मिलता है कि ऊपर से संकलन नहीं आई है। बोर्ड के जो आदमी आये थे उन्होंने सब को टैस्ट किया था। लेकिन फिर भी उनको रख नहीं जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी कुछ नहीं किया है। सैकड़ों आदमी के बारे में पूछे हुए हैं, उनके बाल-बच्चे भूखों मर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि कल या परसों हो जायेंगे। लेकिन हुआ कुछ नहीं। इस तरह की पार्सलिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए। सिद्दाक के मुताबिक अफसरों को काम करना चाहिए। इसानी हमदर्दी दिखानी चाहिये, इम्पाम्बल होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा होगा तभी जो मसले हैं वे हल होंगे।

होटलों के बारे में भी आपने कहा है कि एक कम्पनी या कारपोरेशन के सुपुर्द उनको कर दिया जायेगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में एक होटल का आठ दस लाख रुपया बकाया है लेकिन उसको अभी तक रीय-लाइज नहीं किया गया है। इसके लिये कोई कोशिश नहीं हुई। अगर यही रफ्तार बाद में भी रही तो क्या होगा? तो और भी घाघली मचेगी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

कलकत्ता में ग्रांड होटल और ग्रांड इस्टर्न होटल हैं। वहाँ फारेनर्ज आ कर ठहरते हैं। ये दोनों होटल दो महीने से बन्द हैं। मालिक की बजह से नहीं, मजदूरों की बजह से नहीं लेकिन गुंडों की बजह, गुंडागोरी की बजह से। मालिक कहता है कि इसको खलना चाहिये, चर्कर कहते हैं कि इसको खलना चाहिये लेकिन फिर भी दो महीने हो गए हैं, वे खले नहीं हैं। जित्तिया बिल्ड कर हार गये हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। फारेनर्ज जाते हैं और चले जाते हैं लेकिन इनकी खोलने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती

है। गवर्नर से मिला गया है, चीफ सेक्रेटरी से मिला गया है, सबसे मिला गया है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ झगड़ा क्या है। झगड़ा यह है कि इस यूनियन को खत्म होना चाहिये। जितने यूनियन एक्जिक्टिव के सम्बर हैं, सबको जबदस्ती मार मार कर निकाल दिया गया है। मालिक कहता है कि उनको रखा जाएगा लेकिन पुलिस कहती है कि नहीं रहने देंगे। इस मामले में इंटरवीन करने की प्रार्थना की गई है लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया है। आपको चाहिए था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से एक्सप्लेनेशन लेते, मालिक से लेते लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इस तरह की बातें अगर बाद में भी चलती रहीं तो जो भविष्य है वह अन्धकारमय होगा।

कलकत्ता से अगरतला जाना हो तो एक के. जी. से ज्यादा सामान ले जाया नहीं जा सकता है। अगर एम० पी० भी जाता है तो कोई चीज नहीं ले जा सकता है, बिस्तर भी नहीं ले जा सकता है। यह जो पाबन्दी है इसमें ढील दी जानी चाहिए।

यह भी देखा गया है कि प्लेन को अगर पांच बजे छूटना होता है तो मुसाफिरों को डेढ़ बजे बुला कर उनसे पैरेड करवाना शुरू कर दी जाती है। सिटी आफिस में जाओ तो कहा जाता है कि दो बजकर चालीस मिनट पर छूटेगा। फिर कहा जाता है कि तीन बजकर चालीस मिनट पर छूटेगा। कोई सरटेंटी नहीं रहती है। दो तीन बार मेरे साथ ऐसा हुआ है। इसके बारे में मैंने अफसरों को कहा है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। अफसर ऐसे हैं कि वे नए राजा बन बैठे हैं। अब आप तो राजा महाराजा नहीं रहे लेकिन वे नए राजा बन गए हैं।

जहाँ तक बैंकिंग का सम्बन्ध है लम्बे बैंक करने में बहुत ज्यादा समय लगता है। एक एक घंटा लग जाता है। बैंकिंग से जाओ तो एक एक घंटा एयरपोर्ट पर इन्तजार करना पड़ता

है। यह जो देरी होती है यह न हो, इस तरह भी वापकी ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अगर यह कहा जाता है कि हम एम० पी० हैं तो भी कह दिया जाता है कि सब सामान खोसो। जब बक्से आदि सब खोल कर दिखा देते हैं और काफी समय बरबाद कर दिया जाता है, तब जाने दिया जाता है। कम से कम एम० पी० का तो कुछ खयाल होना चाहिए—

श्री नाचूराम शिर्ष (नागौर) : आपकी पार्टी पर डाउट रहता है।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : हमारी पार्टी के जो लोग हैं उनके सामान का सब तो करें लेकिन कांग्रेस वालों को तो कम से कम छोड़ दें। उनका भी करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These are important things, but they have really nothing to do with the present Bill.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : This is an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Settled things only are being amended. We are not discussing the entire working of the Air Corporations. Anyway, try to conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I am mentioning this for the information of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a more appropriate occasion for that. Anyway, please try to conclude.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : हमारे देश में एयर ट्रेवल ऐसा होना चाहिए ताकि अपर क्लासिफ के बजाया बिजल क्लास वाले भी उसमें सत्ता कर सकें। दो तीन, चार ही रुपये जो कमाते हैं वे अगर रेल में जाते हैं तो उनको चार दिन रुक जाते हैं, हवाई जहाज में जाए तो दो घंटे में वे पहुंच सकते हैं। इस बास्ते वे लोग भी हवाई यात्रा करने की स्थिति में हो सके, ऐसी वापकी एयर सर्विस की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इस ओर भी वापकी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have travelled by the Air India several times and I must congratulate the Government for the fine service that Air India provides, and wherever I have gone, they have spoken very highly of it.

I am glad that they are opening hotels also under their control. One thing that we miss very much is Indian food. I hope that Indian hotels will supply Indian food also in foreign countries hereafter.

Then, I would make one other suggestion. In fact, I had the complaint on a previous occasion also. That is about the service to Calcutta; it does not touch Gorakhpur. I want that after Lucknow, it should touch Gorakhpur and then go to Banaras, Patna and then Calcutta. Formerly, there was a service to Gorakhpur. It was closed. I do not know why. Gorakhpur is an important place; it has got many sugar mills and so many industries have now come up there. When we have to go to Gorakhpur, we have to spend two days now. If there is this air service connection, we can reach it in a few hours. I hope the hon. Minister will see that a halt at Gorakhpur will be provided in the service on its way to Calcutta and back.

I would also like to add my voice to the voice of my hon. friend about the labour conditions in the airlines. Labour conditions in the Indian Airlines and in the Air India should be given more attention. I am sorry that there has been much loss on account of strikes, etc. If the hon. Minister gives his attention—I am sure he is very largehearted—the situation will improve, and I hope he will see that there are no more such quarrels between the workers and the managements.

I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there has been a very wide-ranging and interesting discussion on this Bill and I am grateful to the hon. Members who have evidently taken a great deal of pains to think of various matters. Not all of them, I agree, are directly connected with the Bill. Nevertheless, I shall wish

[Dr. Karan Singh]

your permission try to answer as many questions as possible.

Dr. Ranen Sen and some others also talked about the chairman not being whole-time. The position in the Act is that the general managers, who are now going to be called managing directors, are full time. Chairmen can either be fulltime or part-time. So far the chairmen had been part-time. But it is not true that it is only big industrialists and others who have become chairmen. As the hon. Members know my colleague Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was Chairman of the Indian Airlines. There is no question of any ideology or bias in favour of businessmen or others. It is true that Mr. Tata has been the Chairman of Air India for many years because of his special contribution to it..... (Interruptions). He came for a shortwhile; then came Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and now there is Mr.N.P.Sen who is an administrator. In any case I also feel that we have ultimately to move to a position where we shall have wholetime paid chairman but they are not easy to get. Until such time as the correct person is identified we may have to continue with the present practice whereby the managing director is a fulltime senior Airforce Officer, Air Marshal Chaturvedi for Air India and Air Vice Marshal Hussein for the Indian Airlines and the Chairmen are part-time for the time being. I may clarify one point. The salary provision is only going to be for full-time members. We are going to have a mix. There will be full-time members -the general manager and senior executives of the company, who are already paid; they do not have to be paid in addition. At present there is only one person from the company management; the rest are people from outside. In the concept of the functional director which the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested, we may appoint two or four senior executives of the company on the board. It is not as if we are going to pay somebody only for being director. There will be no separate payment, except of course the sitting fee for non-official, non-wholetime directors... (An Hon. Member: After retirement?) Obviously the employees will not be there after retirement; they will not be there unless they are renominated in some other

capacity. Many Members have mentioned industrial relations.

It is true that last year we went through a bad phase in the particularly Indian industry but we are now happy to say that the situation has improved and is improving. I share the hope and sentiments expressed by the hon. Members that we will not have any more trouble in a sector which is so vital to the security, progress and integration of the nation. I feel that we should move away from the unhappy past towards a happier future. I can assure you that the Ministry will do whatever it can to help the progress towards better relations.

Dr. Ranen sen also raised the question of donations. This question arises very often, not so much in India, but abroad where Air India sometimes is called upon to make some donation to local functions. Let us say there is a local charity; there are local contacts and the Government has some kind of fete or fair. Air India has been giving these donations; there was no specific provision for it. We thought it was important for goodwill purposes. Air India has offices in 40 or 50 countries all over the world and sometimes it may become necessary for it to make some small donation. Let us say there is a blind relief charity show or something else of this nature. It is for that sort of thing. When an amendment was moved in the Rajya Sabha, there were fears that they might support and give money to political parties. The proviso was added specifically to make it quite clear that there is no question of giving any money to political parties.

With regard to the Dum Dum airport hotel, work has already started. Its total cost is Rs. 120 lakhs. Pile foundations are being laid, and it should be ready sometime in 1973. I agree that there is great necessity in Calcutta for a good airport hotel, and we are hoping that this will fill a long-felt need.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : They want a hotel. we want an airport.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Another point raised by several hon. Members is with regard to increasing the expenditure

hat can be incurred by the Corporations without reference to the Central Government from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 lakhs. The Administrative Reforms Commission went into this in very great detail, and they laid down a certain formula according to the capital invested in the Corporation. It starts from Rs. 15 lakhs and goes up to Rs. 1 crore. Where the total investment is between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 crores, it is laid down as Rs. 40 lakhs. Indian Airlines and Air India both come within this limit, the capital of Air India being Rs. 26.82 crores and of Indian Airlines being Rs. 31.96 crores. But I can assure the hon. Members that the Central Government is very well represented even on the Board of Directors. So, there is no question of this being misused. The only point is that because expenses are increasing and because this is a statutory Corporation, I cannot come back to Parliament every time we want to incur more expenditure, and so we are taking broader powers, but we will ensure that there is no question of any misuse of these funds or this provision.

Shri Mayavan asked why we should have so many Directors. As I have explained, we need the whole-time Directors who are going to be senior executives. We also have representatives of the Ministry of Finance, we have a representative from the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, and would like to have some people who are generally interested in the subject and can make some contribution to it. Therefore, this is an enabling provision, otherwise if we want to raise the number, we have got to come to the House again. We will only appoint as many Directors as we consider necessary.

The International Airport Authority will come into being from 1st April, 1972; the Bill having been passed by this hon. House and by the Rajya Sabha, is awaiting the assent of the President.

With regard to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, I have said on the floor of the other House that the situation is not satisfactory. I have written personally to the Chairman, and I have been assured that they are making every effort possible. It is true that sometimes we do not get candidates but I can assure the hon. House that I

am particularly anxious about it. In fact, he said something to which I take objection. He said that if we cannot take the scheduled caste man as a pilot, we should take him at least as a leader. A scheduled caste person can become the President and Prime Minister of this country, and so there is no question at all of any sort of animus against them. It is merely question of getting people with the requisite qualifications. In fact, I was delighted the other day to learn that a scheduled caste has qualified as a commercial pilot. I never interfere in matters of appointment, but I did write to the Chairman specifically and said that if this person fulfilled the other conditions, he should be given some special priority.

We have been receiving suggestions from time to time about announcements in the regional languages. We will certainly try to see what we can do. One problem is that the civil Aviation Department is an all-India service, and it is possible that there are not always people available knowing the local language. For instance, in Orissa there may be somebody posted who does not speak Oriya. How is he going to make the announcement? Subject to this difficulty, I agree that more and more people are now beginning to travel by air, and it would therefore be helpful if the announcements on the ground are made in the regional languages also. I will get this matter carefully examined.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah is not here, and I need not go into detail into his points.

He talked about auditing of the company. The annual reports are laid before Parliament, including the statement of audited accounts. The Public Undertakings Committee also looks into the affairs of these corporations. So, there is considerable parliamentary control. Naturally, one does not want to make it so rigid that they cannot function, because in a commercial operation, there must be flexibility and a good deal of leeway to work. But there is always vigilance to see that no mismanagement of funds takes place. He also spoke about chartered services and he made a point that we should concentrate on smaller airports also. Although the international airports authority will deal with the four interna-

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tional airports, I am making special efforts to look to the other airports also. I have laid down the following order of priority, which may not satisfy my friend, Mr. Banerjee : (1) International airports. (2) State capitals. I am going to Hyderabad on Sunday morning to open the airport there. (3) Places of tourist interest like Agra, Khajuraho, etc. (4) Other cities like Kanpur. I have sent a person to Kanpur to look into the land. We are going to acquire the land in the course of this year and we will start construction next year.

Mr. Sreekantan Nair mentioned about labour relations, apart from the raising of the limit to Rs. 40 lakhs from Rs. 15 lakhs. He also mentioned about Trivandrum. From 15th October this year, we have given a jet connection—Boeing 737—to Trivandrum. Apparently there is some genuine difficulty with regard to the timings. They say, they cannot take full advantage of this connection. I have asked my IA officials to look into it. They have assured me that by the 1st January, they will try to make certain adjustments in the schedule. Incidentally, it is not true that Trivandrum is the only State capital which is not directly connected with Delhi. There are many State capitals like Bhubaneswar, for example, in the eastern region, which are not directly connected with Delhi. That apart, we will certainly try to do whatever we can to meet the demands of the various regions. It is sometimes difficult to fit every flight into a schedule which will satisfy everybody, because we have to make the maximum utilisation of the planes. They leave at 6 in the morning and do a number of flights before coming back. In the course of this arrangement, very often one section of people say, "It comes in late in the night; I cannot attend office" or "I have to miss my lunch" or "It comes in the night when it is too cold and very inconvenient" and so on. We have to organise it as best as we can. We cannot satisfy everybody. But certainly genuine difficulties can be looked into. I think Kerala people do have a genuine difficulty about the Boeing flight and we will see what we can do.

The question of food has been raised.

Certainly, food should be improved, hope it will be improved.

About unemployed pilots, IA is going to recruit in the next two to three years upto 100 pilots. I hope some of these boys will be absorbed. In addition, we referred the matter to the Public Service Commission and I have specifically amended the rules of recruitment for aerodrome officers in the Civil Aviation Department—not in the Airlines—to give these people also a chance. We have said, the holders of commercial pilots licence should also get an opportunity to appear for these interviews. I have also taken up the matter with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for their crop spraying, etc. and other similar organisations. I am aware of this problem of unemployed pilots and we are trying to tackle it urgently.

Mr. Swaminathan said that the Boeing trunk flight from here to Madras should stop at Madurai. The whole point of a trunk flight is firstly, high density of traffic and secondly it involves going from A to B in a certain short period of time. If I am to stop all my trunk flights on the way, the economics of the operation will get completely knocked off. Secondly, it will not be a trunk flight any longer. Some MPs say, "Your plane flies over us; why does it not land?" It is not only a question of landing. We have got to have passengers and traffic. Then, each landing means additional expenditure on fuel and on time. Therefore, when he says that the plane should land at Madurai just because the plane goes over Madurai it does not necessarily mean that a stop at Madurai, is commercially profitable. But we will certainly do what we can in this matter. Madurai is already connected by air.

Shri Bharat Singh has gone away but he made one useful point that there should be feeder services within the States; in other words, he said that, apart from the major all India services, within the State small planes should link people living in different areas. This is an attractive proposition in theory but in practice we simply do not have the small planes that can do this.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Kharagone): He said about air taxis.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I know that. The only small planes we have are the DC-3s, if you can call them small. Even they require over 3,000 feet of landing space. And they are getting very old. Had there been any adequate number of small planes in India for an air taxi service, it would have been all right. But in the absence of those, to buy them—the economics of a small operation are very difficult; the costs are very high—I am afraid, does not seem to be a practical possibility in the near future.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Manufacture them.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have already manufactured one plane and if we start manufacturing small planes, the economy of the thing will completely collapse.

Then, he talked about Madhya Pradesh and Hindi newspapers. I have made a special point that Hindi newspapers should be provided.

श्री भारत सिंह जी ने एक बात कही। अब वह यहाँ हैं नहीं, लेकिन रेकार्ड के लिए यह बात मैं कह दूँ, उन्होंने कहा कि भोजन कम मिलता है, तो उसमें मेरी बिनम प्रार्थना यही है कि जब हवा में ही तो अल्प भोजन ही उत्तम रहता है।

Shri Mohammad Ismail made some two or three points. One general point he made was that the management-labour relations should not be characterised by rigidity, prejudice or a bureaucratic approach on the part of the officers. I entirely agree with him. There is no scope, particularly in this stage of our national development, for a narrow-minded or rigid approach. I can assure him that the instructions to my Ministry always are that these problems should be looked upon with imagination. We have a Personnel Department and, as I said earlier, I hope that the relations will improve.

He mentioned three other points. One was about the employees of Airways India Limited. Many Members—Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Indrajit Gupta and others—

have spoken to me about them. The position is clear. They were employees of a private airline. I made it quite clear that Government had no legal responsibility to absorb them. However, in view of the fact that they had a background of aviation, as a special case on humanitarian grounds, we were prepared to look into the matter. We did that and you will be glad to know that out of a total of, I think, 123 or 124 employees, who have been interviewed, 51 have been absorbed. I am frankly not sure whether it will be possible to absorb, all of them. The hon. Member said that they were interviewed. That does not necessarily mean that all of them came up to the standard. I do not have the details with me, but we have stretched the point already; we have already relaxed certain restrictions which we have never done, so that these people may be absorbed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They can be absorbed in posts which require the same experience and qualifications. I do not think to that there could be any objection. They can be on probation for six or eight months.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We have gone out of our way to do it. I have received a representation the other day and I have again taken the matter up. We will try and see what we can do.

Then, I was very sorry to learn of the reports that the Calcutta hotels have been out of action, because, as it is, I must admit that the tourist image of Calcutta, if I may say so, is not a good one at present and if the hotels also stop functioning, it will really lead to a very bad situation. I will make inquiries about it, although there is nothing that I can directly do because this is a matter under the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government. They are private hotels and not Government hotels. I cannot really directly intervene. But as the Minister of Tourism, I will find out what the position is and try to see what can be done.

24 hrs.

On the flight from Calcutta to Agartala, it is true that there is a limitation on

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luggage. But that is because this is a special service and we want to carry as many passengers as possible. मोहम्मद इस्माइल साहब ने विस्तर की बात कही है, विस्तर ले जाने की क्या जरूरत है, वहाँ की एक विस्तर रखिये।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : एक के० जी० जाप ले रहा है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : इसीलिये एक कीजी रखा है कि जाप को कठिनाई न हो। हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक पैसेजर्स ले जाय जाय, बजाय इसके कि सामान जाय।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : You have given an assurance in reply to my letter that a Caravelle cargo plane will be put from Calcutta to Agartala. Your letter is with me. You have given an assurance.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That is a separate freight plane. That is a matter also we are looking into. We are very short of planes. One of the reasons why we cannot give all the services that we want to is the shortage of planes.

Then, Shri Ismail said about checking and security. I am afraid, it is just not possible to relax on that. If it makes him feel better, I may tell him, whenever I go to any airport, I insist on going through all the security checks personally along with my luggage. We do not make an exception for Congress Members. Even a Minister is not made an exception. This is a matter on which, I think, if anything, we should err on the side of over-caution.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : दिले बहुत होती है। एक बंटा बँडे रहना पड़ता है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : क्या करें, सिम्बोरिटी को डील नहीं किया जा सकता है, बिनाबकर भारत के उस जग में जहाँ की बात जाप कर रहे हैं। इसमें हम डील नहीं कर सकते हैं,

क्योंकि हम रिस्क नहीं लेना चाहते हैं।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : (Tripura East) : In the VIP room, I have seen a security officer going there and just putting a seal...(Interruption)

DR. KARAN SINGH : In any case, we should be very strict on this.

Shri Sakesena made two or three points. One is that Indian food should be served on flights. Hotels are going to be built in India, not abroad. On Air India flights, Indian food is served and should, quite rightly, as he said, be served.

DR. RANEN SEN : We are told that in spite of the catering arrangement, most of the food served in Delhi-Calcutta flights and other flights is supplied by the contractors at a very high rate. Is that so?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I may also clarify the position with regard to catering in general. So far, we have been relying almost entirely on private contractors. There was no other sources of getting food. Now, Air India has set up a flight kitchen in Bombay and also a flight kitchen in Delhi. There are two types of food. One is food served on flights and the other food is served by hotels at the airports. I want to move into a situation progressively whereby we are not dependent on private caterers and where we can produce food ourselves. For example, I have given instructions that in Bombay, from 1st of January, after the contract expires on 31st December, Air India flight kitchen should take over. In Calcutta, there is no flight kitchen as such. But when Dum Dum Hotel comes up, the I.T.D.C. Hotel, my intention is that Hotel will be asked to make catering arrangements. Gradually, I will have to move into that situation. Meanwhile, we will have to call for tenders, whenever necessary. There is no other way of ensuring food.

Then, Shri Sakesena raised the problem of Gorakhpur. I am well aware that northern U. P. and northern Bihar have been put to tremendous inconvenience because all the airports are on the southern side of the two States.

As far as Northern Bihar is concerned, I have this year been able to cover Muzaffarpur.

Regarding Northern UP, Gorakhpur, I am in touch with the Defence Ministry and if the traffic will justify, then we can certainly consider starting a service. The matter is under careful consideration.

PROF S. L. SAKSENA : There is enough traffic.

DR. KARAN SINGH : This covers, I think, broadly the various points that have been made.

I am very gratified that the hon Members have showed so much constructive interest in the working of the Air Corporations.

In conclusion I would like to say that these two Air Corporations, particularly, the Indian Airlines, have a very very vital role to play in our economic development. I say particularly Indian Airlines because it is a monopoly undertaking within the country and in a country of the size of India, air services can no longer be looked upon as a luxury. It is a sheer necessity for our political integration, for our economic development, for our administrative viability and for any sort of tourist development. Therefore, I have tried in the last four or five years to give very special attention to the Air Corporations and I think, despite difficulties, we are going to make definite progress in this direction.

With these words, I hope that the Bill will receive your approval.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Air Corporations Act, 1953, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2—There are a number of amendments by Mr. Salve, but he is not here. There are no amendments to other clauses. So, I will put them all together.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 13, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 13, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

1408 hrs.

JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY
(ACQUISITION OF SHARES)
BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
Sir, I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited in order to serve better the shipping needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of the general public, of national shipping and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Hon. Members are already aware of the circumstances which led the Government to acquire all the shares in the Jayanti Shipping Company by promulgation of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of shares) Ordinance, 1971, on 17th October, 1971. A statement giving the circumstances necessitating the acquisition of these shares has already been laid on the Table of the House. I do not, therefore, propose to dwell on this aspect. I would, however, like to draw the attention of Hon. Members to various important clauses in the Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of shares) Bill before us.

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the transfer of all shares to Central Government and vesting of these in the Government free from all trusts, liabilities and encumbrances on payment of a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores in aggregate as compensation to the shareholders: The total issued and subscribed shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company, according to books; are 2,88,128 shares of Rs. 100/- each. Thus, the compensation per share works out to approximately Rs. 156/-. Out of 2,88,128 shares, 2,12,472 shares are in the name of Dr. Dharm Teja and 70,825 shares are in the name of Mr. M.M. Kulukundis. The remaining shares are held by others.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for the apportionment and the manner of payment of compensation. The shareholders are being given option to ask for the amount of compensation in any of the following manner :-

- (i) in cash in three equal annual instalments;
- (ii) in saleable or otherwise transferable promissory notes or stock certificates of the Central Government issued and repayable at par and maturing at the end of 10 years and carrying interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ or 30 years carrying interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$;
- (iii) partly in cash and partly in securities; and

- (iv) in different types of securities. Besides this, it has also been provided that the shareholders to whom the compensation payable does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs, may ask for full payment of compensation within three months, and those shareholders, the compensation payable to whom exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs, may ask for an interim payment of an amount equal to 75 per cent of the face value of the shares in respect of which compensation is payable to them. This provision has been made to ensure that full compensation amount is paid to shareholders whose shares are small in numbers and a substantial payment in cash is available to the remaining shareholders.

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for the transfer of shares to the Shipping Corporation of India and certain other persons. All the shares acquired by the Central Government except 100 shall immediately after they have so vested in the Central Government stand transferred to and vested in the Shipping Corporation of India. The remaining 100 shares will be transferred by the Central Government by an order to such persons as may be specified in that order. This is being done as the Shipping Corporation of India has been managing this company since 10th June, 1966, and as a result of its management the company has shown considerable improvement and has been able not only to liquidate losses accumulated during the time of the previous management, but also achieve profits. It is, therefore, in public interest that the good management of the Shipping Corporation of India is continued. It is therefore, proposed under clause 5 of the Bill to transfer all the shares except 100 to the Shipping Corporation of India. 100 shares have to be allocated to other persons to enable the company to function as a Government company.

Clause 6 empowers the Government to make such amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company as may be considered necessary for the purpose of enabling the company to function as a Government company.

Clause 7 provides for the interim management of the company. The constitution of the board of directors of the company in accordance with the memorandum and articles of association of the company is bound to take some time. In view of this, a board of directors to manage the company till that time has been constituted under this clause.

Clause 8 provides that no director or managerial personnel shall be entitled to any compensation against the company or the Central Government for the loss of office or for the premature termination of any contract of management entered into by him with the company whether such loss or termination was due to the provisions of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1966, or the Ordinance which is sought to be replaced by this Bill.

Clause 9 empowers the company to make an application to the court for the purpose of cancelling of varying any contract or agreement entered into by the company in bad faith and which is detrimental to the interest of the company, at any time before the issue of the notified order under the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1966. A similar provision existed in the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1966, but no action under that was taken. Still, it cannot be said that any such contract may not come to notice even at this late stage; so, this clause has been provided as a measure of abundant caution. The period in which such an application can be made has, however, been limited to three years.

Clause 16 empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. This delegation is considered essential.

Under clause 18 of the Bill, the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1966 and Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1971, are being repealed.

The acquisition of shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited had become necessary in order to serve better the

shipping needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of general public, of national shipping. The management of the Jayanti Shipping Company had already been taken over by the Central Government under the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking over of Management) Act, 1966, following complaints against the previous management.

During the course of Government management, several irregularities committed by the previous management were detected and a number of civil suits had to be instituted by the Jayanti Shipping Company in respect of these irregularities. Besides, a criminal case had also to be instituted against Dr. Dharma Teja who held 74 per cent of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company prior to the acquisition of its shares by the Government. In view of the fact that Dr. Dharma Teja and Mr. M. M. Kulukundis who between themselves held about 98 per cent of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company before its acquisition by the Central Government are involved in many suits and Dr. Dharma Teja is also facing criminal proceedings on the charges of breach of trust, cheating, forgery and falsification of Jayanti's accounts, the ownership of the company could not be left in their hands in the interest of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited and also the national interest.

Jayanti Shipping Company has thus become a subsidiary of the Shipping Corporation of India. The expertise and experience of the Shipping Corporation has been largely responsible for putting the Jayanti Shipping Company on its feet.

In this connection, may I in particular refer to the performance of the Shipping Corporation ever since it took over the management of the Jayanti Shipping Company. It has been able to pay off the creditors of the Jayanti Shipping Company and to wipe off the cumulative losses of Rs. 2.59 crores upto 10 June 1966. The Company has after taking further loans from DFC also repaid Rs. 7.41 crores and the present outstanding loan against the company is only of the order of Rs. 19.84 crores.

A third factor which should also go to

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

the credit of the new management is that decrees have been obtained on two civil suits. The decretal amount is about Rs. 1.25 crores including interest from due dates of decree. Apart from this, further suits have been instituted in the Bombay High Court against Dr. Teja and Mr. Kulukundis, the money claims in which amount to Rs. 2.87 crores. The Bombay High Court had also attached all the shares of Dr. Teja and proceedings for that were going on. As I have submitted earlier, we acquired all these shares and hence this Bill.

I am confident that the above mentioned provisions which have the effect of continuing the Shipping Corporation of India and the Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd. under one management for all practical purposes, would be of substantial benefit to India's maritime growth. These measures would make it possible for the vessels of the Shipping Corporation and Jayanti Shipping Company to be operated together under fully co-ordinated management to the best advantage of the country and would further contribute to the growth of India's international trade and the saving and earning of foreign exchange.

May I take this opportunity of informing hon. members that nearly fifty per cent of our shipping tonnage is now owned and operated by the public sector. Thus an important aspect of our national policy in regard to the merchant navy has been fulfilled simultaneously.

With these observations, I commend the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion Moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company limited in order to serve better the shipping needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of the general public, of national shipping and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West) : While I rise to support the Bill, I would remind the House that in 1962 I brought some charges against Teja in this House and gave in detail the methods of the corrupt practices adopted by the shareholders, specially by Dr. Teja. Unfortunately, I could not even complete my speech at that time, as I was put in prison.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the course of his speech ?

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : I had not completed my speech, there was a recess and before the House reconvened, I was arrested, so that I could not resume my speech. At that time, he was the favourite of Pandit Nehru so that nobody dared to raise his little finger against this criminal. At long last, the truth has come out and this measure has come to be accepted by Government.

While supporting this measure I must bring to the notice of Government one thing. He just now told us that some shareholders had adopted corrupt practices and earned some money. May I know whether these shareholders are going to be benefited by the measure of compensation again in any way ? I am afraid the practice of this Government is that while they say that they are punishing the criminal, in real fact it is seen that the criminal is rewarded by way of compensation. In this case, I hope that this thing will not recur.

Another thing I want to bring to the notice of the Minister is this. You have given so much care for the payment of compensation to the shareholders, but you have not said anything in this Bill regarding the employees. I have come to know that stevedores who are directly recruited by the company have been more or less absorbed, but those who were indirectly recruited through contractors have not been given a chance to be absorbed. This matter must be kept in mind while the Government takes over the management.

Sir, the employees in the service of this company should be given preferential, if not reverential, treatment because they have suffered from the very beginning in the hands of that corrupt management.

They require to be treated in a particular fashion so that their old grievances as well as their present grievances are removed by the Government.

I do not know how many dead ships are to be taken by the Government and how they are going to be replaced by the new management. Particular care should be taken to see that for taking over the dead ships, the Government do not incur any loss.

This measure is a welcome measure and I hope that it will be accepted by everyone of us. With these few words I support this Bill.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Transport and Shipping. I would like to pay my humble tribute to the hon. Minister for coming forward with the legislative measure to acquire the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company which became notorious within a very short time of its existence. While I compliment him for acquiring the shares of Jayanti Shipping Company in the national interest, I would refer to the point he emphasised during his introductory speech. He prided himself that nearly 50 per cent of our shipping tonnage is now owned and operated by the public sector. I need not stress the important point that the shipping services establish world-wide contact for the country and it is in the fitness of things that the shipping tonnage in its entirety, 100% of it, should be owned and operated by the public sector. It should be completely in the hands of the Government in whom the vast majority of our people have reposed their confidence and faith, I would repeat that the shipping should never be permitted to be in the hands of private sector. If it is solely in the hands of the Government, then all the benefits from the world-wide contact will accrue to the people of the country.

After five years of taking over the management of the company, this opportu-

nity of acquiring the shares of the company has come to the Government. But, you are aware, Sir, of the unpalatable history behind the growth of this company. Though the ruling Congress Party today has undertaken this laudable step of acquiring the shares of the company, the blame for giving undue encouragement to this company squarely rests on the shoulders of the undivided Congress Party then ruling the country. I don't think that it is ever possible for the undivided Congress Party to erase this stinking stigma. The State Bank of India, the most important financial organ of the Government, gave a loan of Rs. 20 crores to an unknown and ordinary Dharam Teja who floated this shipping company. This huge sum was given to him without securing adequate guarantees, when Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was at the helm of affairs in the Government. It was reported in the Press then that Dharm Teja was able to get this enormous sum with the active encouragement of Shri Nehru. I am sure that Jayanti Shipping Corporation will stand as a monument of misplaced faith in an individual by the Government of the day and I am sure that the future Government will remember this episode as a standing guidance for their activities.

I remember distinctly even now the news items that used to appear in the daily newspapers about the Jayanti Shipping Company, to in and how Dharam Teja managed to get a sum of Rs. 20 crores from the State Bank. He had made an arrangement with the Greek ship-owners under which their four or five ships would fly the Jayanti flag as soon as they reached the Indian coast. Dharam Teja would take the authorities to the Port and show them that all those four or five ships belonged to Jayanti Shipping Company and he had bought them outright. By taking recourse to this ruse, he would seek financial assistance running to crores of rupees for his capital investment and for running his company. His another plea was that the more ships he bought the greater would be the foreign exchange that he would earn for the country. The authorities were greatly impressed by his arguments and even without taking the elementary care of verifying his claims, they used to sanc-

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

tion the money to him. I need not say here that the Government on their own accord got into this awkward situation.

Now, the shares of the company are being purchased by the Government. I would like to know, in the background I have just now explained, whether these shares are worth anything and whether the ships of the company are worth taking over. I say this because I feel that the Government should not commit the same mistake of buying battered and old ships for which they are to pay compensation to the shareholders of the company. I would like to know whether the Government have made any attempt to find out the real value of these shares.

I would also point out that the Jayanti Shipping Company is going to be a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India. Though it is agreed that the Jayanti Shipping Company has been put on its feet with the expertise and experience of the Shipping Corporation of India, the Government should guard itself from the eventuality that the loss which the Jayanti might suffer is not reflected in the working of the Shipping Corporation of India. I would like to state that the Shipping Corporation of India should not be made to suffer for the past irregularities of Jayanti Shipping Company simply because it is now under the management of Shipping Corporation of India. The working of the Jayanti Shipping Company should be watched for some more years before it is completely merged with the Shipping Corporation of India. The accounts of this subsidiary company should be kept separate from that of the Shipping Corporation. I would like to know how the value of the shares of Jayanti Shipping Company is going to be arrived at before the compensation is distributed to the shareholders. It should also be ensured that compensation is not paid to the major shareholders who had indulged in several irregularities and malpractices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister on what basis the compensation is going to be paid to the shareholders.

Before I conclude, I would refer to only

one thing. After five years of taking over the management of the company, on 17.10.71 the President promulgated an Ordinance acquiring the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company. I am not able to understand why such an ordinance should have been issued during the intersession period. Having waited for five years, if the Government had waited for 27 more days for the convening of the Lok Sabha, the world would not have come to an end. I am sorry to point out how the Parliament is being treated by the Government. I would only say that by adopting such an authoritarian attitude, the Government is not going to enrich democratic traditions for posterity in our country.

Though this Bill has been brought belatedly, I welcome the Bill which will enable the Government to acquire the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall take up private Member's business now.

14.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of article 51)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is.....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, we are opposing this Bill even at this stage. There are reasons for doing so. India's consistent anti-imperialist stand and support for the independence of nations in accordance with her traditions even before Independence is well-known. There is no need to amend the Constitution. It is a matter of policy, not a matter of the Constitution.

The introduction of the Bill might also give the impression to the outside world that India has resiled from that stand; it is

obviously not so, therefore, I oppose the Bill even at the introduction stage.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is well-known that our country during the period of our independence struggle had the tradition of upholding the cause of national liberation struggles all over the world. During the time of our independence struggle, we also had received immense support from people from all over the world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The limited question is whether leave should be granted to introduce the Bill. You may meet his arguments.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister has stated that it is a matter of policy that we support the freedom struggles all over the world, but there are times when there is vacillation. Take the question of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The stand of the Government has not been convincing and in accordance with the traditions of our national movement. So, when we say that we are trying to give a new understanding to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, I think there is every reason to have such a clause included in the Directive Principles. That is why I have moved for leave.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was negatived

RAJASTHAN DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL

RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR (Jodhpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the purpose of rapid agro-industrial development of Rajasthan.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)
rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The practice is that whenever a Member wants to oppose leave for introduction, he should give prior notice to the Speaker. In any case, you can do that now.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I want a small clarification from the Chair. This Bill envisages expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. I would like to know whether the recommendation of the President has been obtained for the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not familiar with the contents of the Bill, but the President's recommendation is required only in two cases, for introduction and for consideration, if a Bill involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. As it involves expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India, he is objecting to the introduction of the Bill. Has the hon. Member any thing to say in reply ?

RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Dr. Karani Singh is not here. I am doing this on his behalf.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no alternative but to put it to the House. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the purpose of rapid agro-industrial development of Rajasthan."

The motion was negatived.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 368)

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : I introduce the Bill.

CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL*

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Crop Insurance Corporation for the purpose of undertaking the business of crop insurance so as to protect the interest of small farmers from loss due to unavoidable causes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. member about crop insurance. All of us feel that there should be some protection to the farmer. But Government has already prepared a draft Bill and circulated it to the State Governments. We appointed an expert committee to go into the draft Bill. So, the matter is just before the Government. If Government comes to the conclusion that it is necessary, we ourselves would come before the House with a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not an argument to oppose introduction of a Bill. This can be said at the time when the Bill comes up for consideration.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Crop Insurance Corporation for the purpose of undertaking the business of crop insurance so as to protect the interest of small farmers from loss due to unavoidable causes."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : I introduce the Bill

14.38 hrs.

JUDGES (PROHIBITION OF HEARING IN CERTAIN CASES) BILL*

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for prohibiting Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court from hearing and deciding the matter in which they are apprehended to be biased.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure for prohibiting Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court from hearing and deciding the matter in which they are apprehended to be biased."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I introduce the Bill.

14.39 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd
(Substitution of Article 370)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take up further consideration of Mr. Vajpayee's Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Sir, I appreciate the sentiments behind the Bill, but I am afraid the mover did not consider the vacuum that would be created by the deletion of article 370. The proposed Bill seeks to do away with the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir by amending the Constitution. For this, the

procedure laid down for amending the Constitution under article 368, will have to be observed. However under the proviso to article 368, any changes made in the Constitution under this article will be applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only after a Presidential Order is made under article 370. Such an order can be issued only after obtaining the concurrence of the State Government. Thus, even if the proposed Bill is passed by parliament, it will not take effect unless the State Government gives its concurrence. It is very unlikely that the State Government would at this time give its concurrence for this purpose. Besides article 370, an various other articles have been amended so far as applicability to Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. If article 370 done away with, what will happen to the articles, which have been amended ?

Unfortunately, the hon. Mover is not here otherwise I would have requested him to think over this matter and withdraw the Bill.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : He is suffering from sciatica and has expressed his regret for not being able to be present in the House.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Regarding the points made by him, the first point that he made was that article 238 has been deleted while article 370(1) (a) refers to article 238. It is true that it is so but it is only a matter of procedure. It had come to the notice of this Ministry as long back as 1965 but we thought it best to amend this part of the article along with similar other amendments that would come up later. Just for one amendment, a Bill to be moved is neither proper nor necessary.

His next point was that India was not a Dominion but a free country, a Republic, yet in this article it is described as a Dominion. The Instrument of Accession was executed on 26th October, 1947 when the Indian Union was not a republic but a dominion. It was, therefore, necessary to insert the expression "Dominion of India" in relation to the power of Parliament to make laws on matters in the Union and Concurrent Lists which are declared by the

President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession. Such matters could be applied to Jammu and Kashmir only in consultation with the State Government. In short, the reference to the Dominion of India in article 370 is to the status of India at the time when the accession took place.

The third point made by Shri Vajpayee was that when similar Bills came up before this House previously, the Government had said that this article would be eroded gradually. According to him, this has not happened. He said in his speech :

“संविधान में एक यूनियन लिस्ट है। उस यूनियन लिस्ट के अन्तर्गत दिए गए विषयों पर यह सदन कानून बना सकता है, लेकिन जम्मू और काश्मीर के बारे में यह स्थिति नहीं है।”

Further on he said :—

“क्या (यह संसद्) यूनियन लिस्ट के अन्तर्गत जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए कानून नहीं बना सकती है ?”

The Union List has 97 items and for the information of the hon. Mover, who is absent, I would like to state that out of the 97 items this Parliament can enact laws which would be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir in 92 items; there are only five items in which this House at present cannot legislate for Jammu and Kashmir.

Then there was the Concurrent List which has 47 entries. Out of these 47 entries this House can legislate on 20 entries so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. Therefore, it is not correct to say that this House cannot legislate for Jammu and Kashmir so far as the Union or the Concurrent List is concerned. Gradually we have come to the stage that the very few items that remain will be taken up and this House will be in a position to legislate on all the items that are there either in the Union List or in the Concurrent List.

The other point raised by him was that the President of India and the citizens of India

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

could not acquire any property in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Regarding the President of India, I would like to submit that the President derives the right to purchase or acquire immoveable property in Jammu and Kashmir state by virtue of the constitutional position as contained in article 298 and that right does not depend upon the State laws or on the amendment to section 140 of the Jammu and Kashmir (Transfer of property) Act. However, the State Government has been asked to undertake necessary amendments to their laws for removing any difficulty that may come in the way of purchase and acquisition of immoveable property.

Regarding the right of citizens of India to acquire immoveable property in Jammu and Kashmir, there is certainly a difficulty. My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, while speaking the debate said that the cultivable lands in the State are very few and if persons from outside were allowed to purchase, the people there would starve. Therefore, the State Government is not permitting them to purchase cultivable lands. About other property, persons in India have gone and purchased and have established industries.

The other point raised by Shri Vajpayee was that there has not been any industrial progress in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. My task has been lightened by my hon. friend, Shri Inder J. Malhotra who has given the details in his speech as to how industrial progress has been made in Jammu and Kashmir and how people from other parts of India have gone and established industries in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

My hon. friend, Shri Daga, has moved a motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon. I request him to consider the whole matter and not to unnecessarily raise a problem or a situation by which the people may unnecessarily say something which may not be either advantageous to us or to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I request him to withdraw his motion.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Inder J. Malhotra while speaking said that in the

State of Jammu and Kashmir, it is not the people of Jammu and Kashmir who enjoy a special status but it is the IAS and IPS officers who go there take all sorts of advantages and they make rules to their benefit. About this, I have only this much to say that this matter was raised when Shri Prakash Vir Shastri moved a similar Bill in 1966, then Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi had raised this question. Thereafter, the question has been examined. The IAS and IPS Cadres were not in existence in Jammu and Kashmir. The people have been recruited for Jammu and Kashmir State after this and, for senior posts, persons from other States had been drafted on deputation. Whenever a man goes on deputation, he is naturally paid a deputation allowance because he has to maintain two establishments. It is these people who have been paid extra allowances. Therefore, I think, Mr. Malhotra, who is unfortunately not here, would be satisfied that it is not a rule that IAS and IPS officers draw this extra allowance. It is the few who are drafted by Jammu and Kashmir State from other States get it.

Shri Bhogendra Jha and Shri P. K. Deo also took part in the debate. Shri Bhogendra Jha opposed the Bill of Shri Vajpayee and Shri P. K. Deo said something primarily in self-praise and very little in support of it.

For the reasons I have given, I would request the mover of the Bill who is, unfortunately not here not to press his Bill and to withdraw it. I would also request Shri Daga not to press his motion and to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee is not here. So, he does not exercise his right of reply.

Then, Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the decision will be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The question is.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : If I may make a submission, as far as I understand the Constitution, the first condition in the case of a proposed amendment to the Constitution is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is for adoption, not for rejection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The majority of the total membership should be present in the House. Otherwise, you need not proceed with the Division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For adoption not for rejection.

MR. Vajpayee is not here. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 20] **AYES** [14.55 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Horo, Shri N. E.
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Prof. S. L. Saksena

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhuvanahan, Shri G.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrahekharappa Veerabasappa,
Shri T. V.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Daga, Shri M. C.

Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dube, Shri J. P.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gopal, Shri K.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kamakshaiyah, Shri D.
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Marandi, Shri Iswar
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Partap Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raju, Shri M. T.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Reddi, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Uikey, Shri M. G.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division is : Ayes : 6 ; Noes : 49.*

The motion is not adopted by the requisite majority

*Shri Darbara Singh voted by mistake for NOES but later informed the Speaker that he wanted to abstain.

14.55 hrs.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS (APPRECIATION OF SERVICES) BILL

PROF. S.L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) :
I beg to move : *

"That the Bill to honour freedom fighters by State appreciation of their services be taken into consideration.

This is a Bill which I think no Member in this House can oppose. This Bill is for appreciation of the services of freedom-fighters. Everybody knows that these freedom-fighters have not been given the concessions that are due to them, during the last 24 years of our Independence. It is a matter of shame that even after this country has become independent, most of the freedom-fighters are in a miserable condition and Government have not taken any care to look after them.

I know that there are some States which have given some paltry pensions to these freedom-fighters, and that too after their giving applications and having them verified by the magistrates etc. I think the humiliation which this involves is something which many of the freedom-fighters would not like to undergo. These freedom-fighters had lost their lives, had lost their properties and had lost their everything for the sake of freedom. Some of them are still living. Do we want that they should go now to the district magistrates and get the particulars verified that they went to jail and they did this or that? I think it is derogatory to their honour, and they would rather die than do all these things. I submit that it is the duty of the Government to find out who these freedom-fighters were who have brought them to this august House and give them the powers of Government and done honour to them. But Government have done nothing like that. The pensions that are being given to them are so paltry that it is really shameful that these should have been given at all.

I have received hundreds of letters from the freedom-fighters of our country welcoming my Bill and asking me to do something

to help them in their present condition. I am really surprised and shocked at the condition in which they are at present passing on their days.

I have got here with me some applications from the freedom-fighters in the Lahore Conspiracy case, who are getting a pension of just Rs. 25, although they were crippled and disabled for life.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Some of them have received some replies. I think that it is Government's duty to find out who these freedom-fighters are and what they did, and to make a Roll of Honour of these freedom-fighters and to give them proper appreciation by giving them suitable pensions.

It is with this end in view that I have moved this Bill for consideration. I have stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"It is now nearly twenty-five years since India won freedom. But no appreciation has been accorded to freedom-fighters or their families. Many of the freedom-fighters or their dependents are living in object misery, while many traitors of the freedom struggle have been given positions of honour under Government. The mother of the Great Martyr Shri Chandra Shekher was known to be living as a pauper for many years. The meagre pensions to so-called political sufferers given by some State Governments are an insult to the freedom-fighters. The name 'political sufferer' to the heroes of the freedom struggle is also an insult to them. Every country remembers the martyrs and heroes of her freedom struggle with pride and does all it can to bestow honour on them. The Bill is intended to fulfil this great object of showing gratitude to our freedom-fighters. The cost of pensions to the freedom-fighters, proposed in the Bill is about Rs. 252 lakhs per annum which is about half the amount of privy purses given to the Princes every year."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I submit that this is a Bill which was long overdue. I had a talk with Shri K.C. Pant in regard to this matter, and he had assured me that Government themselves were very liberal and that he would also try to do something and he would talk to me and discuss it. But unfortunately, for the last three days, he has been busy with the Constitution Amendment Bills, and he could not do so. Perhaps he thought it would not be coming today that is why he is absent today. I hope he will accept the Bill and help the freedom fighters in the manner they deserve.

15 hrs.

I have received suggestions from almost every quarter for improving the Bill. I have therefore tabled amendments to this end. These are necessary to bring it in conformity with the wishes of my correspondents. The amendments have been circulated. There are 13 or 14 of them, and these are in line with the wishes of the freedom fighters.

Government have on several occasions expressed concern for the freedom fighters. In fact, in this year's Budget, they have provided Rs. 10 lakhs which I have said is too paltry a sum for the freedom fighters. Many have written to me to say that the pensions given are too meagre and the process by which they have to obtain is so difficult and humiliating that they do not like to undergo that.

I request the house to support my Bill and persuade Government to accept it so that honour is done to our freedom fighters.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to honour freedom fighters by State appreciation of their services, be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March 1972."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both the original

motion and the motion for circulation are now before the House.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir on the Bill brought before the House by Shri Shibban Lal Saksena, I would like to say a few words.

During the last two days, this House created a glorious chapter in the history of independent India. Sir, I am referring to the two Constitution Amendment Bills passed by the House. It is my sincere belief that as a result of these two amendments to the Constitution, the Government would be greatly helped in eradicating and rooting out the widespread poverty in our country. I also hope the Government would be taking all the necessary and important measures to bring in an egalitarian society in our country.

However, Sir, I would like to ask the Government as to the kind of assistance and succour they have provided to the hundreds of valiant freedom fighters of our country who lost everything while dedicating themselves for the noble cause of liberating India from the foreign yoke ?

The Central Government formulated a scheme and brought into effect from 2nd October 1969 to provide some financial assistance to those freedom fighters who served a sentence of not less than five years in the Andaman jail. Even this scheme of assistance, imperfect as it is, could be thought of only after 22 years of independence. Under this scheme the Government are extending financial assistance to 210 families of the freedom fighters who had served not less than 5 years sentence in the Andaman jail. The total expenditure incurred by the Government in extending financial assistance to these freedom fighters is about Rs. 43,070 per mensem. I would ask the Government whether, in their view, there were only 210 such freedom fighters who served sentences of imprisonment in the entire period of our freedom struggle.

Sir, as I earlier pointed out this scheme applied only to such of those prisoners who served not less than 5 years in the Andaman jail while fighting for the freedom of

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E.R. Krishnan]

our country. I would like to know the attitude of Government to the freedom fighters who served sentences of less than 5 years. Do the Government feel no sympathy for the hundreds of freedom fighters who suffered from all sorts of misery but served only sentences of less than 5 years? Again, Sir, what about the multitudes of freedom fighters who served various sentences in the prisons of India and not in Andaman. Is it the contention of the Government that they do not deserve any assistance from the Government? I am aware, Sir, that a mention has been made in the annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that this matter is under the consideration of the Government. It is pertinent to ask the Government as to what action they have taken in relieving the hardships faced by the freedom fighters and their families I would like the Minister to explain the nature of action the Government have taken in this matter.

Sir, the Government are granting political pensions totalling upto Rs. 18 lakhs to the families of ex-rulers every year. From 1966-67 to 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 92.22 lakhs has been given to these families. This scheme of granting political pensions was formulated by the British Government in India and surprisingly the Government of India are continuing to enforce the scheme even today. A Government which did not hesitate to amend the Constitution to evolve a socialistic society in the country has no justification whatsoever to implement a scheme for granting political pension to the ex-rulers and spending lakhs of rupees to implement it. I would like to know from the Minister as to when the Government are going to put an end to the wholly unjustified scheme. If this scheme is given up a large amount of money would become available which could be fruitfully employed in bringing succour to needy and indigent families of the freedom fighters who served long sentences of imprisonment in the Andaman jail.

Sir, we are well aware that some of the national leaders who participated in the heroic struggle for independence are today Ministers in either the Central Govern-

ment or in the State Governments. Even the sons and daughters of those national leaders who passed away are also Ministers. We see the strange spectacle of hereditary minister-ship even in a democratic set up of Government. Is it conceivable Sir, that, but for the millions of men and women who sacrificed what all they had and joined the the freedom movement standing united behind these leaders, we can see some leaders as Ministers in the Central Government and in the State Governments. Thousands of families of the freedom fighters are spread all over the entire country and most of them are living in conditions of abject misery and peverty. These families are self-respecting families and may not approach the Government by themselves for any assistance. It is, indeed, the solemn and sacred duty of the Government to take census of the families of the freedom fighters who number in several thousands and come forward to extend some meaningful financial assistance to them. It is the least that the nation can do in discharging its debt of gratitude to those fearless freedom fighters.

Government have announced their proposal to install a monument in commemoration of the memory of the innumerable heroic freedom fighters who participated in the liberation movement during the period from 1857 to 1947 and that the proposed monument would be installed before April 1972 in front of the Red Fort in Delhi. To our utter dismay and indignation we do not see any sign of the proposal being implemented in the very near future, in spite of the proposal being very belated, coming as it does after 24 years of our independence. I would request the Minister to announce the time by which this monument would actually be installed.

Sir, at this juncture, I cannot but help referring to the keen interest evinced by the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu in extending their helping hand to the freedom fighters in Tamil Nadu. Till March 1967, the Congress Government which was ruling in Tamil Nadu could extend financial assistance of Rs. 50 per month to only 60 families of freedom fighters. But since the assumption of office by the DMK the Tamil Nadu Government have extended financial

assistance to as many as 6,000 families of freedom fighters. One Congress MLA of Tamil Nadu made an appeal to the State Government that all the political sufferers who have applied for the financial assistance upto 15th October, 1971 should be granted such assistance. The DMK Government had no hesitation in acceding to the demand of this Congress MLA and took immediate steps in granting financial assistance to the applicants. I am referring to this to show that the Government of Tamil Nadu belonging to the DMK do not make any distinctions based on political affiliations and are ever willing to help the freedom fighters to which ever party they might belong. I can quote innumerable individual cases to prove that the Tamil Nadu Government have no political bias in granting financial assistance to the political sufferers. However, I would make mention of only three such cases. Nammakkal Ramalingam Pillai poet laurette of Tamil Nadu who has many poems awakening the freedom spirit in the people to his credit has been granted a financial assistance of Rs. 250 per month. Parali S. Nellaippar was granted a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem. Virudhunagar Sankaralinga Nadar has been granted a sum of Rs. 250 per month and he was the person who undertook a fast for 70 days demanding change in the name of Madras State to Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I wholeheartedly extend my full support to the Bill brought forward by Shri Shibban Lal Saksena as suggested under clause 4 (d) of the Bill, the family of the freedom fighter who was shot dead must be given Rs. 500 a month; the family of the freedom fighter who had served 5 years of imprisonment should be given Rs. 300/- a month; the family of a freedom fighter who had undergone one year's imprisonment should be given Rs. 150/- a month. I would strongly urge upon the Government to implement all the suggestions made in clause 4 of the Bill. If necessary, the Government should not hesitate to increase the sum of Rs. 2.52 crores per annum to implement the proposals contained in this Bill. With these few words I conclude.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
सभापति महोदय, सारा देश और खासकर यह

सदन, श्री सक्सेना का आभारी है कि उन्होंने इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के सम्मुख रखा। आप जानते हैं कि 1920 के पहले से बहुत से फ्रीडम फाइटर्स इस देश को आजाद कराने के लिए कटिबद्ध थे। उन लोगों में से शायद ही कोई अब जीवित हो। लेकिन अभी भी 1921, 1930 और 1942 के फ्रीडम फाइटर्स जीवित हैं। उन की दशा क्या है अगर यह आप के सामने या सदन के सामने बर्णन किया जाये तो सिवा आँखों में आँसू आने के और कुछ ही नहीं सकता है। मैं और तो ज्यादा नहीं जानता, लेकिन 1914 से जो लोग फ्रीडम फाइट बल्लते रहे, 1921 में, 1930 में और 1942 में, उन का मेरा साथ रहा है। वह लोग नौजवान थे। अपनी पढ़ाई लिखाई छोड़ कर उस आन्दोलन में कूद पड़े। घर के लोग उन के खिलाफ थे। उस के बाद जब फिर पढ़ने गये तब ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट उन से बड़ी ह्यूमिलिएटिंग अन्डर-टेकिंग मांगती थी। उन लोगों ने वह अन्डर-टेकिंग देने से इन्कार किया और बिना शिक्षा के रह गये। आज तक वह पूरी तरह शिक्षित नहीं हो सके।

समय बीतने के साथ 1914 में, 1921 में, 1930 और 1942 में जो लोग बालक थे वह जवान हुए। उन की जवानदेही अपने परिवार की तरफ बढ़ी। उन के शादी विवाह हुए, लड़के हुए। वह अपने लड़कों को पढ़ा नहीं सकते थे, लड़कियों की शादी नहीं कर सकते थे क्योंकि उन के पास पैसा नहीं था। बहुत से फ्रीडम फाइटर्स ऐसे हैं जिन को दोनों समय ठीक से खाना भी नहीं मिलता। जो लोग गोलीयों से मार दिये गये या नैचुरल डेथ को प्राप्त हुए वह तो किसी तरह सूख से गये, लेकिन जो जीवित शहीद हैं—हम लोग शहीद कहते हैं किसी को उस के मरने के बाद, लेकिन हमारे यहां राजनीतिक पीड़ित जीवित शहीद हैं—जो तिल तिल कर गल रहे हैं, उन के बारे में हमने 1947 से ही सुन रक्खा था कि सब को रिहैबिलिटेशन ग्रांट दी जायेगी, उन को जमीनें मिलेंगी और ऐसी रकम दी जायेगी

[श्री डी०एन० तिवारी]

जिससे वह अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा सकें। लेकिन आज तक बन्द लोगों को छोड़ कर किसी को कुछ दिया नहीं जा सका।

किसी भी लड़ाई में जब सोल्जर्स-डिमो-विलाइज हो जाते हैं तब हम लोग उन को बसाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जिन लोगों ने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में हम लोगों पर गोलियां चलाई थीं वह भी जब लड़ाई के बाद डिमोविलाइज हुए तब उन को बसाने की कोशिश की गई। जब भी लोग नौकरी छोड़ कर आते हैं तब यह सकुंलेट किया जाता है कि उन को पेंशन दी जाय या उन को नौकरी दी जाये। लेकिन फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के लिये यह नहीं है। उनके लड़कों के लिये कुछ नहीं है। वह खुद तो पढ़े नहीं, लेकिन उन के लड़कों की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध तो होना चाहिये। आज सर्टिफिकेट डूबा जाता है। कहां से लायें वह सर्टिफिकेट, कहां से लायें एक्स्पीरिएंस? उन को नौकरी भी नहीं मिल सकती है, यह हम को दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है। अभी हमारे डी०एम०के०के० भाई ने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट में बँके ही लोग जायें जो फ्रीडम फाइटर थे, सफरर रहे हों। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि आज एक चौथाई लोग भी ऐसे नहीं है जो फ्रीडम फाइटर में शामिल रहे हों, केवल सेंटर में ही नहीं, राज्यों में भी यही हालत है। कारण यह है कि उन में से बहुत से लोग तो मर गये, और जो रह गये उन की अवहेलना हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को सरकार में लेना चाहिये था।

आज हम देखते हैं कि नये नये मिनिस्टर हुए, लेकिन जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं वह खुशामद नहीं कर सकते थे, इसलिये उन को दूर रखने की कोशिश की गई और एक एक कर के उन को दूर फेंका गया। जो लोग खुशामदी थे, नये नये लोग अधिक खुशामद कर सकते थे, अधिक सेवा कर सकते थे उन्हें लिया गया। वही कारण है कि जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स थे 1921

के 1930 के और 1942 के आज वह गांवों में पड़े हुए हैं। आज तो वह लोग पोलिटिकल भादवी भी नहीं समझे जाते हैं क्योंकि हमारा शासन उन से सलाह मशविरा करना भी उचित नहीं समझता। आज अगर वह मिलने आते हैं तो उन्हें मंत्रियों से समय नहीं मिलता है। श्री सक्सेना ऐप्रिसिएशन की बात कहते हैं। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स घर बैठे हुए हैं, जब वह मिलने आते हैं तो उन को टाइम तक तो मिल ही नहीं।

मुझे यह देखकर अफसोस होता है कि यहां कहा जाता है कि इस बिल को सकुंलेट कर दिया जाये। आखिर क्यों सकुंलेशन के लिये इसको भेजा जाये। अगर कुछ करना हो तो कीजिये सकुंलेशन में भेज कर क्या आप और समय लेना चाहते हैं? क्या सात आठ बरस बीत जाने के बाद आप इस चीज को समझेंगे जब कि कोई पेंशन लेने वाला नहीं रह जायेगा?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : कोई बाकी ही नहीं रह जायेगा।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अब भी कुछ लोग हैं जिन को राहत दी जा सकती है। अभी हम ने डी०एम०के०के० माननीय सदस्य की बात सुनी कि उन की सरकार ने 6,000 आदमियों को 1967 के बाद पेंशन देने का प्रबन्ध किया है। आल आनर्स टु देम। मैं उन को साधुवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह अच्छा स्टेप लिया है। बिहार में कुछ लोगों को केश रुपया दिया गया था। एक फारमूला बनाया गया था कि जितने दिन कोई जेल में रहा हो उस को देख कर के 25 रु० महीना के हिसाब से दिया जाये। अगर कोई छः महीने रहा तो उस को 150 रु० दिया जाये, एक साल रहा तो 300 रु० दिया जाए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कोई आदमी 150 रु० से या 300 रु० से क्या करेगा। जिन के घर लूटे गये, जिन पर जुर्माना हुआ, उन में बहुतों का पैसा वापस नहीं हुआ, उनको कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं मिला और वह बिलर टु पोस्ट

दौड़ रहे हैं, इस उम्मीद पर कि कांग्रेस की सरकार है, शायद कुछ पैसे मिल जायेंगे। लेकिन यहाँ पर तो अपने शासन को अक्षुण्ण रखने की फिक्र है। जो साइकोफैन्ट्स थे, खुशामदी थे, राम बहादुर थे उनको इस शासन ने भी तरजीह दी, फ्रीडम फाइटरों को तरजीह नहीं दी गई। माफ कीजियेगा, सभापति महोदय, आप खुद फ्रीडम फाइटर थे। आप को मालूम है कि हमारे बिहार में फ्रीडम फाइटर गांवों में रहते हैं, शहरों में वह बहुत कम हैं। उस समय शहरों में बहुत कम लोग आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लेते थे, उस में तो देहात ही टूट पड़ते थे। वहाँ से जिन लोगों ने 1930, 1942 के आन्दोलनों में भाग लिया उन की हालत को आप जाकर देखिये। उन की देह पर वस्त्र नहीं है, जाड़े में ओढ़ना नहीं है, बेचारे खुले में ठिठुरते हैं। क्या आप उन के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन को कुछ दे नहीं सकते हैं ?

मैंने 1954-55 की बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि हम लोगों को उन लोगों का कुछ ख्याल करना चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। फिर गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्कीम बनाई कि जो लोग पांच वर्ष जेल में रहे हैं और जो विदेशों के जेल में रहे उन को दिया जाये, हिन्दुस्तानी जेलों में रहने वालों को न दिया जाये। हम लोगों ने प्रेस किया, और शायद श्री सक्सेना भी उन में थे, कि जो पांच वर्ष यहाँ की जेलों में रहे उन को भी दिया जाये, चाहे वह अन्डर-ट्रायल रहे हों या सजायापता रहे हों। शायद उस को मान लिया गया। कुछ लोग जो अन्धमन में रहे थे उन्हें मिल भी रहा है, लेकिन जो यहाँ की जेलों में थे उन को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है, पता नहीं क्यों। इस में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करने को क्या बात है ? उन्हें भी दिया जाये। फिर जो पांच वर्ष तक रहे उन के ही बारे में क्यों सोचते हैं ? आप यह कह सकते हैं कि की पोलिटिकल आदमी नहीं थे, यों ही पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिये गए, उन को न दें, लेकिन जो लोग जेल जाने के पहले और उस के

बाद फ्रीडम के लिए काम करते रहे, जो अंग्रेजों से जूझते रहे उन में आप डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कैसे कर सकते हैं ? बहुत से लोग घर द्वार छोड़ कर 1942 में बाहर चले गये, अपने प्रान्तों को छोड़ कर दूसरे प्रान्तों में चले गये, जंगलों में चले गये, कहीं और छिप कर रहे। आज उन लोगों का नाम भी नहीं लिया जाता। आप कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल सफरर होने का वे सर्टिफिकेट लाएं। श्री सक्सेना ने ठीक कहा है कि ऐसा करने के लिए उन को डी० एम० के पास जाना पड़ेगा और उसके सामने हाथ जोड़ने पड़ेंगे। उनको बताना पड़ेगा कि हम जेल गए थे। वह कहेगा कि ठीक है कि आप जेल गए थे आप फलां धाने में जाओ और वहाँ से इनकवायरी करा लो, तब हम सर्टिफिकेट देंगे। इन लोगों को उनके पास जाना पड़ेगा जिन्होंने इनको जेल भेजा था और उनके सामने हाथ जोड़ने पड़ेंगे। बहुत से कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं जो जेल नहीं गये। लेकिन कुछ लोग अभी भी मिनिस्ट्रों में हैं, जो जेल गए हैं, जो भुक्तभोगी रहे हैं। लेकिन उनकी संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है। उन्हीं से मैं अपील कर सकता हूँ। वे तो सोचें। उन पर भी तो लाठियां चली थीं, उन को भी तो पकड़ कर ले जाया गया था। उन वक्त वे भी कहते थे कि आजाद होने पर सबको हम रिहैबिलिटेट करेंगे, सबका प्रबन्ध करेंगे। क्या वह हो गया है ?

सभापति महोदय, कल और पिछले दो तीन दिनों में हमने दो बिल पास किए हैं। एक प्रिवी पर्सिस के बारे में था। दूसरा सरमायेदारों के बारे में, धमीर लोगों के बारे में। इसको ठेकर बड़ी बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी दलीलें दी गई। लीगल नाइस्टीज वाली तकरीरें तीन दिन तक चलीं। ऐसी तकरीरें शायद ही और कभी हुई हों। लेकिन यहाँ केवल उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए वे हैं। मैं धन नहीं चाहता। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि धन बिना बेईमानी के नहीं आता है। जब तक कोई बेईमानी नहीं करेगा, धोरी नहीं करेगा, जबर्दस्ती नहीं करेगा, तब तक उसके पास धन इकट्ठा नहीं हो सकता

[श्री डी०एन० तिवारी]

है। कोई भी मजदूर, कोई भी साधारण जीवन यापन करने वाला आमदी घनी नहीं बन सकता है। धन उसी के पास हो सकता है जो या तो इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करता है या लोगों को भुमसाह करता है या जबर्दस्ती छीन लेता है। या फिर कोई उसको दान दे दे और कह दे कि जाओ इस इलाके पर तुम राज्य करो। इसके अलावा धन नहीं आता है। मैं धन नहीं चाहता। मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के दिवानों के भ्रमण पोषण का प्रबन्ध आप करें। जिन लोगों की वजह से हम यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं उनके प्रति हमें इतना अकृतज्ञ नहीं होना चाहिए। उनको हमें भूल नहीं जाना चाहिए। उनको भी कभी कभी याद करते रहना चाहिए। एक मनुष्य होने के नाते उनके प्रति हमारा भी कुछ कर्तव्य है, इसको हमें भूल नहीं जाना चाहिए। अगर हम उनके बास्ते कुछ करते हैं तो यह कोई अहसान नहीं है। यह एक कर्तव्य है जिसका हम निर्वाह करते हैं। उन लोगों ने आपको और हमें जन्म दिया है। अगर वे न होते तो यह सदन भी न होता और यह गवर्नमेंट भी नहीं होती। किसी भी विचार के वे रहे हों, नान वायोलेंस में विश्वास उनका रहा हो या वायोलेंस में रहा हो, अगर वे स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई में अग्रसर न होते तो न यह सदन होता और न ही यह गवर्नमेंट होती। उनका जो अहसान है उसको हम जन्म भर नहीं भूल सकते हैं। हमें उनकी भवद करनी है। लेकिन मुझे अफ-सोस है कि हम उनको इतनी जल्दी भूल गए हैं। उनको तथा उनके बाल बच्चों को उनके जीवन काल में ही तकलीफ भोगनी पड़े, उनकी दर दर की भीख मांगनी पड़े, यह शोभनीय नहीं है हमारे लिए। जब मैं उनको इस हालत में देखता हूँ तो मेरा दिल भर आता है। हम लोग अच्छा खाते हैं, अच्छे मकानों में रहते हैं, पांच सौ रुपया महीना भी पाते हैं। हम जब आते हैं और पोलिटिकल सफरर हमारे पास आते हैं और उनकी देह पर कपड़ा नहीं होता

है तो कपड़ा हम दे तो देते हैं लेकिन हमारे पास इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि सबको दे सकें। कहाँ से दें? जब हम देते हैं तो वे समझते हैं कि हम उन पर अहसान कर रहे हैं इस बास्ते वे लज्जा का अनुभव करते हैं। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि हम अहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि उनका जो अहसान है उसको उतारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

क्वांटम आफ अलाउन्स आप जो भी करें, मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन हमें कोई काम ऐसा करना चाहिये ताकि हर पोलिटिकल सफरर को कुछ राहत मिल सके। जिनके पास धन हो जैसे श्याम नन्दन मिश्र जी है, उनको धन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमें जरूरत नहीं—

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय): यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हमें जरूरत नहीं है। आप तो...

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी: एक लाख रुपया सड़की की शादी में खर्च कर सकते हैं तो क्या आपको धन की जरूरत है?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: आपके पास बहुत है। मेरे पास क्या है जो मैं इतना खर्च करता?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी: जिन के पास धन हो, उनको आप न दें तो कोई चिन्ता वाली बात नहीं है। जो हैज थे और हैज हैं उनको धन की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन जो हैव नाट्स हैं उनका तो कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। जो हैज हैं वे व्यापार भी करते हैं, उनका अहसान मिनिस्टर भी मानते हैं, उन से वे भी डरते हैं और ये लोग उनसे कास भी निकलवा लेते हैं। लेकिन जो हैव नाट्स हैं और जो कोई इनप-लुइन्स वील्ड नहीं करते हैं, जो जी हजूरी नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो वोट संग्रह नहीं कर सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको पहले रिट्रिब्यूट कराने की बतत होनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि जो दूसरे हैं उनको आप छोड़ दें। उनको भी जरूरत है। जिनकी जरूरत नहीं है,

उनकी तरफ हमें पहले ध्यान देना चाहिये, उनको हमें पहले रिहैबिलिटेट करना चाहिये। ऐसे लोग हुए हैं और उनकी मदद करें। आप मैं समझता हूँ तो हमें और उनको, सबको आप हैं। अगर सम्भव नहीं है तो उनको आप पहले दें। कुछ पार्लिमेंट के मंत्री पोलिटिकल सफरर हैं। अगर उनके जीवन यापन का प्रबन्ध होता तो वे पार्लिमेंट में नहीं आते, कंटेस्ट नहीं करते। यह सबाल उनके सामने है कि यदि यहाँ भी न रहे तो उनके खाने के भी लाले पड़ जायेंगे।

मैं प्राईम मिनिस्टर से, हीम मिनिस्टर से, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर से अपील करता हूँ कि इन लोगों को ऐसी न छोड़ दिया जाए निगलैक्ट न किया जाए, और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो आप जानते ही हैं

मुए बोर की हाय से सार भस्म हो जाए। हम लोग खत्म हो जाएंगे इस वास्ते आपको जल्दी से जल्दी कोई स्टेप हम दिशा में लेना चाहिये।

15.27 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Shri Shibban Lal Saksena for having brought forward this Bill on a subject which cuts across all party and political differences; I think. It is a matter, of course, which has been raised in various forms in both House of Parliament on more than one occasion but still the necessity remains to agitate it over and over again because, as the speakers who preceded me have said, we are all very much dissatisfied still with the way Government is handling this problem and the Government's attitude.

Sir, I consider it an auspicious thing, perhaps, that you happen to be in the Chair today when this subject is being debated. I am optimistic enough to hope that under your chairmanship the Government will take this measure with the seriousness which it deserves and change its attitude and respond much more openheartedly to what is the unanimous desire of all Members

and indeed of the people of our country outside.

I do not wish to add very much to what Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary has said about the sufferings of hundreds of thousands of valiant fighters for freedom who are living lives of privation today anonymously—their names are not known to us even now—in different parts of the country. But whenever this subject comes up our minds turn again to the legendary heroes of the past whose names are known and have gone down in our history books, whether it be the Sikh prisoners of the Lahore conspiracy case during the First World War, whether it be the heroes of the Chittagong armoury raid, whether it be the comrades in arms of Bhagat Singh or many others. They are well known to all of us.

If I may, with all due respect to Pandit Tiwary, I would like to say that this is not a question of giving assistance by way of charity to some people because they are suffering today or are in privation or have not got enough to get themselves two square meals a day.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I have never said that it is a question of charity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want to put this question on the plane of that sort of assistance to the needy, assistance to the distressed and all that. I think, it is derogatory to our national self-respect to discuss this problem at all from that angle. It is not a question of that. It is a question of redeeming our debt to these people. It is a question of giving them some national honour, of letting the country know that these are the people who, when the need came for it, when the call came for it, sacrificed their everything for the sake of the mother land. It is not a question of helping somehow to rehabilitate themselves. It is a question of elevating them to the position of honour which they deserve. A grateful nation should treat these things not even as a pension. Mr. Saksena's Bill speaks of pension. I would say it should not be called even a pension. It should be some sort of a national honorarium which is awarded to these people for the services that they have rendered. I am afraid this is not the attitude that is

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being taken by the Government of India at all.

In a few minutes at my disposal, I wish to deal with one particular aspect of the question and that is regarding those prisoners who were sentenced by the British to what was known in those days as *Kala Pani Ki Saza*, the *Kala pani* which separated them from their motherland, the *Kala Pani* which separated them from their near and dear ones because they were considered to be the most dangerous criminals in the eyes of the British Government. Those brave youngmen who were sentenced to transportation for life or for other rigorous terms were locked up in the dark dungeons of the Cellular Jail in Andamans, that notorious jail of the Andamans. I know they do not exhaust the list of prisoners of freedom fighters of this country. There are many more than hundreds and thousands who suffered equal hardships in other prisons and were even deported outside India to other places. But I wish to focus your attention to this because of a particular problem which has been brought to my notice regarding these ex-Andaman prisoners. Perhaps, you know, Sir, that due to the persevering endeavours of an Association of long-term convicted and deported freedom fighters which is known as Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Fraternity Association, they went on pleading with the Government, making representations to the Government, and at long last, in 1969, only two years ago, after 22 years of Independence, the Government took a certain decision. The decision is as follows—I am quoting from the Government Notification on the subject :

“The Government of India has sanctioned from 2nd October, 1969, a scheme for grant of pensions in deserving cases.....

—kindly mark these words “in deserving cases”—

“...to those freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the Andaman and Nicobar Island for a period of not less than 5 years and also to their families in case freedom fighters are no longer alive.

The Government has further decided that the scheme would be extended to all the freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the Andamans irrespective of the period of their stay in the Cellular Jail provided the total period of their imprisonment is not less than 5 years.”

If he has suffered imprisonment for 4 or 3 or 2 years, his name is to be struck off the roll of freedom fighters in the eyes of our Government.

This was the first position they took, a thoroughly bureaucratic attitude. This is not an attitude worthy of leaders who claim to be sitting in the Government as inheritors of the legacy of those freedom fighters. It is an attitude of civilians, of bureaucratic officials and many such officials who had served the British Government and also remain to serve this Government after 15th August, 1947.

Then there, was further agitation, further pressure, by this Association of Ex-Andaman Prisoners and it was taken up in both the Houses. In the Rajya Sabha, on the 5th December, 1969, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta had said :

“I think, the Government should declare a general scheme of pensions for them. There should be no discrimination.”

Why should financial and other things be brought in? It is no good. Because the ‘deserving’ is defined to be that he must be a person who is really financially very badly off. ‘Then we will help him’. So, the attitude is one of giving assistance, charitable aid to somebody who is badly off, not that, that he requires recognition for the sacrifices he has undergone for the country. In reply to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, Mr. Chavan who was then the Home Minister, had this to say in the Rajya Sabha :

“As far as financial conditions, etc. are concerned, whenever any financial scheme is sanctioned by Government, by way of abundant caution, they put in all these things. But, certainly, we will take into account the suggestion that has been made.”

Then, Sir, if I may be given the liberty to quote, this matter was raised also in the same debate by Mr. Raj Narayan in that House. To him, Mr. Chavan replied as follows :

“Government of India feel that here they have to treat a special class of people who had suffered when they were sent to transportation to the Andaman jail. Therefore, we tried to prepare a special scheme for this. I would say that it is not that I am trying to oblige them. It is nothing like that. It is the duty of a grateful nation towards the Freedom Fighters. It is in that spirit that this is being done.”

This is what he stated on the floor of the House. Then, after some agitation, that restriction that was there that they must have served a minimum of five years in the Andamans, that was removed. That was the first victory, if you like to call it, of this agitation. But when they were thinking that now at least everybody would get whatever pension of Rs. 200 or that something will be given, then it was found that again the list was screened and it was said that certain people are deserving and certain other people are not deserving on the basis of financial considerations. If somebody in his middle age or after middle age, by his own efforts, has managed to earn a little livelihood for himself somewhere by setting up a small shop or by getting into some office or firm and as a result of which he earns Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month at the age of 55 or 57, that for the Government of India is a disqualification. He must be absolutely penniless, indigent, starved, in tatters. Then only, the Government of India will come forward to give him help. What is this? What kind of attitude is this? This is the attitude of a miser the attitude of a *bania*, towards people who gave their everything when it was required, for the country.

Then, Sir, it was found that this deserving clause has been applied and as a result of that, I am told now, that even now from the list of the Ex-Andaman prisoners which has been verified by the Government, some 15 or 16 people only have been left out on the ground that they are working somewhere, in some job. I have got a

list here, a full list, and I find from the list that 16 people have been left out the youngest age is 54 and the oldest is 82. In any case, they are not going to live very long and even for saving money on these 15 or 16 people the Government refuses to pay them this pension. I am willing to concede that if any individual among them is so well-off that he does not need this Rs. 200, then you need not pay him anything. But, in any case, it should be offered to him not for the money, but, for the honour and if he does not require it, it should be his option to say, ‘I don’t require it. Thank you very much. I don’t need it.’

But I don’t know whether there are any such rich people among them. If there is a person earning Rs. 500 or so, that also when he has already reached the age of superannuation, they will not continue to earn after one or two years. Many of them will not live much longer.

The Bill here talks of a recurring expenditure. Of course it is a recurring expenditure. But, from year to year, it is going to dwindle, go down, because time is taking its toll. The number of people who are going to be eligible is continually going down.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : It will vanish very soon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I might say here that a deputation of this ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Fraternity Circle met Mr. K. C. Pant a few months ago. Shri K. C. Pant assured them that he would see that the handful of remaining cases, numbering between 15 and 20, those that had been set aside on grounds financial, would be favourably dealt with. This was in July, last year. But up to date, nothing has been done about it. If I may remind you, Sir, on the 14th December, last year, K. N. Tiwary, himself an ex-Andaman freedom-fighter, now sitting in the Chair here, also spoke in this House and he said :

“So far as Andaman prisoners are concerned, I can say, most of them have been sanctioned pension, but 14 cases

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are of those who are financially better off and they have not yet been sanctioned”.

The reply that Shri K. C. Pant gave to him was :

“We shall consider those cases who are financially better later on; we are considering these cases.”

So, all these assurances were given last year, but up till now, nothing has been done about it.

I would like to point out that the whole attitude of Government has been a parsimonious attitude; it is not a generous attitude at all; by ‘generous’ I do not mean in terms of funds, because that has nothing to do with generosity; it is a question of giving them their long-overdue honour which they require. If anybody is financially so well off that he does not require money, I think he will be a man of sufficient integrity to say so. It is a question of his honour. After all, Government are going to give them only about Rs. 200. So, what is the great thing involved in it? It was because of the activity of some of these ex-Andaman prisoners that their cases had been brought to the notice of Government and something has been done, and up till now, pension has been given to about 250 people. But as my hon. friend Shri D. N. Tiwary has pointed out, in the history of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, were there only 250 prisoners? Certainly not; we all know it. Of course, many of them may no longer be living. But it is a big job to find out who those persons were, and to get the verified list from the records and from the archives of Government, unless the persons concerned themselves come forward, which many of them may not be in a position to do. But anyway, in regard to the cases which have been brought to the notice of Government at least, there is no dispute now and they were Andaman prisoners. So, why are those 15 or 16 people left out in this kind of commercial attitude towards them? I hope that this attitude will change.

I do not wish take up more time. I fully support the views expressed by Shri D. N. Tiwary here that all freedom-fighters, irrespective of whether they were in the Andamans or in any other jail or not, and as my hon. friend Prof. S. L. Saksena has said in his Bill, even those who had been injured, those who had lost their belongings or whose family members had all been killed, must all be rewarded in the sense that they should be given proper recognition by way of honouring them for the services that they rendered to the country.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I support it wholeheartedly. But I would plead with Government not to take exception to this Bill, on the ground that some clause or some provision is not suitable or something of that sort. The provisions of the Bill can be gone into and can certainly be studied more comprehensively and be suitably amended if necessary and can be modified. I would suggest that this can be done by sending this Bill to a Select Committee. But let Government accept the principle behind it. If they accept the principle, the whole House will co-operate with them in working out a suitable and practical course to implement this properly. But Government should not reject this Bill outright and they should not compel Prof. S. L. Saksena to withdraw it.....

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I will not withdraw it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ...on pain of defeating it by vote. Nobody wants to go in for voting on a Bill like this, because if we do it will be a disgrace to us. I hope Prof. S. L. Saksena also will not withdraw it, and I hope that Government will have the good sense after so many years to accept the principle behind it and to agree to set up a small Select Committee which can take time and go into the details of the matter and frame a proper scheme which will give the long-overdue honour to these heroes of the past.

श्री विपुल विश्व (मोतीदारी) : सभापति जी, सक्सेना जी जो बिल लाए हैं इस बिल की जो स्पिरिट है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और उसको जो भावना है हर धायकी उसका समर्थन

करना। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि सरकार खुद बखुद एक बिल इसकी भावना को दुरुस्त करके लाए। सरकार को खुद ही अपना एक बिल लाना चाहिए। ऐसा न समझा जाय कि सरकार नहीं चाहती और यह गैर-सरकारी लोग चाहते हैं। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि खुद बखुद सरकार एक बिल लाए और जिसने राजनीतिक पीड़ित हैं। 1857 से लेकर आज तक के जिनके घर लूट गये या मर गये, जिनके बालबच्चे तकलीफ में हैं, उनको सबको सरकार सहायता दे और यह न समझे कि कोई भीख दे रही है या दान दे रही है, बल्कि सरकार यह समझे जैसे इस देश के हर आदमी को खिलाने की, इस देश का प्रशासन चलाने की जवाबदेही सरकार की है, उसी तरह से इसकी जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार पर है। सरकार इस भावना को समझे और सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है। मैं तो चाहता था कि ऐसे मौके पर प्रधान मन्त्री को यहाँ रहना चाहिए। लेकिन प्रधानमन्त्री की जैसी परिस्थिति है उस परिस्थिति में प्रधानमन्त्री न भी गृहे तो कोई हज़ की बात नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें कैबिनेट रैंक के मन्त्री या स्टेट रैंक के मन्त्री को अवश्य रहना चाहिए जो फ्रीडम फाइटर के बारे में जो बिल आया है उसके ऊपर होने वाली चर्चा को सुन।

तीन तरह के फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं। एक तो 1920 में जिन्होंने गांधी जी के हुकम पर अपने स्कूल छोड़े कालेज छोड़े, अपनी जिन्दगी की कलियाँ बर्बाद करके जो इस क्षेत्र में आये। दूसरे वह आये जो वकील बगैर रहे थे। और तीसरे वे थे जो किसान थे या व्यापारी थे। इस तरह के लोग उसमें आये। इसके पहले 1857 और 1905 के बंग भंग आन्दोलन में जो लोग आये चाहे वह रिबोल्यूशनरी पार्टी के रहे हों, चाहे हिंसा में विश्वास रखने वाले रहे हों, चाहे अहिंसा में विश्वास रखने वाले रहे हों, वह लोग भी इसी में जाते हैं।

आज मैं देखता हूँ बड़े बड़े लोग इस सदन में खड़े होकर बोलते हैं। उधर के वकील और उधर के वकील खड़े होकर यहाँ बकालत करते

हैं। लेकिन 1947 के 15 अगस्त तक वह चाहे उधर के वकील थे या उधर के वकील थे वह यह नहीं सोचते थे कि अंग्रेज यहाँ से जायेंगे। उन्हें विश्वास नहीं होता था कि अंग्रेज चले जायेंगे। और जब चले गए अंग्रेज तो यह गिटपिट बोलने वाले वकील बैरिस्टर प्रोफेसर, डाक्टर न जाने कहाँ से चले आए। आज जो हमारा झगड़ा चल रहा है पाकिस्तान से, अगर लड़ाई होगी तो कोई यह वकील बैरिस्टर नहीं जायेंगे लड़ने के लिए, हमारी फौज के आदमी और जो उसके टेकनियर्स हैं वही सब जायेंगे। आज हालत ऐसी है जो फ्रीडम फाइटर में गये, कोई फ्रीडम फाइटर आज किसी मिनिस्टर या गवर्नर या राष्ट्रपति से मिलने के लिए जाय तो उसको मिलने की सहूलियत नहीं मिलेगी। उनके सेक्रेटरी कौन हैं? हम फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं, हम किसी मिनिस्टर से मिलने के लिये जाएँ तो जल्दी नहीं मिलने दिया जायेगा। पूछा जायेगा कि क्या काम है, क्यों मिलना है? लेकिन उनका एक किरानी, उनका एक पी. ए. जिसने देश को धोखा दिया, वही आज वहाँ सॉविस में बैठा हुआ है, उसकी चलती है। मैंने इस सदन में ऐसे लोगों को देखा कि जिनके परिवार के लोग चाहे 1857 के गदर में, 1905 में, 1920, 1921, 1930, 1932, 1933 या 1942 के आन्दोलन में या इंडिबिड्युअल सत्याग्रह में साथ दिये थे, उनके खिलाफ जिन्होंने काम किया है, उनको कांग्रेस टिकट देती है। आज जो कांग्रेस कमेटियों में और दूसरी जगहों में ऐसे ऐसे आदमी हैं कि कोई फ्रीडम फाइटर जाता है रिकमेंड करने के लिए कि हमें पोलिटिकल सफरर का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाय तो उसे पता ही नहीं है कि यह जेल गया है या नहीं क्योंकि वह खुद ही जेल नहीं गया है। ऐसे ऐसे लोग मिनिस्टर बन जाते हैं जिन्होंने गांधी जी का चेहरा भी नहीं देखा... (व्यवधान).....

श्री शिबू चंडिका (बाँका) : इसका पोलिटिकल सफरर से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री विमल शिबू : बहुत बड़ा मतलब है। आपकी समझ में नहीं जायेगा।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

सभापति जी, यह तो हमारी सरकार का व्यवहार है उनके साथ जिस सरकार में मैं खुद हूँ जिस सरकार के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है इनका समर्थन करने की। हमारी सरकार में दिल्ली से लेकर गांव तक जितने आंदोलन पर बैठे हुए लोग हैं चाहे एलेक्ट्रेड हों या एलेक्ट्रेड न हों, कम लोग उसमें ऐसे हैं जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की बात को सुनते हैं, जो उनकी कुछ इज्जत करते हैं, वरना कोई उनकी इज्जत नहीं करता। जो यह आई० सी० एस० लोग हैं इधर भी शायद हो सकते हैं जो अंग्रेजों को हिन्दुस्तान में रखने की कोशिश कर रहे थे वह आज हमारे बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर के सेक्रेटरी और प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी हैं। हमारे जाने पर मिनिस्टर के यहां हमारी वह इज्जत नहीं होती है लेकिन इनकी इज्जत होती है। क्या यह दुःख की बात नहीं है? मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप सभी पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को पैसा दीजिए या मदद कीजिए। लेकिन कम से कम इज्जत तो बरखाएँ कीजिए। मगर इज्जत भी नहीं बरखाई जाती है।

सभापति जी, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक फौजी आदमी था, जो बेनगाजी की लड़ाई में गया था, जब हमारे यहां अंग्रेजों का राज्य था। अंग्रेज ऐसे आदमी की कितनी इज्जत करते थे—जब हमारे यहां मिट्टी का तेल और दूसरी चीजों की कमी होती थी और वह आदमी वहाँ पहन कर अगर कलक्टर डिप्टी कमिश्नर के पास जाता था, तो वह अंग्रेज अफसर उसकी सलाही लेता था और पूछता था कि अच्छे तो हो। मिट्टी का तेल या जो भी उसको चाहिये था, वह देता था। उसकी लड़ाई में एक आंख निकल गई थी। लेकिन आज हमारे यहां क्या हालत है? अगर कोई मिनिस्टर के पास जाय—कोई पोलिटिकल सफरर उनके पास जाय तो समझते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर भार आ गया है, कहीं 10 रुपये चढ़ा न मांग ले।

शेयरमैन साहब, सेरा और आपका क्षेत्र सदा हुआ है, हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो

कितने हमारे पोलिटिकल सफरर्स भीख मांगते देखे जाते हैं, कहते हैं, कि काम का खाना दो, सुबह का खाना दो, कपड़ा दो, कम्बल दो।

अभी एक बिहार के मिनिस्टर से मैंने कहा कि हमारे यहां के कुछ पोलिटिकल सफरर तकलीफ में हैं, इनके लिए कुछ पैसे का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। कहने लगे कि देखा जायेगा। लेकिन खुद मिनिस्टर साहब 1500 रुपया महीना तन-स्वाह पाते हैं, फ्री-फर्निचर बंगला है, हवा गाड़ी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन पोलिटिकल सफरर को भाई नहीं समझते हैं। एक वह दिन था जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो पोआल पर सोते थे, जमीन पर सोते थे, खाना मिल गया तो खा लिया, नहीं मिला तो न सही, लेकिन सब एक साथ रहते थे, आज उनमें से मिनिस्टर भी हैं, मेम्बर भी हैं, नेता भी हैं, लेकिन आज इस तरह का भेदभाव हो रहा है। तिवारी जी ने कहा था कि "मूए खाल की हाय से सार भस्म हो जाय" मैं भी यही कहना हूँ कि पोलिटिकल सफरर्स का श्राप जरूर पड़ेगा, बगैर पड़े नहीं रह सकता है।

मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल का जो भाव है, इसकी जो मंशा है, इसकी जो स्प्रिट है, उसको समझ कर अपना बिल लाइये। श्री शिखन लाल जी सक्सेना के बिल को पढ़ने से इसमें कुछ कमी मालूम होती है, लेकिन सरकार को इसका पूरा समर्थन करना चाहिये। आज जो लोग फौज से रिटायर होने हैं आप उनको पेंशन देते हैं, जो सरकारी नौकरी करते हैं उनको पेंशन देते हैं, लेकिन इनको क्या देते हैं? दो तरह की मदद दी जाती है—एक तो स्टेट लेवल पर दी जाती है, लेकिन बहुत कम लोगों को मिलती है और उसमें भी उनको घूस देनी पड़ती है रुपये लेने में। वह आदमी जब पैसा लेने जाता है, तो कचहरी में घूस देनी पड़ती है। इसके अलावा केन्द्र में गृह मंत्रालय से कुछ पैसा मिलता है, वह पैसा भी वहाँ बैंक से भेजा जाता है, जिसको प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होती है। इसीलिए मैं कहूँगा कि अब तो इन लोगों की संख्या बहुत कम है, जैसे आई०

सी०एस० कम होते चले जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से पोलिटिकल सफरस की संख्या भी कम होती जा रही है 1942 में जितनी सख्या थी, घाब उतनी नहीं है और इनमें भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो सरकार से पैसा नहीं लेवे लेकिन बहुत के ऐसे हैं जिनकी हालत दयनीय है, जिनके पास खाने को नहीं है, घर नहीं है, कपड़ा नहीं है, जिनके बाल-बच्चे पढ़े नहीं हैं, वे बेचारे क्या करें। जेल गये, मार खाई, उनको अपने बच्चों पढ़ाने का कहां अवसर मिला। लेकिन इनमें जो लोग मिनिस्टर हैं, बहुत से ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं जो कभी जेल नहीं गये, जिनके लड़के आज भी सेंट एक्जैविअर में पढ़ कर आते हैं, उनका इन पोलिटिकल सफरस के लड़कों से कैसे मुकाबला हो सकता है, वे बेचारे तो बरनाकुलर स्कूल में भी नहीं पढ़ सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन गिटपिट बोलने वालों से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी नहीं आई।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर अंग्रेजी-वां न होते तो हिन्दुस्तान का पार्टीशन न हुआ होता, एक दो दफा हमें अंग्रेजों से और लड़ना पड़ता। हमारे एक फ्रीडम फाइटर थे—श्री प्यारे लाल आप इसके बारे में 'लास्टफ्रेज' जरा पढ़िये—उन्होंने लिखा है कि हमारे नेता लोग आगे तकलीफ उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, इस लिये उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के साथ समझौता कर लिया। हम लोगों ने समझौता नहीं किया। कल यहाँ चर्चा चल रही थी कि सरकार का राजाओं के बारे में कमिटमेंट है—मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—उस समय की जो ए० आई० सी० सी० थी, उसमें जो नेता थे, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों के साथ समझौता किया, इन लोगों ने इन के साथ कमिटमेंट किया, लेकिन जब लड़ाई की बात होती थी, चाहे 1930, 1932 या 1942 का मूवमेंट हो, जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी, प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी से लेकर ऊपर तक, जो रेजोल्यूशन ए०आई०सी० सी० पास करती थी, उसी रेजोल्यूशन को रेटिफाई करते थे और सब उसके अनुसार फ्रीडम फाइटर में जाते थे, लेकिन इसमें हम से नहीं पूछा गया। इसलिये इसको इन लोगों ने कुबूल

किया, हम लोगों ने कहीं कुबूल किया कि राजा-राजिनों को पेंशन दी जाय। जिन लोगों ने उस वक्त हमको बोखा दिया, जेल भिजवाया, हिन्दुस्तान के साथ गद्दारी की, उनको सरकार में रखा गया। क्या कभी इस सरकार ने इसके बारे में पूछा? कभी नहीं पूछा। इसलिए नहीं पूछा कि सरकार हमारी पार्टी के जो नेता थे, वे अंग्रेज को तो हटाना चाहते थे, लेकिन सरकार की क्या पिक्चर होगी उसको सामने लाना नहीं चाहते थे। गांधी जी उस समय बूढ़े हो चुके थे, उनमें शक्ति नहीं थी, बूढ़े आदमी में लड़ने की शक्ति नहीं होती है और इसमें भी जो नौजवान थे, वे भी आ गये थे, क्रांति करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे नेताओं में अंग्रेजों से समझौता किया और राज-काज में चले गये, फ्रीडम फाइटरों की कोई खबर नहीं ली। यहाँ से औ भी थोड़ा सा रुपया स्टेट में जाता है, वह भी उनको नहीं मिल पाता है, कौन इसको देखने वाला है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर कितने ऐसे आदमी हैं जो फ्रीडम फाइटर रहे हैं, ये हमारी कीमत को क्या जानेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, हमको तकलीफ अब होती है जब सोने को रक्की के साथ तोला जाता है। आप मोबे को आग में डालते हैं, पानी में डालते हैं, उसको हथोड़ी से पीटते हैं, तब सोने में चमक आती है, लेकिन वह सोना रोता है जब उसको रत्ती के साथ तोलते हैं। हमारे फ्रीडम फाइटरों की हालत भी यही है कि हमको रत्ती के साथ तोलते हैं।

मैं आपको एक और घटना सुनाता हूँ—1933 में जब हम दिल्ली जेल में गये तो हमको 20 या 21 दिन जेल में रखा गया, जहाँ पर अब मौलाना आजाद मैडिकल कालिज है। जेल से छूटने के बाद हम दिल्ली के एक बड़े नेता के यहाँ गये, हम लोगों का कपड़ा-लगा सब ले लिखा गया था, पैसा-रुपया सब ले लिया गया था, बेटों से हम लोगों को मारा गया था, हाथ पैर सब टूट गये थे, जब हम उस नेता के यहाँ गये तो उस नेता ने हम लोगों को इस तरह से

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

दुत्कारा, जिस तरह से किसी कुत्ते को भी नहीं दुत्कारा जाता। हम बड़ी मुश्किल में थे, उस वक़्त एक ए० आई० सी० सी० के आदमी ने हमारी खोड़ी मदद की और हमको कानपुर तक का टिकट कटवा दिया। कानपुर में हमारे एक साथी थे—अब तो वह मर गये—उन्होंने हमें पैसा दिया, तब हम चम्पारन गये। वह नेता बाद में आपके राजदूत बने और मिनिस्टर बने। यह भी हमारी सरकार के नेता लोगों की हालत।

कहते हैं कि आप लोग नहीं बोलिये। क्यों नहीं बोलें? मैं अपने उन साथियों के लिए, जो हमारे साथ जेल गये, कन्धा से कन्धा मिलाकर आजादी की लड़ाई में साथ दिया, आज भी खूब मांगते हैं, उनके लिए क्यों न बोलें। मैं तो मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बन गया, क्योंकि काशी विद्यापीठ का शास्त्री हो गया था। टिकट मिला और चुनाव में जीत कर आ गया, विरोधी लोगों के विरोध के बावजूद जीत कर आया, मेरी हालत तो कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन जिन हमारे साथियों को एम० एल० ए० का टिकट नहीं मिला, एम० एल० सी० का टिकट नहीं मिला, राज्य सभा का टिकट नहीं मिला, लोकसभा का टिकट नहीं मिला, किसी पोस्ट पर नहीं हैं, उनकी हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है, उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, खोज-खबर करने वाला नहीं है।

एक बात यह भी देखिये—जो हमारे मिनिस्टर जाते हैं, इनका पहला कर्तव्य होना चाहिए था कि जब जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी में जाय, प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी में जाय, ए० आई० सी० सी० में जाय, तो पूछें कि कौन कौन फ्रीडम फाइटर हैं। लेकिन कभी उनका नाम नहीं लेते हैं। नाम किस का जाना है जो आगे पीछे घूमने वाले होते हैं, एग्रेस वाले होते हैं, उनके पीछे होते हैं। मैं अबबार बालों से कहूँगा कि माई, मेरी भाषना को आप ठीक से लिसें। मुझे किसी का डर नहीं है, मुझे टिकट मिले या न मिले। मैं

अपने जीवन के अन्तकाल में जब भी मुझे टिकट मिला जीत कर आया, लेकिन मैं आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी हमारे फ्रीडम फाइटर माई हैं वह बड़े कष्ट में हैं। समापति महीनय इस बात को खुद जानते हैं। वह बयालु आदमी हैं, उनको पैसे देते हैं। लेकिन उनको भी पता है कि हमारे आजादी के सिपाही आज दर दर मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उनके बच्चों और घर वालों को आज कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

16 hrs.

मैं इस सरकार को क्या कहूँ? आज उसने एक छिप्टी मिनिस्टर को इस काम तो देखने के लिये लगाने दिया है। जरूरत यह थी कि यहां पर प्रधान मन्त्री रहतीं, और अगर प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं रह सकती थीं तो कोई कैबिनेट स्तर का मिनिस्टर होता। जब भी प्रधान मन्त्री का भाषण होता है तब वह अपने पिता का उदाहरण देती हैं, उनका नाम लेती हैं, लेकिन उनके पिता के साथ जिन हमारे लोगों ने फ्रीडम फाइटर में हिस्सा लिया उन का नाम भी नहीं लिया जाता। यहां पर एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये था जो इस बहस का जवाब देता और फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के लिये कुछ करता।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में कुछ लोग हैं जो जब कांग्रेस कमेटी बनती थी तो उसके सभापति और मन्त्री बन जाते थे, लेकिन जब जेल जाने की बात होती तब भाग जाते थे। आज भी अगर कोई ऐसी बात हो तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यहां के लोगों में से बहुत से भाग जायेंगे। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, चाहे यहां हों या बहां हों। आज तो खुशी का दिन है, जेल जाने की बात नहीं है, कोई त्याग या तपस्या करने की बात नहीं है। मैं तो सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह श्री सक्सेना के बिल के स्थान पर अपनी तरफ से कोई बिल ले आये। श्री सक्सेना के बिल की जो भाषा है वह सुन्दर नहीं है, सरकार सुन्दर भाषा में बिल लाये और जो पॉलिटिकल

सफरर ह 1857 से लेकर आज तक, चाहे वह हिंसा वाले हों या अहिंसा वाले हों, उन्हें सरकार पूरी सहायता दे।

यहाँ पर सार्टिफिकेट की बात कही जाती है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि जिनको सहायता की जरूरत हो उनको वह सहायता दे, वह सार्टिफिकेट लेकर क्या करेंगे? सार्टिफिकेट को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब यहाँ पर पोलिटिकल सफरसे के ऊपर विचार हो रहा है तब यहाँ उनकी सहायता के लिए सरकार समुचित कदम उठाये।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): I heard the speeches made here surcharged with emotion on behalf of those who fought for the emancipation of the country. But I would like to bring to the Notice of the House that at the call of the Congress, people from all other parties participated in our freedom movement and some of them died instantaneously on the streets and in the fields and factories. We must not forget their cases as well. In the speeches made here more often attention has been drawn to those people who have undergone suffering by way of imprisonment. I would like to draw the attention of the Mover of the Bill to the fact that he must include such person also in the Bill.

PROF.S.L. SAKSENA: They are included.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: There are some people who have died in satyagraha movement, in police lathi charges or in the civil disobedience movement. There are revolutionaries who were termed as terrorists, who were pursued by the Britishers in the villages where they took shelter and so many families have been destroyed by the Britishers then. About all these, there are records in the State Governments' archives. But in today's discussion, no reference has been made to such people. I hope while accepting the Bill, Government will include these people also. Otherwise, many Indian patriots, workers, peasants and other sections of the community who participated in the liberation struggle and who are the real fighters who have won this independence for us would be left out and only a few

people who may be called leaders will be included.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the mover and the Government to the fact that some specific steps should be taken to reserve some quota in the medical colleges and other training centres for the children of political sufferers, just as there are quotas for scheduled castes, etc. Their number may not be many because only a few of them will be remaining now. With these words, I do hope that the Government will unhesitatingly accept this Bill and bring it into a form which will be acceptable to us all.

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, हम को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : असल बात यह है कि 5 बजे हम को ऐडजर्न करना है...

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय : लेकिन हम को तो मौका मिलना ही चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : 5 बजे फंशन है यह अनाउंसमेंट हो चुका है। मेरे पास 21 आदमियों की लिस्ट है और उसमें से सिर्फ पांच या सात आदमी बोले हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टाइम कम कम दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम तो हम तब कंट्रोल करे जब आप करने दें।

श्री पी० के० देव (कालाहांडी) : मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझ को मौका मिलना चाहिए अपने बिल को पेश करने का।

सभापति महोदय : जब तक यह बिल चलता रहेगा तब तक दूसरा बिल सूब नहीं हो सकता।

श्री पी० के० देव : यह बलट में पेश चुका है।

सभापति महोदय : बैलट में जाने के बाद भी जब तक पंचला बिल चल रहा है, दूसरा बिल नहीं आ सकता।

श्री एस० ए० काबर (बम्बई-मध्य-दक्षिण) : अर्ज यह है कि यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है और इस सवाल पर हमारे बहुत से मेम्बर अपनी राय का इजहार करना चाहते हैं। आपके जरिये व्हिप साहब और जो कमेटी है उन से मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस को आप पांच बजे तक चलाइये और उसके बाद अगर वह खत्म नहीं होता है तो इसका पोस्ट-पोन करिये ताकि दूसरों को अगली बार बोलने का मौका मिल सके।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बिल है और इस पर सबको बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन उस वक्त जो प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर रहेगा वही समय बढ़ा सकेगा। टाइम बढ़े, इसकी फेवर में मैं भी हूँ। कितना बढ़ना चाहिए ताकि सबको कमोडेट किया जा सके, यह जो प्रिजाइडिंग अफसर रहेगा, उसके ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। बाकी में स्पीकर साहब को बनवें कर दूंगा कि समय बढ़ना चाहिये।

श्री एस० ए० काबर : पांच बजे तक यह चले। इस बीच अगर सब न बोल सकें तो यह डिवेट इनकनक्ल्यूसिव रहे।

सभापति महोदय : मतलब यही है कि आज पांच बजे यह खरम नहीं होगी तो इनकनक्ल्यूसिव रह जाएगी और इसको दूसरे दिन टेक अप किया जाएगा।

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : कृपा करके दस मिनट से थोड़ा अधिक समय दें ताकि पूरे तौर पर सभी अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें।

सभापति महोदय : हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि पांच मिनट में भाषण समाप्त किया जाए।

श्री झारखंडे राय : नहीं, दस मिनट।

SHRI P. K. DEO : The same argument is being repeated again and again. I may be permitted only one minute to introduce my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am helpless. I cannot allow it because when one Bill is going on, the other cannot be permitted. Shri Pampan Gowda

AN HON. MEMBER : Please come to the front.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA (Raichur) : No, I would speak from my place because it is the duty of the Government to arrange that from every seat the speaker should be heard. I do not want to move from my place.

*Mr. Chairman Sir, I welcome the Freedom Fighters (Appreciation of Services) Bill, 1971 brought forward by Shri Shibban Lai Saksena. Several members have already expressed their favourable views on the provision of the Bill, I fully share their views. It is the duty of the Government to honour the freedom fighters. Had it not been for their sacrifice, privations and hardships, the achievement of independence would have been very difficult. It is on account of their sacrifice that we have been able to enter this Parliament. The country should, therefore, be grateful for what all they have done.

Lakhs of people had participated in the freedom struggle. It is difficult to maintain an accurate data of all of them. Government should do everything possible to compile the list of freedom fighters, and honour them by giving adequate financial assistance and other facilities. I understand that the Government is already paying pension to about 500 freedom fighters. Evidently this is too small a figure when lakhs of people had taken part in the freedom struggle. Whatever might be the number, the important issue is payment of substantial assistance to all of them.

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

I understand that the children of the freedom fighters are entitled to get scholarships for education in the country. A sizeable amount is being paid annually. Unfortunately some of the brilliant children of the freedom fighters are not given scholarships for their higher education abroad. I hope the government will look into this and see that rules are amended to provide benefits for higher education abroad.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central—South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as an old freedom fighter from the year 1930, I have had an opportunity to serve my country and, before me; there were lakhs of people from all over India who had gone and sacrificed their everything for the cause of the country.

It was not our cause that we were going to see Independence ourselves. In jails, we were thinking every time as to when next we will come. And we have achieved our Independence during our life-time. But I am very sorry to say that the greatest injustice on the face of this earth, if it has been done to anybody or any person, is in regard to those freedom fighters who have been responsible for bringing freedom to our country. There is an Urdu couplet which is very apt here :

हयामे गरदिशे इनक्लाब को देखिये
मंजिल उन्हें मिली जो शरीके सफर न ये ।

In our country, after Independence, what should have been taken care of has not been done. The freedom fighters were either treated as if they had performed their duty and there was no duty of the State, no duty of those who assumed governmental control, to see that something should be done for them.

After sometime, it was thought that something should be done. And what is being done? The Government has said that all freedom fighters may be given a *praman patra*. Who is going to sign it? A Collector of the District. Now, a freedom fighter who fought with these people is to be certified by those very people that he was a freedom fighter. When there was a protest raised against it, it was said that

the Chief Minister will sign it. In many of the States, there are Chief Ministers who have never seen what freedom is or what fighting is. It is all due to the leadership which has fallen prey to bringing such persons who had never been in the freedom fighting.

In the socialist countries and other countries, we see that all those Nazi elements and Fascists elements have not only been ruthlessly exterminated but they have not been allowed any position or post. In our country, all those who fought against the freedom, all those who opposed national movement, are on the top posts. They are Governors; they are Ambassadors; they are officers and many of them are Ministers also.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Shame !

SHRI S. A. KADER : It is not a question of shame. It is all due to you and me that all these things have happened. If you were alive to the question, these things would not have happened.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Saksena has brought forward a Bill saying that something should be done even at this late hour to see that those freedom fighters who need help should be rehabilitated. Many of us have gone; many of us are on the way and how many will remain is a question. Those freedom fighters who gave their everything without expecting anything in return are today economically hard put to, their families are hard put to—I would even improve upon it their children are hard put to—and some thing should be done about it.

When you are going to do something about it, please do not make a laughing-stock of the freedom fighters and do not give them Rs. 50 as it is done in some States. Please give them sufficient amount. First you see that they are genuine freedom fighters and, if they are approved, you meet all their needs, of their families and even their children's education. They should get an opportunity of getting the highest education.

If the Government is prepared to come with a comprehensive Bill creating a machi-

[Shri S.A. Kedar]

ners by which all these freedom fighters will be under the Central Government's control, if the Government is prepared to do that and give an assurance on this account, I would request Shri Saksena to withdraw his Bill.

I would also endorse the views expressed by Mr. Bibhuti Mishra that this is a very important Bill and this is a Bill which deals with the Freedom Fighters of our Independence Movement and it should be in the fitness of things that the Prime Minister should have been here to listen to what we say. Of course, reports go to her and she will see them. But it is better if she comes and gives this categorical assurance to this House that 'We have committed a mistake. From now on, we shall do whatever we can for these Freedom Fighters. Even the family of Freedom Fighters which are in need of national help will be taken care of. We are not giving ex-gratia. It is their right and their demand and their just demand. We have so far neglected that duty. Let us fulfil our duty even at this late hour.'

सभापति महोदय : श्री बड़ें ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : सभापति महोदय, आप अन्य सदस्यों को बुला रहे हैं। लेकिन आप मुझे बोलने का अवसर नहीं दे रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप तो बहुत पुरानी मेम्बर हैं। आप जानती हैं कि सब सदस्यों को बारी बारी बुलाया जाता है। अगर मैं आप को भी आपकी बारी दे बुलाऊँ, तो आपको मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा। ध्या इस्मीनान रखिए। आपको भी बुलाया जायेगा। आप तो सब समझती हैं। अगर आप भी ऐसा करेंगी, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : इसीलिए तो आप मुझे मौका नहीं देते।

सभापति महोदय : श्री बड़ें ।

श्री आर० बी० बड़ें (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री शिबबतलाल सक्सेना को यह विषयक लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। इस के द्वारा उन्होंने एक बहुत महत्व का विषय सदन के सामने रखा है।

स्वतन्त्रता के तेईस साल बाद एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर को इस आशय का बिल लाना पड़ा है कि जिन लोगों ने देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए सब तरह का त्याग किया, अपना बलिदान दिया, जो फांसी के तख्ते पर लटक गये, शासन को उन्हें, या उनके कुटुम्बियों को, कुछ पेन्शन देनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। शासन को स्वयं इस प्रकार का बिल लाना चाहिए था। शासन की तरफ से पिछले तेईस साल से प्रामिसिज दिये जाते रहे हैं, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

मेरे मित्र, श्री भारत सिंह चौहान, एक राजनैतिक पीड़ित हैं। उन्होंने काफी समय तक प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन किसी ने उनकी बात नहीं सुनी। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि इसमें कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है, क्योंकि जो लोग डरपोक बन कर लड़ाई से भाग आते हैं, वे राजा बन जाते हैं और जो लड़ाई में मारे जाते हैं, वे शहीद कहलाते हैं। जैसा कि कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है, स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में जिन लोगों ने हमको आपोज किया था, वे बड़े बड़े अफसर बन गये हैं।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, यह बड़ा इनकम्प्लीट है और इसमें बहुत एमेंडमेंट्स की गुंजायश है। लेकिन इसके पीछे जो भावना है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। चन्द्रशेखर आजाद मध्य प्रदेश के रहने वाले थे। उनकी माता की स्थिति बहुत खराब थी और वह एक झोपड़ी में रहती थीं। जब मध्य प्रदेश शासन को इस बारे में बहुत कहा गया, तो उसने दया करके थोड़ी सी पेन्शन दे दी। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें दया की बात नहीं है। जिन लोगों ने इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए

त्याग किया है जिन के बलिदानों के कारण आज हम लोग इस पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हैं और आज यहाँ पर प्रजातन्त्र फलफूल रहा है, उनके कुटुम्बियों की अवश्य सहायता की जानी चाहिए—लेकिन एक चैरिटी के तौर पर नहीं, बल्कि उनके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करने के लिए। आज यह हमारा धार्मिक और राजनीतिक कर्तव्य है कि हम उन लोगों को कुछ पेन्शन देने की व्यवस्था करें।

आज राज्यों में यह व्यवस्था है कि उन लोगों को कलेक्टर से अपने पोलिटिकल सफरर होने का सर्टिफिकेट लाने के लिए कहा जाता है। कलेक्टर साहब कहते हैं कि पुलिस का रि-कार्ड लाओ। पुलिस उनको कहती है कि तुम तो केवल आठ रोज जेल में रहे, इसलिए तुम पोलिटिकल सफरर नहीं हो। अब सवाल यह है कि वे बेचारे पुलिस का ऐरेस्ट वारंट और दूसरे कागजात कहां से लायें। इस तरह विभिन्न दफ्तरों और अफसरों के यहां चक्कर काटते काटते वे थक जाते हैं। अगर वे मुख्य मंत्री से मिलते हैं, तो उन को कहा जाता है कि हम आपको पोलिटिकल सफरर मानते हैं, लेकिन आपके पास कलेक्टर का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं है और उसके बिना हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई जमीन मांगने के लिए जाता है, तो उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम बताओ कि तुम कौनसी जमीन चाहते हो, फिर हम देखेंगे कि वह जमीन दी जा सकती है या नहीं। इन सब बातों से आदमी परेशान हो जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी उसको कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है।

यह भी देखा जाता है कि इन लोगों के बच्चों को मेडिकल कालेजों में एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है। जिस तरह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए मेडिकल कालेजों में कुछ सिट्स रिजर्व की गई हैं, उसी तरह पोलिटिकल सफररज के बच्चों को भी एडमिशन देने की विशेष व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि संदूत

गवर्नमेंट हर एक पोलिटिकल सफरर या उस की फैमिली को उसकी सर्विसज के लिए एक सर्टिफिकेट आफ एप्रिसिएशन दे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस लोगों ने देश की आजादी के लिए जो त्याग और बलिदान किया है, सरकार और राष्ट्र को उसके लिए उनके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करने के रूप में ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए। अभी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा है कि लगभग पन्द्रह बीस स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को अभी तक किसी सहायता के लिए कनसिडर नहीं किया गया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य को यह बिल वापिस नहीं लेना चाहिए और अगर वह इस को वापिस लेते हैं, तो सरकार को इसी सेशन में, पन्द्रह बीस दिन के अन्दर, इस बारे में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल सदन के सामने लाना चाहिए। अगर सरकार यह आश्वासन दे, तो यह बिल वापिस लेने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। इस बिल के यहां आने से पूरे जगत और पूरे देश को यह पता लग गया है कि हमने अभी तक अपने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की उपेक्षा की है और उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है।

मैं इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि बड़ी मुश्किल से आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री सक्सेना, का बिल अच्छा है। अगर हम लोग ऐसा बिल रखते, तो शायद कोई सुनवाई न होती, क्योंकि हम कांग्रेस पार्टी में हैं। सरकार विरोधी सदस्यों की बात मन्ती है। लेकिन मुझे श्री सक्सेना से कोई द्वेष नहीं है। चूंकि उनके बिल में कुछ खामियां रह गई हैं और उसमें कुछ संशोधन करने आवश्यक हैं, इसलिए वह उसको वापिस ले लें और उसके बाद सबके साथ सलाह-मशवरा करके एक पूर्ण बिल लाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं 1942 से राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में काम कर

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

रही हूँ। मैं 1942 में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान जेल में गई थी और 1955 में गोआ सत्याग्रह में भी जेल में गई थी। नार्थ एवेन्यू के मेरे बंगले में सारे भारतवर्ष से लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में हमारे घर-बार लुट गये, हमारी जायदाद छिन गई, लेकिन अब कोई हमारी बात नहीं सुनता है। अगर कोई पोलिटिकल सफरर किसी मिनिस्टर को मिलने के लिए जाता है, तो कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्टर साहब बाय रूम में हैं, या खाना खा रहे हैं, या कहा जाता है कि वह मीटिंग में हैं, उनको फुरसत नहीं है। पोलिटिकल मकरर से ठीक व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है। न उस को खाने को पूछा जाता है, न पीने को। मैं पिछली बार चुनाव में हार गई थी। जब मैं सदस्य थी, तो मेरे पास वहाँ सैकड़ों आदमी आ कर ठहरते थे। लेकिन किसी मिनिस्टर ने या एम०पी० ने कभी वह नहीं कहा कि हमारे यहाँ ठहर जाओ। कहां ठहरने को कहा कि स्टेशन पर। एक दिन मंगरू जी के यहाँ कहा कि ठहर जाये तो कहा कि नहीं, हमारे यहाँ मौका नहीं है। तो हमारी दशा ऐसी है। हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग अगर गरीब मिनिस्टर होते तो उन्हें गरीबी का हाल मालूम होता, क्योंकि वह करोड़पति घराने के हैं, हमेशा बंगाली रसगुल्ले खाते रहे हैं तो उन्हें गरीबी के बारे में क्या पता कि गरीबी क्या होती है? मैं कोई बुराई की बात नहीं कहती हूँ। सही बात बताती हूँ।

आज महिलाओं की क्या दुर्दशा है? उनके पति मर गये। महिलाओं के पास दो दो लड़कियाँ और लड़के हैं, कैसे शादी करें कैसे उनकी परवरिश करें? उधर जाओ कलेक्टर साहब के पास तो कहते हैं कि तुम पति की जन्मभूमि का कागज लाओ। उनकी उमर बताओ। स्कूल में जाओ, पता लगाकर लाओ कितनी उमर थी? वह कहाँ से करें? फिर कहते हैं कलेक्टर साहब कि तहसीलदार से सर्टीफिकेट लाओ प्रमाण-पत्र लाओ, कितनी

जायदाद है, कोई गवाह लाओ। तो इतना सब करते करते तो वह हार बक कर यों ही बैठ जाते हैं, परेशान हो जाते हैं। मेरी राय है कि इस बिल में एक बात यह और रखनी चाहिए कि कलेक्टर से या तहसीलदार से पूछने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारी एक समिति ऐसी बनाई जाय हर एक जिले में पोलिटिकल सफरर्स के लिए और वही लोग इस चीज को जज करें, वही रिपोर्ट दें क्योंकि यह कलेक्टर और तहसीलदार सुनवाई नहीं करते। एक मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि उन को दो सौ रुपया कम से कम दिया जाय। आज उनको 50 रुपया मिलता है तो उसमें से दस रुपया या पांच रुपया तो उनके लिए रसगुल्ला खिलाने या समीसा खिलाने और चाय पिलाने में ही निकल जाता है। क्या क्या करना पड़ता है यह बताने की बात नहीं है। जो उनको बचना है उससे उनका कुछ भी काम नहीं चल सकता। इसलिए मेरी अपील यह है कि पहले महिलाओं को जो विधवा हैं, जिनके पति नहीं हैं, जिनके बालबच्चे हैं और रोजी रोजगार का कोई साधन नहीं है, उनको पहले पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए। फिर उनके बाल बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिए उन्हें बज्जिके मिलने चाहिए और नौकरी में पहले नम्बर पर उनको हक मिलना चाहिए। जब सन् 42 का आन्दोलन चल रहा था तो ये नेता लोग और बड़े बड़े लोग तो भाषण दे कर चले जाते थे, फिर हम लोग ही झन्डे लेकर आगे जाते थे, जंगल कानून, पुलिस कानून, चौकी कानून, डाकखाना कानून यह सब हमें को भुगतना पड़ता था। तो हमारे जो गरीब हरीजन और आदिवासी तथा दूसरे ऐसे लोग उसमें गए आज उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है और जो चापलूसी करते हैं, मिनिस्टर के आगे और पीछे चला करते हैं उस और तो करते रहते हैं उनका काम हो जाता है। और हिन्दी वालों की तो कोई पूछ ही नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... राजाओं ने भी हमारे साथ क्रम ज्यादाती नहीं की। यह पुलिस और थानेदार को बलवा कर हमें पकड़वा दिया करते थे। इन्होंने भी जनता को खूब मरवाया। तो हमारी

प्रार्थना एक तो यह है कि जमीन ती पोलिटिकल सफरस को बिलकुल न दी जाय क्योंकि जमीन पर कतल होते हैं और फिर ऊबड़ खाबड़ जमीन उनको देते हैं जिनमें धास भी नहीं उगती है। तो जमीन देना तो बन्द किया जाय। उनके लिए पेंशन दीजिए। लेकिन यह 45 रुपया, 50 रुपया या 60 रुपया जो पेंशन देते हैं वह नहीं के बराबर है क्योंकि आज होटल में जायें, बेयरर से कहें कि चाय लाओ तो वह 2 रुपये 50 पैसे का बिल ले आता है। तो बताइए 45 रुपये महीने में वह क्या करेगा? बुढ़ा है, आंख नहीं है, चल नहीं सकता। उसके लिए कोई सेवा करने वाला चाहिए, रोटी बनाने वाला चाहिए। लेकिन 45 रुपये जो उसको मिलते हैं उसमें वह क्या खाएगा क्या करेगा? जब तक उसको दो सौ या ढाई सौ रुपये न मिलें तब तक उसकी पत्नी या बहू भी उसको रोटी नहीं देती। कहती है कि 45 रुपये में क्या होगा? उसकी सेवा के लिए भी तो उसको कुछ चाहिए। आजकल की लड़कियां श्वसुर और सास की सेवा नहीं कर सकतीं। बाहर निकाल देती हैं। कहती हैं चले जाओ ब्लडी फूल, कौन तुम्हारी सेवा करेगा? तो जब तक उसको दो सौ ढाई सौ रुपये नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक कोई उसकी सेवा नहीं करेगा। हां, दो सौ ढाई सौ मिलेंगे तो उसके लड़के और बहू को भी लोभ रहेगा कि हर महीने 250 रुपए आते रहेंगे, फिर वह उसकी सेवा भी करेंगे।

16.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारे प्रान्तों में जो मुख्य मन्त्रो बैठे हुए हैं उनको भी आदेश मिलना चाहिए, उनको यह कहना चाहिए कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल सफरर हो तो उसके साथ इन्साफ होना चाहिए। आज जो हम साढ़े तीन सौ के बहुमत में आए हैं यह हमारे जो पुराने पोलिटिकल सफरस हैं उनके कारण ही आए हैं और मैं यह कहती हूँ कि आपने अगर उन कार्यकर्ताओं को, पुराने पोलिटिकल सफरस लोगों को साथ नहीं लिया

तो भविष्य में बहुमत नहीं आएगा। हम उनको बचन दे कर आए हैं कि टाटा साहब, बहन जी, हम जाते हैं, आपके लिए लड़ेंगे और आपका जो हक है वह दिलाएंगे। एक तो गरीबी दूर नहीं हुई। लोग अभी भी कहते हैं कि हाथ गरीबी क्या करे? तो मेरा मतलब है कि आप सोच समझ कर कदम उठाइए और इसमें और संशोधन करके इसे लाइए। इसमें बहुत सी चीजें रह गई हैं। मैं भी गोआ के आन्दोलन में गई हूँ। मुझे भी दो गोलियां लगी हैं। एक हाथ मेरा यह देख लीजिए, इसमें गोली लगी है... (व्यवधान)... जनसंघ वालों को भी मैं जानती हूँ। वह झंडे के सामने कभी नहीं आए। क्या बात करते हैं? हमसे पूछें जरा जो वहां मौजूद थे। जब कभी लड़ाई का मौका आया तो यह पीछे भागते थे और जब कुछ लेन देन का मौका आता है तो यह आगे आ जाते हैं। मैं यह कह रही थी कि गोआ में जितने लोग हमारे मारे गए, सन् 1955 में मुझे मालूम है बहुत से लोग गोलियों से मारे गए, बहुतों की आंखें फोड़ दी गईं, बहुतों के हाथ पांव काट दिए गए, बड़ी दुर्दशा हुई है, मैं भी उनमें मौजूद थी, तो मेरी अपील है कि जितने ऐसे लोग गोआ प्रान्त के हैं उनको भी पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए और उन्हें भी वही सम्मान मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि उन्होंने भी वहां पर बड़ी कुर्बानियां की हैं। पोर्बंगीज लोग ऐसे ही आसानी से नहीं भागे थे। हम लोगों ने, हमारी जनता ने वहां बड़ी कुर्बानियां की हैं। इसलिए गोआ वालों को भी ऐसे अवसर पर नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए। क्योंकि एक दफा मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा कि गोआ के सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह तो अलग प्रान्त है, उसको बाद में देखेंगे। वह हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। अरे, कैसे नहीं है। हम कहते थे कि गोआ भारत का है और गोआ भारत एक हो, लाठी गोली खाएंगे, हम गोआ जाएंगे, सालाजार मुर्दाबाद, इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद, यह नारे हम लागाते थे, इसलिए हमारी प्रार्थना है कि गोआ वालों को भी आपको देखना चाहिए। वहां जो ऐसी महिलाएँ हैं जिनके पति

[श्रीमती सहोदरामाई राय]

मर गए हैं, जिनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है, उनकी सड़कियां हैं, उनको नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए और उनकी शादी के लिए रुपया उनको मिलना चाहिए।

इसलिए आप एक ऐसा बिल जल्दी ले आएँ जिसमें ऐसा हो जाय कि उन्हें मालूम पड़े कि उनके लिए भी कुछ हो रहा है। बरना 72 का चुनाव आ रहा है, यह जनसंघ वाले जा कर उनको बहकाएंगे। इनको तो अमरीका से रुपया जाता है और हम जानते हैं क्या क्या इनके यहाँ होता है। इसलिए एक ऐसा बिल ला कर उसको जल्दी से पास करिए। इस बिल में अगर कोई गलती है, खामी है तो फिर से इसको सुधार करके सही रूप में लाइए और हम लोग उस को पास करेंगे। पहले तो राजा महाराजा होते थे तो जागीर मिलती थी, अब उन्हें आप इज्जत देकर उनका सम्मान बढ़ाइए। जो पोलिटिकल सकरस हैं उन्हें इज्जत दीजिए ताकि वह हमारे कन्घे से कन्घा मिला कर काम करें।

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that the Bill which is before us is being discussed when no Minister is present in the house. (*Interruption*) The Deputy Minister is there. But the subject is one which should have drawn the attention of the whole Cabinet; and the whole House is being neglected in this way, and they are laughing. (*Interruption*) No fullfledged Cabinet Minister is present; not even one. There is scarcity of Ministers. Perhaps you have to advertise in the papers for some Ministers to be present in the House. For their presence in the house you have to give an advertisement; It is a very sorry state of affairs. Who is hearing? The Deputy Minister is hearing, on what Prof. S. L. Saksena has brought before the House.

We all owe so much to those who brought freedom to the country. We must give our appreciation, if not in money at least in some other form. That is the idea of my friend Mr. Saksena. I also brought

forward one Bill but that has not seen the light of the day. It is before the House since 1962. Now, I am glad that this time Mr. Saksena had the good fortune of bringing forward this Bill before the House.

I am not accusing the Central Government or the State Government. They did their minimum to the political sufferers; they should have done their maximum. My friend is asking the Central Government to do the things which should be done. But I know that almost every State in India has been thinking about them. There are so many committees for freedom fighters, for political sufferers. I was a Member of the Committee which was formed in West Bengal which collected the names and addresses of persons who participated in the freedom movement and suffered. I do not know whether other States had done this. The Central Government had given aid to those sufferers whose condition was brought before them. But why not the Government try to list those people who suffered and redress their difficulties to the maximum extent possible?

The State Governments are giving pensions to some freedom fighters or members of their families at the rate of Rs. 5 per month, to some at Rs. 10 per month and to some at Rs. 100 or 200 or 300 per month. But it is not a settled or fixed affair; it is not done the way it should be done.

So, there is necessity of some Bill and my friend has brought forward this Bill. I would request you to see that this Bill is taken to the next day. We should like the Prime Minister to be present for the consideration of this Bill to hear what we the Members of Parliament feel about the political sufferers and the freedom fighters of the country. The Home Minister should be here; so also the Finance Minister because he will have to sanction money. That is why I want the discussion to be extended to the next day. This should be discussed in their party meeting also so that something could be done. They are those who went to give their life for the freedom of the country; they never thought of any help from anybody; they wanted to sacrifice themselves; they come out for sacrifice, not for asking anything from anybody. Such is

the condition. Those were the people whom we admire from the core of our hearts because they did not want anything, but those who are left behind and are enjoying the fruits of the freedom should see to it that some redress is given to them and their dependents. We have to come forward and give something to them. With these words I commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear you before the House adjourns. Do not disturb the debate.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : I am happy and I want to congratulate my hon. friend Shri Saksena for bringing this Bill as it is a very important and urgent one. I have been hearing many speeches, particularly these of Shri Tiwary and Shri Indrajit Gupta who gave very valid reasons and highlighted the importance of the subject.

First of all I want to mention that the expression "political sufferers" should not be used. Mr. Saksena has made use of the correct expression "freedom fighters." In some of the States even now something is being given to these people in the name of political sufferers and the freedom fighters resent being called as political sufferers.

Mr. Saksena, true to his tradition, has come forward with this Bill. I first saw him during the year 1934 in the Bombay Congress session held under the late Babu Rajendra Prasad. Afterwards from that year onwards I have been seeing him in all the AICC meetings as a member of the Congress socialist Party. I think it is an irony that he is now on the other side.

It is difficult to explain the amount of sufferings and sacrifices undergone by our freedom fighters. Mr. A. K. Gopalan, the opposition leader of the Communist (Marxist) party, was underground in Madurai in the years 1939 and 1940 and I was helping him. In 1940 when I was arrested, one of the charges levelled against me was that I was harbouring a Communist and helping him. It was true that I was

helping him. Then all of us were working in the Kisan movement as myself and Mr. A. K. Gopalan were members of the All India Kisan Sabha. So, as a Kisan Sabha worker he came to Madurai and he was with me. Of course he was then in underground. Mr. Gopalan could give more details about the sufferings of a freedom fighter inside the jail and underground.

In 1932 when I was in the Veellore jail in Tamil Nadu along with other Congress prisoners, one fine morning we learned that one Mr. Tiwary (he was in the chair earlier today presiding over the) considered to be the most dangerous revolutionary by the then British Government. Some of us went near the gate and marched along with him upto the Single cell in which he was locked. While he was in Veellore Jail he has also seen the sufferings of the prisoners there including one Shri M. P. Narayana Memon, who was with us in connection with the Mopla rebellion. He was a condemned prisoner, sentenced later to life imprisonment. When the Congress assumed office in 1937, he was released after suffering imprisonment for more than 15 years. His difficulties were great even after his release as no help was given to him. I know the sufferings of the freedom fighters who participated in the 1930 and 1932 movements along with me. During 1931, in my village, I started a reading room by the name of "Jawaharlal Nehru Reading Room". Congressmen who came to my village with other friends from Madurai to attend meetings suffered Lathi Charge as we disobeyed the prohibitory order under Sec. 144 by police. They did not arrest us, but lathi-charged us. Luckily I escaped without serious injuries, but one of my friends received severe injuries and he was in hospital for a long time. In 1932, he was also with me in jail. Today he writes to me saying he is sick and he has no money to buy medicine. All these people have suffered for the cause of the country.

My friend, Mr. Bhubuti Mishra was saying that the press does not give importance to debates like this. There was a conference of the Tamil Nadu Freedom Fighters in Madurai town and some members of the PAC happened to be in Madurai and honourable Members like Mr. Murthy, Mr.

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

Vikal, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and Mr. Sheel Bhadre Yajee. They participated and addressed the freedom-fighters. Same of the old freedom fighters were so militant in expressing their feelings that it looked as though they have become young once again. Their feeling was, Members of Parliament and Government are not taking interest in them. Therefore, the feelings expressed by all the members here today must be reported in the press properly, so that the freedom fighters may know that Parliament is taking interest in them, and is aware of their difficulties. I appeal to the press, instead of just giving a two or three line reports.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot refer to anybody in the gallery.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I am sorry; I am a new member. The freedom fighters are not asking for any charity. As a matter of right, they want that Government should recognise first of all their services. I want to cite one more example. One gentleman from Ramanad District near Madurai.....(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are telling instances of so many people. If you go on like that, you will never come to an end.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I am concluding. After all, people who have suffered in the 1930 and 1932 movement and are living still now are very few. Of course, the 1940-42 movement people are there. But, as Shri Tiwary said, whatever we are going to give is not for all. People who are well off are not going to get. Only people, who are in difficulty and who are suffering, must be provided with decent and sufficient help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I do not know what is the attitude of Government. Whether they will accept the Bill or not. If the Government is going to ask Shri Saksena to withdraw the Bill they must give an assurance that they will bring

forward another comprehensive Bill in this House incorporating all these points and the feeling expressed in this House. Then, they can ask him to withdraw the Bill. But at least a minimum of Rs. 250 must be given to each freedom fighter and their nomenclature also should be changed from "Political sufferers" to freedom fighters".

श्री सारखंडे राय (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की पहली जगे आजादी के सिपहसालार बहादुरशाह की रंगून के पास जंगल में कब्र बनी हुई है। उस कब्र पर जो पत्थर है उस पर इस प्रकार लिखा हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान में वह दिन आयेगा जब मेरी मिट्टी हिन्दुस्तान में सम्मान के साथ ले जाई जाएगी और लाल किले के पास दफनाई जायेगी। ऐसी प्रतिज्ञा नेत.जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने भी उस कब्र के सामने खड़ा होकर 1943 में की थी। इस पर मैंने श्री चव्हाण से सवाल पूछा था। लेकिन आज तक उस सिपहसालार का वह अरमान अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जो लोग जिन्दा हैं उन्हें पेंशन दी जाए और जो इस प्रकार मर गये हैं उनकी मिट्टी मातृ भूमि को वापस लाई जाये। 1908 में हिन्दुस्तान के एक शानदार विद्यार्थी मदनलाल हींगरा ने, जो कि सावरकर जी के शिष्य थे, करनल वाइली को लन्दन में गोली मारी थी और उस अपराध में उन्हें फांसी दी गई थी। उनकी जो कब्र ग्रंजों ने बनवाई उस पर लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कभी वह दिन आयेगा जब हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान और विद्यार्थी हमारी मिट्टी को शान से हिन्दुस्तान में ले जाएंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का वह अरमान आज की सरकार इतने दिनों बाद पूरा करे।

अन्वयन की चर्चा श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने की है और दूसरे साथियों ने भी की है। अन्वयन हिन्दुस्तान के एक दर्जन से अधिक क्रान्तिकारियों का महीबस्थल रहा है और वहाँ 1904-1905 से लेकर 1942 तक सैकड़ों क्रान्तिकारी निर्वासित रह चुके हैं। रामरत्ना, मोहन, मोहित, महावीर आदि ने वहाँ अपनी सूख हड्डतार में

कुर्बानी दी है। उस जेल के बारे में नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने, जब पहली बार उन को बाजाद हिन्द फौज का कमान्डर इन चीफ बनाया गया था, और उन्होंने पोर्ट ब्लेयर जेल के मुख्य द्वार पर खड़े होकर प्रतिज्ञा की थी, कहा था कि वहाँ एक शहीद-स्मारक बनाया जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue next time.

16.59 hrs.

RE : SITUATION ON THE BORDERS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have to make a submission. It is true, it has been continuously upheld that the Government should treat the House with utmost respect and should take it into confidence in all matters of public importance. It is also true that in matters of policy...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What are you trying to read ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Some confusion has been created among the press by what happened in the House this morning. As a result of that the whole country has been deprived of news and what is happening in Agartala and surrounding areas. It is a very tricky matter, you will appreciate.

When the House is in session, it should come before it first with a statement before giving it to the press. But a distinction has to be made between policy and news. If what transpired this morning.....*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What transpired this morning ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This morning, during the Zero hour, some hon. Members had raised issues concerning the bombing of Agartala and it was alleged here that the Government was taking the press into confidence but was not coming before the House. As a result, what is

happening is that the press is in utter confusion because, unless the matter is placed before the House, they cannot publish anything. Tomorrow is a holiday; day after tomorrow is a holiday...*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a very tricky matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I understand is this.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before you say anything, let me clarify one point.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, in the morning, the Speaker gave a specific directive to the Government that they should come out with a statement as to what is happening in Tripura, etc. Tomorrow is a holiday; day after tomorrow is a holiday. So, for three days, the country will be absolutely in the dark as to what is happening on our borders. It has been kept secret from the House and from the country. The Speaker gave a directive to the Government and, at that time, Mr. Shukla nodded his head and we expected that some statement will come from the Government before the House adjourns today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This House should not come in between the press and the people. The whole country is news hungry. Unless all the things are given correctly, there will be more confusion and more damage done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When this question was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, and others, I do not think anyone of us thought the Government should not come out with a statement before the House. The briefing is done to the press. But the Members are not taken into confidence and no statement is coming from the Government. I do not think we stand in the way of briefing the press. I do not think the Speaker's directive has caused any confusion. I think, there was no confusion. The Speaker said that the Government should come out with a state-

ment and some procedure should be evolved for that, so that the House is taken into confidence in regard to what is happening on our borders.

I wish to make it clear on behalf of my group that we do not stand between the Government and the press. But this House should not be deprived of a factual statement by the Government. We are entitled to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, if there has been a confusion like that, I think, the confusion should be cleared. These are days when the whole country is anxious to know what is going on on our borders. A distinction has to be drawn between what is policy and what is news. It is true that in the matter of policy, the Government should first come before the House, before going to the press. If information and news of what is happening on our borders should be withheld or delayed, until the Government is able to make a simultaneous statement in the House and to the press, then, I think, it is unfortunate. It will not be in the national interest. It will give rise to all sorts of speculations.

I understand from the Members that

the Speaker said that a procedure is to be evolved. Until a procedure is evolved, the present practice of the Government giving news to the press should continue and it is only in matters of policy that the Government should first come before the Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do I understand they will continue to publish things as they were doing before ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said the Government should continue to give whatever news it wants to give to the Press, because for the next two days, the Parliament will not be in session. If there is a black-out of news, all sorts of speculations will arise in the country. That will not be good for the morale of the people and that will not be in the national interest.....
(Interruptions)

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 a.m.

17.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, December 4, 1971|
Agrahayana 13, 1893 (Saka)*