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Kartika 28, 1893 (Saka)

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(Third Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 19, 1971/*Kartika* 28, 1893 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He was a pilot in the Air Force.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; very much. I have already welcomed him very much in my room. When Mr. Sezhiyan said that he has won very handsomely, I said he is himself very handsome.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope it is not an aspersion on other members. Everybody thinks that he is handsome.

MR. SPEAKER: In his own eyes; not the others', sometimes.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in the Dearness Allowance of the Central Government Employees

+

*121 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ten-point average of the rise in the cost of living index has already reached entitling the Central Government employees for an increase in Dearness Allowance;

(b) whether the Pay Commission had recommended that after ten-point rise in the cost of living index, the Dearness Allowance of Government employees should be increased; and

(c) if so, when it is proposed to announce increase in the Dearness Allowance of the Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c) The 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index for September, 1971 stands at 228.16. While recommending the grant of interim relief to Central Government employees the Pay Commission had in their interim report observed that a review may be called for when the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index reached 228. The question of reviewing the position is receiving attention.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : On what date did the Government become aware that the price index had reached 228, and when has it been referred to the Pay Commission ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The 12-monthly average reached 228, and the Government became aware of it sometime in October and immediately after that, the matter has been referred.

SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : By what date does the Government expect the Pay Commission to submit its report?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : That is a matter which is very difficult for the Government to anticipate. We only hope that the Pay Commission will give its earliest consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It has nothing to do with this.

MR. SPEAKER : You had already had this reply from him on an earlier occasion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am really surprised at the hon. Minister's answer which says that the matter had been referred to the Pay Commission. With your permission, Sir,—I may refer you to the proceedings of the House on 15 June this year, when the same question was raised and the same Minister, Shri K.R. Ganesh replied to the question. He said then :

> "There is no question of not giving an increase in DA when there is a ten point increase in the cost of living index. The only difference between the staff and the Government is this : the staff feels that it should be given at 10 points above 215, but the Government's contention which has also been accepted by the Pay Commission is, it should be given at 10 points above 218, which would mean when the cost of living index goes up by 10 points from 218 to 228. This is the crux of the matter."

A little later, answering another supplementary, he says:

> "The Government will be committed to an increase in dearness allowance when the 12-monthly average of the cost of living index goes to 228. The only difference between the Government and the employees is whether it should be at 225 or at 228."

I do not think that anything can be more categorical. In view of this very categorical and unambiguous assurance given to this House only in June last—even on a previous occasion when my friend Mr. V.C. Shukla was in that Ministry, he had also in this House stated very clearly that there will be an automatic increase if the index goes up to 228, why are the Government now pursuing these delaying tactics by referring this again to the Pay Commission and why are they not honouring their commitment about the announcement of increase in dearness allowance which is due?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no question of delaying it. As I indicated in my reply to the earlier question, as soon as the All India consumer price index reached 228, the Government had referred it to the Pay Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why refer it to the Pay Commission?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : In their interim report the Third Pay Commission say that they had recommended the interim relief and that they do not propose a

change in the criteria for the gran of dearness allowance at this stage and if with all the efforts the Government is making the price situation remains intractable, then at 228 a review would be called for. The Pay Commission is already seized of this matter as well as the entire question of emoluments of the employees and other marginal concessions including the criteria of the grant of dearness allowance, because with the coming in of the Pay Commission, the former criteria of the Gajendragadkar Commission holds no good. That is why it has been referred to the Pay Commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it correct for him to say that the Gajendragadkar Commission formula does not hold good, because this Pay Commission has not yet given any recommendation. When it does, after that the question of any new formula or yardstick will arise; it cannot arise at this stage. The Pay commission has said clearly that you should not mix up the question of dearness allowance with interim relief because the two subjects are entirely different. It has been quoted last time. I am afraid this way we are being confused.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The more you ask questions, the more you create confusion. I do no know. The more cross-examination you try to do, you are creating more ambiguities. We have said that after it reaches 228, we shall review it; we are committed to review the matter and the proccss of review has started by referring it to the Pay Commission for advice. I think the matter should end there. If you put further questions and then start interpretations, you create confusion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले जब यह मामला यहां उठा था और तब मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया था और आज जो उत्तर दिया जा रहा है वे दोनों परस्पर विरोधी हैं । पहले वाली बात से मंत्री महोदय मुकर गए हैं, अपनी बात से फिर गए हैं । पहले इन्होंने कहा था कि आटोमैटिक इनक्रीज़ होगा । यह कहीं नहीं कहा कि मामला पे कमिशन को रेफर किया जाएगा । अगर यह कहा था तो बतायें कहां कहा था? पढ़ कर सुनाये, कहां कहा था कि पे कमिशन को रेफर किया जाएगा ? पे कमिशन तसवीर में कहां आता है । विवाद तब केवल यह था कि कर्मचारी कहते थे कि 225 पर मिलना चाहिये और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 228 जब हो जाएगा तब दिया जाएगा । सरकार ने 225 वाली बात को नही माना । अब जब 228 हो गया है तो कहां कहा गया था कि मामला पे कमिशन को जाएगा ? यह तो सदन की अवहेलना की जा रही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has not said that they do not intend to pay. He has said that it has already been reached and that they stand by their commitment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have gone back on what they have said.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as I understand it, they said that they stand committed to that, the only question is reference to the Pay Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इसके बारे में कोई फैसला दे रहे है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय एक ही सवाल पर सदन में दो तरह के जवाब दे सकते हैं, परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दे सकते हैं ? एक वक्त कुछ कहा जाएगा और दूसरे वक्त कुछ और ?

MR. SPEAKER : They stand by it, the only difference is reference to the Pay Commission.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the findings of the Pay Commission be given retrospective effect or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let it first come.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : That Will facilitate matters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Did you disallow the question asked by Shri Prabodh Chandra It is a very relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : What was that ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE . Supposing the Pay Commission recommends that it should be given retrospective effect, will it be accepted ?

MR. SPEAKER : A question which starts with supposing is not permissible.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It was interpreted by me. He did not say so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the increase in D. A. is not given, there will be a strike in the country

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : I only wanted to facilitate matters.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask a straight question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the recommendation of the review committee have retrospective effect or not ? That will meet their demand if the Government concedes.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is for the Pay Commission to decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I ask a question not for creating any confusion but to remove confusion. The other day the hon. Minister said and it was quoted by Shri Indrajit Gupta from the proceedings of June very categorically that Government was bound to review, and they will review, there is no hitch over that word. But the question is since a new formula has not been evolved by the Pay Commission yet, the Gajendragadkar formula stands.

MR. SPEAKER : They very first question has taken 15 minutes, and then Members complain.

SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : It is the fault of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You make it like that. Why don't you ask a straight question ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Since it has reached 228, the Government is committed and I am sure this Government stands by their commitment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have gone back on their commitment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The only question, therefore, is what the quantum of the dearness allowance should be, and nothing else. I would like to know whether this particular issue is being considered by the Government as to what should be the quantum, or any other issue ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The whole position is being reviewed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : By whom ?

MR. SPEAKER : By them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : By them or by the pay Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Demand For Immediate Publication of the findings of Technical Committee on *HS-748 Aircraft*

* 123. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Aircraft Engineers' Association has demanded immediate publication of the findings of the technical committee set up by the Civil Aviation Ministry on the HS-748 aircraft ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Government set up a task force consisting of the Director General, Civil Aviation, the General Manager, Indian Airlines and the Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., to examine and process the Report of the Technical Committee. The Task Force submitted its Report on the 7th November, 1971 which has been made public. Copies of both the reports have been placed in the Parliament Library.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There are two reports. One report has not been made public; only a summary was published. The second report, I understand, has been published. Is it not a fact that the two reports differ from one another and they indeed contradict one another in a major respect ? Is it not a fact also that several of these aircraft were tested by the first commission and by the second and in both, some of them were found to be unsatisfactory ? How do Government propose to reconcile these discrepancies and what are going to be their final instructions in this matter ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is in fact no discrepancy between the two reports. The first was a highly technical report and we did not think it was necessary to publish it. However, the report has been placed in parliament Library. It is open and there is nothing to hide. If the hon. member reads that report as well as the second one, he will realise that there is no discrepancy. The testings were done only by the first committee. They tested a representative sample of six aircraft out of the total fleet of 14. Out of the six, five were found to be satisfactory and one was below par. After an engine change was made, that also performed satisfactorily. Government are extremely anxious to ensure the safety of the flying public, and we are convinced after reading these reports that this plane is a very safe plane. The safety factor so far has been a hundred per cent. We will ensure that maintenance in all possible ways takes place. I can assure the House there is no question of the safety of the travelling public being compromised.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The question of safety does not airse in this case. The real question is, it is safe with what payload? So far as the Indian Airlines is concerned, it is important for them to have the full payload and the pilots' objection was to that. The fact that it is flying in the Air Force does not alter the position.

DR. KARAN SINGH : In fact, all tests that have taken place by definition with the maximum pay load, because test is done generally with the maximum payload permissible. Of course, the payload varies, because if a plane is taking off at sea level at a certain temperature, the payload is a certain figure. If it takes off at a

higher altitude, certain adjustments have to be made. In fact, on several routes, it may not be necessary to take the full payload. But as far as the tests are concerned, they have been done with full payload and the conclusions refer to that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I am happy to hear that the safety is hundred per cent. But the question is whether the pilots are convinced about it or not.

DR KARAN SINGH : Frankly, the whole episode with regard to the pilots last year was a very unhappy one. He asks whether the pilots are convinced or not. I am afraid I cannot speak on their behalf. But I would hope that this controversy now is finally set at rest because after all, this is a very important segment of our national transportation.

I do not want to say anything which might once again rake up the old controversy. We are going to enter into a new agreement with the pilots and I can only express the hope on this occasion that this controversy will be set at rest, the objections will be withdrawn and there will be no further difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In view of the fact that repeatedly this suspicion has been aroused by a section of the people who are piloting these planes, will we go in for a wider enquiry and do more of sample testing because the basic question is the engine traction power at the time of take off? It is a very serious matter. Will he go in for it and pick up more planes for doing the tests to remove our doubts? Secondly, is it also a fact that a foreign aircraft manufacturer, Fokker Friendship and Lockheed, is vigorously working in Delhi? We are getting drowned with literature from Fokkers. Sometime back they gave a grand lunch party were all the guests were presented with a clock. They are working very actively. Have they a hand in this affair?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As far as the question of the wider enquiry is concerned, very frankly I do not see any need for it. We already had a committee with some top people—the Chairman of Hindustan Aeronautics, who is a very senior Air Force officer and who is the Chairman of this vast factory, the General Manager of Indian Airlines, who is also a very senior Air Force Officer and the Director-Genaral of Civil Aviation, who is the main licensing authority. With these two reports in hand, I do not think it is necessary for us to go in for further enquiries. However, I can assure you that these planes are constantly kept in check and, therefore, if any difficulty emerges at any time we will get to know of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought after the Jumbo flight they will not criticise you.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I also thought so. Regarding the other question about the clocks, this is the first time I have heard about it.

I do not know anything about the lobbies.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिपोर्ट लाइब्रेरी में रखने के बजाये सदन के टेबल पर रखी जानी चाहिए ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : लाइब्रेरी आप की ही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : टेबल भी आप का ही है । यह एक इम्पार्टेन्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है । इसको सदन के टेबल पर क्यों नहीं रखा जा रहा है ? यह पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिन्ग् का एक हिस्सा होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मसलहत की बिना पर ही इसको लाइब्रेरी में रखा जा रहा है। मुझे इसको देख लेने दीजिये। टेबल पर रखने का क्या फायदा होगा ?

फ्रांसीसी आर्थिक मिशन द्वारा 'मिराज' लड़ाकू विमान के बारे में रखा गया प्रस्ताव

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* 125. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:
श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन:
श्री फतहसिंहराव गायकवाड़:

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत आये एक फ्रांसीसी आर्थिक मिशन में 'मिराज' लड़ाकू विमान के बारे में कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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 ranged over a wide field, which included an exchange of views on co-operation between the aeronautical industries of the two countries.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल एक निश्चित विषय के बारे में पूछा गया है। इसमें यह पूछा गया है कि क्या मिराज के बारे में कोई चर्चा हुई या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर गोल कर दिया है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : उसी में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या हमारी वायु सेना के लिये मिराज जैसे किसी विमान की आवश्यकता है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ? या मंत्री महोदय यह कहना चाहते हैं कि सरकार जो कदम उठाना चाहती है, वह सदन को उनके बारे में नहीं बतायेंगे ? तब तो मैं समझ सकता हूं। लेकिन इस तरह का गोल-मोल उत्तर किसी को संतोष नहीं दे सकता है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा था, मैंने उसका उत्तर दिया है कि जो फ्रेंच इकानोमिक मिशन आया था, उसने बहुत सी बातें की, एयरोनाटिकल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में भी की। हम सब को यह मालूम है कि फ्रेंच एयरोनाटिकल इंडस्ट्री में मिराज बनता है और उस के साथ-साथ और भी बहुत से हवाई जहाज़ बनते हैं। जैसे, हम एलुएट बनाते हैं। एक दूसरा हैलिकाप्टर बनाने की भी बात है। मैंने उत्तर दिया है कि एयरोनाटिकल इंडस्ट्री की, और अन्य बहुत सी बातें की गई। उनमें मिराज भी शामिल है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि मिराज के बारे में बात नहीं की गई। मिराज की आवश्यकता वायुसेना को है या नहीं, वह एक दूसरा प्रश्न है। जहां तक फ्रेंच इकानोमिक मिशन का प्रश्न है, उन्होंने इस बारे में प्रोपोजल्स दिये हैं, जिनके बारे में हम अभी सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं, वे हमारे विचाराधीन हैं। यही मैंने उत्तर दिया है। इसमें नाराज होने की बात नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान संकटपूर्ण स्थिति

को देखते हुये, और जिस चुनौती का सामना हमें करना पड़ रहा है, उस को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता से कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है, या यह बातें लम्बी चलने वाली है और जब हमें विमानों की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, तब हम इस बारे में निर्णय करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : ये कोई विमान बेचने वाले लोग नहीं थे। यह तो विमान बनाने की बात थी। जहां तक बनाने का प्रश्न है, अगर आज भी हम इस काम को चालू करें, तो विमान को बनाते-बनाते तीन चार साल लग जायेंगे। इस तरह की तत्कालीन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने वाली यह बात नहीं है। यदि माननीय सदस्य तत्कालीन आवश्यकताओं की बात कर रहे हैं, तो इस प्रश्न में वे बातें नहीं आ सकती हैं।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: In view of the fact that the aeronautical field is very important in modern warfare, may I know whether government have got any proposal to manufacture more planes for the air force?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, sir. The hon. Member might have noticed that some time back a seminar was held in which knowledgable people from our research laboratories, Hindustan Aeronautics and other people who are competent to discuss this subject came and they gave their views on the question of making AFA (Advance Fighter Aircraft) which the Air Force want to be operational in the eighties. The thinking on the AFA project is going on.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has lately acquired 52 Phantom aircraft from Iran.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the French Economic Mission.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: I gather that the talks with the French team were to counter-balance the Phantom aircraft obtained by Pakistan from Iran.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have not been able to follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have also not followed it. Perhaps you meant that there was some discussion with the French delegation about this.

SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: I may try to put it in more understandable language

According to my knowledge, obviously, this discussion with the French Team regarding Mirage and other aircraft was to counter-balance the Phantom aircraft bought by Pakistan through Iran. I would like to know whether this is a fact, Secondly, there was a report sometime ago in the *Statesman* to say that this discussion regarding Mirage aircraft specially would be followed up during the Prime Minister's visit to Paris. I would like to know whether this was followed up.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The presumption of the hon. Member regarding the first question that he put is absolutely incorrect. About the second question, it is at such a preliminary stage that I doubt if the Prime Minister took up this matter with the French Government.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I would like to know whether it is a fact that on the demand of our Air Force, in view of the fact that the Pakistan Air Force is fitted with a large number of Mirage aircraft which is one of the most powerful military aircraft, our Government

wanted to purchase Mirage aircraft against rupee payment and that the French Government refused to sell Mirage aircraft to our country against rupee payment and, if so, whether the hon. Minister will tell us if they are still thinking of buying Mirage aircraft to meet Pakistan's threat and, if that is so, how are they proposing to buy it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as my present knowledge goes, there was no discussion about the purchase of Mirage aircraft with this Mission.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is not an answer to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is much more than what you expected.

Small Savings Scheme for Employees of Public Undertakings

*126. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for an insurance-linked small savings scheme for the employees of the public sector enterprises was discussed at a meeting attended by the Chief Executives and representatives of 15 large enterprises;

(b) if so, the salient points of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government have finalised the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In a meeting of the Chief Executives of major Public Sector Undertakings held under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Finance Minister on the 9th September, 1971, various measures to step up small savings in these undertakings were discussed. In this meeting, a suggestion was also made to work out an insurance-linked savings scheme.

The National Savings Movement Reorganisation Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Homi Taleyarkhan has also made a recommendation that an insurance cover may be made available to holders of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 Cumulative Time Deposit 5-Year accounts in Pay Roll Savings Group.

This recommendation is under consideration. Any such scheme, if found feasible can be extended to cover all C. T. D. account holders

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: When is this recommendation going to be implemented?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is still under consideration. As soon as it is considered, we will think about it.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: The small savings scheme is not making much headway according to expectations. I think, the Government is aware of the fact that the success of the small savings scheme is inseparably linked with the price situation and that the wage earners are being squeezed by rise in prices. In view of this, may I know what the Government propose to do first to control the prices in order to make the small savings scheme a success?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Firstly, I do not agree with the hon. Member that the small savings scheme is not making headway. The small savings scheme has made substantial progress. In many States, the targets have been reached. The Deputy Minister presided over this meeting in the context of the present situation to have an

all-out drive for small savings. This is one of the suggestions which is under consideration.

श्री जान सिंह मौरा : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बताया कि स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम ने काफी प्रगति की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आपको यह पता है कि स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम में जो डिपाजिट कराए जाते है वह बहुत जगह फोर्सिबिल होते हैं और आफिसर लोग अपना टार्गेट पूरा करने के लिए लोगों से रकम जमा करवा देते हैं, फिर टार्गेट पूरा हो जाने के बाद वह रकम वापस ले ली जाती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप का सवाल इस में कहाँ से आता है ? यह रेलीवेंट नहीं है ।

Non-Utilisation of Development Fund by States

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*128. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA :

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount of Development Funds in respect of 10 States is likely to lapse for lack of proper organisational set-up;

(b) if so, the names of these States and the reasons for not utilising the amount of development fund allocated to them; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of funds allotted to these States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) According to the information available so far, no shortfall is likely to occur in Plan expenditure in any State during the current year.

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

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know from the hon. Minister if the Government is going to extend the time limit to utilise the fund by the States in view of the urgency of development work in those States which are otherwise backward States.

SHRI YESHWANTRO CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, even during the lean period they are over-spending. That is my difficulty.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know if the Government has thought of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation taking greater interest in the development of these States by drawing up schemes at an early date.

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is the function of the Refinance corporations. It is really doing work in some States. In some States there is some organisational set up properly manned and they can take more advantage of it. In some other States it is rather lagging behind.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In West Bengal, under Presidential rule it is far behind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Even under your rule the position was the same. . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Is it a fact that in various States including Mysore, the funds allotted for development schemes such as organising the small farmers and helping them have not been utilised and the scheme implemented? To quote an instance, in my State of Mysore, even though the processed applications of the small farmers and cultivators have piled up, the Reserve Bank has not given the clearance. Even the agency fixed to implement the programme is so lethargic. What is the reaction of the Government? Would this Government give suitable instructions to see that the scheme is implemented so far as Mysore State is concerned and also a proper assessment made ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think he is asking me questions specifically about small farmers scheme and the marginal farmers scheme. I think there he is right. Unfortunately not only in case of Mysore, but, practically in all the States the scheme is not taking off the ground, and it is not merely the Reserve Bank or any other Bank that is responsible. Naturally, the Reserve Bank has certainly given the necessary instructions, but the basic thing, if at all the scheme is, to take off the ground, is to identify the small and marginal farmers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to clarify whether they have been identified or not.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you wan to clarify I am prepared to listen to that : then, there is no question for me to answer. Your question, as I have tried to understand, was whether the small farmers and the marginal farmers scheme is making any progress in Mysore, and whether the banks are doing enough in that matter. That is your question--quite a correct question. I would like to say that certain agencies are given the resposibility of looking after the things and the banks have to take the burden in this matter. I am myself taking keen interest in this matter and I had called the Agriculture Commissioners in some of the Northern States and less-developed States to see what difficulty is there in this whole process. I find that the whole thing is stuck at this point, namely, of identifying the marginal farmers and the small farmers. In some States the records of the ryots and other things are rather deficient. So, possibly, that is coming in the way. But, I had asked the Finance Corporations and the Banks—in the recent meeting that I had with Custodians of Banks,—to see that these things are looked after properly, I really want your specific suggestions which certainly I will take note of.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My suggestion is. . . (*Interruption*) I have not completed, Mr. Pandey. The authority has identified the marginal farmers and they have prepared the list. But, the process under which and the agency by which to implement this scheme, has not been okayed by the Reserve Bank. That is the whole difficulty. That is why I wanted to know about that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will look into it. If the process of identification is over, I will certainly look into it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : If you are operating the banking through post offices, in that case you may be able to reach the poor and the small farmers of the country. You may be able to reach them better.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चव्हाण करके आप मुझे हाथ जोड़ें, इससे क्या फायदा है ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I know that I am guilty not to take your permission, but I was excited because. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गिल्टी की कोई बात नहीं है, आप स्वाहिशमन्द हैं, मैं जानता हूं।. . .

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I will give a practical suggestion. It is a question of the fate of the country and of the small farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : But, do it in a proper manner. आप अन्दाजा लगाइये एक-एक सवाल पर मैं सरदर्दी करता हू, बसीट कर हाउस को आगे ले जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन फिर भी नही छोड़ते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि इस साल की भीषण बाढ़ से जो हमारे देश में आई थी, और जिसकी वजह से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल आदि राज्यों में जो विकास के बहुत सारे काम थे, उनको बहुत भारी धक्का लगा है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि आप उन राज्यों को जहां ज्यादा नुकशान हुआ है विशेष मदद देने को तैयार हैं ? क्या यह बात भी सच है कि इसके लिये उन राज्य सरकारों ने आप को विशेष सहायता देने के लिये आग्रह किया है, यदि आग्रह किया है तो आप ने उनको क्या जवाब दिया है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you want any specific detailed information you can ask a specific question on that and I will reply.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बिहार की बात जानता हूं।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : आप बिहार की बात जानने हैं, मैं भी वहां गया था और वहां की चीजों को देख कर आया हूं। The Bihar Government had certainly made certain demands. We had sent—as we normally do in these circumstances—teams representing the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry, etc. they went there. They had made certain recommendations about the ceiling in this matter,— ceiling for loans, ceiling for relief, ceiling for gratuitous relief etc. And on different heads, large amounts of ceilings have been accepted. The actual release of the funds depends upon the actual expenditure made in those different spheres. I do not have the exact figures with me here. If the hon. Member tables a specific question, I can give the figures.

मूल्यों में वृद्धि

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*130. श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद देश में मंहगाई बढ़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) उन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और प्रत्येक वस्तु के मूल्य में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ब) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गए और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

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

Statement

Wholesale price indices (1961-62=100) of selected important consumer goods for the week ended October 30, 1971 and the order of change as compared to May 29, 1971 (the pre-budget week) are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library, see No. LT*–1050/71]

(d) The Government has been keeping a close watch on the price trends in the economy and remedial measures are being taken in the light of the emerging situation. Price and distribution controls are being continued in respect of several commodities; steel re-rollers' products have recently been added to this list The Government has been procuring large quantities of cereals, and these are being issued at fixed prices through a net-work of fair price/ ration shops throughout the country; State Governments have been advised to strengthen the public distribution system. In the wake of developing shortage of controlled varieties of cloth, the mills were asked to step up the production, and to check the malpractices in the sale of such cloth. They were also directed to stamp 'consumer price per metre' on every metre length of the cloth. Sizable imports of essential raw materials such as raw cotton, edible oils, oil seeds, steel, soda ash are being arranged to make up the shortfall in their indigenous output and thus to stabilise the prices of the corresponding consumer and intermediate goods. In respect of other inputs essential for the industry, urgent steps are being taken to arrange imports for keeping the industrial production uninterrupted.

Steps have been recently taken to effect economy in the non-plan expenditure both at the Centre and in the States and to raise fresh resources for meeting the extra expenditure on account of the refugees. To keep overall demand under check, the Government has been pursuing a fairly restrictive credit policy; in view of the rising trends in the prices of sugar, the availability of bank credit to mills and trade was further curtailed. For checking speculative activities, certain lacunae in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act have been removed, and forward trading, including trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in edible oils and oilseeds, has been suspended; and the futures trading in *gur* has been banned.

The various measures adopted by the Government are expected to have a dampening effect on the current pressure on prices. Large imports of steel and the recent release of additional free foreign exchange for further imports has helped relieve the s ortage of this basic raw material; emergency imports of soda ash have checked the rise in its prices. Continued imports of edible oils and oilseeds have helped stabilise the prices of edible oils, vanaspati and soap. However it may be added that some of the measure have been taken only recently and their full impact is still to be felt. The seasonal downward trend in prices has already started and with the various measures adopted this downward trend should be further reinforced in the coming months.

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा : आप ने स्टेटमेन्ट भी दिया है और इस विषय पर सदन में भी चर्चा हुई है । जैसे जैसे भारत और पाकिस्तान के युद्ध की सम्भावनायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, स्थिति और ज्यादा

बिगड़ती जा रही है। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या कोई शार्ट-टर्म एक्शन आपके ध्यान में है ? इस स्टेटमेंन्ट में आपने कई उपचारात्मक उपायों का उल्लेख किया है, लेकिन अल्प समय मे जो सुविधायें हमें प्राप्त हो सकें, उसके लिए आपका कोई प्रोग्राम है या नही ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The steps that have been, taken are both short-term and long-term. जिन के लिए आप ने कहा है कि वे ठीक हैं...

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा : मेरा एक स्पेसेफिक सवाल है, जिस प्रकार की स्थिति इस समय देश मे उत्पन्न हो रही है, उसके मुकाबले के लिए, उसके इम्पलीमेन्टेशन के लिए क्या आपने कोई कदम उठाए है। प्लान में उपचारात्मक आर्डर्ज तो आपने दिए है, लेकिन उनके इम्पलीमेन्टेशन का क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : इम्पलीमेन्टेशन हो रहा है।

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं। क्या इस विषय पर सदन में चर्चा होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बाद मे देखेंगे।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India in its latest bulletin has said that the problem of rising prices has again raised its ugly head in the country, and has suggested that it is because of speculative trading and all kinds of things that the prices are rising so very fast ? Deficit financing has reached...

MR. SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member waste his time in introductions. Let him come to the question straight.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In spite of the instructions of Government not to have more deficit financing, during the last two months, deficit financing has reached the figure of Rs. 600 crores. May I know whether Government are aware of this, and if so, how they are going to control the prices ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is very difficult to indicate the exact quantum of deficit financing at the present moment. If the hon Member is referring to the report of the Reserve Bank, then it is true that the Reserve Bank has certainly said that Government expenditure or credit facility to Government is partly responsible for it. That is true in a sense, because in some States the overdraft problem is there. Even in the case of the Central Government, we have to give credit to the Food Corporation, for instance, because we have to keep a larger buffer stock.

The solution for this can be in two ways One is to see that we do not give liberal credit to the trading or speculative elements As I was explaining the other day, we have taken a decision that we shall be very strict in giving credit facilities to the trading and speculative elements.

The other way is to raise more resources and we have taken some steps in this direction, and all the State Governments are also taking more steps to raise more resources. Some of ordinances which were issued were meant for this. This is another way of meeting the deficit financing problem.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Reserve Bank Governor has said that Rs. 5,000 crores would be needed for

meeting the expenses in connection with the Bangla Desh refugees...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. P. Sharma.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have also read that statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has asked a pertinent question.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : From the statement, it is clear that the prices of essential commodities have gone up now. Government have all along been taking up the position that the prices of commodities have not gone up to the extent where government servants will be entitled to additional D. A. In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, will Government now grant enhanced D.A. to Central Government employees?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : आप देरी से आए है, अगर पहले से आए होते तो अच्छा था । इसकी पूरी चर्चा यहां पर हो चुकी है । यहां पर सवाल पूछा गया था और उसका उत्तर दिया गया था कि यह मामला पे कमीशन के पास एडवाइस के लिए भेजा गया है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : पे कमीशन ने राय दे दी है तो फिर क्यों उसके पास भेजा गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब आ चुका है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For ensuring availability of essential commodities to the consumers at a cheap price, do Government propose to bring the production of these commodities under the public sector? Secondly, in view of the fact that there is need to give fair prices to the producers on the one side and also make available to the consumer these commodities at cheap on the price, other, will it be possible for Government to eliminate the middleman by socialising the wholesale trade in essential commodities, a recommendation already made by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : These are some attractive ideas. We will have to work them out in detail. Socialisation of the wholesale trade in essential commodities is a very attractive proposition in principle, but really speaking, we have to think in terms of how to make this administratively feasible, faced as we are with immediate problems. Naturally, we have to think about having physical controls at least in the case of those essential commodities which ultimately are the concern of the common man. In some cases, we have formal control. We have certainly issued instructions to State Governments to keep in fact the distribution system which was brought into existence for the distribution of food. In regard to other commodities like drugs and kerosene, there is formal price control. The question whether we can really undertake the distribution of these commodities to the public is one which will have to be gone into carefully.

Recommendations of the Ganges Water Pollution Enquiry Commission

*131. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of recommendations of the Ganges Water Pollution Inquiry Commission, disciplinary proceedings have been completed against the concerned officials; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No, Sir. The proceedings are still going on.

(b) Does not arise

SHRI K LAKKAPPA Is it a fact that the Commission has recommended a certain procedure and also certain responsibilities to be fixed on the officers concerned in the contamination of the Ganges water in Monghyr resulting in loss of life and damage to the municipality ? If so, what is the action the Ministry has taken to fix responsibility on the officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C SETHI) The Commission has concluded that certain officers were responsible and it has also suggested that a departmental action should be taken against them In view of this, recommendation of the C.V C departmental enquires against the officers mentioned are on

SHRI K LAKKAPPA May I know whether it is also a fact that certain compensation to the people who have incurred damage as a consequence of this contamination of water which was the result of lapses and dereliction of duty of these officers because the Barauni refinery is the source of the industrial effluents which have polluted the whole area—has been paid, and has the damage been fixed to give compensation to the victims in so far as the management by these officers are concerned, and if so, what is the reaction of this Government and what are the instructions they have issued to the State Government concerned ?

SHRI P C. SETHI As far as the action against the officers is concerned, I have pointed it out As far as the damage is concerned, for the damage that was estimated at that time, certain compensations were paid.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA The previous Minister, Mr D R Chavan, has also conceded the plea for compensation and he gave an assurance on the floor of this house

MR SPEAKER Order, order I am not allowing it Next question

Circulation of a Model Bill on farm Credit by The Reserve Bank of India

*133 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had circulated a model Bill on farm credit to the State Governments and requested them to enact the same with speed to remove the difficulties experienced by the Commercial bank in regard to financing agricultural development

(b) if so the provisions of the Bill, and

(c) what are State Governments' main comments on the Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing on Commercial Banks lending to Agriculture, set up by the reserve Bank of India, has recommended for consideration of the State Governments (1) the modification of certain provisions in the State laws, and

(ii) liberalisation of administrative procedures to facilitate smooth and speedy flow of agricultural credit from the commercial banks. The most important recommendation is that, instead of amending the various individual State laws separately and piecemeal, it would be simpler and preferable to enact a single consolidated ligislation, incorporating the various amendments suggested in the report. Towards this purpose, the Expert Group incorporated in its Report a draft Model Bill which along, with the report, has been circulated to all State Governments. A Statement containing the salient features of the Model Bill as well as other administrative action to be taken by the State Governments is laid on the Table of the house. [*Placed in library. See. No. LT—1051/71*]

(c) The draft Bill is presently under the State Governments' consideration. No formal decision on this has so far been communicated by any State Government, but several State Governments have already taken action to implement some of the recommendations of the Expert Group on administrative matters. Legislative measures are under consideration by them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : In view of the urgency of utilising agricultural credit to the poor, small farmers and also the landless people who are in actual, physical cultivating position, and in view of the fact that there are also certain categories of sharecroppers, as has been seen after these instructions have been sent to all the State Governments, may I know whether any progress has been registered during the period following the date of sending the instructions ?

SHRI YESHWANTRO CHAVAN : As I said, these were instructions or rather recommendations to the State Governments to undertake certain legislative and administrative measures these are not directions that we can send in order to facilitate their work. The expert group had prepared a model Bill also because the proposal involves amendments of a number of State Acts, such as the Stamp Duty Act and some of the other local State Acts. And in my own tour of West Bengal, Rajasthan and other States, I met the Chief Ministers and requested them, pointing out the necessity and urgency of the implementation of those recommendations. If they did that it will facilitate the banks to go ahead speedily and offer credit to the agriculturists. I am still awaiting action by them. In the main reply I have said some administrative measures have been taken. So far enactment of legislation has not been undertaken by any State. I hope they will do it early.

SHRI D. K PANDA : Perhaps my question still remains unanswered. In reply to (c) of my question, it was stated that the State Governments had already taken action to implement some of the recommendations of the expert group on administrative matters. Has the Government received any report or do they know what actual progress has been made by the State Government ? Have they followed your instructions ? Has there been real progress ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Major progress will have to be on the legislative side; certainly they have to pass legislation. On the administrative side one of the recommendations is that they should try to improve records about the rights, about possession. Some of them say they are taking steps. What exactly has been done on the ground, I do not know but the major recommendation is about undertaking comprehensive legislation amending different State Acts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorganisation of Ordnance Factories

*122. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a Resolution passed recently by the Industrial Council of the 28 Ordnance Factories against "any hasty or haphazard" reorganisation of the Ordnance Factories;

(b) If so, the reasons for such observations by the Industrial Council; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTFR OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain proposals to improve the efficiency and to streamline the organisation of the Director General of Ordnance Factories are under consideration of the Government. There was however no occasion for any observations by the Industrial Council.

(c) The question is under examination of the Government and a decision will be taken after full consideration of all aspects of the issue.

Proposal for Undertaking Joint Oil Exploration Ventures in Foreign Countries

*124. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for undertaking joint oil exploration ventures in other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the locations of such oil explorations ;

(c) the names of parties willing to join the exploration of oil ;

(d) the extent to which such explorations will be helpful in fulfilling the need of the country ; and

(e) the estimated foreign exchange to be saved on crude oil and other oils ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no such proposal presently under consideration of Government.

(b) to (e). Do not arise

Growing Trend of Inflation

* 127. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the latest Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India and the recent economic assessment of the Planning Commission have suggested that there is a growing trend of inflation in our economy ;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India, in its latest Annual Report which

relates to the period July 1970 to June 1971, has mentioned that 'although the economy was able to attain for the second year in succession the targetted rate of growth in the Fourth Plan, it is currently passing through quite a difficult period. Foremost among the aspects of the economy which is causing concern is the price situation. The year began with a strong upward pressure on prices. Subsequently as a result of the various measures taken, prices eased off. However, in the recent months, the rising trend has asserted itself once again.' The Report calls for price stability and has emphasised the need for maintaining a reasonable degree of balance between increases in money supply and those in real income.

As for the Planning Commission it is, at present, engaged in a mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan. Its views in regard to the economic situation will be known when this appraisal is completed.

(c) The Government is fully aware of the situation and has been taking all possible measures to control undue price rise. In the fiscal field, steps have been taken to economise on non- plan expenditure, both at the Centre and in the States; measures have also been recently announced both by the Centre and the States to mobilize additional resources to help in meeting the needs of the refugees from East Bengal. On the monetary side, the Government's credit control policies have been geared to tackle manifestations of inflationary pressures, and a fairly restrictive credit policy is being pursued. Major foodgrains continue to be sold at fixed prices through a net-work of fair-price/ration shops, and the State Governments have been advised to further strengthen the public distribution system. Prices and/or distribution control is being maintained on a number of essential commodities; this has recently been extended to steel rerollers' products. Cotton textile mills have been asked to step up the output of controlled varieties of cloth and to stamp the 'consumer price per metre' on every metre length of the cloth. With a view to checking speculative activities certain lacunae in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 have been removed; forward trading, including trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts, in all edible oils and oilseeds was suspended last month, and futures trading in *gur* was banned In addition, larger imports of assential commodities such as raw cotton, edible oils, steel and soda ash, are being arranged to make up the shortfall in the indigenous output.

Air Taxis between smaller Airports to improve Tourist Traffic

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

(a) whether Government are considering to allow private parties to run air taxis between smaller airports to improve tourist traffic ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). The question of allowing private operators to establish air taxi services on routes not operated by Indian Airlines, particularly for promotion of tourism in various parts of the country, is under examination.

Performance Test of HS-748 Planes

*132. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI PRAVIN SINGH SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether a Technical Committee appointed by Government have found

that only one of the six HS-748 planes met the performance test and the rest were not upto the mark ;

(b) whether Government, in view of the findings of the Committee, would have all the remaining 8 similar aircrafts tested by the Committee to find out their defects, if there be any ;

(c) whether the findings of the Committee substantiates the grievances of the pilots in regard to the performance of these planes ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remove the defects and to bring them up to the required standard for flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir Five of the six air craft flight-tested by the Committee performed within permissible tolerances The sixth aircraft also gave satisfactory performance after an engine change

(b) Government did not consider it necessary to have the remaining aircraft tested by the Committee. However, these aircraft have been subjected to prescribed checks by Indian Airlines and found satisfactory.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Particular care is being given to proper maintenance and overhaul

Beating of A. D. Ms of Nadia by Army Personnel

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news published by "Jugantar" (a Bengali daily published from Calcutta) in its issue dated the 13th October, 1971 entitled "Two A.D. Ms. of Nadia seriously beaten by the Army personnel—12 Army Personnel arrested"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five Army personnel and three civilians, who are accused in the case, are in Judicial custody, pending trial

भारत और नेपाल के बीच विमान सेवा

*135. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल और भारत के बीच विमान सेवा के सम्बन्ध मे बात-चीत के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त एक दल अगस्त, 1971 मे काठमाडु गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त दल के साथ चर्चा के दौरान नेपाल ने भारत से कुछ विशिष्ट सुविधाए प्रदान करने के लिए कहा था ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो नेपाल सरकार ने कौन-कौन सी मागे की थी तथा वे मांगें कौन सी हैं जो भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार की थी ;

(घ) दोनो देशों के बीच उपरोक्त बातचीत के फलस्वरूप भारत और नेपाल के मध्य रक्सौल, मुजफ्फरपूर आदि हवाई अड्डों से विमान सेवाएं कब तक शुरू हो जायेंगी ; और

(ङ) क्या इस वर्ष के अन्त तक भारत और नेपाल के बीच विमान उड़ानों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने की आशा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) : जी, हां । नेपाल सरकार के एक निमंत्रण के प्रत्युत्तर में 17 से 20 अगस्त 1971 के बीच काठमांडू में भारत सरकार तथा नेपाल की शाही सरकार के विमान परिवहन शिष्टमंडलों के बीच वार्त्ताएं हुई थीं ।

(ख) और (ग) नेपाली अधिकारी रायल नेपाल एयर कारपोरेशन की भारत के लिए उड़ानों का विस्तार करने तथा भारत से होकर अन्य पड़ौसी देशों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सेवाएं प्रारम्भ करने की दृष्टि से भारत-नेपाल विमान सेवा करार में संशोधन करना चाहते थे । यह निर्णय किया गया कि दोनों शिष्टमंडल और आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने तथा मामलों का अधिक विस्तार से अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् किसी परस्पर सुविधाजनक तिथि को आगे पुनः बात-चीत करेंगे ।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ङ) जी, नहीं ।

Money Defrauded by the Agent of the Indian Overseas Bank, Goa.

*136. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agent of the Indian Overseas Bank, St. Estevam Branch, Ilihas Goa, allegedly defrauded Rs. 4.8 lakhs of the bank's money; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against the fraudulents ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The present agent of St. Estevam Branch Indian Overseas Bank, Illhas, Goa while working as the Asstt. Accountant of Fort Branch, Bombay in 1966 is alleged to have allowed remittances to be made out of India to Singapore to the tune of Rs. 4,34,154 on the basis of forged import documents. The bank has reported that there is no loss of bank's money. According to the investigations of the Central Bureau of Investigation, sometime during 1965-66, some persons entered into a criminal conspiracy for unauthorised remittance of Indian currency to Singapore on the basis of forged licences.

The Central Bureau of Investigation have concluded the investigation and the prosecution under Section 120-B Indian Penal Code read with Section 419, 420, 467, 471 and Section 4 read with Section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act will be launched against the persons involved including the present agent of St. Estevam Branch, Indian Overseas Bank as soon as the certificate required under Section 188 Criminal Procedure Code from the Indian High Commission at Singapore is received by them.

Loss Suffered by Fertilizer Corporation of India

*137. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been running in loss for the last five years;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred by the Corporation during the last three financial years, year-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to Inquire into the causes of loss suffered by the Corporation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. The Fertilizer Corporation of India incurred loss only in the year 1966-67. Since then (i. e. from 1967-68 onwards), the Corporation has been earning profits.

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

Volga Restaurant, New Delhi.

* I38. SHRI SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi, and the group have been favoured by not being prosecuted for defaulting in the payment of income-tax; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of Nayak Jaipal Singh

*139. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Naik of an army unit in Assam region was arrested by the police at Bandarkhal railway station on the Bandarpur Lumding section in the North-Cachar hills of Assam in September, 1971, while he was possessing Rs. 36, 62, 072 in Indian currency; and

(b) whether any investigation was conducted in this matter?

THE DEFENCE MINISTER (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). Yes Sir, however, the amount involved is Rs. 3,662.72 and *not* Rs. 36,62,072/-.

(b). The Naik has been tried by Summary Court Martial and given one year's R. I. in civil jail and dismissed from service.

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों का उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने से इंकार

* 140. श्री आर० वी० वडे :

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों ने सरकार के आग्रह के बावजूद अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता में असमर्थता व्यक्त की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के नाम क्या है तथा इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). एस्सो एवं कालटैक्स कम्पनियों की शोधनशालाओं के परिचालन स्तर में तत्काल ही अस्थाई

वृद्धि के बारे में उक्त कम्पनियों द्वारा अगस्त, 1971 में शीघ्र कदम नहीं उठाया गया था, यद्यपि वह किसी प्रकार की अस्वीकृति नहीं थी। समस्त तीन कम्पनियां सितम्बर में अतिरिक्त प्रशोधित तेल को साफ करने में समर्थ हुई।

Setting up of an Independent Aero-Nautics Design Bureau with the Help of Russian Experts

* 141. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Soviet Aircraft experts visited India to report on the setting up of an independent Aeronautics Design Bureau ;

(b) whether the said team visited some of the educational and research institutions and factories to assess the facilities for preparing and training technicians and engineers for the above project ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A team of Soviett Aircraft Experts is currently in India to examine the possibility of assisting us in setting up a design bureau.

(b) and (c) : Yes, Sir. The team visited certain educational and research institutions. It will not be in the public interest to give further details.

Increased Aid from Western Aid Consortium

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

(a) whether India had requested the 15-member Western Aid Consortium for giving more aid as compensation for the enforced diversion of resources for refugee relief; and

(b) if so, whether any aid has been received from the 15-member Western Aid Consortium sponsored by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) In keeping with its interest in India's economic development, the World Bank Resident Mission in New Delhi recently made a study of the mounting burden of refugees from East Bengal and its impact on the Indian economy. Based on this study, the World Bank produced a report which formed the 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. The Consortium estimated the cost of refugee relief for the financial year 1971-72 at $700 million (Rs. 525 crores) and unanimously recognized the need for special assistance to offset the burden of refugee relief. A copy of the Press Release issued at the end of the Consortium meeting is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in library. see No.LT-1052/71*]

(b) The members of the Aid India Consortium between them have accounted for a substantial portion of the assistance so far received for refugee relief, having pledged about Rs. 133 crores so far. It is hoped that further assistance will be forthcoming from these countries.

Research to Produce an Ultramodern and Sophisticated Fighter Plane

*143. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics is doing research to produce an ultramodern and sophisticated fighter plane, which might be used by the Indian Air Force in 1980; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is carrying out studies for design of an Advanced Aircraft for meeting the requirements of IAF.

(b) The study is still continuing.

Plan to Start a Tourist Centre at Nelliampathi, Kerala

*144. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any plan to start a Tourist Centre at Nelliampathi, District Palghat, Kerala;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Small Coins

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

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the availability of small coins in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and next course of action to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) There has been considerable improvement in the availability of small coins in the country.

(b) The position will improve further with (a) the melting of small coins and hoarding of such coins for purposes of melting having been made an offence in law, and (b) the changes made in the alloys to be used for minting the 10 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise coins, with a view to stepping up the pace of output of these denominations.

Closure of Gauhati Refinery due to Accumulation of Finished Products

*146. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gauhati Refinery is facing shut down due to the accumulation of finished products as a result of dislocation of wagon movement;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to regularise the wagon supply therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Steps to Improve Publicity Regarding Tourism.

*147. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is lacking to acquaint the foreign tourists about India and the facilities available here for them; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the publicity regarding tourism?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Department of Tourism has undertaken intensive publicity campaigns in all majore tourist markets of the world to attract tourists to India. Publicity campaigns have been further intensified to attract foreign tourists to India from U. K., Europe and the United States in collaboration with Air India. That our publicity in foreign countries has paid good dividends is reflected in the 30% increase registered in tourist arrivals in 1969 and of 15% in 1970.

(b) efforts are constantly being made in this direction.

Differential Rates of Interest for Bank Loans

*148. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of differential rates of interest for bank loans to people in the same sector was under examination;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The report of the Committee headed by Dy. Governor, Dr. R.K. Hazari is under examination and a decision in this regard is expected to be taken shortly.

Construction Work at Kanpur Airport

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

(a) whether the construction work at Kanpur Airport has not yet started in spite of several assurances ;

(b) whether there is hardly any accommodation for the passengers at Kanpur Airport; and

(c) if so, the reason for the delay in starting the construction of Airport building?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Efforts are being made for transfer of a suitable plot of land from the Ministry of Defence to the Civil Aviation Department for the construction of a civil enclave. Construction work is proposed to be started during the current Plan period.

Conference of Chief Ministers and State Finance Ministers for Raising Additional Resources

*150. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SIHGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers and State Finance Ministers was

held in New Delhi in October to consider ways and means to enable States to raise additional resources;

(b) If so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers of States which met on the 12th October, 1971 discussed various issues rtlating to mobilisation of additional resources by State Governments in the context of the deficits in their budgets and the burden on the national economy on account of the influx of refugees from East Bengal. The discussions led to a general consensus on the following lines:—

(i) State Governments would step up the effort to raise additional resources to meet their plan and non-plan obligations, both through fresh measures and through economies in expenditure on non-essential and non-priority items;

(ii) The need to raise adequate resources from the more affluent sections in the agricultural sector was recognised. It was decided that the problems relating to taxation of income from agriculture should be studied by a committee;

(iii) The States agreed to levy additional tax/surcharge/duty on certain instruments of mass circulation to help the Central Government in meeting the cost of relief to refugees from East Bengal.

Action on the measures for raising additional resources is to be taken by State Governments. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely yield from these measures.

Pdroaction of Coins

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

(a) whether the production of coins had been kept down resulting in the loss of millions of man-hours in Alipore, Bombay and Hyderabad Mints;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to increase the production of coins in these mints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that production of coins had been kept down resulting in loss of millions of man-hours in the India Government Mints at Alipore, Bombay and Hyderabad. However as the Reserve Bank of India scaled down its coinage demand for the year 1968-69 and 1969-70, the Mints, which had been working 60 hours a week previously, reverted to 48 hours a week working in November. 1968. Therefore coinage production in 1969-70 was comparatively less than in the previous years but the spare capacity available with the Mints was utilised to some extent for producing coins and coin blanks for foreign Governments.

(c) and (d). Government have already taken steps to increase the production of coins in the Mints. The Alipore and Hyderabad Mints have started working 60 hours a week from October/November, 1970. The Bombay mint has started working in two-shifts of 54 hours each per week from July, 1970 and its labour strength employed in coinage production has been increased first in January, 1971 and again in May, 1971 for full utilisation of capacity.

The labour strength of Alipore Mint has been increased by drawing, in the first phase, about 175 employees from Silver Refinery, Calcutta for full capacity use. Augmenting the labour strength of Hyderabad Mint is also under consideration. The three Mints together at present producing more than 5 million coins per day and the number will increase further as soon as the changes in certain coinage alloys, already decided by Government, have been fully given effect to.

Arrears of Incometax Amounting to more than Rs. 1 Lakh Against Individuals and Firms

795. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and companies having Income-tax arrears of more than one lakh rupees; and

(b) the action taken to collect these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total number of assessees having income-tax arrears of over Rs. 1 lakh as on 31st March, 1971 is 6,052.

(b) The information regarding the action taken to collect the arrears involved in 6,052 cases in not readily available. Its compilation will take considerable time.

However, if the Hon'ble Member wants to have information regarding any particular case(s) the same would be made available.

The general measures already taken by the Government for expeditious recovery of arrears of income-tax are enumerated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The following specific measures have been taken by the Government for recovery of arrears.

(i) Taking over of recovery work hitherto done by officials of the State Governments. The Departmental Officers have taken over the tax recovery work fully or partly in all Commissioners' charges.

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

(iii) Sixty posts of income-tax Officers (collections) were sanctioned last year by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrears demends.

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

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

(vi) 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 demands due from the assessees.

(vii) 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 fron 1 1-1972 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

Recovery of Income Tax Arrears From M/s Morikar Motors Trivandrum

796 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the action taken to collect the Income-tax arrears of Morikar Motors, Trivandrum, and

(b) what are the concessions granted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) (a) No arrears of Income-tax are outstanding against M/s Morikar Motors, Trivandrum Hence the question of taking any action to collect the Income tax arrears does not arise

(b) No concessions have been granted to them.

Rehabilitation Works in West Bengal

797 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the crash employment programme in the rural areas in West Bengal and also small-scale drainage schemes will be integrated with the rehabilitation works in the flood affected areas of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) Yes, Sir. It has been suggested to the State Government that adequate employment opportunities would be available to the flood affected population, on the extensive repair works on roads, embankments, etc , and under the crash programme for rural employment and rural works programme

Financial Assistant to West Bengal for Relief and Rehabilitation of Persons Affected by Floods

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government for giving aid and loans to the extent of about Rs 71 crores for dealing with the problems of relief and rehabilitation arising out of the recent floods,

(b) if so, the reasons for extending aid and loans to this State only to the tune of about Rs. 31 crores, and

(c) the break-up of the loans and aid given for the various purposes of relief and rehabilitation works in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal estimated their requirement of funds for various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures at Rs 74 95 crores spread over two years 1971-72 and 1972-73 The Central team of officers which visited the State in September, 1971 to assess the requirement of funds has after detailed discussions with the State Government, recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs 31 51 crores for purposes of Central assistance. A loan of Rs 5 crores, including Rs. 2 [crores

for agricultural inputs released by Ministry of Agriculture, has so far been sanctioned to the State Government. Further assistance in the shape of grants and loans will be provided to the State Government on the basis of the progress of expenditure which has been called for from them.

Employees Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

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

(a) the number of employees in each grade in each public undertaking; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each grade in each public undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the total number of employees and the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes class-wise in respect of 84 undertakings as on 1-1-1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—1053 171] Information in respect of the remaining undertakings will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Seniority of Civilian Technical and Non-Technical Personnel of M. E. S.

800. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority of all civilian technical and non-technical personnel of the M. E. S., is now fixed on an All-India basis, instead of Command-wise, as was the case previously :

(b) if so, the effective date thereof ;

(c) whether inter command transfers of Civilian M. E. S., personnel are not allowed still and even applications for the same are not favourably forwarded by the Chief Engineers of Army Commands to the E-in-C's Branch at New Delhi, causing great hardships to such civilian M. E. S., personnel ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the present policy of Government in such matters, and the steps being taken to ease matters in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Only certain categories of technical and non-technical class III staff such as Superintendents Grade I in-Charge of sub-divisions and Office Superintendents have been brought on an All India roster for the purpose of seniority with effect from the 9th March, 1970.

(c) to (e). As far as possible, transfers of Class III and Class IV employees borne on Command roster are normally made within the Command and inter-Command transfers are made only on administrative or compassionate grounds. Requests for mutual inter-Command transfers are also sympathetically considered. Restricting transfers in junior categories to a Command is in the interests of the employees themselves.

Delay in Issue of Gazette Notification Re : Promotion of Doctors in Army

801. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Army Doctors, who have been promoted from

time to time, are denied raise in their pay in the higher ranks from ante-date of promotion for years together because the procedures adopted by the AFMD at AHQ are slow and it takes years to gazette the promotions of such army doctors ;

(b) if so, the number of such doctors in the army who are still awaiting their turn for such a gazette notification in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to streamline the procedures in such matter in the A F. Medical Directorate and in AHQ also so that raise in rank and pay is effected expeditiously, say within six months ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No Sir, there has been no undue delay in the publication of Gazette Notifications regarding promotion of officers of the Army Medical Corps However, Gazette, Notifications have yet to be published m respect of some Captains who have become eligible in 1970 and 1971 for promotion to the rank of Major after completion of six years reckonable service and passing the Senior Medical Officers' Courses at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, under the revised promotion rules promulgated in December, 1965. This is not due to any slow procedure adopted by Army Headquarters but due to difference in the interpretation of promotion rules by the Audit authorities.

(a)	1969	—	Nil
	1970	—	41
	1971	-	69

(c) The matter is actively being pursued with the Audit authorities.

Printing of Tourist Literature on Goa Submitted by Shri Dom Moraes

802. SHRI S C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the text of the tourist literature on Goa submitted by Shri Dom Moraes to India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether the literature has been printed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Messrs Advertising & Sales Promotion Company, New Delhi, were commissioned by the India Tourism Development Corporation to prepare the design and copy for the Goa Folder The text prepared by Shri Dom Moraes was examined and accepted after certain modifications

(b) The literature is under print and is expected to be ready by March, 1972.

Payment of Bonus to Officers of Public Undertakings

803. SHRI S C. SAMANTA · Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of law have already given their interpretation to letter No. BPE/1 (5) Adv. (Fin) /67 dated the 23rd June, 1970 issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises regarding grant of ex-gratia payment to senior officers of public undertakings drawing salary of Rs. 1600 or above;

(b) whether these instructions are outside the purview of the Bonus Act; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to recover from the officers of the State Trading Corporation the amounts drawn in excess of Rs. 2,040 per annum during last two years to which they are not entitled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The said orders have not been referred to the Ministry of law, as it was not necessary. However, the Department of Labour & Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned Departments in the Ministry of Finance were consulted, as these were the Ministries' Departments concerned with the matter.

(b) Yes, Sir, as it is an ex-gratia payment and not bonus.

(c) Since the payment has been made in accordance with Government instructions, the question of recovery of any amount does not arise.

Seven-Year Plan of Co-Operation with U. N. Development Fund

804. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased be state:

(a) whether a 7-year plan of Co-operation between the Union Government and the U. N. Development Fund was under consideration ;

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

(c) the results expected to be achieved therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c). The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has decided to introduce the new system of "Country Programming" w. e. f. the 1st January 1972 for assistance to the developing countries as distinguished from the system of project-to-project assistance hitherto adopted. The new system involves the identification in advance of the use of UNDP inputs in various sectors in relation to the recipient country's development objectives, within an Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) over a period of years.

An amount of $ 50 million has been allocated to India for a period for 5 years from 1972 to 1976. However, a Country Programme for a 7-year period from 1-4-1972 to 31.3.1979 (the end of the Fifth Plan period) is being drawn up to make it co-cyclical with our Plan period, as the five-year period takes us only to the middle of the Fifth Plan. Extra UNDP assistance for the additional period has been assumed.

The Draft Country programme document is still under preparation. It is expected to include a large number of projects in the various developmental sectors. The Programme is being drawn up in consultation with the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission.

The Country Programme is designed to help in bridging critical technological and manpower gaps in our economy and accelerate the growth process.

Distribution of Fertiliser through Petrol Stations

805. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation proposed to distribute fertilisers through its petrol stations in rural areas in arrangement with the Fertiliser Corporation of India in order to make available fertilisers to farmers easily ;

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

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation is encouraging its retail outlet dealers in the predominantly rural areas to distribute fertiliser to the farmers who come to the retail outlets for their requirements of fuels. Under this scheme, supplies of fertiliser are effected by the Fertiliser factory concerned to the dealers who thereafter effect sales to the agriculturist

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

806. डा० सकटा प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य से सूखे की स्थिति के कारण केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है ,

(ख) क्या जो राशि मांगी गई है वह कम से कम है और स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). जब तक केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ धन की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों के दल द्वारा दौरा नहीं कर लिया जाता तब तक के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने अगस्त, 1971 में 10 करोड़ रुपये की तदर्थ सहायता मांगी थी। चूंकि केन्द्रीय सहायता सामान्यत: व्यय की प्रगति के आधार पर, प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी जाती है, इसलिए तब तक किये गये व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए 2 करोड रुपये की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी।

केन्द्रीय दल अब राज्य का दौरा कर चुका है और उसने सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न राहत कार्यों के लिए 18.50 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा की सिफारिश की है। इसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और राज्य-सरकार को इसकी सूचना भेज दी गयी है। और अधिक धन देने के लिए राज्य सरकार से, उक्त अधिकतम व्यय-सीमा के मुकाबले, वास्तविक व्यय की प्रगति की सूचना मांगी गयी है।

World bank Assistance sought by Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board

807 SHRI M. M JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board had sought World Bank assistance for rural water supply schemes ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the assistance received in this regard ?

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

(b) : Does not arise.

Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company

808. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company has a majority foreign equity and that some of its foreign shareholders are common with Indian Tobacco Company ; and

(b) if so, the position and policy of Government for the Indianisation of Foreign Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The equity capital of M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd. is Rs. 2 crores. Of this the following four U. K. companies hold 65. 6% made up as under:

i) Raleigh Investment Company Ltd.	(44.2%)
ii) Tobacco Investment (India) Ltd.	(15.6%)
iii) Tobacco Investments Ltd.	(5.0%)
iv) Carrearas Ltd.	(0.8%)

The three companies at (ii), (iii) & (iv) above held respectively 54.5%, 17.4% and 2.8% *i. e.*, 74.7% in all in the equity capital of India Tobacco Co Ltd., Calcutta.

Government's policy is to secure a progressive reduction in the ratio of foreign holding in foreign majority companies, whenever such companies have occasion to make additional investments on expansions, diversification etc., so that no disinvestment resulting in repatriation of capital is involved. However, in the case of companies where such opportunities for securing dilution of foreign holding without disinvestment might not be forthcoming, the reduction of foreign holding even at the cost of repatriation of capital, might be insisted upon on a selective basis as a condition of other Government approvals sought by them, provided it is considered in the national interest to do so.

Aid Given to States affected by Floods

809. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of aid given to various States which were affected by heavy rains and floods during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Financial assistance released so far to various State Governments towards flood and cyclone relief measures in 1971-72 is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Assistance given for relief measures by the Ministry of Finance	Short-term loans for agricultural inputs given by the Ministry of Agriculture	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	500.00	725.00	1225.00
Kerala	30.00	2.18	32.18
Orissa	300.00	300.00	600.00
Uttar Pradesh	300.00	1500.00	1800.00
West Bengal	300.00	200.00	500.00

Assistance to Mysore for areas affected by Drought

810. SHRI DHARMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount so far granted to the State of Mysore to tide over the crisis created by drought condition in the State, and

(b) the total damage to the crops and the relief measures undertaken by Government so far.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH). (a) On the basis of the recommendations of a central team of officers that visited Mysore to assess the drought situation, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.49 crores on various relief measures has been accepted for purposes of Central assistance and communicated to the State Government. An advance of Rs. 3 crores has already been sanctioned to the State Government to meet their immediate requirement of funds for relief measures. Further assistance will be considered on the basis of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government as against the approved ceilings.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government to the Central team, the percentage of damage caused to kharif crops varies from 25% to 100%.

The relief measures taken up by the State Government include the stepping up of rural works programme, new relief works in taluks not covered by the rural works programme, sinking of new wells for irrigation, emergency feeding of vulnerable sections of population, loans to cultivators for seed and fertilisers, etc.

'फिनाइल' और 'इथाइल' ऐलकोहल का उत्पादन

811. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में फिनाइल, इथाईल, ऐलकोहल की वार्षिक खपत लगभग 120 टन है और अगस्त, 1970 तक इसकी सारी मात्रा आयात होती थी,

(ख) क्या मिट्टालगल्ली (मैसूर) स्थित 150 टन उत्पादन क्षमता वाले एक सयत्र ने अगस्त, 1970 से 'फिनाइल', 'इथाइल', एलकोहल का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ग) 'फिनाइल', 'इथाइल', एलकोहल के आयात को बन्द करने और स्वदेशी उत्पादन बढाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) देशीय उत्पादन को ध्यान मे रखते हुए इस मद के आयात विनियमों में परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है ।

Meeting of Soda Ash Manufacturers and Glass Manufacturers

812. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting between Soda Ash manufacturers, Glass manufacturers

and Government officials was held at Bombay last year to discuss the problems of distribution of Soda Ash;

(b) if so, the names of the manufacturers of Soda Ash who attended the meeting and who did not attend the same;

(c) whether Government have taken note of such firms who did not attend the said meeting for their non-cooperation, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the outcome of the said meeting with regard to supply of Soda Ash to glass factories with the decrease or increase, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A meeting was held in Bombay on 25th November, 1970 between the representatives of the Glass Industry and representatives of the Alkali Manufacturers to discuss the problems of supply of Soda Ash to Glass manufacturing units in the country. Representatives of Government also attended the meeting by invitation.

(b) The minutes of the meeting issued by the All India Glass Manufacturers Federation do not mention the names of the Soda Ash manufacturers who did not attend the meeting.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) One of the suggestions made at the meeting was regarding import of further quantities of Soda Ash to meet the shortage. The State Trading Corporation has already effected import of 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash. Out of the first consignment of 5,000 tonnes of heavy Soda Ash, 2,000 tonnes have already been sold to the manufacturers of glass borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development. The balance 3,000 tonnes have been sold to Small Scale users under the charge of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries. The distribution of the second consignment of 5,000 tonnes is under way.

मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड में उत्पादन में विलम्ब

813. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड पर 65 करोड़ रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान था और उसमे उत्पादन 1969 से प्रारम्भ होने वाला था;

(ख) समय पर उत्पादन प्रारम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त विलम्ब के कारण लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपये की हानि के होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या इस देरी के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) वर्ष 1969 में, जब सन्यन्त्र का निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ हुआ था, लगाये गये अनुमान के अनुसार इस प्रायोजना की लागत 55 करोड़ रुपये थी तथा उक्त सन्यन्त्र द्वारा 1970 के मध्य तक नियमित रूप से उत्पादन करने की आशा थी। अगस्त, 1970 में प्रायोजना की

लागत का 65 करोड़ रुपये तक पुनरीक्षण किया गया था।

(ख) उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रारम्भ न होने के मुख्य कारण ये थे :—

(i) उपकरणों की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब, और

(ii) ठेकेदार के मजदूरों की हड़ताल एवं अन्य श्रमिक समस्याएं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, 1967 से प्रायोजना की लागत में लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है और यह वृद्धि, सामग्री एवं सेवाओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, कई उपकरणों के प्रादय के स्रोत में परिवर्तन तथा ब्याज आदि के भुगतान से होने वाले व्यय जैसे तथ्यों के कारण थी।

(घ) उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, विलम्ब के लिए किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या पार्टी को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। अतः किसी प्रकार की कार्य-वाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Locking out of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore

814. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, has been locked out from the 21st September, 1971 ;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) The steps taken by Government to remove the lock-out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited had to declare a lock-out from 21st September, 1971 consequent upon agitational activities, such as, 'dharna' picketing, demonstration, threatening of loyal workers and tampering with plant and machinery and by striking employees thus endangering the safety of personnel and company property. The agitation was launched by the employees in pursuance of their demand to pay them bonus at a much higher rate than admissible under the Bonus Act. The Management on the other hand had offered them a substantially larger bonus than what was strictly admissible under the law. Subsequently, the Employees' Unions agreed to call off their unjustified agitation and unlawful activities for the redressal of their grievances. They also accepted the terms earlier offered by the Managment. The lock-out was, therefore, lifted on 2nd October, 1971. A settlement has also been concluded with the Employees' Unions in regard to payment of bonus.

Committee on Operational Efficiency of Public Undertakings

815. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI J.B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up by Government to suggest measures for improving the operational efficiency of public sector undertakings and suggest ways and means to remove the ills of the Public Sector ;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). It is not clear to which Committee the Honourable Members are referring. Government keep under constant review the performance of Public Enterprises, with a view to evolving measures for improving the efficiency and profitability of these undertakings. Committees are also set up, as and when necessary, to look into specified aspects of the functioning of various Public Enterprises. At present there is also a proposal under consideration to set up a top level Advisory Steering Group to undertake a thorough review of the working of selected Public Enterprises, and to make suitable recommendations. The composition and terms of reference of this Group are expected to be finalised shortly.

Establishment of Petro-Chemical Complex in Kerala

816. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala State Legislative Assembly has adopted a resolution regarding the establishment of Petro-Chemical Complex in Kerala ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No communication has been received from the Government of Kerala regarding any resolution adopted by the Kerala State Legislative Assembly on the subject of a petrochemical complex in Kerala.

Application for setting up Nylon, Textile Filament Yarn Units

817. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications have been received by Government for setting up Nylon Textile Filament Units; and

(b) which are the parties and which are the States where such units are proposed to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The number of applications pending with the Ministry is 130.

(b) A statement showing the names of the applicants and the location of the units proposed by them is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library see No. LT.* 1054/71]

Cases referred to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

818. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases referred to the Monopolies Commission under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(b) whether the Act is not very clear regarding the "inter-connection" between companies of one group; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove this ambiguity ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) 23 applications under Chapter III of the M R T P Act, 1969 have so far been referred to the M R T P Commission

(b) and (c) The Government is considering amendments to the definition of the term "inter-connected undertakings" for the purpose of making it more scientific in view of abolition of managing agency system

Damage caused by Floods in Barauni

819 SHRI N E HORO Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the estimate of damage caused due to the flood effect in Barauni; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to save this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C SETHI) (a) There was no damage caused to the Barauni Refinery due to recent floods in Barauni However, an expenditure of Rs 6,000/ was incurred by the refinery on the protective measures taken to prevent flood waters entering the refinery and townships

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Team to study Damage Caused by Heavy Rains and Floods in Bihar

820 SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 8-Member Technical Team set up by the Planning Commission has visited and made an on-the spot study of the extent of damage caused by heavy rains and floods in Bihar,

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Team, and

(c) the Central assistance given to the Bihar Government for providing relief to the affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) to (c) A Central team of officers visited Bihar in August, 1971 and assessed the requirement of funds for relief measures for purposes of Central assistance This team has recommended, for purposes of Central assistance, a ceiling of Rs 46 275 crores on various relief, rehabilitation and repair measures necessitated by the floods and heavy rains This ceiling has been accepted subject to a further review. An amount of Rs 12 25 crores, including Rs 7 25 crores as short-term loan for agricultural inputs, has so far been sanctioned to the State Government Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure

Setting up of Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

821 SHRI B. D CHANDRA GOWDA
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur,

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) the time by which the work on this project will be started, and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Government have already sanctioned the setting of up the Special Steels Project in the Defence Sector at Kanpur.

(b) A large number of alloy and special steels required for the modern armaments production will be produced in this Factory. The project will have a capacity of 16,400 tonnes per year of finished sections such as billets, small and medium sections, sheets, strips and so on.

(c) The work connected with the planning of the project has already commenced.

(d) The Government have sanctioned an estimated expenditure of Rs. 46.01 crores including Rs. 5.36 crores in foreign exchange to set up this Project.

Towers set up by Pindi along Truce Line in Jammu Area

822. SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 26th October, 1971 wherein it has been stated that Pindi have set up towers along the truce line in the Jammu area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Developments across the border are taken into consideration in drawing up our defence plans.

Construction of Houses for Employees of Bharat Earth Movers, Bangalore

823. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to construct housing quarters for the employees of Bharat Earth Movers, Bangalore on a top priority basis ;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited has two factories, *viz.*, the Earth Mover Factory at Kolar Gold Fields and the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore. A housing colony for the Kolar Gold Fields factory has already been constructed. As regards the Railcoach Factory, about 420 employees of this factory are at present occupying quarters in the housing colony of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. have initiated action to acquire suitable land for building a housing colony for the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore also. However, in view of the need for economy in the present situation, the construction of the colony will have to wait for some time.

Mining of International Border from Rajasthan to Ladakh by Pakistani Troops

824. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently the Pakistani troops have heavily mined the entire international border from Rajasthan to Ladakh in violation of the ground rules;

(b) whether the explosions of these mines have killed and injured civilians and the Indian troops,

(c) whether there is also heavy concentration of Pakistani troops on the Rajasthan border and along the Rann of Kutch, and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Government have seen reports that the Pakistani troops have mined selected areas in the territory across our Western borders There is no information of any Indian troops or civilians having been killed or injured by explosion of these mines

(c) and (d) Pakistani forces are concentrated all along our borders including the areas across Rajasthan and Rann of Kutch. Government have taken adequate steps to meet the situation

Cost of Living Index

825. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the changes in the Cost of Living Index since the presentation of the Budget for 1971-72 (month-wise), and

(b) the comparable changes in the corresponding period during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) A statement giving the All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers for the months from May to September, 1971 (the latest available) and for the corresponding period of 1970 is enclosed

Statement

All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index

(Base 1960=100)

Month	Index		Percentage change over the previous month	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
May	183	184	1 1	Nil
June	185	187	1 1	1 6
July	186	190	0·5	1 6
August	187	194	0·5	2.1
September	188	196	0·5	1·0

Facilities for subsidised transportation and welfare amenities to the Employees of Bharat Earth Movers

826. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide the employees of Bharat Earth Movers with the facilities of subsidised transportation and other welfare amenities like school, co-operative society, sport clubs, reading rooms etc; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Earth Movers Limited has two factories viz., the Earth Mover Factory at Kolar Gold Fields and the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore. For the Earth Mover Factory at Kolar Gold Fields a housing colony has been constructed by the company near the Factory and amenities such as school, cooperative society, sports club, and reading room, etc., are provided in this colony. As regards the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore, about 420 of the employees who were employed in the Bangalore Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. before its separation from HAL are occupying quarters in the HAL township and they are eligible to avail of amenities such as school, sports club, etc., in the township. As regards cooperative society, about 2400 employees of the Railcoach Factory who were previously employed in the Bangalore Division of the HAL are members of the Vimanapura Cooperative Stores of HAL. The Railcoach Factory has also organised a separate Labour Welfare Fund and Sports Club for the benefit of its employees.

2. As regards subsidised transport, the employees of the Railcoach Factory at Bangalore are provided with subsidised transport facility in the HAL buses. In the case of the Kolar factory, no such transport facility is required for those living in the company's township near the factory. However, the question of grant of a suitable conveyance allowance to the employees of Kolar Factory living at a distance of more than 3 miles from the factory is under the Management's consideration. The Company has also taken up with the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation for providing extra services on Sundays and Holidays for the benefit of the employees of the Kolar Factory living in the Company's township, for marketing purposes, etc.

Money advanced by Life Insurance Corporation to various parties in Delhi

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

(a) the number, names and addresses of parties in Delhi whom Life Insurance Corporation of India had advanced money against the mortgage of their immovable property along with the total amount advanced to each;

(b) whether all of these parties have been paying the instalments due to the Corporation in time ; and

(c) in case there have been defaulters, their names and the steps Government have taken or propose to take to recover the amount due to the Corporation from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information asked for is not readily available. Further, the number of borrowers runs into thousands. A majority of borrowers have been paying the loan instalments in time but

there have been a few cases of default. When default occurs, the LIC asks the borrowers to remove it, but if the default continues the LIC takes appropriate steps to enforce its legal rights, including appointment of receivers and filing of suits for recovery.

If the Hon'ble Member has in view any particular case, the same could be looked into and details furnished.

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Refineries

828 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA ·
SHRI R. V. BADE ·
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether the question of nationalisation of foreign oil refineries has been under consideration of Government for a long time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The question of revision of the Refinery Agreements as also other alternative proposals is still under examination by the Government.

Setting up new Oil Refineries in the Country.

829. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA· Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the new Oil Refineries Government propose to set up in the country and the proposed locations thereof; and

(b) their estimated capacity and the time by which these proposed refineries are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Government proposes to set up two oil refineries one in Assam and the other in the north-west region. No decision in regard to the location of the proposed refineries has yet been taken.

(b) The proposed refinery in Assam will have a capacity of 1 mtpa and the capacity of the north-west refinery will be about 6 mtpa. These projects are expected to be commissioned in the fifth plan period.

Revision of Refinery Agreements with Foreign Oil Companies

830. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

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

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the revision of the Refinery agreements with foreign oil companies;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken;

(c) in case no decision has so far been taken, the reasons therefor and the main alternatives being considered by Government in respect of foreign oil refineries; and

(d) the time by which a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The question of the revision of Refinery Agreements as also other

alternative proposals such as equity participation etc. is under examination by the Government. It is difficult at this stage to indicate a time schedule.

Decline in Employment Potential of Joint Stock Companies

831 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even in highly prosperous Joint Stock Companies, such as Hindustan Lever Limited, overall employment has considerably gone down from year to year;

(b) whether one of the steps under consideration in this connection is compulsory mention of the strength of permanent employees on roll in the annual balance sheet of all joint stock companies;

(c) whether Government are considering that under wages, salaries and staff benefits, the expenses on Management and non-management staff be given separately; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to reverse this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY): (a) Government has no such information in general as the companies are not required under the provisions of the Companies Act to furnish information about the number of workers employed.

(b) Alteration in Schedule VI of the Act has been made requiring companies to indicate separately the number of employees of the company who are in receipt of or are entitled to monthly emoluments of Rs. 2000/- or above.

(c) Item 4 of Part II of Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956 already provides for separate disclosure of remuneration paid to the managerial personnel such as directors, including managing directors, and manager.

(d) Does not arise in view of the replies to parts (a) and (b).

Paper used for Printing of Currency Notes

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

(a) whether the paper used for printing of currency notes in the country is of inferior quality;

(b) if so, the reasons for using the inferior quality of paper;

(c) whether it is a fact that the life-time of a currency note has been reduced to even less than half of the life-time of the superior quality note paper;

(d) whether Government propose to use superior quality note paper; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir, the paper used for printing currency and bank notes is being produced indigenously from the year 1967-68 and its quality has throughout been as good as that of the paper which used to be imported previously.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Far from the life-time of the currency and bank notes having gone down, it has had to be extended in actual fact because the printing capacity has not been able to cope up with the increasing demand. This has necessitated the re-circulation of notes for longer durations than was the case in the past. The result is that a larger proportion of notes in circulation appear soiled and worn out. This may have given the impression, that the paper used is inferior. That impression, however, is erroneous.

(d) and (e). Do not arise, but steps have been taken to increase the printing capacity.

औद्योगिक इकाइयों को औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

833. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्ष में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा बड़ी, मध्यम और लघु प्रत्येक श्रेणी की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना-कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष भारत के सबसे बड़े 20 व्यापार गुटों से सम्बद्ध सभी औद्योगिक इकाइयों को कुल ऋण का कितने प्रतिशत भाग दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत केवल सरकारी कम्पनियों और सहकारी समितियों को ही भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से लम्बी अवधि की वित्तीय सहायता मिल सकती है और ये प्रायः मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के औद्योगिक एककों की ही स्थापना करती है।

अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों (1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71) में भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा लघु, मध्यम और बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों को स्वीकृत और वितरित किये गये ऋणों का विवरण और उसी अवधि में उन औद्योगिक एककों को, जो औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन के परिशिष्ट 11 में पहले सूचीबद्ध किये गये 20 व्यापारिक समूह से सम्बन्धित है, स्वीकृत और वितरित किये गये ऋणों की प्रतिशतता

(लाख रुपयों में)

औद्योगिक एकक	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	स्वीकृत	वितरण	स्वीकृत	वितरण	स्वीकृत	वितरण
लघु	—	—			—	—
मध्य	46.25	33.82	67.53	15.75	29.40	42.58
बड़े पैमाने के	2472.66	1737.11	2013.05	1627.06	3100.83	1603.76
जोड़ :	2519.91	1770.93	2080 63	1642.81	3130.29	1646.34
औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन के परिशिष्ट 11 में पहले सूचीबद्ध किये गए 20 व्यापारिक समूह सबंधित औद्योगिक एककों को स्वीकृत तथा वितरित किये गये ऋणो की प्रतिशतता	32.3%	15.3%	17.9%	22.8%	17.1%	15.9%

टिप्पणी : 1. वितरण राशि में पहले स्वीकृत की गयी रकमें भी शामिल हैं।

2. औद्योगिक वित्त निगम उसी औद्योगिक एकक को मध्य पैमाने का उद्योग मानता है जिस सम्बन्धित प्रतिष्ठान की कुल पूंजी वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने की तिथि पर 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो इसमें उस नये निवेश की रकम भी शामिल की जा सकती है जिस के लिये सहायता की स्वीकृति दी गयी है।

3. अन्य सभी एकक जो 50 लाख रुपये की सीमा से अधिक हैं, बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग समझे जाते हैं।

सीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल की सिफारिश

834. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल द्वारा अपनी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट (भाग-II) के पैरा 8.29 में क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) सीमा शुल्क अध्ययन दल ने सिफारिश की थी कि निवारक व्यवस्था में बाहरी कार्यों पर नियुक्त सिपाहियों के महत्व को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये और उन्हें सीमा पुलिस के सदृश्य मान कर उनके वेतन-मानों तथा पदोन्नति-सम्भावनाओं में सुधार किया जाना चाहिये यदि आवश्यक हो तो निवारक और बाहरी कार्यों को निरे भीतरी कार्यालयी कार्यों से अलग करके भिन्न संवर्ग बना दिया जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) इस सिफारिश की सावधानी पूर्वक जांच-पड़ताल की गई थी । तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी कार्यों पर लगे हुये सिपाहियों के पृथक-संवर्ग में, उनके कार्यों को देखते हुए, यह अवश्यक होगा कि उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु कम कर दी जाय जैसा कि पुलिस में है । सिपाहियों के सम्बन्धित संघ को यह स्वीकार्य नहीं था ।

Flights Operated by Indian Airlines

835. **DR. KARNI SINGH :**
SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD :

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

(a) the total number of flights operated by the Indian Airlines between the 1st April, 1970 and 31st March, 1971;

(b) how many of them were delayed or cancelled;

(c) the main reasons for the delay and cancellation of flights; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) 43,094.

(b) Number of flights delayed beyond 30 minutes . . 20,473

Number of flights cancelled . . 4,734

(c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(d) The bulk of the delays were 'consequential' and arise from the operational pattern whereby the same aircraft has to operate a number of flights. With the acquisition of more aircraft, the Corporation may be able to provide stand-by aircraft which would reduce such delays.

Some delays were due to bad weather and were beyond the control of the operator. As regards delays due to engineering snags and other factors, constant efforts are being made by the Corporation to minimise them. The period in question was marked by considerable dislocation of services due to 'go-slow' and 'work to rule' and strikes, culminating in a lock-out.

STATEMENT

	Reason	Delays	Cancel-lations	Total
1	Consequential	14095	1893	15988
2.	Weather	1391	646	2037
3	Engineering snags	1864	73	1937
4	Commercial	909	39	948
5	Operations	504	644	1148
6	Transport	110	3	113
7	Miscellaneous	1546	1416	2962
8	Air Traffic Control (DGCA)	54	20	74
	Total	20473	4734	25207

Fraud committed at State Bank of India, Delhi Cantonment

836 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any investigation has been made into the fraud committed at State Bank of India, Delhi Cantonment involving a sum of Rs 18 lakhs,

(b) whether any action has been taken,

(c) if so, the nature thereof, and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The State Bank of India has reported that no fraud involving a sum of Rs, 18 lakhs was committed at its Delhi Cantonment branch but some irregularities were noticed in the advances made at the branch to agriculturists, small-scale industrialists, transport operators and small businessmen The amount involved in these irregularities is about Rs 16 lakhs The main irregularities noticed were as follows

(i) In some cases advances made are in excess of the reasonable requirements of the parties

(ii) Sanctions for advances have not been obtained from the controlling authority

(iii) In some cases documents are not properly executed or all the necessary documents have not been obtained

(iv) The security charged to the bank is inadequate

(v) Pre sanction and post sanction inspections have not been carried out

(vi) Proper scrutiny of loan applications was not made before advancing loans

The bank has reported that the then Agent of the branch has been placed under suspension The bank has posted two Special Officers at the branch to effect recoveries and regularise the irregularities Recoveries are being effected Bank has started departmental investigations and has deputed an officer of the Circle Audit Cell to assist the investigating Officer

Statement made by Air Chief Marshal regarding Air Space Violations by Pakistan

837 SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made

by the Air Chief Marshal Shri P. C. Lall stating that India cannot stop Pak air violations on all our borders, as our borders with Pakistan are very long ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above statement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). This was an incidental observation in the course of an informal discussion on various aspects relating to the Air, Force. There is no change in the policy in regard to air intrusions. Every effort is made to chase away, intercept or shoot down intruding Pakistani aircraft.

Rejection of Offer of Burmah Oil Company to Associate with Oil India Ltd. for Exploration of Oil in India

838. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :
SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA :

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

(a) whether the offer of the Burmah Oil Company to associate with Oil India Ltd., for the exploration of Oil in Somalia has been rejected ;

(b) the nature of the said offer ; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The offer made by the Burmah Oil Company to Oil India Limited would have provided mainly a financail 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,

Routes Operated by Private Airlines

839. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of private airlines operating in India ;

(b) the names of the routes they are now operating ; and

(c) whether any new routes have been given to them for operation during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The following private operators hold non-scheduled permits valid up to 31st March 1972 :

1. Air Survey Co. (P) Ltd,, Calcutta.
2. Airways India (P) Ltd., Calcutta
3. Bharat Commerce & Industries, Gauhati.
4. Cambata Aviation, Bombay.
5. Jamair Co., Calcutta.
6. Kalinga Airlines, Calcutta,
7. Kasturi & Sons, Madras.

8. J K Chemicals (P) Ltd., Bombay (Safari Airways).

9. Helicopter Services (P) Ltd, Bombay.

10 Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay

11 Pushpaka Aviation (P) Ltd, Madras

(b) Out of the above eleven operators, only M/s Jamair Co are now engaged in commercial air transport At present this company is operating the following routes on a non-scheduled basis

1 Calcutta-Agartala

2 Calcutta Jalpaiguri via Purnea

3. Calcutta-Jalpaiguri - Telepara-Grassmore- Bhatpara Newlands

(c) Permission has been granted with effect from 1st Octorber 1971 to M/s J. K Chemicals Ltd. (Safari Airways) to operate a non-scheduled service on the route Delhi-Jaipur-Kota and back without traffic rights between Delhi and Jaipur

Disappearance of Civilians From Pakistani Villages Along Chhamb Border Line

840 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the entire civil population has disappeared from certain Pakistani villages along the border line which faces the Chhamb border on the Indian side, and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) : According to our information Pakistan authorities have evacuated the civilian population from their border villages opposite Chhamb. We have drawn necessary inference from Pak action and made our arrangements accordingly

Concentration of Pakistani Military on Ferozepur Section

841. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether heavy Pakistani Military concentration had been seen in Ferozepur Section on the 6th October, 1971 along the right bank of river Sutlej, and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Pak Armed Forces are concentrated all along our borders including areas opposite to Ferozepur and on the right bank of river Sutlej Government have taken adequate steps to meet any Pakistani threat on our borders

Scheme to construct Hotels at Tourist Centres in Gujarat

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

(a) the number and names of Tourist Centres in Gujarat,

(b) the number and names of the Centres where there are no Government hotels,

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to construct hotels at such centres to avoid inconvenience to tourists, and

(d) if so, the time by which this scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No specific list of tourist centres is being maintained.

(b) There is no Central Government hotel in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). In the Fourth Plan there is a provision for the construction of a 24-room Rest House at Gir Forest in Gujarat.

Establishment of Hotels and Holiday Homes for the Common Man

843. SHRI D. P JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to establish hotels and holiday homes for the common man ; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these are to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Department of Tourism has no proposal to establish holiday homes but in order to augment inexpensive accommodation it proposes to construct youth hostels, reception centres, tourist bungalows and rest houses. The India Tourism Development Corporation also proposes to construct motels and expand some of the existing travellers' lodges.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) YOUTH HOSTELS·

1. Aurangabad
2. Bhopal
3. Jaipur
4. Madras
5. Trivandrum
6. Hampi
7. Nainital
8. Darjeeling
9. Simla
10. Patnitop

(b) RECEPTION CENTRES :

1. Jaipur
2. Agra
3. Varanasi (Motel- cum - Reception Centre)
4. Simla
5. Patna

(c) REST HOUSES IN WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES :

1. Bharatpur
2. Sasangir
3. Kaziranga
4. Corbett National Park
5. Kanha National Park

(d) TOURIST BUNGALOWS :

1. Jaisalmer
2. Gauhati
3. Rameshwaram

(a) MOTELS (PROPOSED BY ITDC)

1. Jammu
2. Varanasi (Motel - cum- Reception Centre)
3. Siliguri

(f) EXPANSION OF TRAVELLERS' LODGES (BY ITDC)

1 Khajuraho

2 Hassan

3 Mahabalipuram

4 Laxmi Villas Palace Hotel at Udaipur

City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

844 SHRI D. P JADEJA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the rate of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees, and

(b) if so, from what date?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Restraint in Further Decreases in Money Supply

845. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Council of Applied Economic Research has called for restraint in further decreases in money supply with a view to control the price situation; and

(b) the steps Government propose to check increase in money supply and remove stagnation in industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir The National Council of Applied Economic Research has, in its mid-year review of the Indian economy, called for some restraint on further increases in money supply.

(b) As on October 22, 1971, money supply with the public showed an annual rate of increase of 12.9 per cent which was marginally higher than the increase of 12 8 per cent in the preceding year In so far as the deterioration in the Government's budgetary position, attributable largely to expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh and assistance sanctioned for natural calamities, has been a principal factor affecting growth of money supply in recent months, the Government has already announced a number of measures with a view to enforce economies in non-essential expenditures and has also imposed special levies for financing expenditures on refugees from Bangla Desh The State Governments are also being urged to reduce their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India. A constant watch over the credit situation is being maintained The Government is also trying to stimulate industrial production through required imports of industrial raw materials in short supply, necessary financial assistance by the term lending institutions, speedy issue of industrial licences and measures to step up the level of the plan activity in the economy

Air India's Proposal to enter Hotel Industry

846. SHRI K LAKKAPPA.
SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether Air India proposes to enter the hotel industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether commercial aspect of the project has been studied; and

(c) whether the addition of a new responsibility will not affect the Air India's main function of flying the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a subsidiary company has been set up for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir,

Vijaya Bank Limited, Bombay

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

(a) whether Vijaya Bank Limited, Bombay has many fictitious accounts with huge black money deposits, especially from Film Industry businessmen;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government into these accounts; and

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry?

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

Heavy Pakistani Military Concentration on Barmer Border of Rajasthan

848. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barmer border of Rajasthan is threatened with heavy Pakistani military concentration across the border;

(b) whether a large number of Pakistani spies continue to be active in this area and are supplying military intelligence across the border; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken adequate steps to ensure that the border is not subjected to any surprise attack by Pakistan and also adequate steps to curb the activities of the Pak spies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Pakistani Armed Forces are concentrated all along our borders including the area across Barmer district of Rajasthan. Pakistani espionage activities have also come to light in many parts of our country. Government have taken adequate steps to meet any Pakistani threat on our borders as well as to curb the activities of Pakistani espionage agents.

Repatriation of Funds by Foreign Oil Companies

849. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether foreign oil companies have so far repatriated Rs.120 crores against their investment of Rs. 106 crores in India;

(b) whether there is a provision in the agreement with these companies that the foreign refineries will not be nationalised for 25 years;

(c) whether the terms of the agreement will come in the way of nationalisation;

(d) whether Government have considered about the mode and quantum of compensation to be paid to these oil companies; and

(e) the steps taken, if any, for the revision of the treaties now in force ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The capital employed as on 31-12-1969 by the three major oil companies *viz.* Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex, including their refineries, was Rs. 109.03 crores. Precise information regarding the total amount repatriated is being collected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These terms will not come in the way of nationalisation by an Act of Parliament.

(d) No, Sir, there is no immediate proposal for nationalisation.

(e) The question of revision of Refinery Agreements as also alternative proposals is still under consideration by the Government.

Tax Evasion in India

850. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the steps so far taken to combat tax evasion have failed to produce any desired results;

(b) if so, what further steps Government propose to take to put a stop to tax evasion in the country; and

(c) whether Government have any idea as to the amount of tax being evaded in the county at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The problem of tax evasion is constantly engaging the attention of Government. Such measures, legislative, administrative or others, as are considered necessary to meet the changing situation have been taken from time to time and continue to be taken.

(c) It is not possible to make any precise estimate of the loss to Government on account of tax evasion at present.

Reduction in Profits of O.N.G.C.

851 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profits of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1969-70 have come down by Rs. 2.23 crores, and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C. SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The profits had come down mainly because of the increase in the amount of exploration/development expenditure due to be written off, which increase was not matched by enhancement in sale proceeds from oil-fields which were on commercial production during that year.

Representation from Employees of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for new Pay Scales

852. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, demanding new pay scale;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Oil and Natural Gas

Commission had received demands from its Unions for increasing pay-scales of the employees. In a meeting held on November 5-6, 1971, the matter was discussed by ONGC with the representatives of the recognised Unions and it has been agreed that the Union's demand for revision of pay-scales and increase in fringe benefits be deferred.

पूना के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

853. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :**
श्री हरि सिंह :
श्रीमती भार्गवी तनकप्पन :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत अगस्त मास के दौरान पूना के निकट भारतीय वायुसेना के विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) कम प्रकाश की दशा के कारण विमान अव्यवस्थित पहाड़ी से टकरा गया था ।

(ख) जाँच अदालत के द्वारा सुझाए गए उपायों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर डालर बचाओ योजना का प्रभाव

854. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :**
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :
श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डालर पर पड़ रहे दबाव को रोकने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने गत अगस्त में कुछ आर्थिक उपाय किये;

(ख) इन आर्थिक उपायों का भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). हाल ही के डालर संकट के परिणामस्वरूप संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार ने डालर को सोने और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों में रूपांतरित किया जाना स्थगित करने, कोटे के अन्तर्गत आने वाले आयातों के भिन्न सभी शुल्क आयातों पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से आयात अधिभार लगाने और विदेशी आर्थिक सहायता में 10 प्रतिशत की कमी करने का निश्चय किया । पहले कदम के परिणामस्वरूप, कुछ अन्य औद्योगिक देशों की मुद्राओं का मूल्य डालर के मुकाबले में प्रभावपूर्ण रूप से बढ़ गया है । चूंकि हमने रुपये के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि सम-मूल्य को बनाये रखने का निश्चय किया है, इसलिए इन देशों से किया जाने वाला आयात रुपयों के रूप में महंगा पड़ेगा । और इन देशों को की जाने वाली ऋण परिशोधन सम्बन्धी अदायगियों का भी पहले की अपेक्षा बजट पर कुछ अधिक भार पड़ेगा । सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत, स्थिर आधार पर विनिमय दरों के शीघ्र पुनःसमायोजन की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है ।

सहायता में 10 प्रतिशत की कटौती के बारे में लिए गये निश्चय के बाद से बहुत-सी घटनाएं घटी हैं और यह बात

स्पष्ट नहीं है कि यदि कोई कटौती की भी गई तो वह किस स्तर पर होगी क्योंकि चालू वर्ष में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता के निश्चयों की अन्तिम स्वीकृति अभी अमेरिका के वैधानिक अभिकरणों द्वारा दी जानी बाकी है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार ने 10 प्रतिशत का जो आयात प्रभार लगाया है उसका हमारे लगभग 20 प्रतिशत निर्यात पर, विशेषतः गैर-परम्परागत वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा जिनके निर्यात किये जाने की क्षमता अधिक है। भारत सरकार ने विकासशील देशों की जिनमें भारत भी शामिल है, अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर अमेरिका के इस कदम के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के बारे में अमेरिका की सरकार के साथ द्विपक्षीय आधार पर तथा विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर चर्चा की है और इस बात पर बल दिया है कि इस अधिभार को यथाशीघ्र वापस ले लिया जाना चाहिए।

Development of Bakkhali (Fraser Ganj) as a Tourist Centre

855. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are actively considering to develop Bakkhali (Fraserganj), a sea-beach village in 24-Parganas, as a tourist centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products by Foreign Oil Companies

856 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) where somd foreign oil companies are considering to increase the price of Petroleum products in the country again;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any information in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Under the present pricing arrangement, the ceiling selling prices of bulk refined petroleum products, lubricants and greases are regulated by Government by means of an informal price control. There is no indication that the oil companies will increase the prices unilaterally.

Concentration of Pakistan Force on Indo-Pak Borders

857. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of heavy movement and concentration of Pakistani forces on all the Indo-Pak borders; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made in the House by the Raksha Mantri on 15-11-1971 in response to a Calling Attention Notice.

Findings of Ramamritham Committee on the Flight Performance of H. S. 748 Aircraft

858. DR. SARADISH ROY :

DR. RANEN SEN :

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether the Committee headed by Shri S. Ramamritham which was appointed to enquire into the flight performance of the HS-748 aircraft has submitted its report;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The performance of the Avros in the fleet of Indian Airlines is satisfactory and safety is not compromised in any way. Copies of the report of the Technical Committee and of the Task Force which was set up to examine and process the report, and which consisted of the Director General of Civil Aviation, the Chairman, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., and the General Manager, Indian Airlines, have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Establishment of Oil Refinery in North West Region of India

859. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee to find out the possibility of establishing Oil Refinery in North-West region of India; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has recommended setting up of an Oil refinery in Agra ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Committee of Experts was appointed in 1969 to study the question of additional refinery capacity in the country and its location. This Commitee recommended the establishment of a refinery in the north-west region. The Indian Oil Corporation was asked to prepare a Feasibility Report for this rifinery. The report was received in June 1971 and is at present under examination. No decision in regard to location has yet been taken.

चीन के राडार और प्रक्षेपणास्त्र परीक्षण केन्द्र

860. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के उत्तरी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में चीन ने किन-किन स्थानों पर अपने राडार तथा प्रक्षेपणास्त्र परीक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) चीन द्वारा तिब्बत में राडार स्टेशनों की स्थापना की सूचना है। और अधिक विवरण देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा। सरकार को तिब्बत में प्रक्षेपणास्त्र परीक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) हमारी सीमाओं के पार होने वाली घटनाओं का ध्यान रक्षा योजनायें बनाते वक्त रखा जाता है।

विदेश यात्रा पर शुल्क लगाने का प्रभाव

861. श्री आर० वी० वड़े : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेश यात्रा पर 15 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाने से एयर इण्डिया की यात्रा सम्बन्धी व्यवसाय पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उक्त शुल्क लगाने के विरुद्ध कोई अनुरोध अथवा अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) यात्रा कर 15 अक्तूबर, 1971 से लगाया गया था तथा इसके प्रभाव का अभी इतने जल्दी अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। तथापि एयर इण्डिया महसूस करते हैं कि टैक्स का उनके वित्तीय परिणामों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ख) और (ग). एयर इण्डिया, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा यात्रा अभिकर्त्ताओं आदि के संघों तथा कर्मचारी संगठनों के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन द्वारा आय-कर की अदायगी

862. श्री आर० वी० वड़े:
श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के भागीदारों और "दैनिक अवन्तिका" ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितने आय-कर की अदायगी की ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अपने बकाया आय-कर की पूरी राशि अदा कर दी है और यदि नहीं, तो बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) आरम्भ में इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी और इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) अदा किया गया आय-कर इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के भागीदार	दैनिक अवन्तिका
	(रु०)	(रु०)
1968-69	शून्य	शून्य
1969-70	55	शून्य
1970-71	शून्य	शून्य

(ख) जी, नहीं।

मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के भागीदारों की तरफ 1071 रुपये की रकम बकाया पड़ी है। आयकर अधिकारी ने कर अदा न करने के कारण दण्ड लगाने के लिए भागीदारों को कारण-बताओ नोटिस जारी किए हैं।

"दैनिक अवन्तिका" की तरफ कर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है क्योंकि उस पर आयकर नहीं लगाया जाता।

(ग) मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में आरम्भ में निवेश की गई पूंजी 18,883 रुपये थी और इस समय यह पूंजी 1,233 रुपये है।

"दैनिक अवन्तिका" पर आयकर नहीं लगाया जाता इसलिए उसकी पूंजी के संबंध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Increase in production of high speed diesel and kerosene oil in Oil Refineries

863. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of high speed diesel oil and kerosene has been stepped up this year in all the oil refineries;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether with the increased production of high speed diesel oil and kerosene, Government would be in a position to save substantial amount of foreign exchange, which would otherwise have been spent on the import of these products; and

(d) if so, the quantum of savings ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerosene ... ... 45,965 tonnes
High Speed Diesel Oil ... ... 282,180 tonnes

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 3.12 crores.

Survey of Country Coastline for finding out Oil

864. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

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

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to survey the entire coastline of the country to explore the possibility of finding oil ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seismic survey had, in the past, been carried out in parts of the Indian Continental Shelf, including semi-detailed to detailed surveys in the Gulf of Cambay, its adjoining areas in the Arabian sea and the Coromandel coast. The result of the surveys indicated the presence of a number of interesting structural features in the Gulf of Cambay, and the adjoining areas of the Arabian Sea. For conducting detailed Seismic survey on these structures, a contract has recently been entered into with a French company and the survey is likely to start by the middle of December, 1971. Indian technicians will also be associated with this work for purposes of gaining experience

and also for supervision to ensure quality control. Subsequently exploration drilling operations are proposed to be started in November, 1972, using a self-propelled, self-elevating, off-shore drilling platform which is currently under construction in Japan.

In order to take up further seismic surveys in the entire Continental Shelf of India, it is proposed to explore the possibility of purchasing, in future, a suitable vessel which could be used to carry out the Surveys departmentally after our technicians have acquired the necessary experience in marine seismic surveys using sophisticated digital seismic equipment, by their association in the proposed contract seismic surveys by the French firm.

Plan for second refinery in Gujarat

865. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan under consideration of Government to have a second refinery in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The Government have however appointed an expert Committee to examine the desirability and feasibility of expansion of the existing Koyali Refinery in Gujarat. Their report is awaited.

Aid from foreign countries for Flood Victims

866. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some aid from foreign countries for the Flood Victims ; and

(b) if so the total amount of aid received ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). An amount of about Rs. 26 lakhs has been received so far from the U.S.A., Japan, Norway and Nepal by way of assistance for flood victims. Kuwait has offered medical and other relief supplies Certain proposals for assistance from the U. K. for the victims of the recent Orissa cyclone are being discussed.

Assistance has also been provided by some Governments and foreign private bodies through the Red Cross and other voluntary agencies

War threats of General Yahya Khan

867. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the War threats of General Yahya Khan ;

(b) whether the country is fully prepared to meet such a threat ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet any challenge on the country's borders ; and

(d) whether there are standing orders to the army to repulse any evil move of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Government are aware of the war threats of General Yahya Khan. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that the country and the Armed Forces are fully prepared to meet the threat.

Appointment of High Level Policy Planning Body for formulation of future oil policy

868. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether Central Government are considering a proposal to appoint a High Level Policy Planning Body to formulate guidelines for the Government's future oil policy ?

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) the need for the said body ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Overdrafts by States

869. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he held talks with the State Chief Ministers in October, 1971 regarding the problem of overdrafts by States on the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chief Ministers thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Discussions were held recently with the Governors/Chief Ministers of the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The Governors/Chief Ministers 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 mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts.

आयकर की बकाया राशि की वसूली

870. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार विभिन्न आय सीमा वाले वर्गों में आय-कर की वसूली के कितने मामले थे और प्रत्येक सीमा वाले वर्ग में कितनी राशि वसूल की जाती थी;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) विभिन्न आय-खण्डों मे आयकर की वसूली के लिए बकाया पड़े मामलों की संख्या का ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, बकाया की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में वसूली के लिए पड़ी मांग के मामलों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध है और वह विवरण - 'क' में दी गयी है। मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

बकाया की विभिन्न श्रेणियो में अन्तर्ग्रस्त रकम का विवरण विवरण 'ख' में दिया गया है।

(ख) आयकर की बकाया को तेजी से वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही किए गए उपायों का विवरण विवरण 'ग' में दिया गया है।

विवरण—क

(मामलों की संख्या)

		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	प्रत्येक मामले में 1 लाख रुपये तक बकाया मांग	14,59,329	16,00,967	20,05,302
2.	1 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 5 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	5,261	4,871	4,601
3.	5 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 10 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	872	810	775
4.	10 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 25 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	439	487	474
5.	25 लाख रुस से अधिक लेकिन 50 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	113	155	137
6.	50 लाख रु० से अधिक ।	64	89	65
	जोड़ :	14,66,078	*16,07,379	20,11,354

टिप्पणी—*मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र के मामलों को छोड़ कर ।

विवरण—ख

(रकम लाख रु० में)

		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	प्रत्येक मामले में 1 लाख रु० तक बकाया मांग	39,114	42,640	40,736
2.	1 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 5 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	12,314	10,525	9,665
3.	5 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 10 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	6,733	6,194	5,400
4.	10 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 25 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	7,582	7,888	7,117
5.	25 लाख रु० से अधिक लेकिन 50 लाख रु० से अधिक नहीं ।	4,053	4,977	4,909
6.	50 लाख रु० से अधिक ।	7,644	10,081	6,050
	जोड़ :	77,440	*82,305	73,877

टिप्पणी:—*मध्य प्रदेश कार्य-क्षेत्र के आंकड़ों को छोड़कर

विवरण—ग

सरकार ने करों की बकाया की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाय किए हैं :

(i) वसूली का कार्य जो अभी तक राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता था, आयकर विभाग द्वारा स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले लेना। विभागीय अधिकारियों ने आयकर आयुक्तों के सभी अधिकार क्षेत्रों में वसूली का कार्य पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः अपने हाथों में ले लिया है।

(ii) कर्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य विभाजन की योजना, जिसके अधीन करों की वसूली का कार्य रेंज के एक अथवा एक से अधिक आयकर अधिकारियों का विशिष्ट कर्तव्य बना दिया गया है, 1966 में लागू की गई थी और पिछले वर्ष इस योजना का और आगे विस्तार कर दिया गया है।

(iii) बकाया संबंधी मांगों की वसूली का कार्य निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष आयकर अधिकारियों (वसूली) के 60 पद मंजूर किए गए।

(iv) विभाग द्वारा रेखित चैकों का स्वीकार किया जाना तथा इस निमित्त आयकर कार्यालयों में अदायगी के लिए विशेष प्राप्ति काउंटरों का खोला जाना।

(v) ऐसे निर्धारितियों के नामों को प्रकाशित करना जिन्होंने किन्ही निर्धारित सीमाओं से ऊपर करों की अदायगी नहीं हैं।

(vi) पूरे देश में बकाया बेबाकी पखवाड़े मनाए जा रहे हैं। इस अवधि में अनिर्णित समायोजनों/भूलसुधारों को पूरा करने, अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा निर्धारितियों की तरफ बकाया मांगों की शुद्ध रकमों की वसूली करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

(vii) कलकत्ता, केरल, दिल्ली, नागपुर तथा हैदराबाद में हाल ही में पाँच कर-वसूली आयुक्त तैनात किये गये हैं। कर वसूली अधिकारियों पर प्रशासनिक अधिकार रखने के अतिरिक्त, उन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1972 से विभागीय कर वसूली अधिकारियों के आदेशों के खिलाफ दायर की गई अपीलों की सुनवाई का अपीलीय अधिकार भी प्राप्त होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ अपर आयकर-आयुक्तों को अनन्य रूप से वसूली का कार्य सौंपा हुआ है।

Decision to Grant Permits to Private Operators for operating on Routes not operated by Indian Airlines

871. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre had decided to grant permits to private operators to fly

on routes not operated by the Indian Airlines;

(b) how many such permits had been given so far ;

(c) the routes for which permission had given ;

(d) whether all these permit holders are operating on routes allotted to them ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for some of them not utilising the permits?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH):(a)Under the Aircraft Rules, 1937, private operators may be given permission to operate air transport services either on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis, if they fulfil the necessary conditions laid down in the Rules and if Indian Airlines is not itself in a position to operate on those routes.

(b) while no permit to operate scheduled air transport services has so far been granted, eleven private operators hold permits to operate non-scheduled flights, valid up to 31st March, 1972.

(c) and (d). Of the eleven operators, only one *viz.* Jamair Co. is at present engaged in operating flights on the following routes on a non-scheduled basis :

(i) Calcutta-Agartala;

(ii) Calcutta-Jalpaiguri *via* Purnea ;

(iii) Calcutta-Jalpaiguri-Telepara-Grassmore-Bhatpara-Newlands.

(e) Some of the other operators are engaged in aerial work. In any case, it is left to the option of the non-scheduled permit holder whether to operate or not.

Requirements of Naphtha in Country

872. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly total requirements of Naphtha in the country ;

(b) the unit-wise requirements ,

(c) the yearly total available quantity inside the country ;

(d) the available quantity from Cochin Refinery (Kerala) , and

(e) the total quantity to be imported yearly ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The yearly anticipated total requirements of Naphtha in the country are .

(000 Tonnes)

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1360	1789	2407	3071	3584

(b) Unit-wise anticipated requirements are indicated in statement I laid in the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1055/71]

(c) The yearly anticipated total available quantity inside the country is .

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1573	1562	1759	1889	2290

(d) The available quantity from Cochin refinery (Kerala) is expected to be :—

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
186	170	221	206	190

(e) The anticipated deficit likely to be imported yearly is :

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
—	227	648	1182	1294

Directions given by the Reserve Bank of India to New Delhi Cooperative Bank, Khari Baoli regarding Transaction of Business with Public Depositors

873. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 22nd October, 1971 the New Delhi Cooperative Bank, Khari Baoli, had been directed by the Reserve Bank of India not to transact any business with the public depositors; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India served a notice on the New Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Delhi on the 16th October, 1971 informing the bank that, in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As Applicable to Cooperative Societies), a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it. This refusal makes it obligatory on the part of the bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(b) of the *ibid* Act. The decision was taken because the working of the bank virtually had come to a standstill and its financial position was far from satisfactory. The Reserve Bank of India came to the conclusion that the bank had no chances of survival,

The bank has also been placed under liquidation by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi, on 12-10-71.

Foreign Exchange Earnings of India Tourism Development Corporation

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

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation earned any foreign exchange for the country during 1970-71 and if so, to what extent;

(b) the profits earned during the year 1969-70 and likely to be earned in the coming year ?

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 various activities of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) The profit earned is indicated below :

Year	Net profit
1969-70	*Rs. 2.65 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 22.56 lakhs

Alleged swindling in the Central Bank of India, New Delhi

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

(a) whether any enquiry was held for allegedly swindling the Central Bank, New Delhi of about Rs. 3 lakhs and any arrests were made in this connection; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the course of a special audit in September, 1971, a fraud came to light in the Janpath branch of Central

* Ashoka Hotels Ltd. and Janpath Hotels Ltd. were merged with India Tourism Development Corporation on 28th March, 1970. This figure therefore does not include the profit of Rs. 11.67 lakhs earned by the hotels in the year 1969-70.

Bank of India. As reported by the bank, the *modus operandi* of the fraud was that some of the cheques drawn by a travel agency in favour of a certain party when returned unpaid from clearing, were being retained by the Clearing Department instead of being returned to the party. In order to balance the clearing, fraudulent debits used to be passed to other local branches. The bank has further reported that the aggregate amount of cheques still remaining unpaid and covered by the fraudulent operation is about Rs. 2.98 lakhs.

The matter has been handed over to the police and the police investigations are in progress. It is understood that three persons have so far been arrested by the police in connection with this fraud.

Survey Conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad on the Working of Indian Airlines

876. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether any survey was conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Admedabad in which they have shown that Indian Airlines is suffering on account of lack of punctuality, inefficiency, neglect of passengers and lack of regard for their convenience; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). An opinion survey was conducted as a research project by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, on its own volition at a period when Indian Airlines was having considerable labour problems. It has brought out good as well as weak points and the Corporation is taking action to set right the deficiencies where possible.

Financial Relations with States

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

(a) whether he had discussions with the State Chief Ministers about the Centre-State financial problems on the 13th and 14th October, 1971;

(b) if so, the main points discussed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) . (a) to (c). The discussions held with the Governors/Chief Ministers of certain States on the 13th and 14th October, 1971 related to the problem of overdrafts of those States on the Reserve Bank of India. The Governors/Chief Ministers shared the concern of the Government of India ever the overdrafts and agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts.

Deficit Financing

878. SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deficit financing in the current financial year is going to touch an unprecedented level;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the factors that are responsible for the same; and

(c) how it is proposed to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Subsequent to the presentation of Budget which left an uncovered deficit of Rs. 232 crores a supplementary grant of Rs. 200 crores was obtained to meet the additional expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh upto the end of December. 1971. Rs. 50 crores of this additional expenditure was to be covered by additional foreign assistance towards refugee expenditure The influx of refugees is still continuing. Moreover, assistance to States towards expenditure on account of natural calamities will also be larger than estimated. On the other hand, receipts, both revenue and capital, are likely to be larger than postulated in the Budget. As a combined result, the budgetary deficit for the current year may be more than the budgeted figures. But it is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely extent of this deficit.

(c) Certain measures have already been initiated for raising additional resources, increasing revenue and effecting economies in expenditure wherever possible. The over-all situation is being kept under review.

Seaking Helicopters Sold to India

879. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in the "Sunday Telegraph" dated the 29th August, 1971 also reported in the "Statesman" dated the 30th August, 1971 stating the concern of the British Ministry of Defence over the likelihood of the secrets of the Seaking Helicopters sold to India, which are known to have a combined sooner detection and automatic flight control system, reputed to be ten years ahead of what the Russians have, falling into the Russians hands in view of the Indo-Soviet treaty;

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

(c) whether any communication has been received from the U. K. Government in this regard and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Any classified information cannot be divulged. There is no evidence of any such concern having been voiced by British Government.

Financial Assistance to U P., Bihar and West Bengal

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

(a) the financial assistance given to Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for flood relief ;

(b) whether the chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has requested for Rs. 110 crores;

(c) if so, whether his request has been met in full; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The ceilings of expenditure on flood relief measures adopted for

purposes of Central assistance to the three State Governments during 1971-72 are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

State	Ceiling of Expenditure
1. Bihar	46.275@
2. West Bengal	31 51
3. Uttar Pradesh	33.90@

(b) to (d). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been indicating from time to time their estimates of expenditure on various flood relief measures, the latest estimate being Rs. 116 crores. On the basis of the recommendation of central teams, the Government of India have so far accepted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 33.90 crores on various relief, rehabilitation and repair works for purposes of Central assistance This ceiling is however subject to review.

Dismissal of Employees of Ordnance Factories of West Bengal

881. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 32 employees of Ordnance Factories in West Bengal have been dismissed from service without assigning any reason or giving them any opportunity of self-defence ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same;

(c) whether this decision has been taken after the Industrial Council meeting of the Director General of Ordnance Factories held in Aruvankadu from 17th to 19th September, 1971, where unanimous resolutions were adopted by both the Workers, representatives and representatives] of the Director General of Ordnance Factories on important issues;

(d) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has protested against this unilateral action of the Ministry ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTERY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). 12 persons were removed under Article 310 (1) of the Constitution and services of 20 persons were terminated under Rule 5 of Civil Service (Temporary Services) Rules as no longer required.

(c) The orders were served on the employees mentioned above on 5-10-1971. The decision however was independent of the deliberations of the Industrial Council Meeting held at Aruvankadu from 17th to 19th September, 1971.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The decision was taken after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

Increase in production in West Bengal Ordnance Factories

882. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production in all the Ordnance Factories in West Bengal went up recently; and

@Subject to review.

(b) if so, the reason for this extra-ordinary step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Production in the Ordnance Factories in West Bengal has shown an upward trend in the period April to October, 1971, compared to the corresponding period last year. The reasons for the upward trend are mainly attributable to clearing of major bottle-necks in materials like alloy steels, and high speed steels, tooling, etc.

However, better production could have been acheived but for certain acts of continuous indiscipline and go slow tactics resorted to by some workers.

पश्चिमी सीमा से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेजों का गायब हो जाना

883. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद**: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हमारी पश्चिमी सीमा से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज गायब हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनका पता लगाने में सफल हुई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खोये हुए दस्तावेजों में से कुछ बरामद कर लिए गए हैं।

बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

884. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी सहायता दी गयी ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए दूसरा निरीक्षण दल भेजने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसा दल भेजा गया है और यदि हां, तो दल की रिपोर्ट क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उनके द्वारा बाढ़ सहायता कार्यों पर किये गये व्यय के लिए 1969-70 से दी गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1969-70	1.90 (सूखा राहत कार्यों सहित)
1970-71	4.50
1971-72 (अब तक)	3.00

इसके अतिरिक्त, चालू वर्ष में राज्य सरकार को कृषि में काम आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं, जैसे बीज और उर्वरकों के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये के अल्पावधिक ऋण दिये गये हैं। राज्य सरकार को और अधिक राशि केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिश के अनुसार निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के

आधार पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये व्यय की प्रगति को देख कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ बाढ़ राहत संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए धन की आवश्यकता का निर्धारण करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर इस वर्ष तीन केन्द्रीय दलों ने उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया है।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय दलो की सिफारिशो के आधार पर अब तक भारत सरकार केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ राहत, पुनर्वास और मरम्मत संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए 33.90 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम व्यय-सीमा स्वीकार कर चुकी है। किन्तु इस व्यय-सीमा मे परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है।

हिन्दी दैनिक 'आवन्तिका' के भागीदारों तथा मालिकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण दिया जाना

885. **श्री बनशाह प्रधान :**
श्री आर० वी० वड़े :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहता ऐण्ड मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रैस द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी दैनिक 'आवन्तिका' के भागीदारों तथा मालिकों ने विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋणों के रूप में बहुत बड़ी राशि प्राप्त की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन भागीदारों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके नाम पर ऋण प्राप्त किये गये हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने ऋण की कितनी राशि प्राप्त की है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त ऋण कब प्राप्त किये गये थे, ऋण प्राप्त करने और उसके भुगतान की शर्तें क्या हैं, और

(घ) इस समय वसूल की जाने वाली ऋण की बकाया राशि कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) से (घ). सूचना अलग-अलग बैंकों के असामियों के खातो के संबंध में मांगी गई है और बैंको मे प्रचलित प्रथाओं और परिपाटियो के अनुसार तथा बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमो का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 13 (1) के अनुरूप भी इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं दी जाती।

मैसर्स मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रैस उज्जैन और दैनिक आवन्तिका द्वारा आय-कर का भुगतान

886. **श्री बनशाह प्रधान :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रैस और दैनिक आवन्तिका द्वारा उसकी बिक्री को ध्यान में रखते हुए आय-कर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है; और

(ख) मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रैस उज्जैन और 'दैनिक अवन्तिका' में अलग-अलग, इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगी है और उनके भागीदारों और प्रबन्धकों के नाम क्या हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रैस और 'दैनिक आवन्तिका' पर आय कर नहीं लगाया जाता। इन परिस्थितियों में, प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Value of Indian Rupee

887. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the present value of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis stronger currencies like those of Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). The exchange rates of the currencies of Japan, Germany, Belgium and Netherlands, have been allowed to float beyond the 1 per cent margin of the IMF parity rate and their present value is as follows:

	IMF Parity rate.	Exchange rate on 15.11.71.
One Yen	Rs. 0.021	Rs. 0.023
One DM	Rs. 2.049	Rs. 2·260
One Belgian Franc.	Rs. 0.15	Rs. 0.16
One Netherlands Guilder	Rs. 2·071	Rs. 2.260

The Swiss Franc was revalued with effect from the 10th May, 1971, and the present I.M.F. parity rate is 1 Swiss Franc =Rs. 1.836.

As regards the French Franc, the I.M.F. parity rate is applicable to official transactions and the exchange rate for other transactions are allowed to vary beyond permissible margins.

The present exchange rate of the French Franc in relation to the Indian rupee is as follows :

	IMF Parity rate.	Exchange rate on 15.11.71.
One French Franc,	Rs. 1.350	Rs. 1.365

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought-Affected Areas

888. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance granted by the Central Government to the Maharashtra Government for the Marathwada drought-hit areas; and

(b) the assessment of loss of crops in this region caused due to lack of rains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Central assistance towards relief expenditure is provided for the State as a whole. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 26 crores, including short-term loan of Rs. 12 crores of agricultural inputs, has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra during 1970-71 and 1971-72 for drought relief measures in the State as a whole.

(b) The State Government have reported that the 'annewari' for 1971-72 has yet to be completed; *kharif* 'annewari' takes place in December each year and figures for 1971-72 are therefore not yet available.

Loans granted to Engineering and Medical Graduates by Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

889. SHRI B. R SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineering Graduates and Medical Graduates who applied for loans from the nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh since nationalisation; and

(b) the number of persons of the above mentioned categories who were granted any loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent possible and placed on the table of the House.

Loans Granted by Nationalised Banks to Rikshaw Pliers in U P.

890. SHRI B R SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any Rikshaw pliers in Uttar Pradesh have been granted loans by nationalised banks for purchasing Rikshaws and if so, their number and places ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) Nationalised Banks do not maintain separate data about loans granted to rikshaw pliers. However the outstanding advances granted by the nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh to transport operators including those granted to rikshaw pliers as on the last Friday of June 1971 aggregated Rs. 281·34 lakhs covering 1434 accounts

Loans Granted by Nationalised Banks to Farmers

891. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any loans from the Nationalised Banks have been granted to the farmers whose farms are situated beyond ten miles from the place of any such Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Yes, Sir; immediately after nationalisation some of the banks advanced credit to farmers over scattered areas. Experience showed that with this practice they could not supervise the utilisation of loans effectively. They therefore adopted the area approach, that is to say, loans could be given to farmers and others within a radius of ten miles approximately from the bank centre. Th s was also suggested by the Reserve Bank of India in their guidelines.

There is no hard and fast uniform distance limit which the banks observe in extending credit to farmers. Individual banks are mainly guided by the consideration whether the distant location of a farmland will stand in the way of proper presanction scrutiny of the loan applications and post-credit supervision of the end-use of the credit and its recovery. An area within a radius of ten miles is normally regarded as a manageable area in this consideration.

Lead Bank in the District o Bahraich

892. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to assign more than one Lead Bank in the District of Bahraich in order to quicken and develop the loaning facilities to the Agriculturists and other weaker sections of the Society ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : There is only one Lead Bank for each district. The number of branches of the various banks to be opened in a district is determined on the basis of the survey of the district prepared by the Lead Bank. There is no proposal to assign another Lead Bank to the District of Bahraich.

Steps to Increase Attraction for Tourists at Murshidabad Palace and Gour in West Bengal

894. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the attraction of Murshidabad Palace and 'Gour' in Malda (West Bengal) has decreased due to the lack of proper maintenance; and

(b) if so, what specific measures his Ministry, in consultation with the State Tourism Department, is taking to further increase the attraction for tourists to these historic places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the attraction of the Murshidabad Palace and Gour in Malda (West Bengal), but due to constriction of resources and other priorities it is not possible to undertake schemes of improvement at this stage.

Decreasd in Production of Icchapore Gun and Shell Factory

895. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Icchapore Gun and Shell Factory has decreased this year as compared to that of the previous year; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons behind it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. Production in the Rifle Factory Icchapore and Gun and Shell Factory Cossipore has in fact shown an upward trend from April to October 1971, compared to the corresponding period of last year. However, better production could have been achieved but for certain acts of continuous indiscipline and go slow tactics resorted to by some workers.

(b) Does not arise.

दानापुर छावनी में बाढ़ जल

896. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिहार में हाल की बाढ़ के दौरान दानापुर छावनी कई दिनों तक बाढ़ के जल में डूबी रही;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बाढ़ के कारण सड़कें भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई थीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(घ) बाढ़ की विभीषिका से छावनी को बचाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). अगस्त तथा सितम्बर 1971 के दौरान भारी वर्षा तथा अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के कारण दानापुर छावनी के भाग 3 से 4 फुट तक जल में डूबे रहे जिससे सड़क, नालियों तथा इमारतों को क्षति पहुंची है ।

(ग) बाढ़ के कारण सड़कों तथा नालियों को जो क्षति पहुंची थी उसकी मरम्मत के लिए 91,000 रुपये की

राशि विशेष वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में स्वीकृत कर दिए गए है।

(घ) बाढ़ से सुरक्षा की समस्या केवल दानापुर छावनी क्षेत्र के लिए सीमित नही है अतः इसके ऊपर सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारो से परामर्श करके समग्र रूप से विचार करेगा।

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने को भारी घाटा

897. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने को प्रति मास भारी घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति मास कितना घाटा होता है और इसके कारण क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है जिससे यह घाटा दोबारा न हो ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठता।

Refusal by Foreign Oil Companies for Refining Government imported crude

898. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign oil companies have refused to refine Government imported crude; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to compel the oil companies to comply with Governments demand in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). Under the Refinery Agreements the foreign oil companies have the right to import crude oil for their refineries from their own sources. The question of revision of Refinery Agreements is still under examination by the Government.

Tax Evasion by M/s Sona Singh & Sons Motia Khan, I

899. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Secretary, Motia Khan Welfare Association, New Delhi giving details regarding tax evasion by M/S Sona Singh & Sons, Motia Khan, New Delh ;

(b) whether Government have examined the memorandum and made enquiries; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

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

Violation of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act by Birlas.

900. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of taking action against the Birla concerns for violating

the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act by not taking prior approval for the issue of debentures;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the issue of debentures worth Rs. 150 lakhs by M/s. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. for financing the company's second cement plant at Andhra Pradesh. The question whether prior approval of Government was necessary under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act for the issue of these debentures has since been examined by the Government. Government has come to the conclusion that no such prior approval was necessary in this case as the issue of debentures was in connection with an expansion, the effective steps in respect of which were taken before 19th February, 1970 [on this ground the company was given a C O.B. Licence under the Industries (D. & R.) Act in respect of the expansion] and which expansion, therefore, did not attract the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act which came into force from 1st June, 1971.

Permission to set up Four Star Hotels

901. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted setting up of four-star hratels in some important cities with a view to encourage tourism; and

(b) if so, the places where the hotels are proposed to be started and the names of the parties who have offered schemes to set up such hotels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b).Hotels are awarded star categories when they have commenced operation. 21 hotel projects have been proposed in the private sector with contents required for higher categorisation. The locations of these and the names of the parties are given in the attached statement. In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation have plans to set up hotels at Gulmarg, Calcutta Airport, Aurangabad and Kovalam, and Tourist Cottages at Goa. The ITDC's Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore has started functioning from 1-5-71 and the Hotel Akbar in New Delhi will be commissioned later this year. Air India also has plans to construct two hotels at Bombay.

STATEMENT

Name of Party.	Location
1. Piem Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
2. Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	-do-
3. East India Hotels Co. Ltd.	-do-
4. Metropolitan Hotels Ltd.	-do-
5. Elel Hotels & Investments Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
6. Allams Advanis Hotels Ltd.	-do-

Name of Party	Location
7. Hotel Horizon Pvt. Ltd.	Bombay
8 Hotel Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
9. D. L. F. Hotels Ltd.	Delhi
10. Biren Roy Trust	Calcutta
11. Hotel Ganesh Pvt. Ltd.	Madras
12. Adyar Gate Hotel Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
13 Oriental Hotel Ltd.	-do-
14. Shahenshah Hotels Ltd.	Agra
15. G. L. Hotels Ltd.	Aurangabad
16. U. P Hotels & Restaurants Ltd.	Jaipur
17. R. K. Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	-do-
18. Ramapriya Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore
19. U. P. Hotels & Restaurants Ltd.	Lucknow
20. H. H. Maharaja of Varanasi	Varanasi
21. Shiv Mahal Palace Hotel Pvt Ltd.	Baroda.

Enquiry by a Panel of Banking Commission *re*: Bringing of Non-Banking Companies under Banking System

902. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a panel of the Banking Commission to look into the question whether non-banking Companies should be brought into banking system; and

(b) if so, when the Commission is expected to submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Banking Commission had appointed a Study group for the purpose.

(b) The report of the Banking Commission is due to be submitted to the Government by the end of December, 1971.

Introduction of new Services by Indian Airlines

903. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where Indian Airlines have introduced new services during the current year so far; and

(b) the names of places which are being considered for the operation of services in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have connected the following new stations during the current year :

Nasik

Raipur

Jodhpur

Muzaffarpur and

Dimapur

(b) Indian Airlines will operate services to Tirupathi when the aerodrome is ready.

Production of long Range Guns in the Country

904. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is producing long range guns in the country itself;

(b) if so, what will be the expected range up to which these guns will throw shells;

(c) whether some of these guns will be folding also;

(d) the time by which these guns will be made available for the fields for use of Indian Army; and

(e) whether these guns will serve the purpose of anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Various types of long range guns in use with Indian Army are : Mountain; Field; Medium and Heavy Guns.

(i) We are producing Mountain Gun—75/24 Pack How based on indigenous design and development.

(ii) Indigenous Field Gun has already been designed and developed. The project sanction for bulk production of the same has been issued.

(iii) There is no plan to manufacture Medium Gun, which have been imported. Barrels for Medium Guns will, however, be produced indigenously.

(iv) A proposal to design a Heavy Gun is under consideration.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose the ranges of these guns.

(c) Our Mountain Gun is Pack design and is transportable by mules. The Field, Medium and Heavy Guns do not cater for this aspect.

(d) (i) Mountain Gun is already under production.

(ii) It is not in the public interest to give the production programme of this gun.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement made by Shri S.S. Khera regarding Policy of American Oil Company in India

905. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported speech of Shri S. S. Khera, former Cabinet Secretary and the present Chairman of the Institute of Public Enterprises, stating

that an American Oil Company in India had refused Government of India's certain request on the ground that the U.S. State Department was against that suggestion, as reported in 'Patriot' on the 29th August, 1971,

(b) if so, the name of the Company,

(c) the action taken by Government against the American Oil Company for their refusal,

(d) whether Government had protested against the U. S. State Department's action; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C SETHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (e). The report which appeared in the press did not give any specific details about the alleged incident In the absence of details it is not possible to furnish information

Development of Birth Place of Mahakavi Surdas for Tourist Attraction

906. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to develop the birth place (near Ballabgarh) of Mahakavi Surdas for tourist attraction; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be developed and the amount to be spent thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Invitation to Members of Parliament by Air India to join its Inaugural Jumbo Flight to New York

907. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament had been invited by Air India to join its inaugural Jumbo flights to New York and if so, the particulars thereof,

(b) whether there was any dispute about the new foreign travel tax to be paid by those Members of Parliament; and

(c) whether that tax was duly paid and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) . (a) Air India had invited 40 Members of Parliament on the two Bombay/New York inaugurals which were operated on October 17 and October 31, 1971. A list of these Members of Parliament is attached.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The inaugural flights were operated with an entirely economy class configuration. Invitees travelling in the economy class are exempt from the travel tax.

List I

October 17, 1971 Bombay/New York First Inaugural—Names of the Members of Parliament who were invited on this flight ex-New Delhi.

1. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh
2. Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai
3. Shri Bibhuti Mishra
4. Shri Maniram Godara
5. Shri Subodh Hansda

6. Shri Mohinder Singh Gill
7. Shri Chowdhury Ram Sewak
8. Shri S. A. Shamim
9. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
10. Shri P. K. Deo
11. Shri S. M. Solanki
12. Shri Vijay Pal Singh
13. Shri Lok Nath Mishra
14. Shri Bramananda Pandia
15. Shri M. Srinivasa Reddy
16. Shri R. S. Panjhazari
17. Shri Melhupra Vero
18. Shri P. C. Mitra
19. Shri Goday Murahari
20. Shri Chowdhury Sadho Ram

LIST II

October 17, 1971—2nd Bombay/New York inaugural—names of Members of Parliament who were invited on this flight ex-New Delhi.

1. Shri Purshottam Kakodar
2. Shri Z. M. Kahamdole
3. Shri A. P. Sharma
4. Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
5. Shri S. M. Krishna
6. Shri D. S. Afzalpurkar
7. Shrimati Minimata Agamdas Guru
8. Shri K. Gopal
9. Shri Shambhu Nath
10. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
11. Shrimati Savitri Shyam
12. Shrimati Ganga Devi
13. Rajmata V. R. Scindia
14. Shri G. Viswanathan
15. Shri Madhu Dandvate
16. Shri N. K. Bhatt
17. Shri Salil K. Ganguli
18. Shri R. S. Doogar
19. Shri Jayant S. Tilak
20. Shri S. A. Khaja Mohideen

Appointment of a Committee to review the Working of Self Removal Procedure.

908. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently appointed any Committee to review the working of self-removal procedure with a view to reducing leakage of revenue ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and progress achieved in this regard ?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee and the Terms of Reference have been set out in Government's Resolution, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No LT.* 1056/71]

The Secreariat of the committee is being set up. The Chairman accompanied by the Secretary has commenced a study of the Central Excise procedure by visiting manufacturing units.

Interception of Arab Dhows carrying Contraband Goods

909. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Arab Dhows carrying contraband goods were intercepted by I.N.S. Cauveri off Bombay on the 19th October, 1971 ;

(b) whether any arrests were made and some goods were seized by the Customs authorities ; and

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

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

(b) 24 persons (12 crew members of each of the craft) were arrested. Japanese textiles valued at approximately Rs. 16 lakhs (at Indian market rate) were seized from one of the craft. Except for some foreign currency no other goods were seized from the second craft. Both the craft were also seized.

(c) So far complaint for the prosecution of 12 crew members of one of the craft has been filed in the Court of Law. Departmental adjudication proceedings for the confiscation of the contraband goods and the craft have also been initiated.

Setting up of Oil Refinery in North-west India

910. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are setting up an Oil Refinery in the North West India in the near future ;

(b) if so, the location of the refinery ;

(c) the expected capacity of the Refinery and the cost of construction ;

(d) the length of pipelines that would be required for the Refinery and from where these pipelines are to be obtained ; and

(e) the extent to which the Refinery will be in a position to solve the oil requirements of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A Committee of Experts was appointed in 1969 to study the question of additional refining capacity in the country and its location. This Committee recommended the establishment of a refinery in the north-west region. The Indian Oil Corporation was asked to prepare a Feasibility Report for this refinery. The report was received in June 1971 and is at present under examination. No decision in regard to location has yet been taken

(c) About 6 million tonnes per annum.

(d) This will depend upon the locations of the refinery and the pipeline terminal

(e) The refinery when commissioned is expected to meet the major requirements of the area.

Posting of A.B.M. (D) in the Branches of L. .C.

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

(a) the condition for posting A.B.M. (D) in the branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Delhi ;

(b) the number and names of branches which are still functioning without the A.B.M. (D) and since when they are functioning without A.B.M. (D) ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some of these Branches of L.I.C., A.B.M. (D) was posted earlier but withdrawn later on and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken in respect of posting of A.B.M. (D) in these branches and the time by which A.B.M. (D) will be posted there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following are the conditions in force for posting of A.B.M. (D) in the City Branches of L.I.C. (including Delhi) :—

(i) In Branches where the business completed during the last two accounting years amounted to at least Rs. 1.5. Crores and the strength of Development Officers is at least 12. 1 A.B.M. (D)

(ii) In Branches where the business completed during the last two accounting years amounted to at least Rs. 3 Crores and the strength of Development officers is at least 20. 2 A.B.M. (D)

(iii) In Branches where the business completed during the last two accounting years amounted to at least Rs. 4.5 Crores and the strength of Development Officers is at least 28. 3 A.B.M. (D)

For the year 1971-72 the foregoing conditions have been relaxed to the following extent :—

(i) Reference to the number of Development Officers has been deleted.

(ii) The shortfall, if any, in the completed business in 1969-70 can be met out of the excess in the completed business in 1970-71 i. e. the average of the completed business during the two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 would determine whether the condition relating to the completed business is satisfied or not.

(iii) The Zonal Manager has been authorised to make such other exceptions as he considers necessary for the development of new business subject to the condition that the number of A.B.Ms (D) to be appointed on the basis of such exception does not exceed 6 in the Zone.

The Zonal Managers have been given discretion to create Direct Agency Units in the Branches where the requisite number of eligible Agents are available, subject to the condition that the creation of such Direct Agency Units does not disturb the eligibility of the Branch to regular A.B.Ms (D). Seven Direct Agency Units have been created in Delhi.

(b) The names of the Branches where no A.B.M. (D) has been posted are as under :—

Name	*Remarks*
Branch Unit No. 117	This is a Direct Agents Branch and, therefore, no A.B.M. (D) has been posted. The Branch is looked after by a Branch Manager.
Branch Unit No. 127 (Hauz Khas) Branch Unit No. 128 (Delhi Cantt.) Branch Unit No. 129 (Kirti Nagar)	These were Sub-Offices previously and have been upgraded as Branch Offices from May-June, 1971 and at present as per rules they are not eligible for posting of A.B.Ms (D).
Branch Unit No. 312 (Nizamuddin)	As per rules this Branch is not eligible for posting of an A.B.M. (D)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) When a particular Branch qualifies for postings of A.B.M. (D) as per rules, necessary steps would be taken to post an A.B.M. (D) at it.

Non-Acceptance of the Proposals by Life Insurance Corporation by the 31st March, 1971.

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

(a) whether all the cases of Life Insurance received upto the 31st March, 1971 in the Delhi division were accepted and risk covered from 31st March 1971 or earlier therefrom ;

(b) if not, the reasons for which all the proposals could not be accepted by that date,

(c) whether one of the reasons is that overtime was not allowed to the staff which resulted in non-acceptance of a large number of such proposals by the 31st March, 1971, and

(d) whether it is proposed to commence risk of those policies the proposals in respect of which were received on or before 31st March, 1971 so as to give them the benefit of bonus for the year 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Almost all the proposals (barring a few cases) received on or before 31st March, 1971, in Delhi Divisional Office were processed and risk covered from 31st March, 197 , or earlier

(b) A disproportionately large number of proposals were received during the last week of March, 1971 and all of them could not be processed by the end of the month in spite of best efforts

(c) No, Sir. In fact, the concerned staff was put on overtime duty during the last two days of March 1971, aggregating to 2200 man hours

(d) No, Sir. Under the rules of the Corporation it is not permissible to cover the risk from 31st March, 1971, or earlier in respect of proposals processed after 31st March, 1971, when the accounts are closed

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by Foreign Countries

913. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of the countries supplying military, naval and Air Force supplies to Pakistan at present, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) The attention of the hon'ble Members is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 answered on 31st May 1971. As the hon'ble Member is aware, an increasing number of countries are now discouraging or denying supply of military hardware to Pakistan. It will, therefore, not serve the public interest if country-wise details of supplies made to date are disclosed

Securing of Deposits of the Smal Middle Class Depositors

914. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has made use of the powers in securing deposits of the small middle-class depositors in various companies, and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The details of the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India so far are given in the annexed statement. The general question of acceptance of deposits by companies is also under consideration of the Banking Commission. Their recommendations are awaited

STATEMENT

The Reserve Bank of India issued on 29th October, 1966, two directions namely, the Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 and the Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies

(Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966. The directions

(i) Prohibit the acceptance of short-term deposits for periods of less than 6 months in the case of hire-purchase companies and 12 months in the case of other companies ;

(ii) Restrict the acceptance of deposits to a ceiling of 25 per cent of the paid-up capital and free reserves in the case of all companies other than hire-purchase and housing finance companies;

(iii) Require a non-banking company to disclose particulars regarding its management, business, profits, dividends, capital, reserves, deposits and other liabilities in any advertisements soliciting deposits ;

(iv) Provide for the furnishing of proper receipts for deposits to the depositors and maintaining of deposit registers with prescribed minimum particulars;

(v) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have been continuing;

(vi) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have remained unpaid, if the overdues are in the aggregate in excess of Rs. 10 lakhs;

(vii) Provide for the maintenance of liquid assets equivalent to 10 per cent of outstanding deposits, in the case of hire-purchase and housing finance companies;

(viii) Make provision for ensuring, in the case of companies transacting hire-purchase business, that hire-purchase debts are collected within a reasonable period; and

(ix) Provide for the submission of balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts and furnishing of information in sufficient detail by financial companies regarding their operations and by non-financial companies regarding their deposits and hire-purchase transactions.

Utilisation of Services of Civilian Specialists in Military Intelligence Organisation

915. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to utilise the services of civilian Specialists in the Military Intelligence Organisation; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No necessity has been felt for the appointment of civilian specialists in the military intelligence organisation. These posts are filled by officers of the Army Intelligence Corps. There is adequate coordination between military and civil intelligence organisations.

Control on Bank Advances against Foodgrains

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

(a) whether any new scheme has been envisaged to tighten control on Bank advances against foodgrains in view of the sharp rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India is constantly watching the situation with a view to taking suitable measures when necessary

Recruitment in the India Airlines and Air India

917 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether recruitment in the Indian Airlines and Air India is made direct and not through Employment Exchanges or Union Public Service Commission,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a separate cell to hold examinations for recruitment in these two Undertakings, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) In Indian Airlines all vacancies are notified to employment exchanges, but selection is not restricted to names received through them The recruitment and promotion rules of Indian Airlines, approved by the Board of the Corporation, stipulate that all posts should be notified/advertised.

2. In Air-India, recruitment in respect of categories like stenographers, typists, clerks and peons is done through employment exchanges, and direct recruitment is resorted to when the employment exchange is unable to supply suitable candidates. In respect of supervisory/officer categories including technical, highly skilled and licenced categories vacancies are simultaneously advertised and notified to employment exchanges.

3 Indian Airlines and Air India are statutory bodies established under an Act of Parliament Recruitment to all posts is done directly by the Corporation and not through the agency of the Union Public Service Commission which handles recruitment to Government departments

Proposal to set up a separate cell in Union Public Service Commission to hold Examinations for Recruitments in Public Undertakings

918 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a separate Cell in Union Public Service Commission to hold examinations for recruitment in the Public Undertakings, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is felt that the setting up of an agency external to the Public Enterprises for the purpose of recruitment will not only abridge the autonomy of the Public Enterprises but also result in delays in the manning of these posts in the Enterprises.

Programme for Drilling of New Oil Wells and to locate New Oil Belts in the Country

919. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI D.K. PANDA :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

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

(a) the salient features of the new programme for drilling of new oil wells and to locate new oil belts in the country during the next two years; and

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the next two years, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would continue exploration and development drilling in the various areas in Gujarat, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, and the Cauvery Basin. Besides, the Commission has also planned to extend its deep exploration drilling activities to certain areas in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, Ganga Valley, Kutch and Tripura. The Commission has planned to drill 194,000 metres and 200,000 metres in the above areas, during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively. Exploration drilling activity in the offshore areas in the Gulf of Cambay and adjoining area of the Arabian Sea will be continued.

In addition, it is planned to continue geological mapping and gravity, magnetic and seismic surveys in various Sedimentary areas.

Oil India Limited has also drawn up a Five-year Exploration Programme (1970-74) under which one exploration well will be drilled in Dum Dum area of Assam and one well in Ningru area of NEFA during the years 1972 and 1973.

(b) The budget estimates of the Commission for the year 1972-73, envisage a total operation expenditure of Rs. 35.10 crores on the exploration and development activities. The operational expenditure during the year 1973-74 on these activities, would depend on the level and extent of operations in that year. An indication of this expenditure may become available in the coming months in the light of the technoeconomic study, recently completed by ONGC and Soviet experts, of the oil and gas reserves within the country.

The expenditure of Oil India Limited on their exploration programme for the calendar years 1972 and 1973 is estimated at Rs. 348 lakhs.

Sites in NEFA explored by Oil India Ltd.

920. SHRI BISWA NARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3 sites in NEFA have been selected by the Oil India Limited and explored;

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

(c) the expected quantity of oil from those oil wells ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Oil India Limited have, so far selected four locations for drilling in the Ningru area of NEFA. Of these, exploratory wells at two sites have already been drilled and found dry. Procurement of equipment and other preparations are in hand for drilling at the other two sites in the area, one in 1973 and one in 1974.

(c) It is difficult to make a forecast about oil prospects before the wells are drilled.

Opening of Nationalised Banks in rural areas of West Bengal

921. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nationalised Banks opened and proposed to be opened in rural areas of West Bengal and their locations District-wise;

(b) whether they have started providing loans to the small farmers and Small Traders and others who are Bargadars; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan given to these categories of people block-wise in the District of Birbhum ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. This will be collected to the extent possible and laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. Smith Stanistreet, Calcutta facing Closure

922. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Smith Stanistreet Company, Calcutta, is facing closure for mismanagement and lack of working capital; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to recommend to the Company Affairs Board to appoint Government Directors for this Company in the interest of life-saving drugs and 1100 employees?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Reports have been received in this regard.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Mismanagement in M/s Smith Stanistreet Co., Calcutta

923. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports about mismanagement in the affairs of M/s Smith Stanistreet caused by Mundhra group in collusion with Life Insurance Corporation nominee on the Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not appointing Government nominees on the Board of this Company after failure of the majority group to deposit call money for new issues within the scheduled date?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA RADDY): (a) and (b). Some communications were received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Smith Stanistreet & Company Workers Union, in October, 1971, regarding the affairs of this Company and an enquiry is being made by the Company Law Board for taking appropriate action under the Companies Act, 1956.

Conversion of Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation into a Public Sector Company

924. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum suggesting the conversion of Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation into a full public sector company and to recover it from the control of big business interests;

(b) what action has been taken so far by the Gujarat Government to improve

the working of this fertilizer manufacturing company; and

(c) the reasons for Gujarat Government's refusal to take action under article 230 of the articles of association of this joint sector company?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Government have received some representations in this regard; these have been forwarded to the Government of Gujarat for consideration, since the issues raised therein lie within their competence. It is for them to take appropriate action in the matter.

Rate of Punctuality in the Departure and Arrivals of the Indian Airlines Day Flights between Delhi and Madras

925. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of punctuality in the departure and arrivals of the Indian Airlines day flights between Delhi and Madras from 15th September to 15th October, 1971; and

(b) the reasons for the disarray in the timings of the flights in these and other trunk routes during that period and the steps taken to conform to some stable time-table?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rate of punctuality in Indian Airlines day flights between Delhi and Madras from 15th September 1971 to 15th October 1971 is 79.03%, taking all types of delays into account.

(b) The timings of the flights had to be revised as the runway at Madras is under repairs. Madras airport, is closed to all jet aircraft up to 1300 hours.

Issue of Licences for Setting up Hotels in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have recently issued some licences to different parties to set up hotels in Delhi to meet the growing demand for more hotel accommodation in the Capital;

(b) if so, the particulars of the licences issued during this year with the names of parties; and particulars of their projects;

(c) whether they have been allowed foreign collaboration in setting up their hotels and if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether some more applications in this regard are under consideration and if so, from which parties?

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

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

(d) Three applications for approval are under consideration.

Pakistani Spies in the Indian Armed Forces

927. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani spies have recently been detected in the Indian armed forces, carrying on sabotage activities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check infiltration of Pakistani spies into the Indian army and its establishments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Security measures have been tightened.

Giving of Pension through Money Orders

928. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give pension to the pensioners through money orders ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Pensioners drawing pensions not exceeding Rs. 250 per month are entitled to receive their pensions through money orders, but, the money order commission is payable by them. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission made by them in their Report on Treasuries, instructions have now been issued that pensions, including provisional pensions, upto Rs 100 per month should, at the request of the pensioners, be remitted to them by money order at Government expense

Setting up of a Nylon Filament Yarn Factory in Kerala

929. SHRI M K. KRISHNAN :

SHRI A K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have requested the Centre to issue a Letter of Intent for setting up a Nylon Filament Yarn Factory in Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether the Letter of Intent has been issued ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The application is under consideration along with the other applications received in response to this Ministry's Press Note dated 5th July, 1970. A decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly

Plan for establishing a Tourist Centre at Parambikulam, District Palghat, Kerala

930. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any plan for establishing a tourist centre at Parambikulam, District Palghat, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise

Proposal to develop Kumarakom near Kottayam (Kerala) into a Tourist Centre

931. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whethe there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to develop Kumarakom near Kottayam (Kerala) into a tourist centre ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

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

Visit to Kerala by Air Force Recruiting Officer

932. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Air Force Recruiting Officer toured Kerala State during last year ;

(b) if so, the number of persons recruited from Kerala State during his tour ; and

(c) the number of vacancies of each course trade-wise allotted to Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Vacancies are not allotted State-wise. Trade-wise vacancies are allotted to Air Force Recruiting Offices. Out of 404 vacancies allotted, in 1971, to the Air Force Recruiting Office, Bangalore, which covers Mysore State and Kerala State, 286 persons, who belong to Kerala State, were selected.

Memorandum from Mayor of Calcutta on Share in Tax Revenues

933. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation demanding reasonable tax share;

(b) if so, the contents of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Mayor of Calcutta has represented that in order to cover the revenue deficit of the Calcutta Corporation:

(i) share of the Calcutta Corporation in the octroi receipts should be enhanced;

(ii) corporation should be given a share of the terminal tax receipts;

(iii) grant to the Corporation out of the State Government's receipts from the tax on Motor Vehicles should be increased;

(iv) the Corporation should be given a share of the entertainment tax and a grant for education;

(v) pending a decision on the above requests, Government of India should extend ad hoc financial assistance to the Corporation; and

(vi) assistance from Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and the State Government should be in the form of grants.

(c) The representation has been referred to State Government.

Higher Dividends declared by Foreign Oil Companies

934. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign oil companies in India had declared higher dividends even out of their reserves;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether these methods of higher dividends were declared with a view to repatriate their capital to their countries and cheat Government in case of nationalisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Net Profits, transfers from reserves and dividends by the three major foreign oil refineries of Burmah-Shell, Caltex, and Esso during the year 1969 and 1970 are as under :—

Year	*Net Profit*	*Transfer from Reserve*	Rs./Lakhs *Dividends declared*
1969	515	446	961
1970	546	612	1158

Particulars regarding the marketing companies are being collected.

(c) and (d). Apparently, the companies found the retained profits of previous years to be surplus to their current requirements and therefore they have withdrawn them from the reserves and transferred them back to the foreign holding companies by way of dividends. This has enabled the foreign holding companies to reduce their equity in the Indian subsidiaries. In the process the net worth of the subsidiaries has also been reduced. The companies have not contravened the provisions of either the Companies Act or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in drawing upon uncapitalised reserves built out of past profits to declare dividends in excess of net profits made during the year.

Assessment of Income of Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the Group for Recovery of Income-Tax

935. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI RATTAN LAL BRAHMNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessments completed and the amount recovered from M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the group during the last three years;

(b) whether their concerns in Bombay were assessed in Delhi for the last fifteen years; and

(c) if so, the reasons why these cases have been transferred to Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of assessments completed is 46 and the amount recovered in this case during the last three years is Rs. 19.49 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir, upto 14-8-1969.

(c) These cases were transferred to Bombay considering the fact that the Hundi Circle at Bombay would be in a better position to deal with these cases as hundi transactions were involved. However, the assessee has come up for a settlement and agreed for treating the hundi loans as his income. Further investigations in Bombay are, therefore, found to be unnecessary. As required by law, the assessee has been required to show cause why the cases should not be transferred back to Delhi Orders about the transfer of the cases will be passed after considering the assessee's objections.

Seizure of Gold by Customs Department

936. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of smuggled gold seized by the Customs Department during the last 6 months;

(b) the comparative position in this regard during the previous 6 months of the current year;

(c) whether Government have taken any new steps for prevention of gold smuggling during this year; and

(d) if so, what are these steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). 701 Kg. of gold valued at Rs. 64 lakhs at the international monetary rate and Rs. 144 lakhs at the Indian market rate was seized by the Customs authorities during the period April to September, 1971 which includes the monsoon season when smuggling is much less comparatively. During the previous six months *i.e.*, Oct. 1970 to March 1971, 1791 Kg. of gold valued at Rs. 153 lakhs at the international monetary rate and Rs. 344 lakhs at Indian market rate was seized by the Customs authorities.

(c) and (d). In order to intensify anti-smuggling work along the coast of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu preventive formations in these areas have been reorganised during the year 1971. In Ahmedabad Collectorate, 5 divisions under the charge of Asstt. Collectors have been created exclusively for anti-smuggling work. Similarly in Madurai Collectorate two divisions under the charge of Asstt. Collectors have been created exclusively for anti-smuggling work. Additional launches, vehicles, arms and other equipment such as binoculars have been acquired during the year for effective interception, prevention etc.

Mobilisation of Additional Resources

937. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete measures to mobilise additional resources in view of the extraordinary requirements of the present situation in the country are being taken; and

(b) if so, what are the measures and when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) and (b). Government have recently taken measures to mobilise additional resources in the context of the situation created by the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. These measures include the levy of a tax on railway fares through the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance 1971, a tax on certain postal articles through the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971, a tax on inland air travel through the Inland Air Travel Tax Ordinance, 1971, an additional duty on instruments chargeable to stamp duty and an excise duty on newspapers through the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971. These levies came into effect from the 15th November, 1971. The States are also taking measures to raise resources for refugee relief.

Achievement of Self-sufficiency in development of sophisticated and complex Radar System

938. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have formulated schemes to achieve self-sufficiency in the development of sophisticated and complex radar systems:

(b) when these schemes will be implemented, and

(c) whether any target period has been fixed for achieving self-sufficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Production of sophisticated radar systems is a continuously evolving process. Self-sufficiency can, therefore, be expressed only in relative terms taking into account the availability of raw material, production know-how and production facilities.

Several competence-building tasks have, however, been taken up during the last few years to build up the necessary competence for the development of sophisticated and complex radar systems. Some radars required for the Army and Air Force have already been developed and are now in the production phase.

It is hoped to achieve reasonable self-sufficiency based on current requirements, in all types of radar required by the three Services by 1980.

Economy Measures taken as a result of Problems relating to Bangla Desh

939. SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the extraordinary situation being faced by the country due to problems relating to Bangla Desh, Government have taken any economy measures ;

(b) if so, what are the measures and what is the economy expected to be made and since when these measures have commenced ;

(c) whether the State Governments have also been advised to take economy measures ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the State Governments in this regard.

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

(b) The more important measures are :

(1) A review of the current year's budget provision for non-Plan expenditure so as to secure as nearly as possible a 5% reduction. This reduction is to be achieved by cutting down all non-essential items of expenditure, re-scheduling, postponing or dropping of sanctioned programmes to the extent feasible and deferring all new activities unless there is special justification

(2) Further restrictions on unproductive items of expenditure by curtailing the provision made for contingencies, travelling allowance, entertainments and the like, and by imposing curbs on filling up of vacant posts, foreign travel, use of telephones and staff cars, purchase of decorative articles and furnishings and so on.

(3) Curtailment of the facility of advances for the purchase of motor cars, scooters and motor cycles admissible to Government servants

These measures were commenced in August 1971. According to present indications, savings to the extent of Rs 59 crores approximately in the current year's non-Plan budget (excluding Railways) are expected as a result of the above measures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In a recent Conference the Chief Ministers/Governors agreed to take measures to curtail non-Plan and non-essential expenditure.

Steps to achieve self-sufficiency in Fertilisers

940. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry was aiming at self-sufficiency in fertilizers during 1976-77;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in this connection; and

(c) whether any more fertilizer projects are likely to be sanctioned this year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Additional capacity in fertilizer is being created by expansion of existing plants, where feasible, and by setting up new plants.

(c) Final decision on some of the proposals for establishing new fertilizer projects or for expanding existing ones is expected to be taken during the current year.

Alleged Misappropriation of Funds by General Managers of General Insurance Companies

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

(a) whether Government have appointed the General Managers of General Insurance Companies after nationalisation of General Insurance in the country as Custodians of those Insurance Companies ;

(b) whether there were certain complaints against some of the General Managers of General Insurance Companies regarding misappropriation of funds of the company;

(c) the arrangements made by Government for screening those persons against whom certain complaints were made ;

(d) whether these Custodians are making large scale retrenchment and thus there is discontentment among the employees of the Insurance Companies ; and

(e) the policy adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. General Managers of several insurance companies have been appointed as custodians of other companies.

(b) and (c). Only one complaint of misappropriation of funds by an officer during an earlier period when he was in the employment of another insurer was received. The Custodian has resigned his custodianship and another is being appointed. The matter is under consideration.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Instructions have already been issued to the Custodians that no genuine employee should be retrenched. These instructions apply equally to the genuine part-time employees.

Rates of Commission allowed to petrol pump dealers

942. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of commisaion allowed to petrol pump dealers and when this rate was fixed ;

(b) whether the expenses incurred by dealers of petroleum on staff, decoration,

lease, water and electricity and other amenities have increased many times but the rate of commission is the same ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make an increase in the Commission rate allowed to petrol dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Since 1954, the rate of dealers' commission on Motor Spirit has been Rs. 41.80 per KL and on High Speed Diesel Oil Rs. 17.60 per KL since 1955.

(b) and (c). Government have asked National Council of Applied Economic Research to investigate into the actual economics of the retail outlets with a view to determine the adequacy or otherwise of the present rates of commission. The matter will be examined by Government on receipt of their report.

Foreign monopolists in India

943. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a list of Indian monopolists in the country ;

(b) the rules framed by Government in respect of foreign monopolist concerns functioning in Tobacco, petroleum, drugs and shipping business in India ; and

(c) the names of such foreign monopolist concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Presumably, the question refers to the Undertakings whether limited companies or not, registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Upto 15th November, 1971, 814 such Undertakings have registered themselves under the Act. A list of these Undertakings is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—1057/71]

(b) Rules framed by the Government under the provisions of the MRTP Act, which are equally applicable to such undertakings in India (registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act) have from time to time been laid on the Table of the House in accordance with the provisions of Section 67 (3) of the MRTP Act.

(c) Information with regard to the names of 99 Undertakings which are either foreign companies as defined in Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956, or Indian Subsidiaries of foreign companies and are registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—1057/71]

Supply of war equipment and chemicals to Pakistan by Foreign monopolist concerns in India

944. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are a number of foreign monopolist concerns functioning in India which have their headquarters in India and abroad and are engaged in supplying war goods and chemical goods to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the names and other particulars of these concerns ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में लोगों से आयकर की बकाया राशि

945 **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आयकर की कुल बकाया राशि कितनी है,

(ख) उज्जैन मे कितने लोगो तथा फर्मों पर आयकर की राशि अभी तक बकाया है तथा बकाया राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) इन लोगो तथा फार्मों के नाम क्या है और उनमे से प्रत्येक पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नही है। मध्य प्रदेश मे 31-10-71 को वसूली के लिए आयकर की बकाया के सम्बन्ध मे सूचना तथा मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिले मे उन व्यक्तियो तथा फार्मों के मामले मे वसूली के लिए बकाया का विवरण, जिनकी और 31-10-71 को 10,000 रु० से अधिक की ऐसी बकाया थी इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और जितनी जल्दी सम्भव होगा, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

लेखा बाह्य धन का पता लगाने के लिये छापे

946 **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान मारे गए छापो मे से प्रत्येक छापे मे लेखा बाह्य धन की कितनी राशि बरामद की गयी ,

(ख) कितने छापे मारे गए तथा राज्य-वार ऐसी कितनी राशि बरामद की गयी , और

(ग) राज्य-वार ऐसे मामलो की सख्या कितनी है जिनमे एक लाख रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक राशि का लेखा बाह्य धन बरामद किया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : अक्तूबर 1970 से सितम्बर 1971 तक मारे गये छापे :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष मे मारे गये छापो के जरिये बरामद किये गये लेखा बाह्य धन की रकम 1,87,33,398 रुपये

(ख) बरामद धन की रकम तथा प्रत्येक राज्य मे मारे गये ऐसे छापो की संख्या :

राज्य	छापों की संख्या	बरामद रकम
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	63	10,37,478 रुपये
असम, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर	6	403 102 रुपये
महाराष्ट्र (बम्बई तथा पूना)	77	31,82,732 रुपये

राज्य	छापों की संख्या	बरामद रकम
बिहार	5	3,27,262 रुपये
पश्चिम बंगाल	2	1,46,998 रुपये
केरल	33	18,24,590 रुपये
तमिलनाडु	93	32,84,647 रुपये
दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश	44	4,16,547 रुपये
गुजरात	12	19,50,000 रुपये
उत्तर प्रदेश	24	12,32,177 रुपये
मैसूर	24	5,42,800 रुपये
पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर	22	43,85,065 रुपये
मध्य प्रदेश	—	—
उड़ीसा	—	—
राजस्थान	—	—
	405	1,87,33,398 रुपये

(ग) राज्य-वार मामलो की सख्या जिनमे एक लाख रुपये अथवा एक लाख रुपयों से अधिक अथवा उतने ही रुपयो का माल बरामद किया गया है।

राज्य	मामलों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	2
असम, त्रिपुरा आदि	—
महाराष्ट्र	9
बिहार	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	1
केरल	2
तमिलनाडु	9
दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
गुजरात	1
उत्तर प्रदेश	5
मैसूर	2
पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर	18
मध्य प्रदेश	—
उड़ीसा	—
राजस्थान	—
	50

उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण का निर्णय

947. **श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) में हवाई पट्टी के निर्माण का निर्णय ले लिया और इसके लिये स्थान भी चुन लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने समय तक इस हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण पूरा हो जाएगा ?

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

Land For Expansion of Existing Runway At Cochin Airport

948. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Navy had offered to give land for the expansion of the existing runway at Cochin Airport ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Navy has no objection to the extension of the runway at Cochin by the Civil Aviation Department. On account of the existence of several obstructions and the high cost involved, however, the extension work has not been taken up.

Committee to examine Manipulation in Invoicing

949. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1178 on the 16th July, 1971 regarding Committee to examine manipulation in invoicing and state :

(a) the findings of the Study Team headed by Shri M. G. Kaul on leakage of foreign exchange due to manipulation in invoicing and the recommendations made by it thereon ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take on the basis of this report.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):(a) A statement giving more important of the recommendations made by the Study Team on leakage of foreign exchange through invoice manipulation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1058-/71*] The Report of the Study Team has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Report includes 220 recommendations relating to legislative, procedural, administrative, organisational and staffing matters which concern several Departments and Ministries. Most of these recommendations have been examined. A statement of the decisions taken upon the recommendations so far is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delinking of Rupee From Dollar and Sterling

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

(a) whether in view of the present crisis in the International monetary system

due to the dollar crisis, Government are thinking in terms of delinking Indian rupee from dollar and sterling,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the benefits that we are getting by keeping the present IMF parity of the Indian Rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c). There is no change in the par value of the rupee, which is expressed in terms of gold As the par value of the US dollar also has not changed, the relationship between the rupee and the US dollar continues to be the same as before However, since the pound sterling is being exchanged at rates beyond the margins permissible under the Articles of the Fund, the exchange rate between the pound sterling and the rupee also fluctuates correspondingly

The parity of a currency is determined on the basis of the overall balance of payments situation of the country concerned Since there has been no basic change in India's overall balance of payments position on account of the present international monetary situation there is no reason for changing the parity of the Indian rupee

Sen Committee's Report on the Working of Indian Airlines

952 SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM:
SHRI C CHITTIBABU

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

(a) whether Government have received Sen Committee's Report on the working of the Indian Airlines:

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made in that report, and

(c) what are the decisions of Government thereon?

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

(b) The main recommendations relate to management-employee relations, personnel policies and practices, organisational improvements and administrative matters

(c) The report is under careful examination

Financial Assistance to Bihar for Flood Victims

953 SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have sent a proposal to the Central Government in regard to the funds needed to help the flood victims in the State, and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The Government of Bihar have undertaken various relief measures like light and hard manual labour schemes to provide employment, gratuitous relief schemes, house building grants and loans to cultivators and repairs to flood-damaged embankments, roads, etc According to the State Government, the expenditure required on these measures in the current year would be about Rs. 103.46 crores.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Central team, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 46.275 crores has so far been approved for purposes of Central assistance. This is, however, subject to review.

Report of Reorganisation Committee on Narcotics Department

954. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Reorganisation Committee on Narcotics Department;

(b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, its recommendations and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Government had not appointed any Reorganisation Committee on Narcotics Department. It had, however, appointed an Officer on Special Duty in January, 1969 to conduct a comprehensive study of the Narcotics Department in all aspects particularly long term performance and policies, production of opium and alkaloids, prevention of smuggling and administration.

(b) and (c). The report was submitted by the Officer on Special Duty in October 1970. It contains a number of recommendations and suggestions on various aspects of the Narcotics Department such as :—

(i) Organizational matters in the districts/Units;

(ii) District procedures and Accounting;

(iii) Smuggling and Preventive arrangements;

(iv) Purchase price of opium;

(v) Drug Abuse and De-addiction;

(vi) Manufacture of opium and its alkaloids;

(vii) Financial Management and Accounting Procedures;

(viii) Factory Organization and Personnel Management;

(ix) Legislative Reforms;

(x) Research and modernization;

(xi) Centralization and Co-ordination;

(xii) Suppression of illicit traffic;

(xiii) Cadre Rationalization;

(xiv) Future policy regarding the production and sale of opium and its alkaloids;

Most of the recommendations have already been implemented. Certain recommendations relating to matters involving major policy issues are, however, still under consideration.

Maintenance of Seniority List of Staff in Narcotics Department

955. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Narcotics Department, unlike the Central Excise Department Seniority lists of Class III and IV staff are maintained unit-wise;

(b) if so, whether this procedure has been working satisfactorily in the matter of promotions in case of Class III employees; and

(c) if not, what steps Government have taken to remove the inequal chances of promotion in the various Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Seniority lists of

Class III and IV staff in the Central Excise Department are maintained Collectorate-wise, except where two Collectorates have common cadres. The Narcotics Department consists of 3 separate units,

(i) Headquarters Unit.
(ii) Uttar Pradesh Unit.
(iii) M. P. & Rajasthan Unit.

Seniority lists of Class IV and III ministerial staff (upto the grade of Head Clerk) and executive staff (upto the grade of Preventive Inspector) in the Narcotics Department are maintained separately for the three units, i e. Headquarters, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) With a view to certain anomalies this procedure had created, instructions were issued in May, 1967 that the Class III cadres of the three units of Narcotics Department should be combined for the purpose of seniority, confirmation and promotion. This however led to certain other anomalies and also evoked protests from the Association of the employees of Narcotics Department After considering the matter further, it was decided in April, 1969 not to act upon the instructions issued in May, 1967. The Officer on Special Duty who had been appointed to review the working of the Narcotics Department, has, however, made certain recommendations in this regard which are at present under consideration.

विदेशों से प्राप्त ऋणों का भुगतान

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

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या है जिनसे भारत द्वारा प्राप्त पहले लिए गए ऋण की मूल राशि और उस पर देय ब्याज दोनों मिलाकर उनसे इस समय प्राप्त सहायता की राशि से अधिक है, और

(ख) उन देशों से अलग अलग ऋण तथा सहायता के रूप में कितनी धन राशि प्राप्त हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) निम्नलिखित देशों के सम्बन्ध में, 1970-71 के दौरान ऋण परिशोधन सम्बन्धी अदायगियों की रकम उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम से अधिक बैठती है :

(करोड रुपयों में)

देश का नाम	1970-71 में उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम	1970-71 में ऋण परिशोधन सम्बन्धी कुल अदायगियां
1. आस्ट्रेलिया	1.58	1.72
2. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	52.76	63.46
3. इटली	10.71	16.44
4. जापान	17.49	36.47
5. स्विटजरलैण्ड	2.09	4.02
6. चेकोस्लोवाकिया	1.46	8.98
7. पोलैण्ड	2.79	3.84
8. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	38.11	70.10

पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल में भू-राजस्व की बकाया राशि

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

(क) पंजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की भू-राजस्व की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1971 को पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल में क्रमशः 1.68 करोड़ रुपये और लगभग 7.00 करोड़ रुपये का भू-राजस्व बकाया होने का अनुमान था।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर सभी राज्य सरकारों से यह आग्रह करती रही है कि वे अपने साधन जुटाने की गति में तेजी लाने के समस्त प्रयत्न के एक अंग के रूप में, विभिन्न प्रकार की बकाया रकमों की वसूली में सुधार करें जिनमें भू-राजस्व भी शामिल है।

आयकर की बकाया राशि

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

(क) देश में इस समय आय कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) भविष्य में आयकर की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 31-3-1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार देश में आयकर की शुद्ध बकाया रकम 499.68 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) आयकर की बकाया रकम की शीघ्र वसूली के लिए पहले से ही किए गए उपायों का विवरण संलग्न अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

आयकर की बकाया को वसूल करने के लिए भविष्य में किए जाने वाले अन्य कारगर उपायों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, वे पहले से किए गए उपायों और भावी आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करेंगे।

विवरण

सरकार ने करों की बकाया की वसूली के लिए निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाए किए हैं :—

(i) वसूली का कार्य जो अभी तक राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता था, आयकर विभाग द्वारा स्वयं अपने हाथ में ले लेना। विभागीय अधिकारियों ने आयकर आयुक्तों के सभी अधिकार क्षेत्रों में वसूली का कार्य पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः अपने हाथों में ले लिया है।

(ii) कर्त्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य विभाजन की योजना, जिसके अधीन करों की वसूली का कार्य रेंज के एक अथवा एक से अधिक आयकर अधिकारियों का विशिष्ट कर्तव्य बना दिया

गया है, 1966 में लागू की गई थी और पिछले वर्ष इस योजना का और आगे विस्तार कर दिया गया है।

(iii) बकाया संबंधी मांगों की वसूली का कार्य निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पिछले वर्ष आय कर अधिकारियों (वसूली) के 60 पद मंजूर किए गए।

(iv) विभाग द्वारा रेखित बैंकों का स्वीकार किया जाना तथा इस निमित्त आयकर कार्यालयों मे अदायगी के लिए विशेष प्राप्ति काउन्टरों का खोला जाना।

(v) ऐसे निर्धारितियों के नामों को प्रकाशित करना जिन्होंने किन्ही निर्धारित सीमाओं से ऊपर करों की अदायगी नही की हैं।

(vi) पूरे देश में बकाया बेबाकी पखवाड़े मनाए जा रहे है। इस अवधि में, अनिर्णित समायोजनों/भूलसुधारों को पूरा करने, अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा निर्धारितियों की तरफ बकाया मांगों की शुद्ध रकमों की वसूली करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

(vii) कलकत्ता, केरल, दिल्ली, नागपुर तथा हैदराबाद में हाल ही में पांच कर-वसूली आयुक्त तैनात किए गए हैं। कर वसूली अधिकारियों पर प्रशासनिक अधिकार रखने के अतिरिक्त उन्हे 1 जनवरी, 1972 से विभागीय कर वसूली अधिकारियों के खिलाफ दायर की गई अपीलों की सुनवाई का अपीलीय अधिकार भी प्राप्त होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ अपर आयकर-आयुक्तों को अनन्य रूप से वसूली का कार्य सौपा हुआ है।

ग्वालियर में तेल शोधक कारखाने की स्थापना की मांग

959. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोग काफी समय से ग्वालियर मे एक तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने की माग कर रहे है;

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी): (क) जी, हां। निम्न पार्टियों से, उनके सामने दी गई तिथियों को, अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे :—

(1) मध्य प्रदेश चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री, ग्वालियर — 28-7-1971

(2) डा० भागवत सहाय 25-9-1971
स्मार्क महाविद्यालय,
ग्वालियर

(3) वीर शिवाजी 10-10-1971
क्लब, ग्वालियर

(4) ग्वालियर उद्योग 11-10-1971
तथा वाणिज्य
संघ, ग्वालियर

(5) तेल शोधक 14-10-1971
काखारना लगाओ
समिति, ग्वालियर

(ख) और (ग). देश में अतिरिक्त शोधक क्षमता तथा उसके लिए स्थान के प्रश्न का अध्यन करने के लिए, 1969 मे एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की नियुक्ति की गई थी। उत्तर-पश्चिम क्षेत्र में एक शोधकशाला की स्थापना के बारे में इस समिति ने सिफारिश की थी। भारतीय तेल निगम को इस शोधनशाला के लिए एक सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया था। उक्त रिपोर्ट जून 1971 में प्राप्त हुई थी और वह, इस समय, विचाराधीन है। स्थान के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से जालसाजी करके धन निकाला जाना

960. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं से जालसाजी करके धन निकालने के कई मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं।

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार जालसाजी करके लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि निकाली गई है; और।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से जालसाजी करके धन निकालने के मामलों की सख्या कितनी है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं से जालसाजी से निकाली गयी रकमों के जो मामले प्रकाश मे आए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रखा दिया जाएगा।

चूंकि बैंकों में जालसाजी का मुख्य कारण आन्तरिक नियत्रणों का पालन न किया जाना है इसलिए बैंको मे नकदी की अभिरक्षा और सम्भाले के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रणालियो, उनके द्वारा किये गये निवेश और उनके द्वारा रखी गयी प्रतिभूतियों मुख्यालय के पयवेक्षण और नियत्रण जिसमे आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षा और निरीक्षण तथा अन्तशाखा लेखो के समाधान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है की जांच करने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंकों ने अधिकारियों का एक दल नियुक्त किया है। भारतीय रिजव बैको ने सामान्यक्रिया केन्द्रवार निरोध करने वाले अपने अधिकारियों को ये हिदायतें दी है कि वे नकदी की जांच-पड़ताल करें और परीक्षण के तौर पर प्रतिभूतियों और गोदाम आदि का भी निरीक्षण करें और आन्तरिक नियंत्रणों की प्रणाली की व्याव-

द्वारिक रूप से देखे और यह भी देखे कि वे पर्याप्त है या नहीं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंको को भी हिदायते दी गई है कि ये शाखाओ के एजेण्टो और स्टाफ के अन्य सदस्यो के कार्यों मे भी क्रम से नियत समय पर परिवर्तन करे और 3 से 5 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद उनका तबादला कर दे।

Deploying of Chinese Pak Trained Armed Mizo Rebels on East Bengal Tripura Border.

961 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistan Army has deployed a large number of Chinese Pak trained armed Mizo rebels along the East Bengal-Tripura Border,

(b) if so, the number of such Mizo rebels who have been arrested by Border Security Force, and

(c) the steps Government is likely to take to arrest the remaining rebel Mizos ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Government are aware that a few Pak-trained Mizos are operating along with Pakistani troops on East Bengal/Tripura Border. There is no evidence of their being trained by the Chinese

(b) and (c). Since 25th March 1971, 46 hostiles including local suspects were captured and 58 surrendered. Government have recently declared an amnesty to enable more mizo hostiles to surrender. Government hopes that the Mizo hostiles will get dis-enchanted with the Pak-Army in Bangla Desh and come over to their hearths and homes in Mizo Hills District so that they may live as free Indian citizens.

Inaugural Flights Arranged by Air India During September and October, 1971

962 SHRI N.K SANGHI .
SHRI ARJUN SETHI

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

(a) the number of inaugural flights that were arranged by Air India during the months of September and October, 1971,

(b) the names of persons invited for each of these flights and the criteria for selection of these persons, and

(c) whether in one of these flights, class gradation was done away with and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) No inaugural flights were operated by Air India in September, 1971 However the following inaugural flights were operated in October 1971 —

West bound

(i) Bombay/London inaugural AI-125 of October 6, 1971

(ii) Bombay/New York inaugural AI-101 of October 17, 1971.

(iii) Bombay/New York inaugural AI 101 of October 31, 1971.

East bound

London/Delhi/Bombay inaugural AI-124 of October 20, 1971

(b) The lists of persons who were invited on each of the above inaugural flights are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No LT*—1059/71]

Among the criteria on which Air India issues invitations for inaugural flights are:

(1) Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha nominated by Government.

(2) Persons of commercial importance.

(3) Travel agency representatives and tour operators who promote and sell passenger and cargo traffic.

(4) Officials connected with either the operation of air services or connected with governmental agencies at airports or others nominated by government.

(5) Government of India officials posted abroad who deal with matters connected with the operation of Air India services subject to clearance by the Government of India.

(6) Dignitaries and officials of other governments.

(c) The first and second Bombay/New York flights (on 17th and 31st October, 1971) were operated as all-economy flights so as to avoid the incidence of the foreign travel tax which was imposed with effect from 15th October 1971.

Loans given by Nationalised Banks for purchase of Fertilizers

963. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team comprising of the representatives of Reserve Bank of India and the Agriculture Ministry visited Rajasthan in August, 1971 to study the problems connected with the distribution of fertilisers in the State;

(b) whether the team have found that the quantum of loans given by the nationalised and commercial banks for purchase of fertilisers was too meagre and this was one of the factors which prevented increased consumption of fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) The lending of commercial banks, including nationalised banks, to farmers for purchase of fertilisers and other inputs has been relatively smaller in Rajasthan than medium term loans advanced by them to farmers for digging of wells, purchase of pump sets etc. But farmers generally go in for heavier consumption of fertilisers only after the attendant facilities, *viz.* irrigation water, advantageous soil conditions for growing remunerative crops, ready marketing channels, etc. become available. General experience shows that where other favourable factors operate simultaneously, bank credit also tends to flow more liberally.

(c) Public Sector banks are being constantly urged by the Government to increase their short-term lending to farmers for agricultural production. The demand for fertiliser loans in Rajasthan is expected to pick up with the availability of irrigation facilities.

Tourists Avoiding India

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Indian*

Express dated the 1st October, 1971 stating that many tourists are now avoiding India because of 'stuffy atmosphere", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report in the *Indian Express* that many tourists are now avoiding India because of "stuffy atmosphere' is one of the opinions expressed on the subject

Tourist arrival figures over the past five years clearly indicate that there is a considerable increase in the number of tourists coming to India every year

1966	1 59,603
1967	1 79,565
1968	1,88,820
1969	2,44 724
1970	2,80,821

Complaint against Income tax Authorities assessing Income tax due from Volga Restaurant, New Delhi

965 SHRI BIJOY MODAK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Income tax assessing authority who is assessing the Income-tax payable by M/s Volga Restaurant, New Delhi and the group,

(b) if so, the nature of complaint, and

(c) the action taken on the complaint?

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

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

Closure of Sainik School, Purulia

966 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Principal of the Sainik School, Purulia called an armed police force within the campus on the 12th September, 1971 and ordered the closure of the institution with immediate effect,

(b) if so, whether this was done to intimidate the students who were agitating against the misbehaviour of the Hostel Superintendent, and

(c) whether any impartial inquiry has been or will be held into the conduct of the administration, the staff and the students?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In the opinion of the Principal the closure of the institution from 13 9-1971 to 12-10 71, was necessary because of the students indiscipline following a complaint made by a student of the school against one of the Hostel Superintendents

(c) Chairman, Local Board of Administration of the School ordered a Board of Inquiry consisting of, among others, an educationist and the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Purulia The Board submitted its findings to the Local Board of Administration Some immediate and long term measures have been recommended by the Local Board On the basis of these recommendations, the Principal of the school has been transferred. Action on other recommendations is under consideration.

Hoarding of small Coins

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

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the value of small coins which are being

hoarded in the country for various purposes;

(b) whether the increased output undertaken by the mints will meet the acute shortage of small coins, unless the hoarding can be also detected and stopped; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction?

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

(b) and (c). The hoarding of small coins that has been going on is of two kinds. One is the hoarding of coins made in certain alloys, with a view to melting them and realising the higher value fetched by the metal. The other kind of hoarding is a consequence of the above with a view to cashing on the shortage. It was because Government felt that normalcy would not be attained quickly, despite increased output, so long as there is diversion of coins for purposes of melting, that the Small Coins (Offences) Ordinance was promulgated on 22-10-71, making melting of small coins and hoarding such coins with intention of melting, an offence in law. Once melting of coins is curbed, the increasing output of small coins is bound to improve the availability further and also to dispel the psychology of shortage.

Deposits in the Nationalised Banks

968. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of deposits in the Nationalised Banks as on the 30th June, 1971 in the country, bank-wise;

(b) the deposits in the Commercial Banks as on the 30th June, 1971 bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the deposits in the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The amount of deposits in the nationalised banks and in the other commercial banks as on the last Friday of June, 1971, is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1060/71*]

(c) Measures taken to help the banks in their deposit mobilisation efforts were indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1297 answered in the House on 4th June, 1971.

Arrears of Central Taxes against Sugar Factories

969. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) where arrears on account of Central Excise Duty and other dues have been outstanding against Sugar factories in the various States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of taxes due from each factory and since when the same have been outstanding against them; and

(d) the steps taken to recover those dues?

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

Registration under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act

970. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Companies required to get themselves registered under the

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act have got themselves registered;

(b) if not, the names of Companies which could not get themselves registered and were given extension of time to get themselves registered under the above Act; and

(c) the number of cases registered for violation of provisions of the Act and the names of these Companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Section 20 of the M.R.T.P. Act describes the type of undertakings which are expected to register themselves under the Act. 814 undertakings have so far registered upto 15th November, 1971. The Department of Company Affairs has been examining the applicability of the Act to such other companies which may be expected to be under the obligation to register. As a result of such studies, show cause notices were served on 180 companies which were believed to be registerable according to the provisions of the Act. Out of these 71 companies have responded by registering themselves under the Act. The remaining companies have replied stating the reasons for not registering. These replies are being examined for taking further action.

(c) No prosecutions have yet been launched.

Quantity and value of export of Petroleum Products

971. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of exports of petroleum products during the year 1970-71 and the value thereof;

(b) the names of countries to which exported;

(c) where these petroleum products did not have domestic markets; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A quantity of 332.4 thousand tonnes of products valued at Rs. 4.67 crores were exported during 1970-71.

(b) The exports were made to Singapore, United Kingdom, Kenya, U. A. R. Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Italy, Cyprus and Peru.

(c) and (d). The exports mostly consisted of naphtha and Motor Gasoline. For these and for the other surplus products exported during 1970-71, the domestic requirements had not come up to the indigenous production level in that year.

Demand of Workers for Participation in Managements of Oil Companies

972. SHRI N. E. HORO
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN

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

(a) whether workers of Oil Companies have demanded participtaion in the managements of Oil Companies; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A demand was made in the past regarding inclusion of a representative of workers on Indian Oil Corporation's Board of Directors. A decision on this would be taken at an opportune time.

Deployment of Military for Security along Assam Border

973. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Assam has requested the Union Government to deploy military for better security arrangements along the Assam border with East Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government to take strict security measures to guard the frontier area ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). On requests received from the Chief Minister of Assam steps have been taken to improve the security arrangements along Assam border.

औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को कच्चा माल सप्लाई करने की प्रक्रिया

974. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को सरकारी स्तर पर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या नीति तथा प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ;

(ख) किन सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से कच्चा माल सप्लाई किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को अपेक्षित मात्रा में कच्चा माल मिल जाता है ;

(घ) क्या कच्चे माल की सप्लाई के लिए अपनाई गई नीति में हर वर्ष परिवर्तन कर दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) पिछले राज्यो में कार्य-रत लघु औषधि निर्माता कम्पनियों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई के लिए किस प्रक्रिया अथवा नीति का पालन किया जाता है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री(श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) औषध उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक कच्चे माल की पूर्ति स्थानीय उत्पादन और जहां आवश्यक हो आयात से की जाती है । जहां तक देशी कच्चे माल की पूर्ति का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने कोई नीति या विधि निर्धारित नहीं की है । प्रत्येक औषधि निर्माण यूनिट को अपने इच्छित स्रोतों से अपनी आवश्यकता का माल लेने की छूट है । परन्तु कुछ मदों के लिए सम्बन्धित उत्पादकों को उत्पादन/उपालब्धता और उपभोक्ता निर्माता द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग के आधार पर देने की सलाह दी जाती है । आयातित कच्चे माल के लिए नीति और विधि तदनुरुपी अवधि के लिए आयात व्यापार नियन्त्रण नीति और विधि पुस्तक में निर्धारित की गई है । आमतौर पर आयात आवश्यकताये अब पुनः पूर्ति के आधार पर पूरी की जाती हैं ।

(ख) इस उद्योग द्वारा उपभोग होने वाले कुछ प्रपुन्ज औषध और रसायनों का आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सरणी-बद्ध किया गया है । इन पदार्थों का वितरण राज्य व्यापार निगम अथवा आई० पी० एल० जो एक सरकारी उपक्रम है, द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ग) औषध उद्योग का वर्गीकरण प्राथमिक उद्योग के रूप मे किया गया है। और उसके कच्चे माल की मागे पुनः पूर्ति के आधार पर पूरी की जाती है। निर्माता आवश्यकतानुसार अपने आयात का प्रबन्ध करते है। सारणीबद्ध पदार्थों को राज्य औषध नियत्रको/डी० जी० टी० डी० की सिफारिशो सम्बन्धित निर्माता की भूतपूर्व खपत तथा वितरण एजेसियो के पास उपलब्धता के आधार पर दिया जाता है।

(घ) जी हा। नीति पर प्रति वर्ष उपलब्धता और माग को दृष्टिगत करते हुए विचार किया जाता है।

(ङ) पिछडे हुए राज्यो मे काम करने वाली लघु स्तर की औषध कम्पनियो को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई करने के लिए किसी विशेष नीति या विधि का पालन नही किया जाता और सभी कम्पनियो के लिए एक ही नीति का पालन किया जाता है चाहे वे कही भी स्थित हो।

Dacoity in Durgapur United Bank

975 SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the persons arrested in connection with the Durgapur United Bank dacoity case on the last September, 1971 ;

(b) what is the number of the car seized and the name of the owner , and

(c) the action taken against the accused ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). According to the information given by United Bank of India, no dacoity was committed in Durgapur Branch of the bank but the police have arrested some young men who were alleged to have planned to commit dacoity The Number of the car seized by the police in this connection is reported to be WBD 2969 The bank has no information about the names of the arrested persons or the name of the owner of the car.

Decision taken at Simla Conference for Improving Tourist Facilities in the Northern Region

976. SHRI B S BHAURA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether representatives of seven States and Union Territories recently met in Simla to discuss the measures to be taken for improving tourist facilities in the Northern region ,

(b) if so, the decisions taken at this meeting , and

(c) the steps the Centre is taking to encourage tourism in this region ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The first meeting of the Regional Tourist Committee for the Northern Region was held in Simla on 18th September, 1971. It was attended, among others, by representatives of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the Delhi Administration.

(b) The major recommendations were:

1. to recommend to the Planning Commission provision of bigger financial

allocation for the development of tourist facilities in the State Government budgets ;

2. to facilitate inter-State movements of tourist vehicles ;

3. to request State Tourist Departments to launch campaigns for creating tourist consciousness ;

4. to request State Governments to take action in finalising legislation with regard to anti-beggary laws ;

5. to recommend to the Ministry of Railways introduction of off-season fares to hill stations; and

6. to recommend to State Governments provision of caravan/car parking facilities at all important tourist centres in the region.

(c) The Department of Tourism, Government of India undertakes extensive publicity in the main tourist markets of the world to encourage tourism to India, in which all regions are included. A number of projects in the northern region have been included in the Central and State Fourth Five Year Plans.

Protection of Pay of S. A. S. Accountants of AGCR

977. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 9221 and 9264 on the 11th May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the Pay of SAS Accountants of A. G. C. R. who were on deputation has been protected when their juniors were promoted as Accounts Officers ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, when there is a provision in the Rules to protect their pay ;

(c) whether the pay of other staff who were on deputation and could not be promoted in similar circumstances, has been protected and if so, under which provision ; and

(d) the reasons why this provision could not be applied to the SAS Accountants mentioned in question referred to above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pay of S. A. S. Accountants, who were on deputation, has been protected to the extent provided under the Rules.

In the last two years, there have been 12 cases of S. A. S. Accountants of A. G. C. R. on deputation whose juniors were promoted in the parent office but whose pay was not protected. The pay was not protected in 10 of these cases for the reason that they did not qualify for protection in terms of the Next Below Rule. Under this Rule for every junior promoted in the parent office only one officer on deputation may be promoted proforma-thus if there are two or more seniors on deputation only the seniormost of them gets the proforma promotion. In the other two cases proforma promotion could not be ordered for short periods as the posts in the parent office were of short duration.

(c) No, Sir. The pay of certain other staff was also not protected when in similar circumstances they did not fulfil the conditions of the Next Below Rule.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of Agencies of Kerosene/ L. D. O. and Indane Gas Retail Outlets

978. SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether agencies of Kerosene/L. D. O. and Indane Gas retail out-

lets have been awarded throughout the country ;

(b) if not, the names of various Districts where dealerships have not been established so far ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and when the same would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Depending on the business potential and availability, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has set up agencies/ dealerships for LDO, Kerosene, Indane Gas and retail outlets for Petrol and HSD throughout the country except in the districts where the demand potential does not justify the same. The requirements of these districts are reviewed by the Corporation from time to time and as soon as the demand in the area justifies the need for the establishment of such agency/dealership, necessary action will be initiated in that direction. The information about the names of the districts where dealerships have not been established by the Corporation so far is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

Recovery of Loans Granted By Nationalised Banks To Farmers

979. SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued any fresh guidelines in respect of recovery of loans granted by Nationalised Banks to farmers and small scale industries ; and

(b) if so, the nature of guidelines issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India, and not the Government, issued guidelines to the commercial banks in respect of recovery of loans granted by them to farmers, *inter alia*, in December, 1970 and to small entrepreneurs and other self-employed category of borrowers in March 1971. The nature of the guidelines applicable to these two sets of borrowers is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

NATURE OF GUIDELINES ISSUED BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA IN RESPECT OF RECOVERY OF LOAN EXTENDED TO—

(i) *Farmers*:

The due date should be fixed to coincide with the period when the cultivator would be most fluid. While deciding this date, sufficient room for adjustment should be provided to the cultivator with a view to enabling him to get a fair price for his produce. The procedure for recovery should be fair but firm. In fixing the due dates in multiple cropping areas where one crop is more important than the other, the due date should relate to the time of the sale of the main crop. The method of computing repayment capacity has also been indicated. The guidelines also indicate that there should be sufficient flexibility in the recovery procedures with a view to rephasing defaulted amounts in the event of natural calamities of a widespread nature affecting the crops. It has also been suggested that there should be a regular review of the recovery performance every season and that recovery performance should be related to 'demand' for a period and not to 'outstandings'.

(ii) *Small entrepreneurs and other self-employed category of borrowers*

Adequate follow-up and supervisory arrangements should be organised to keep track of the end-use of funds lent to the small entrepreneurs and other self-employ-

ed categories of borrowers, and for effecting recovery of the advances according to schedule. This will help achieve a measure of rotation of funds so that the scarce resources can be made to reach as large a number of people as possible. The borrower should be encouraged to maintain some basic minimum of accounts and should be persuaded to accept financial supervision and discipline. In particular, the borrower units should be encouraged to build up equity by ploughing back a portion of the surplus generated in the business.

Realisation of Wealth Tax on Agricultural Lands

980 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-Tax Department has been instructed by Government to begin realising the wealth tax on agricultural land for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court upholding Central Government's right to levy this tax ; and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be realised as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH : (a) Yes, Sir. The Wealth-tax Officers have been instructed to make intensive efforts to realise the target of collections of wealth-tax on agricultural assets.

(b) An all-India budget target of Rs. 8 crores has been fixed for realisations on account of wealth-tax on agricultural assets for the year 1971-72.

Purchase of Motor Torpedo Boats for Indian Navy

981. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to purchase Motor Torpedo Boats for the Indian Navy from foreign countries; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). It will not be in public interest to disclose information on the subject.

Exploration of Petroleum in Bihar

982. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have recently formulated any plan for the exploration of petroleum in the State of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Petroleum in the Country

983. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation is unable to meet the demand of petroleum in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of petroleum in the country to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C SETHI) (a) to (c) The requirements of petroleum products in the country are met in full by the Indian Oil Corporation and other private oil companies dealing in petroleum products. To the extent the requirements fall short and cannot be met from the indigenous production, imports are arranged from the available sources outside the country Steps are also being taken to progressively increase the refinery capacity to meet the increasing demands of petroleum products

Assistance to Bihar

984 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Bihar has recently approached the Central Government with a request that the quantum of Central assistance for the State's Fourth Plan should be increased by 75 per cent in view of the State's financial position,

(b) if so, whether the State Government has also requested to write off as 'unproductive' Central loans and arrange for rescheduling of debt payment to ease its financial burden, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) The Government of Bihar have from time to time been requesting for additional Central assistance for the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan They have also represented that the grant component of Central assistance for the State Plan should be increased from 30 per cent to 75 per cent

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Central assistance to States during the Fourth Five Year Plan is being distributed in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council which apply uniformly to all States This assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants in the fixed proportion of 70 30. It is not possible either to alter the criteria of distribution of Central assistance among States *inter se* or the proportion between its loan and grant components The proposal for rescheduling of the repayment of Central loan, made by Bihar and some other States, was examined but was not found acceptable

Decision to set up Coal Based Fertilizer Plants in the Country

985 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government to set up coal-based fertilizer plants in the country,

(b) if so, the number of such plants which are likely to be set up

(c) the sites selected for the same, and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C SETHI) (a) to (d) Government have decided to set up three coal based fertilizer projects in the public sector and the sites selected are Talcher (Orissa), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Korba (Madhya Pradesh). The expenditure on these projects during the Fourth Plan period would be met from

out of the lump-sum allocation of Rs. 262 crores made in the Fourth Plan for new fertilizer projects.

A letter of intent has also been issued by Government to a private party for the establishmeut of a coal-based fertilizer plant at Kamptee (near Nagpur). The details of the project are awaited from the party.

Overdrafts by States

986 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have made overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India during June and September, 1971;

(b) if so, the names of such States and amount of overdrafts made by them, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The overdrafts of the States towards the end of June 1971 were cleared by the Government of India by advance release of States' share of Central taxes and duties and Central assistance payable in July 1971 and by sanctioning ways and means advances. Some States have again run into overdrafts. A statement showing the overdrafts of the States on the 30th September, 1971 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Discussions have recently been held with the Governors/Chief Ministers of the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The Governors/Chief Ministers 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 mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts.

STATEMENT

Overdrafts of States on the 30th September, 1971

(Rs. crores)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.42
2.	Assam	14 21
3.	Bihar	7.49
4.	Kerala	21.43
5.	Mysore	28.55
6.	Rajasthan	22.35
7	Tamil Nadu	32.88
8.	West Bengal	3.68
	TOTAL	168.01

Effect on the Outlay of Plan due to Financial Stringency

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

(a) whether he had informed the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance at its last meeting that the outlay on Plan might be effected because of financial stringency; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has asked the Planning Commission to examine the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In the Consultative Committee meeting of the Finance Ministry held last month, I had clarified that in view of the substantial expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, measures were being taken to effect 5% cut in non-Plan and non-essential expenditure. I had also emphasised that steps had been

initiated to improve plan performance by speeding up the execution of Plan programmes. The Planning Commission is at present engaged in conducting a mid-term appraisal of the Plan including the resources for it.

Monopoly in Fishing Industry

988 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain monopoly houses have entered into the fishing Industry,

(b) if so, how many of them are with foreign collaboration; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent the expansion of these monopolist groups?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Information is being obtained from the Ministries concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Chapter III of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act lays down provisions for regulation of the concentration of economic power and wherever these provisions are applicable, no substantial expansion or the setting up of a new undertaking can be effected by the parties concerned without prior approval of the Central Government. No approval has been accorded so far in this field to any undertaking registered under Section 26 of the M. R. T. P. Act.

Inaugural Flight of the Boeing 737 of the Indian Airlines

989. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Chief Minister was not invited as guest of the Indian Airlines in the inaugural flight of the Boeing 737 from Bombay to Trivandrum and that he was a paid passenger in the flight;

(b) who were the guests of the Indian Airlines on this inaugural flight; and

(c) whether in the inaugural flight of Bombay-Nasik route of Indian Airlines, the Maharashtra Chief Minister was an invitee?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The Kerala Chief Minister was invited by Indian Airlines to accompany their first Boeing 737 flight from Bombay to Trivandrum. As, however, he was returning from Delhi after attending the Chief Ministers' Conference and held a return ticket from Delhi to Trivandrum *via* Bangalore, he was re-routed *via* Bombay and the cost of fare for the sector Bombay-Trivandrum already paid, is being refunded by Indian Airlines.

(d) Apart from the Kerala Chief Minister, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Member of Parliament was the only special invitee to join the flight from Bombay to Trivandrum. However, from Bangalore, the following five newspaper representatives were invited:

1. Mr. T. A. Subramaniam, Editor, 'The Mail' Madras.
2. Mr. Neelakantan, Regional Manager, PTI, Madras.
3. Mr. Seetharaman, Regional Manager, UNI, Madras.
4. Mr. Madhavan Kutty, Assistant Editor, 'Indian Express' Madras.
5. Mr. R. Muthuswamy, Reporter, 'The Hindu', Madras.

(c) The Maharashtra Chief Minister was invited, but he could not participate.

Rent paid by India Tourism Development Corporation for Office Accommodation

990. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rent paid by the India Tourism Development Corporation on account of hiring of office accommodation during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to cut down the expenditure on this account?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rent for office accommodation paid during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under:-

Year	*Amount*
1968-69	Rs. 1.29 lakhs
1969-70	Rs. 2.90 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 3.70 lakhs

(b) With the activities of the Corporation expanding year after year necessitating increased office space it is difficult to curtail expenditure on this account.

Foreign Drug Firms in India

991. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign drug firms in India;

(b) whether Government have recently issued any directive to these firms to reduce their investment;

(c) if so, what are the directives;

(d) whether Government propose to take over these foreign firms immediately; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a). The total number of foreign firms having more than fifty percent foreign investment either direct or indirect engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals either wholly or partially, is 39.

(b) and (c). No directive as such has been issued by Government, but the following measures are broadly adopted to reduce the extent of foreign participation in the field of drugs and pharmaceuticals:

(i) progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase of Indian share holding in the firms concerned;

(ii) non-issuance generally of licences for producing formulations, except of a sophisticated nature or where the formulation capacity is linked with the production of bulk drugs; and

(iii) imposition of appropriate export obligations as a condition precedent to expansion of capacity.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration, at present. Considering the number of units, the range of their operations etc., Government do not consider it necessary to take over the foreign firms. The drug industry is a Schedule 'B' Industry, under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and can therefore be developed both in the public and private sectors.

New Oil Field in Sibsagar, Assam

992 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether a new oil field was found by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the District of Sibsagar, Assam, and

(b) if so, the oil potentiality thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P C SETHI) (a) In the first well drilled on the Amguri structure, located near Sibsagar in Assam, Oil was encountered during testing in July August 1971

(b) The oil potentiality of this find is yet to be determined

Annual Meeting of World Bank and International Monetary Fund

993 SHRI M KALYANA-SUNDARAM
SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI P A SAMINATHAN .

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether he attended the recent meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington,

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meetings, and

(c) how far those decisions are likely to help India solve its economic problems ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In my capacity as India's Governor I attended the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the IMF and the World Bank held in Washington in September, 1971

The main interest in the Fund meeting related to the current international monetary situation. In the course of my address, I expressed the concern of developing countries over the present crisis and stressed the need for an urgent re-alignment of parities of the currencies of the major industrial countries, the establishment of an essentially stable par value system, and the importance of member countries working within the forum and discipline of the IMF. I expressed the hope that allocation of Special Drawing Rights would continue and suggested an examination of the future role of Special Drawing Rights as a primary reserve asset and also renewed our plea for establishing effective practical links between the International monetary system and the needs of development finance, and suggested that arrangements for forging links between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be speedily established and written into the Articles of Agreement of the IMF

I also stressed the need to ensure that the views and interests of the developing countries which constitute a vast majority of the members of the IMF, should be appropriately reflected in the decisions of the Fund, and for this purpose a more rational adjustment in the relative voting strengths of the richer countries and developing countries should be brought about.

Governors from developed countries generally supported some of these ideas. The Governors of the Fund unanimously passed a Resolution calling upon the members of the fund to establish a satisfactory structure of exchange rates and to facilitate the resumption of the orderly conduct of the operations of the Fund. Members were also called upon to collaborate with

the Fund and with each other to bring about a reversal of the tendency to maintain restrictive trade and exchange practices. The Resolution also requested the Executive Directors to report to the Board of Governors on the measures necessary for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system; and for this purpose to study all aspects of the system including the role of Special Drawing Rights. It is hoped that action pursuant to this Resolution will result in trade and exchange practices conducive to the growth of exports of the developing countries and also to a more equitable distribution of Special Drawing Rights to these countries.

As regards the World Bank, I expressed gratification at the increase in the volume and range of the lending operations of the World Bank group of institutions, and in particular the recent emphasis of the Bank on encouraging growth with social justice in developing countries. I also pointed out the need for a review of some of Bank's lending policies in order to promote genuine economic development in tune with the national policies and institutions of the developing countries.

12.03 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before you adjourn the House, there is a report in the *Times of India* (*Interruption.*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this practice.....(*Interruptions.*) I have no information. I do not tolerate this practice. Does he think that by shouting everything can be set right. Nothing will go on record.

Yesterday as decided by the Business Advisory Committee, we shall adjourn now to re-assemble at 2 O'clock..... (*Interruptions*) We adjourn till 2 p.m.

12.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE ATTACK ON THE TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE BY FOLLOWERS OF DIVINE LIGHT-MISSION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given notice under rule 377 today. I want to draw the attention of the Government and the House to this thing that has come out in the *Times of India*. That the Divine Light Mission people raided.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A calling attention notice has been received ; that is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Has it been admitted ? It is a very serious matter.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : कल की होने वाली अत्यन्त अप्रिय घटनाओं की ओर में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । कल नव भारत टाइम्स बिल्डिंग पर पांच सौ लोगों ने आक्रमण किया और 37 लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was saying that your calling attention notice on the same subject is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But that would not come up before Monday. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) Let the Government on Monday report how it happened

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Our memory goes back to the unchecked sadhu riots in 1966 We want to know if there is any foreigner behind this

श्री राम सहाय पांडे कानून और व्यवस्था अपने हाथ मे मोड लेती है तो ये जो प्रकाशन है ये बन्द हो जाएगे ।

It must be taken up here and now What prevents you from taking it up ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Notice has been given it is being considered by Mr Speaker He will give his decision I cannot just decide it now

SHRI R S PANDEY It is a question of law and order

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Your desire will be conveyed to the Speaker

You will appreciate that I cannot take a decision now from the Chair

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Why don't you convey our wish to the Home Minister to make a statement ? How dare 500 people go, attack the press and the editor ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Government may take note of the desire of the members About the call attention, that is being considered

SHRI R S PANDEY Suppose my house is attacked and a calling attention is moved by somebody else Can you say it is under consideration and it will take three or four days ? It is a law and order problem Tomorrow this Parliament can be attacked Government should make a statement today

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It has happened under the very nose of the Home Ministry unchecked for hours I want that the Government should make a statement today The calling attention may come up on Monday

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) Things are more serious than what has appeared in the newspapers Anybody can call himself God I have no quarrel

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are making a speech

SHRI S M BANERJEE 500 or 600 people with lathis and daggers raided the office of the *Nav Bharat Times* and the *Times of India* The Home Minister should have come here and made a statement

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Government may take notice of it

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Are you saying that Government will make a statement or Government will take notice ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am saying that I am conveying to the Government the strong feelings of the members and the desire of the members that Government should come forward with a statement

SHRI R S PANDEY You should direct the Government to make a statement

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) . यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । जरनलिस्ट्स पीटे जाये, दूसरे लोग पीटे जाये, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । आप देखे कि क्या हो रहा है । इनके बालयोगेश्वर नाम के जो गुरूजी है उनके नाम पर

तरह तरह का गलत प्रचार हो रहा है। सवेरे वे बच्चे रहते हैं। दोपहर को जवान हो जाते हैं। रात को बूढ़े हो जाते हैं और यह जो साइकिल है इसी तरह से चलता रहता है। इसलिए इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये किसी न किसी रूप में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

14.08 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :

(1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 248 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1971, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-730/71].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Navy (Pension) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notifications No. S.R.O. 294 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1971.

(ii) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous, Provisions) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 314 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1039/71].

Notifications under Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, Central Excises and Salt Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 1164 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1040/71].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(40)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th September, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1041/71.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under section 38 of the Centeral Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1246 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(ii) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1406 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1042/71.]

(4) A copy of Hindi Version of Notification No. S.O. 942 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 27th May, 1971, under sub-section (ii) of section 30 of the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1951, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1043/71.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1153 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1200 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1201 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 1220 published in Gazette of India dated the 2 th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1243 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

(vi) G.S.R. 1265 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 1334 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1339 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1044/71]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English version) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1047 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1971.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-ninth Amendment Rules 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1139 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fortieth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1202 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1203 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1204 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-third Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1205 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1206 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1207 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-Seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1209 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1971.

(xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1219 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1971.

(xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1239, in Gazette of India dated the 21th August, 1971.

(xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1240 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

(xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fiftieth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1241 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

(xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1242 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1045/71]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 : -

(i) G.S.R. 996 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1029 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1031 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri K. R Ganesh]

(iv) G S R 1140 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

(v) G S R 1158 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

(vi) G S R 1159 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

(vii) G S R, 1212 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

(viii) G S R 1253 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

(ix) G S R 1382 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

(x) G S R, 1513 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT 1046/71]

NOTIFICATION RE ADONI MUTUAL BENEFIT PERMANENT FUND LTD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) On behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No G S.R 1306 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 declaring M/r Adoni Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund Limited to be a 'Nidhi' under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-1047/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND STATE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH ACT

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No G S R 1251A (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August 1971 making certain amendments to Notification No G S R. 636 dated the 4th May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library See* No LT- 048/71]

(2) A copy of the State of Himachal Pradesh (Removal of Difficulties) Order No 2 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S O 4023 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT 1049/71]

14.10 Hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT (Almora) I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the following sittings of the Estimates Committee —

(1) First Sitting (1970-71) held on the 22nd May, 1970, and

(2) First Sitting (1971-72) held on the 24th June, 1971.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifteenth and Seventeenth Reports

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Fifteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fifteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit Reports on the Accounts of Tea Board for the year 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1967-68

(2) Seventeenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fifth report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Audit report (Civil), 1970, relating to the Ministry of Supply.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Reports

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

(1) Fourth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(2) Fifth Report regarding action by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Heavy Electricals (India) Limited.

(3) Seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-Second Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Mazagon Dock Limited.

(4) Eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-seventh Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Hindustan Cables Limited.

14.12 Hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 22nd November, 1971, will consist of :—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of :—
(a) The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1971.

(b) The Small Coins (Offences) Bill, 1971.

(3) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Railway Passenger Fares Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Railway Passenger Fares Bill, 1971.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

(4) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Tax on Postal Articles Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Tax on Postal Articles Bill, 1971.

(5) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Inland Air travel Tax Ordinance 1971, and consideration and passing of the Inland Air Travel Tax Bill, 1971.

(6) Consideration of Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(7) Consideration and passing of Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(8) Discussion on Orissa Cyclone on an official motion on Tuesday, the 23rd November, 1971.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Every Member belonging to all parties, including the ruling party, expressed a desire in the Business Advisory Committee that there should be a discussion on a very early date on the statement of the Prime Minister; it should be so broad that it could be a general discussion on foreign affairs. We were assured by the hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, who was present that he would like to talk to the Prime Minister and then decide whether this could possibly be discussed next week. But things are moving very fast in Bangla Desh. More than a thousand people have been killed and there is curfew in Dacca. I request, through you, the hon. Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, to convey our feeling to the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and let us have a discussion on this next week.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I wanted to draw your attention to the same thing. At the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee it was discussed and it was agreed by all that the international situation in relation to Bangla Desh particularly would be taken up at the earliest opportunity—it was said, next week—as Shri Banerjee has pointed out. He has mentioned only one case. There is one small town, Shekharnagar, in which 10,000 people have been killed ; in Narayanganj 5,000 people have been killed; and in Dacca about a thousand people have been killed and killing is going on. Shelling on all the border areas is going on and 90 lakhs of refugees, who are in the border area, are now vulnerable to Pak shelling. Therefore, this matter should be discussed next week.

Another point is that the compulsory and forcible retirement of Shri B. C. Ganguli has agitated the mind of the people all over the country. Therefore, the statement of the Railway Minister should be taken into consideration by this House .....*(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Just to correct the record may I say that in the Business Advisory Committee the question of Shri B.C. Ganguli's retirement was mentioned. All of us wanted some sort of a discussion but all of us really felt, except Shri Samar Guha, that such a discussion at this hour might do more harm to Shri Ganguli than good. All of us, except Shri Guha, felt that bureaucracy should be subservient to the Ministers.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : *

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.....*(Interruption)** Let the Minister reply,

* Not recorded.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Is it fair that Shri Guha is allowed to be contradicted by Shri Banerjee but is not given an opportunity to have his say..... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a debate.

SHRI PILOO MODI : I want to know, between the versions given by Shri Banerjee and Shri Guha, which is the correct one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a discussion. Only the busniess for the next week has been presented to the House. Certain suggestions have been made that certain items should be included. I have allowed Shri Guha also to make his suggestion. Now it is for the Minister to reply whether they can be accommodated or not. As a member of the Business Advisory Committee, Shri Banerjee passed on certain information.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What has been said by Shri Banerjee is not the correct version. He says that it was the unanimous opinion of all that a discussion of this matter would do more harm to Shri B. C. Ganguli (*Interruption*) Secondly he said that it was discussed there and it was said that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Railway Minister and at the next meeting the matter would be decided. It was not said that there would be no discussion.....(*Interruption*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. This will not go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This has become not only a debate but a very acrimonious and controversial debate. Now let the Minister reply whether he can accommodate their suggestions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ordered at a certain point that these things would not go on record. It has to be seen if anything has been said against you that has gone on the record which requires a personal explanation. You can seek another opportunity, not now..... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : *

SBRI B. SHANKARANAND : Fortunately, both the hon. Members are members of the Business Advisory Committee and they know what happened in the last Business Advisory Committee meeting. I need not repeat it.

I will, of course, convey the feelings of hon. Members to the concerned Ministers and the suggestions will be kept before the next Business Advsiory Committee meeting. It is for the members of the Committee to consider them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There should be no discussion on the B. C. Ganguli business. That is our feeling.

14.19 Hrs.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I move :—

"That the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the

* Not recorded.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

year 1969-70, laid on the Table of the House on the 25th June, 1971, be taken into consideration."

I would not like to take the time of the House by making a speech at this time but as points are raised in the debate I shall make every endeavour to satisfy the Members on the points that they may be pleased to raise.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, going through the report of the University Grants Commission, I find that during the last four years the number of students has gone up from 19 1/2 lakhs to 28 lakhs and the number of colleges has gone up from 2749 to 3297. However, I also find that even through the number of students has gone up, there has been no reciprocal development of ancillary facilities for students like the facilities of—library, hostels etc. Not only this, the rapid changes that are taking place in social, political and economic life of the country have in no way been reflected in the sphere of education and the report does not anywhere indicate that there has been any qualitative improvement of education during this period. We have also noted that even though the number of students has gone up at the rate of 13% per year, the *per capita* expenditure has gone down. If we compare the *per capita* expenditure on students in India with those in the U.S.A., Europe or any of the industrially developed country of the world, it will be seen that our expenditure is not even one per cent of their expenditure. The rate of expenditure per student in India is so meagre that it is not possible to achieve any qualitative or quantitative improvement of education. While this is the situation, we find Sir, the number of colleges and universities has been allowed to go up not withstanding the lack of reciprocal growth of facilities for students. I do not think, Sir that by merely presenting some figures indicating increase in the number of colleges, universities etc., the Government can convince this House that there has been a qualitative improvement in the sphare of education. But I feel it is just the other way about.

The present system of education, which can be referred to as the colonial system of education, is in a state of crisis. Each class in a college consists of 150 to 200 students. College laboratories mean for 16 students are being used by 33 to 34 students. There is hardly any space in a class room to accommodate all the students and needless to say that it affects teaching adversely. The system of examination that is being followed for the students is not helpful to promote development of education. As a consequence, not only the system of examination but the entire system of education is in jeopardy today. This is so, not only in West Bengal but in Orissa, Delhi, Rajasthan and in other States of the country.

To bring about an improvement in the situation, the report envisages holding of small classes, group discussions, holding objective tests, making the teacher student ratio to 1 : 20 holding periodic examinations etc. But their implementation is not possible because the report itself acknowledges that there are not sufficient funds to implement these schemes. Even if the money is made available, I feel that this Government does not have adequate administrative machinery to make these schemes a success. We feel, Sir, that in the present circumstances, efforts to make patch-work improvement will not help-solve the problem, and unless we are able to bring about a complete change in our social and economic system we would not be able to improve the system of education. That is why during the last 25 years we have failed to record any improvement in the sphere of education. Only 30 per cent of the population in the country is literate. Surely during the last 25 years we could have substantially raised this figure. Even

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali

during the next 10 years we can make a tremendous progress provided there is a determination and enthusiasm, besides a political and an administrative system, which we are lacking today. Unless we are able to create right type of atmosphere, we feel, all efforts to improve the system of education are bound to fail.

As regards the medium of education, there can be no doubt that it should be in mother tongue. Not only in the primary or the secondary standard but even in the case of the research work, I feel, that mother tongue should be the medium for use. In Norway, Sweden and Japan if an innovation is made in the sphere of science, economics or other social sciences, then it is translated in their own languages. If all important research work can be translated in Japanese and Chinese for the benefit of the people of Japan and China and if such a thing is possible in Norway and Sweden, why should it not be possible in India ? I ask you Sir, where is the difficulty of introducing mother tongue as the medium of education for higher studies. I say it is not impossible but I feel, well, it may even sound ridiculous but it is a fact all the same, that a particular class of people has come to enjoy a monopolistic position in the sphere of education and the Government is not interested to break this monopoly of this English-oriented class. It takes some courage to break this monopoly and to have that courage it is necessary to have a particular political system which is not there at present and that is why it has become impossible for the Government to break the monopoly. As it is, English is being used as a secondary language upto B.A. Therefore, a research student will not find any difficulty to pursue post-graduate research work for he can always make use of the literature that is there in English. Prof. Satyen Bose has repeatedly said that all research students in the University of Calcutta should be given instructions in Bengali in their research work and scientific subjects. The students think of the problem in Bengali and finally they reduce their thoughts in English which can be better judged by those whose mother tongue is English. At any time, in any part of the world, the genius of a country —be it in the sphere of science or literature —has never found its outward expression through the medium of a foreign language. The history of our country for the past 200 years will bear an eloquent testimony to this fact. Therefore, I say, Sir, that the medium of education should be in mother tongue and there can be no doubt about it; and if it is done then it would be easy to diffuse education in every stratum of society more speedily than at present. I am reminded of Rabinderanath Tagore who said that it was futile to expect that the genius of a country could find an expression through a Foreign language. Just as it would be futile to fit a scimitar in the sheath of a sword. Therefore, the position of the research workers in our country today is just like an ant trying to traverse over a frying pan where undoutedly their efforts are bound to meet with failure in most of the cases.

The report has emphasised that student welfare work should be given priority. Now, we have seen how this has been done in colleges and universities. The eminities for students in hostels are meagre. Only very few students get books from the book bank ; the number of scholarships is limited so much so that out of 2½ thousand students, only 100 or 150 students can get this benefit. Library, laboratory and hostel facilities which should have been much more extensive are only very limited at present.

With regard to the suggestion of students' active participation in the administration of a college or a university, it is our opinion that the students should not be associated with its advisory or consultative bodies but should rather be associated with the decision-making bodies. It is not enough to restrict the role of students' participation to students union, hostel committees or the Canteen Committees

[Shri R. P. Das]

but they should be made members of admission Committee or such other Committees as are responsible for running the day to day administration of the college Their participation in the Appointment Committee for teachers or committees dealing with financial subjects may be a matter of opinion but it cannot be said categorically that they should not be associated with these bodies, and even the report also does not deny it The University Grants Commission feels that a situation should be created whereby the students participation at the school college or university level is made really effective From our experience we have found that wherever we have enlisted the cooperation of students, it has become easy to run the administration of a school or a college We have seen that when students were included in admission committee it became easy to conduct admission tests for thousands of students for Honours classes There was no copying which those very students in their secondary examination tests were reported to have indulged in extensively If this could be possible it was only because of the participation of students and their cooperation with their teachers Under the prevailing situation it is not possible for the teachers to conduct examination peacefully and even their physical presence in the examination hall has become very difficult. If you go to an examination hall you cannot stay there for a minute You have to come out and if you cannot you will be physically removed from there Even under such circumstances, we have found that with the cooperation of students it has become possible to conduct examinations smoothly and run the administration of a college or a university in a better way But where the teachers or the administration do not think in terms of soliciting students' cooperation, the possibilities of friction are there and therefore, we feel that the students should be associated with all academic activities more actively

I would also like to stress the point here Even though we do not hold any brief for regionalism and we are against all such tendencies, we have noted with utter anguish that when students from West Bengal tried to seek admission to the university of Delhi they were refused admission on the ground that they were naxalites Students who did not have any local guardians were not given admission I say, Sir you know who is a naxalite or who is not only when you go to West Bengal But to brand all the students coming from West Bengal as Naxalites is most regrettable to say the least We in West Bengal do not believe in any regionalism and we also want that such tendencies should not grow in any part of the country I will, therefore urge the Education Ministry that they must keep a watch full eye to ensure that such an evil is not allowed to grow

It has been stated in the report that 25 percent of accommodation in colleges and 50 per cent of accommodation in universities will be given to the teachers But nothing has been done in this matter and it is necessary that urgent steps are taken to provide accommodation to the teacher

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the recent happening in West Bengal During the President's rule nearly 80 teachers who have put in 11 months to 2 years of service and who have no adverse report against them are likely to be retrenched and a proposal to this effect is now being considered Some of the teachers have also been retrenched already After the puja vacation the President of the Kanthi Raj College, out of some motive, retrenched Shri Nigam Singh Mahapatra the Professor of History of the College, without giving him any reason I will therefore, like to know the justification for retrenching teachers in such a manner and I will also urge that this should be stopped forthwith.

In the conclusion, I feel, Sir, that without first effecting a socio-economic change in the country, Governments efforts to reconstruct and reform the education system in the country are bound to end in failure for they are only trying to put the cart before the horse.

श्री धूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर शिक्षा शास्त्री, विद्वान या प्रोफेसर कुछ बोलते तो अच्छा होता, लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होने लग गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई शिक्षा शास्त्री क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठा सकता और लोगों के मन में यह भावना आ चुकी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि में शिक्षा के मामले में कोई भी कदम नया नहीं उठेगा । क्यों नहीं उठेगा ? ऐसा मालूम होने लगा है कि न तो शिक्षा शास्त्रियों के दिल में कोई जोश या तमन्ना होती है कि हम कोई नया कदम उठायें ।

देश में एक बड़ा सवाल उठता है, लोग कहते हैं कि शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये, सारे पाठ्य-क्रमों में कोई नयापन आना चाहिये, लेकिन उस कदम को कौन उठाये । मुझे तो कभी-कभी डर लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबले कहीं बौनों का देश न हो जाय, जिस में प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति उभर नहीं पाते । सारे लोग किताबें पढ़ते हैं और उसकी ही नकल करके बोलते हैं, उन्नत दिमाग वाले आगे आ ही नहीं सकते ।

मैंने यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है, इस के हर पेज पर एक ही बात लिखी हुई है—शिक्षा मंत्री जी और जो नये मंत्री जी आये हैं, वह भी इस के किसी पेज को खोल कर देख लें सिर्फ एक ही बात लिखी हुई है कि पैसा चाहिये । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पैसे की कमी है और यहां तक लिखा है कि—

"The absolute amount *per capita* spent by us on education in about one-hundredth of the amount spent by a highly industrialised country like the USA Japan, the USA and the USSR are spending considerably more that 6 per cent of the GNP on education, about twice as much as in India.

सारे पेजेज पर एक ही बात लिखी है कि पैसा चाहिये, हमें रुपया चाहिए, रुपये से ही शिक्षा में नयापन ला सकते हैं । युनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसी बात पर ध्यान दिया कि छात्रों के होस्टेल्स के लिये पैसा चाहिए, अध्यापकों के लिए पैसा चाहिये लेकिन हमारे शिक्षक होते कैसा हैं ? उन्होंने इशारा किया है कि हमें ऐसे शिक्षक चाहिए ।

"Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education in its contribution to national development, the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant".

आजकल की शिक्षा में कैसे शिक्षक आते हैं ? जितने भी शिक्षक आते हैं वे इन्हीं युनिवर्सिटी और कालेजेज से आते हैं । वे इधर-उधर की किताबें पढ़ कर डाक्ट्रेट की डिग्री ले लेते है । कहीं से नकल की या किसी ने लिखा दिया तो चलिये उनको डिग्री मिल गई डाक्ट्रेट की लेकिन उनकी अपनी कोई ओरिजिनल थिंकिंग नहीं होती । ऐसी स्थिति में आप समझ सकते है कि ऐसे शिक्षकों का क्या प्रभाव छात्रों पर पड़ सकता है । इसके अलावा कई राज्यों में

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

ऐसे व्यक्ति शिक्षा मन्त्री बनते हैं जिनका खुद का कोई चरित्र नही होता और वे कालेजेज मे जा करके भाषण देते हैं तो उनका क्या प्रभाव छात्रो पर पड़ेगा । वास्तव मे तो अब देश में शिक्षा शास्त्री और विद्वानो की जरूरत नही रही क्योकि शिक्षा जगत में राजनीति छा गई है । शिक्षा शास्त्री और विद्वानो ने अब राजनीतिज्ञो का मुंह देखना शुरू कर दिया हैं। वे समझते हैं कि अगर हमें वाइस चासलर की पोस्ट पर रहना है तो उसके लिये जरूरी है कि जलसो मे राजनैतिकता आनी चाहिए । इसके कारण शिक्षा का दिवाला निकल गया है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं आज शिक्षा मे आमूल चूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । आज हम देख रहे हैं इस पार्लमेंट मे शिक्षा के मामले मे किसी को इन्ट्रेस्ट नही है । सभी जानते हैं कि शिक्षा मे होना ही क्या है । यूनिवर्सिटीज को पैसा चाहिए, होस्टल्स के लिए पैसा चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही साथ शिक्षा कैसी चाहिए ? उन्होने कही कही पर इस बात का इशारा किया है और कहा है कि शिक्षा कैसी चाहिए । लेकिन इन बातो से पहले सवाल है कि प्रोफेसर कैसे चाहिए ? ऐसे विद्वान जिनका खुद का करेक्टर न हो वे स्टूडेन्टस के किस काम के हो सकते हैं ? जो खुद अन्दर खाली हो, जो केवल बाहर से बोलता हो, जो केवल जबान से बोलता हो, जो अच्छे कपडे पहनकर प्रभाव डालता हो लेकिन जिसका खुद का कोई चरित्र न हो, जिन्होने अपना मारल खो दिया हो इस प्रकार के दीवालिया शिक्षा शास्त्रियो का क्या प्रभाव छात्रो पर पड सकता है ? आज की स्थिति में इस देश मे शिक्षक वही बनता है जिसको कि कहीं नौकरी न मिलती हो । नतीजा यह है कि हमारी शिक्षा अन्दर से भी खाली है और बाहर से भी खाली है । हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा में एक बात थी कि मुंह साफ था और हाथ मैले थे लेकिन आज हाथ साफ हैं और मुंह मैला है । कोई करैक्टर नही, नेशन का कोई चरित्र नही तो फिर आप कौन-सी शिक्षा देना चाहते है ?

हमारे देश के राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन बने । मैंने एक बात पहले भी कही है । हमारे देश का राष्ट्रपति एक शिक्षक बना यह गर्व का विषय है-ऐसी बात लोगों ने कही थी लेकिन मैंने कहा था कि यह सबसे खराब बात हुई कि वे राष्ट्रपति होने से शिक्षक नही रहे । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि एक शिक्षक से राष्टपति का दर्जा ऊचा है । इसी प्रकार शिक्षको ने मन्त्री बनना भी पसन्द किया लेकिन इससे शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जाता है । इसलिए आज शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की बात कही जाती है । आज कोई लडका एम० ए० कर लेता है लेकिन उसके लिये कोई नौकरी नही होती है । आज का पढ़ा हुआ लडका न तो सर्विस के काम का होता है और न खेती के काम का होता है । आप कहते हैं कि उसके लिए होस्टल्स अच्छे बनने चाहिए लेकिन पढाई करके जब वह वापिस अपने घर जायेगा तो नाइट ड्रेस पहन कर अपने बाप से कहेगा कि मुझे सोने के लिए अच्छा कमरा चाहिए । क्या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन ने कभी सोचा है कि गांव से आने वाले जो स्टूडेन्ट्स हैं वे किस प्रकार की शिक्षा चाहते हैं ? न तो आप उनकी शिक्षा की बाबत कोई किताबें निकालते है और न कुछ और ही करते हैं । यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन कहता है कि और पैसा चाहिए । जोधपुर मे एक केस हो गया । इतना बडा ऐजुकेशनिस्ट और इतना बड़ा विद्वान लेकिन स्टूडेन्टस ने जो हिम्मत की, जो हिम्मत की या जो दुस्साहस किया वह

किसके नाम पर कलंक है ? यह यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन के नाम पर कलंक हैं। लेकिन सरकार नहीं सोचती कि इस देश के ऊंचे पदों पर बैठने वालों ने ही इस देश को गिराने में मदद की। इस देश की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में नया कदम नहीं उठाया जाता। जब भी कोई शिक्षा शास्त्री बोलेगा तो कहेगा कि हम शिक्षा में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। वाइस चासलर्स की एक मीटिंग हुई थी, उन्होंने कुछ निर्णय लिया और कुछ कदम उठाये। उन्होंने कहा :

"The universities may consider making education more employment-oriented, so as to link it with the developmental requirements of the country."

आज तो हालत यह है कि कोई लड़का शिक्षा लेकर एम० ए० भी हो जाये लेकिन अगर घर में बिजली का एक स्वीच ठीक करना हो तो वह यही कहेगा कि इसके लिए मेकेनिक चाहिए। कोई आर्ट का स्टूडेन्ट बी०ए० पास हो वह अपने घर में यही कहेगा कि मैं बिजली का स्वीच टच नही कर सकता, मैं तो इसमें कुछ जानता ही नहीं। वह कोई भी प्रैक्टिकल काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। आज की शिक्षा का अर्थ यही रह गया है कि जब कोई वकील बनकर कोर्ट में जाता है तो वह यही सोचता है कि जितना ही ज्यादा मैं झूठ बोल सकता हूँ उतना ही ज्यादा पैसा मैं कमा सकता हूँ। इसी प्रकार से एक डाक्टर सोचता है कि झूठे सर्टिफिकेट देकर मैं कितना ज्यादा कमा सकता हूँ। आज इस शिक्षा का यही परिणाम निकल रहा है। इसी प्रकार से लोगों का आकर्षण राजनीति की तरफ भी होता है। जो स्टूडेन्ट्स का आकर्षण पालिटिक्स की तरफ होता है उसमें यह बात नहीं हैं कि उनको पालिटिक्स से शौक होता है बल्कि वे समझते हैं कि राजनीति में कुछ उपलब्धियां हैं, कुछ और बातें हैं। इसी कारण से आज स्टूडेन्ट और शिक्षक राजनीति की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं। वे गांवों में कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं चाहते, हां कवितायें कभी-कभी सुन लेते हैं लेकिन समाज-सुधार का कोई काम नहीं करते। वे तो यही समझ कर आते है कि राजनीति में हमारी इच्छायें पूरी होंगी, हमारी अभिलाषायें पूरी होंगी। शिक्षा के द्वारा उनको कोई साधन भी नहीं मिलता जिससे अपनी रोटी कमा सकें इसलिए वे सिंहासन की ओर देखने वाले बन जाते हैं, सरकार का मुंह ताकते हैं।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन कहता है कि और पैसा चाहिए : मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि जब हम मालवीय जी की यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हमें इतना रुपया चाहिए। उसके लिये हम स्टूडेन्ट्स गांवों में जाकर कहते थे कि मालवीय जी को विश्वविद्यालय के लिए इतना रुपया चाहिये और लोग पैसा देते थे। लेकिन आजकल विद्यार्थियों में मारल ही नहीं है। वे तो बिल्कुल खाली हैं। कार्टून बने हुए हैं, हिप्पीज़ की आदतें सीख ली हैं और कुछ नयी-नयी बातें उनमें आ गई है जिनको कि मैं जानता ही नहीं। यह सारा वातावरण इस देश की शिक्षा के कारण ही बना हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नये मंत्री जो आये हैं वे अगर शिक्षा के मामले में कुछ सोच सकते हैं तो सोचें। इन्दिरा जी कोई कदम उठाना चाहती हैं तो उसमें यह कदम

[श्री मूलचंद डागा]

बहुत आवश्यक है । यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन तो यही कहता है कि खूब पैसा दो । जो लोग सरकारी बेंचों पर बैठे हुए हैं वह केवल एक बात कहते हैं कि उनको पैसे चाहिए । पोस्टल सेवाओं के लिए चाहिये शिक्षा के लिए चाहिए, बाहर जाने के लिए चाहिये, रिक्रिएशन के लिए चाहिए । यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने एक बात कह दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार शिक्षा पर पैसे बहुत कम खर्च करती । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि केवल पैसे से ही देश नहीं बनेगा । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आपको कुछ क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिये, और वह भावना मंत्री महोदय में होनी चाहिये ।

Sir, just now speaking before me, the Member from the Congress Party, Shri Daga, stated that professional people like lawyers and doctors indulge in foul and unfair practices to make quick money. This is the state of affairs after 24 years of independence What are the compulsions under which such professionals who are to serve the society adopt unwholesome practices to earn their livelihood? Though it may be due to the economic conditions prevailing in the country, it is also partly due to the system of education they had At this juncture we are left with no option of establishing an egalitarian society in the country where social justice informs the whole society In this, education has an important role to play It may also be contended that because I am from the opposition party I have made these allegations against lawyers and doctors But, these have been stated even by the Members belonging to the ruling party

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad to participate in the discussion on the University Grants Commission's Report for the year 1969-70.

I would like, at the outset, to refer to the Gajendragadkar Committee's Report to the University Grants Commission. This report contains a number of valuable recommendations regarding the governance and administration of the Universities in the country The Committee has dealt with the problem of student unrest in great depth. It is common knowledge that every year, especially at the time of examinations, one University or the other remains closed for a period of time and sometimes indefinitely too. What are the causes for this unfortunate situation? Is it because there is some thing wrong with the examination system or is it due to wrong methods of teaching? The time has come when serious thought is to be bestowed on this vital issue.

Sir, when you analyse the causes of student unrest in our country, you will find that one of the root causes is the lack of student participation in the University administration The students are not taken into confidence in the formulation of plans and schemes relating to higher education in the Universities I need not overstress the necessity of student participation in the governance and administration of Universities, of which they form a major constituent unit The Ministers and politicians ceaselessly talk about this, but nothing tangible has so far been done in this direction We all seem to be paying only lip sympathy to the cause of students As there is no determined course emanating from the Government, we see the sorry spectacle of our youth taking to the path of agitation, which in consequence leads to the closure of Universities at one time or the other in a year. The Gajendragadkar Committee have recommended that in the Senates and the Courts of the Universities, the student representation should be to the extent of 15% of the total

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

strength of such bodies. In the implementation of this significant recommendation, no University, big or small, should be exempted and it should be made universally applicable. If necessary, the Government should not flinch from even enacting a legislation for this purpose

We have been seeing that any number of Committees and Commissions are appointed under the chairmanship of eminent personalities. They go into the issues thoroughly and make valuable recommendations The reports are invariably discussed in this House and then completely and conveniently forgotten. I humbly appeal to the Government that at least in the field of education, they should see that this kind of thing does not happen The Government should effectively put into operation the practice of giving 15% representation to students in the University Senates and Courts Unless this is done, I am afraid the problem of student unrest would reach disquieting proportions If the students are given representation in the Senate, they will then have a feeling of participation in the various decisions taken by the Senate. Because of their involvement in the decision-making processes, they would be in a better position to explain the implications of the decisions to the student community, which will in turn create greater harmony in the campuses. They will also have the satisfaction that no decision has been taken without taking them into confidence. But, what do we see today? Because they are kept in the dark now, though the decisions are in their welfare and interest, they do not relish the decisions and start agitations. Therefore, it is vitally important that student participation in the University administration should be ensured. It is high time that we take such a decision. I fervently plead with the Education Minister to give a bold lead in this matter and get it enforced in all the Universities.

Sir, we find that only three Universities have responded and that too partially and reluctantly to this very important recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee. The other 72 Universities have not cared to state their views on this recommendation. Is such an attitude of complacency and utter disregard of this significant recommendation justified in any way?

The University Grants Commission and the Government extend massive financial assistance to the Universities. I do not know how the U.G C. is going to react to this kind of response from the Universities for such a meaningful recommendation. If this is the sort of attitude that prevails in the Universities, what is the use of constituting Committees and commissions under the chairmanship of distinguished educationists? Shri Gajendragadkar is a distinguished educationist and his versatility has been universally acclaimed. When the Committee headed by him makes a recommendation, I do not know how we can explain the supercilious attitude of the Universities. The hon. Minister should take up this matter with the Universities for the inordinate delay in conveying their reaction to the recommendation and if necessary the Government have got more than enough powers to exert pressure on them.

Coming now to the examination system prevailing in the country, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the incident that took place recently in the Bangalore University. It appears that five B.Sc. students who had appeared in the final examination were confounded to see that they had failed. They were known to be good students and they represented against the results declared, as a result of which revaluation of the papers was ordered. It was found that they had actually passed the examination. This incident has led to the appointment of a Controller of Examination to investigate the whole matter. I have no doubt that this is only a symptom of several ills afflicting

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

the University administration. You will appreciate, Sir, that such incidents lead to a sense of frustration among the students, leading sometimes to violent agitations and closure of Universities. The students are young and easily excitable. When they feel that an injustice is done to them, they are naturally disturbed and we cannot accuse them for their subsequent misbehaviour. I feel that it will be incorrect to blame the entire student community for agitations and riots When they suffer from wrongs, there is no use apportioning the blame to the entire student community. The University authorities must have a thorough heart-searching before they bring in the student community for task.

The existing system of examination has been unequivocally and roundly condemned by everyone. The educationists, the professors and lecturers and the teachers are fully aware of the pitfalls of the present system of examination and they strongly feel that this system should be changed and changed quickly. They have all expressed their misgivings in various seminars, meetings and conferences. When these, intimately connected with education, have no good words for this system, how can the politicians talk that the present system is good ? I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education to go into the entire issue in depth and formulate a new system of examination which would be common to all the Universities in the country. It should be also enforced uniformly throughout the country.

The hon. Minister of Education must be aware of the joint evaluation system prevailing in the Universities of the U S A., and other western countries. This system with suitable modifications might profitably be adopted in India. Instead of external assessment being the sole criterion of testing the knowledge and attainments of the students, it would lead to beneficial results if an internal assessment of the student's progress is made periodically. Such an internal assessment would even out the vagaries of the external assessment being made by outsiders at the end of the course mainly on the basis of written examination. On account of illness or nervousness or mental fatigue, a normally good student might not be able to put his best on paper. It will therefore be patently unjust to evaluate his entire performance on the written test. As you are aware the written test at the end of the course consists of selective questions out of the entire curriculum This kind of evaluation at the final examination must be ended.

15.00 Hrs.

Sir, I am also pained to note that no serious thought or attention has been paid by the Government to the various valuable recommendations made by Committees and Commissions on the vital question of education. The new Minister of State for Education has been an academician and a member of the Gajendragadkar Committee and with his rich background and experience, I am sure that he would be able to implement the recommendations, in the drafting of which his contribution would have been considerable. I, therefore, appeal to him as a distinguished academician to evolve a system of education suited to the genius of our country.

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से यह अन्दाजा होता है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में इस कमिशन ने अच्छा काम किया है और वह प्रशंसा के योग्य है। लेकिन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट से एक बात साफ होती है और इसको कनफेस किया गया है कि जो मुल्क के सामने इस समय समस्यायें हैं स्टूडेन्ट्स की और खास तौर पर यूनिवर्सिटी स्टुडेन्ट्स की, उनकी तरफ जितनी तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये और जितना इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया जा

सकता या नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसका कारण यह बताया गया है कि रिसोर्सिस की कमी है। अब सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि रिसोर्सिस की कमी को पूरा कैसे किया जाये। चाहे गवर्नमेंट कालेज हो या प्राइवेट कालेज हों, उनका लगभग सारा खर्चा हमारी सरकार के ऊपर है और खुद सरकार के रिसोर्सिस से ही इनको चलाया जाता है। आम तौर पर और अब एमरजेंसी के वक्त रिसोर्सिस की खास तौर पर कमी हो गई है। अब सवाल यह है कि कुछ और रिसोर्सिस गवर्नमेंट के अलावा कहीं मोबिलाइज़ नहीं कर सकता है ताकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो कमियां हैं और जिन की तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है, उनको पूरा किया जा सके ? क्या हम अपने सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन को ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं जिस में रिसोर्सिस कम लगें और लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में एजुकेशन मिल सके ? सकड़ों विद्यार्थी दिल्ली में हैं जिनको कालेजों में दाखिला नहीं मिला है। जिन्होंने थर्टी परसेंट मार्क्स लिये थे, उनको एडमिशन नहीं मिला है। प्री-मेडीकल में कराब दो सौ या उससे ज्यादा विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने फर्स्ट डिवीजन ली थी लेकिन जिनको दाखिला नहीं मिला है। इसी तरह से देश में बहुत से स्टुडेन्ट्स हैं जिनको एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है। क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका अख्तियार नहीं किया जा सकता है जिससे हमारा एजुकेशन पर खर्चा कम हो, क्या एजुकेशन देने का ऐसा तरीका नहीं निकाला जा सकता है जिससे उस पर खर्च कम आये और जो मांग है नये कालेज खोलने की वह भी पूरी हो सके। क्या जहां एजुकेशन को बढ़ाने की मांग है और जहां बिल्डिंग्ज नहीं और न ही रिसोर्सिस की कमी की वजह से बनाई जा सकती है, ओपन ग्राउंड में पढ़ाने का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता है ? क्या ऐसे गांवों में जहां बिल्डिंग नहीं है लेकिन शिक्षा प्रदान करने की मांग है, प्रोफेसर या टीचर दे कर ओपन ग्राउन्ड में पढ़ाई का इंतजाम नहीं किया जा सकता है ? और भी तरीके हैं जिनको काम में लाया जा सकता है। हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बहुत डायनामिक हैं। जो नये मिनिस्टर आये हैं वे भी तजुर्बेकार हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि देश में क्या प्राइवेट रिसोर्सिस मोबिलाइज़ नहीं किये जा सकते हैं ? रिसोर्सिस की कमी की वजह से एजुकेशन का काम सफर करता जाये, यह ठीक नहीं है। पुराने तरीके, आर्थोडाक्स तरीके अपनाने से अगर काम नहीं चलता है तो नये तरीके हम को सोचने होंगे, कोई और रेडीकल रेमेडीज़ हमको करनी होंगी। अगर जरूरत हो तो सिस्टम आफ एजुकेशन को हमें चेंज करना होगा। अगर हम एजुकेशन को लोगों के पास ले जाना चाहते हैं और लोगों की मदद से एजुकेशन को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए क्या हम कुछ रेडीकल स्टेप्स नहीं सोच सकते हैं ?

एजुकेशन के कुछ परमानेन्ट मकसद तो हर मुल्क के सामने होते हैं और उन मकसदों को पूरा करने के लिये एजुकेशन सिस्टम रायज किया जाता है। कुछ बुनियादी मकसद तो होते हैं जो हमेशा कायम रहते हैं। लेकिन समय पर कोई न कोई एजुकेशन का नेशनल परपज़ भी होता है। किसी समय किसी मुल्क को किस-किस चीज़ की कितनी कितनी जरूरत है इसको देख कर कुछ प्रायोरिटीज होती हैं जिन्हें तय किया जाता

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

है और उसको हासिल करने की कोशिश की जाती है। किसी समय मे किसी मुल्क को डाक्टरों की जरूरत ज्यादा होती है, इंजीनियरो की जरूरत ज्यादा होती है, लोगो को एग्रिकलचर की शिक्षा देने की जरूरत ज्याता होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि हमारे देश मे क्या इन प्रायोरिटीज को ले डाउन किया है और अगर किया गया है तो क्या इनको पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है ? मैं चाहता हू कि मुझे करेक्ट कर दिया जाये जब मैं यह कहता हू कि हम चारो तरफ बढने की कोशिश करते है लेकिन जिस को हम बैलेंस्ड डिवेलेपमेंट कहते है, वह हम नही कर पाते है। चौथे प्लान का भी यही हाल है। हमने कुछ प्रायोरीटीज् ले डाउन की है लेकिन हम उन प्रायोरिटीज पर एटेंशन नही दे पाते है। जैसे मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि एग्रिकलचरल एजुकेशन पर हम तवज्जह नही दे रहे है। बहुत बड़ा ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन देश मे आया। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हमारे देश मे जो एग्रीकलचरल एजुकशन पर तवज्जो दी जाना चाहिय नही दी गई है और न दी जा रही है। मैं कहूगा कि आने वाले पांच साल मे देश का डामिनेन्ट नेशनल परपज् क्या है, इसको तय करके उसके मुताबिक प्रायोरिटीज को ले डाउन किया जाये और उनको अचीव करने की कोशिश की जाये।

एजुकेशन का एक और भी बड़ा मकसद है। इसको मैंने इस रिपोर्ट मे कही नही देखा है। मुल्क में नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कायम करने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। हमारी स्कीम आफ एजुकेशन मे नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन करने के लिए, इस भावना की ओर इन टेंडेंसीज को मजबूत करने के लिये क्या कोई चीज है ? आज हिन्दुस्तान मे इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है। एक यूनिवर्सिटी से दूसरी से विद्यार्थी जायें और मिलें और लोगो मे नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन की भावना आये यह कही मुझ को इस सारी रिपोर्ट मे देखने को नही मिला।

एक दुख की बात यह है कि देश की बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज म डामिसिल रेस्ट्रिक्शन रखी हुई है। दिल्ला के लड़के जब बाहर जाते है, तो उनस कहा जाता है कि यदि वे उस स्टेट मे पाच साल तक नही रहे है, तो उन्ह एडमिशन नही मिलेगा। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य न कहा है कि दिल्ली म बगाल के स्टुडन्ट्स को इस शुबहे पर एडमिशन नही मिलता है कि वे नक्सलाइट्स है। यह गलत बात है। किसी पर शुबहा नही करना चाहिए और सब को एडमिशन मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन बहुत सी स्टेट्स म एडमिशन के बारे मे डामिसिल रेस्ट्रक्शन है। दिल्ली के एक फर्स्ट क्लास स्टुडन्ट को भी बाहर एडामशन नही मिलता है—सत्तर परसेंट वाले को भी एडमिशन नही मिलता है, जब कि दिल्ली मे कोई बार नही है।

दिल्ली के नये मेडिकल कालेज मे तो कमाल ही कर दिया गया है। वहा पर उन स्टुडेन्ट्स को प्रायर्टी दी जा रही है, जो दिल्ली मे दो साल से रह रहे है। अगर वे ज्यादा देर से दिल्ली मे रहते हैं, तो वे डिसक्वालिफाइड है। अगर शिक्षा मत्री इस बारे मे मालूम करेंगे, तो उन्हे पता चलेगा कि जो दो साल से ज्यादा अर्से से दिल्ली से रह रहे हैं, उनको नही लिया जाता है और जो दो साल से रह रहे हैं, उनको लिया जाता है।

शायद ये कनसन्ड आदमी कुछ अफरों के हैं, जिन को एकामोडेट करने के लिए यह क्राइटेरियन बनाया गया है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल इनटेग्रेशन के परपज को सर्व करने के लिए हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज एक बहुत अहम इदारे हैं। हम इस वक्त इमर्जेन्सी में से गुजर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजों में स्टुडेन्ट्स को गीयर अप और कानशस करने के लिए क्या किया गया है।

स्टुडेन्ट अनरेस्ट का एक कारण यह है कि कालेज आवर्ज के बाद उनके पास जो समय होता है, उसमें उनकी एनर्जीज और एटेन्शन के यूटिलाइजेशन के लिये कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। आजकल वे समझते है कि सब से बेहतर पेशा पालिटिक्स का है। जब कालेज आवर्ज के बाद उनको कुछ करने को नहीं मिलता है, तो वे इन बातों में इनवल्ज करते हैं, जिस से अनरेस्ट होता है। कन्ट्री के किसी काम में उनकी अनर्जीज, एक्स्ट्रा आवर्ज और एटेन्शन को यूटिलाइज करने के लिए हम क्या करें, इस बारे में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कोई चर्चा नहीं है।

मैं दिल्ली के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे बताया गया है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 96,000 स्टुडेन्ट्स हो गये हैं और एक मानी में दिल्ली का काफी बुरा हाल हो रहा है। मैंने सुना है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर ने सजेस्ट किया है कि यहां पर एक दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाये, या कुछ और इन्तजाम किया जाये। हर साल यही कहानी होती है। दिल्ली हमारा कैपिटल सिटी है और इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की खास जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को अगले पांच दस सालों में दिल्ली में यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन की एक्सपेंसन की रेक्वायरमेंट्स के बारे में एक स्पेशल प्लानिंग स्टडी करानी चाहिए।

आज होता क्या है कि एक प्राबलम आ गई, तो कोई एड-हाक एरेंजमेंट कर दिया। ज्यादा स्टुडेंट्स आ गये, तो कुछ इन्तजाम कर दिया। इस एड-हाक प्लानिंग और एड-हाक एरेजमेंट से काम नहीं चलेगा। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के एटमास्फियर, टीचिंग स्टैंडर्ड्ज और बहुत-सी बातों में बड़ा डेटेरियोरेशन आ रहा है। एक जमाने में दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी देश की एक प्राइम यूनिवर्सिटी हुआ करती थी। आज उसमें डेटेरियोरेशन आ रहा है। आज समय है कि हम दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की प्राबलम्ज की तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दें और उसमें जो कमियां आ गई हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें।

हमारे यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्ज की रेजिडेन्शल एकामोडेशन की तरफ कोई खास तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान और दिल्ली के जो फिगर्ज दिये हैं, उनसे यह बात साफ जाहिर हो जाती है। मेरा कहना है कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री और एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री आपस में कोआर्डनेशन करके यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर्ज के लिए हाउसिंग फैसिलिटीज का इन्तजाम करें। इस बात की बेहद जरूरत है।

यूनिवर्सिटीज के एफेयर्ज के मैनेजमेंट में स्टुडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन की बात बहुत अर्से से चल रही है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस बारे में स्टुडेन्ट्स की कांफरेंस में जो

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

रीकमेंडेशन्ज किये हैं, उन पर गौर होता रहा है। उन पर कब तक गौर होगा? मैं समझता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटीज के मैनेजमेंट में पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए स्टुडेंट्स को मौका देना चाहिए। उससे फायदा ही होगा, नुक्सान नहीं। इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आये कितना अर्सा हो गया है, लेकिन, जैसा कि हमें बताया गया है, सिर्फ तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने उसके बारे में अपने जवाब या रीएक्शन भेजे हैं। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि इतने इम्पार्टेन्ट कमीशन की रीकमेंडेशन्ज़ बरसों तक पड़ी रहें, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ उनके बारे में जवाब न भेजें और कोई बात आगे न बढ़े। हमारे एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर बहुत डायनामिक हैं। नये मिनिस्टर भी तजुर्बेकार हैं। एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर ने दिल्ली में टीचर्ज की प्राबलम्ज़ और कई दूसरी प्राबलम्ज़ को साल्व किया है, उन को हल करने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त कन्ट्री की जो प्राबलम्ज़ हैं, वे एक आर्थोडाक्स एपरोच से, रीसोर्सिज़ न होने की बात कह कर और उनको इधर-उधर बांट कर हल नहीं होंगी। हम को रेडिकल थिंकिंग करके एग्ज़ामिनेशन के सिस्टम में सुधार और दूसरी प्राबलम्ज़ को हल करना होगा। सिचुएशन इस बात की मांग करती है कि कन्ट्री की एजूकेशन प्राबलम्ज़ को साल्व करने के लिए कोई नई, रेडिकल और प्रैक्टिकल एपरोच अपनाई जाये। हमारे पास जो भी रीसोर्सिज़ हैं, और हम जो नये रीसोर्सिज़ मोबिलाइज़ कर सकते हैं, उन के साथ मेल खाती हुई कोई एपरोच लेकर हम को काम करना पड़ेगा, वर्ना आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें हम एजूकेशन की जितनी प्राबलम्ज को साल्व कर रहे हैं, उनसे ज्यादा प्राबलम्ज़ क्रीएट हो रही हैं।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूं।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion on the very important and interesting Annual Report of the University Grants Commission.

The Report has covered so many important points I will not able to cover all of them thoroughly So, I will confine myself to one or two of the points.

Firstly, I would like to pinpoint the problem of getting quality teachers. Much have been said about teachers, that we should get more and more good teachers and that the future of education depends on the quality of teachers The whole question is related to many social and economic consideration of the country. The Universitv Grants Commission, when we judge by the name of it, it appears, concerns with the financial aspect, that is, the grants only. But then in it has got several other responsibilities which are more important than the financial aspect, for instance the quality aspect. If we cannot control the qualitative aspect of education through the machinery of the University Grants Commission, the very existence of the University Grants Commission would become meaningless.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the relative importance of different professions. The matter has been referred to by some of the learned Members who have spoken before me also. At different times, at different places, some of the professions are found to be lucrative financially, than others. Therefore, there is an

unbalanced rush of talents to certain professions because of certain social and economic considerations. In order to strike a balance and prevent this mad-rush to certain professions, for instance, medical and engineering, there should be proper guidance provided for the choice of careers and courses to boys and girls at a stage when they come out of schools to enter into universities. If this issue is not given sufficient attention by the University Grants Commission, perhaps our slogans to flatter teachers, observance of teachers' days, etc. are not going to take us very far. Luckily, the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education are manned by very able and far-sighted educationists. I would like to impress upon them that there should be proper guidance for boys and girls insofar as their choice of careers and courses is concerned. If we allow them to have their own choice, it will result in unbalanced rush to certain professions only. Even now we are seeing the effect of this unbalanced attraction in our society. In order to divert the talent in a balanced way, the promising talent of the country, for different vocations, we must have a proper machinery through the universities and also through the Education Departments in the States which should be coordinated, helped and checked by the Central Education Ministry and the University Grants Commission. In this way, we shall be able to improve the quality of teachers. Till then, I think, we shall not be able to draw the best men. How I said this—perhaps, for that, a little explanation may be necessary. At the moment, only those who have not been chosen in other professions, join the teaching profession or only those who are waiting for better chances in other professions. For them, this is a sort of stepping stone or the teaching profession is a place for dejected people. When this position is remedied, only then, we shall have quality teachers.

The next point I would like to touch upon is the assistance to colleges. I come from a backward and hilly zone and the progress of collegiate education that side is much dependent on providing adequate hostel facilities. Unless we provide hostel facilities in the hill areas of Assam, Nagaland, NEFA, Meghalaya, Manipur and the Mizo Hills, and if we have the colleges springing up only in the capital towns, then there will be concentration and so much of centralisation of education, thereby creating a lot of difficulty for the rural and hill areas. So, in order to remove this disparity in the facilities of collegiate education, the UGC and the Ministry of Education would do well and would do justice by providing more and more hostel facilities in the colleges in the hill areas and this problem does not require any further explanation. Perhaps the UGC is already seized of the problem and the Ministry also is already very much acquainted with this.

Last, but not the least, I would like to say a few words about the issue of discipline and the participation of students in the administration of the university. Many views have been expressed in this regard and I have my own doubts whether the participation of the students in the administration of universities, even in the sphere of students' welfare alone, will solve or will lessen students' unrest. I have my own doubts because the whole issue of students' discipline to-day is linked with so many other issues. It is not merely their absence in the administrative machinery. It is, however, a welcome suggestion that they should be allowed to participate in the administration of universities, but, unless we change our social and even political outlook and unless the outlook of some of the political parties changes who are trying to build their political base through the students, through the young budding people of the country, perhaps even if we allow them to participate in the university administration in different spheres, the problem will certainly

[Shri N Tombi Singh]

continue Enforcement of discipline is the responsibility of one agency and there is another agency which exercises authority and when there is no co ordination, there is indiscipline, Therefore, we cannot blame only one side alone It is a mutual partnership So there must be a responsible agency to foster the desired partnership. If we search our hearts, we would see that the whole approach towards administration of our universities has been wrong as also our approach to the rising population of students It served well during the British days when there were fewer universities and few colleges, when the number of student population was very small The attitude that was expected of the students during those days has now changed fundamentally. We have to change that Similarly, students also in their turn, have to see that they cannot get everything that they like, because, they are all full of dreams, full of entnusiasm, and full of hopes and aspirations and they expect many things in good speed at the same time We have to strike a balance between the two The elderly people are accustomed to certain attitudes and tendencies. Even political parties have their own policies and their own attitudes aimed at then own welfare The students of the country have to be trained well Unless they are trained with proper attitudes I can say definitely, the future of the nation will be in danger

I would not suggest that the Ministry should feel satisfied or that the University Grants Commission should feel satisfied by thinking that this problem will be lessened or relieved only by allowing the students to participate in the administration of the universities This is only one aspect and there can be no last word about it. One does not know whether this will at all improve the situation.

The right thing to be done will be to start the whole thing from the rock bottom Then only, I think, we can hope—quite reasonably,—that this aspect of indiscipline in different universities may be solved The economic and political issues that are involved in student indiscipline are also there. We cannot forget that in Bengal for instance, the most educated areas where the light of western education or modern education started much earlier than other parts of the country, and started are exactly the places where the maximum of indiscipline of students is happening This is explained away by ascribing to economic difficulties and also certain political extremism Charges and counter-charges are there They have their own limited justifications But the whole issue boils down to this, that we cannot approach the issue of student indiscipline not merely by blaming this side or that side or even by just satisfying ourselves by saying that students should be allowed to participate in the universities It is too much to say that the problem will be over after we allow the students to participate I would conclude my speech with this observation and I hope that these observations which I have made will be considered by the able Minister. Thank you.

SHRIMATI M GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) I am glad to speak on the University Grants Commission s Report. From the very beginning, there is no doubt, that in our education system in the country, it looks as though we are moving in a wrong direction It is very difficult for us to discern where the fault lies.

The speaker before me said that indiscipline in the schools and colleges is really going to such an extent as though it looks like the students controlling the lecturers, instead of the lecturers or the teachers controlling the classes.

I would like to start from the very foundation that is given to the children. The foundation given should be strong and firm so that the future studies will

not be difficult for them with the good foundation laid in the early stages, and they will imbibe the ideal of study from the very beginning of their childhood, because it is at that time that their minds are impressionable. If from the very beginning we have a good foundation for them, then we may be sure that they will find no difficulty at all when they come up to the college studies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue her speech on Monday.

15.30 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTH REPORT

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971."

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th November, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

श्री जग-नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक—संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक (सप्तम अनुसूची का संशोधन)—को पुर.स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

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.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : मैं विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करता हूँ ।

NATIONAL RIFLE TRAINING SCHEME BILL*

SHRI S. C SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-11-71

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS AID BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide aid to the political sufferers.

MR. DEPUPTY-SPEAKER The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide aid to the political sufferers".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introduce the Bill.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Sections 1, 15, etc.*)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I introdce the Bill.

HOARDI G AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION BILL*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities in daily use".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Insertion of new article 15A*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : 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. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I introduce the Bill.

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PREVENTION OF POLITICAL DEFECTION BILL*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of defection by legislators from one party to another and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of defection by legislators from one party to another and for matters connected therewith "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I introduce the Bill

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : 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 S. M. SIDDAYYA : I introduce the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2 and omission of Section 9B, etc.)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 141A)

SHRI D K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : 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 D. K PANDA : I introduce the Bill.

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PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 2, 10 etc)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act 1965

The motion was adopted

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I introduce the Bill

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15 35 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new article 16 A)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr Karni Singh on the 5th August 1971 —

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration"

together with the motion for reference to a Select Committee

Two hours were allotted; 28 minutes were taken, the balance is 1 hour and 32 minutes

**SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal) The Constitution Amendment Bill that has been introduced in this House seeks to include Art 49 of the Constitution which is a directive principle under Art 16 of the Constitution On behalf of our party we have also given notice of a similar amendment and since both are similar in spirit I feel that the present legislation is worthy of our support

The provisions of the Directive Principle in question are such which are not justiciable and hence cannot be enforced through a court of law This provision has been kept in the Constitution, just like keeping some food before a hungry man whose hand and feet have been bound down and he cannot approach the food Here also one cannot compel the Government to enforce it even through a court of law

I feel Sir that the right to work, which at present is included under the Chapter of Directive principles should have been enshrined in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights The Congress Party has been in the seat of power for the last 25 years even today they are holding the reins of power in the Centre but during all these years they have not tried to bring about any amendment to the Constitution and today we are to discuss the matter through a Private Members' Bill The right to work, the right of every worker to earn his livelihood through work, I feel, is a fundamental right We very often hear about, socialism both in this House and outside Only the other day the members of the Congress Party were heard saying in this House that under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi the country is marching towards socialism But I fail to understand why the provision regarding the right to work, which should have been made a fundamental right, was not made

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**The original speech was delivered in Bengali

so by this party. What does a common man want ? He wants work. But where is the work. Very often the leaders of the country urge the people to work and work more. But when the unemployed people approach the Government and ask them for work, what do they get in return. They get lathis, teargas and jail. And this history is being repeated again and again for a long time now. The Government is fully aware of the fact that unemployment has assumed alarming proportions in the country but the Government have taken no genuine interest nor made any positive effort to tackle the issue. We have heard of a Rs. 50 crore crash programme for solving unemployment, but I feel that we would not be able to achieve much out of it because unless our objectives are clear we can never achieve the goal. We have first to enthuse the people to do work by giving them a right to work. Today we find that factories are closed down; a lock out is imposed on a factory and the workers are; retrenched. To deal with such a situation, the Government have to frame many laws and we have to indulge in many a controversy. But I say that all these legislations could have been made redundant if only we could make the right to work a fundamental right, and if we could do it then we could solve many of our problems. The number of the unemployed persons in the country is indeed a formidable one, and among them a very large number comprises of those who are doctors, engineers, or persons with technical knowledge, When we think of this problem, we simply shudder. It is, indeed, very sad that all these persons, having spent a lot of money on acquiring some technical knowledge, despite their willingness to work and still unemployed. I need not refer to the plight of those who are educated but have no technical education, because it is in everybody's knowledge that their number has not only reached alarming proportions but also continues to rise day after day. If we are to deal with the situation, we have to make the right to work a fundamental right. The question of reforming the system of education and making it job-oriented will follow from this automatically.

Sir, today nearly one crore of refugees have come to our country. Calculating roughly, we are, at least, spending Rs. 100/- per refugee per month. After all we are able to bear the financial burden of the problem and we have also imposed fresh taxes on the people to bear this financial burden. But I say, Sir, that in a similar way we should have tackled the issue of solving the unemployment in our country. We could on an emergency basis, raise funds to help the unemployed men of our country. If we could give an unemployment of Rs. 100/- per head to our unemployed young men, we could as well ask them to go to the rural areas and work there for the removal of help the Government to collect money. There are enough resources in the country. Today the country is subjected to exploitation by the monopolists, the foreign capitalists, and the feudal lords and the moment we give this right to the people they would help the Government to put an end to his exploitation and help them to collect necessary funds. Therefore, if we are sincere about our objective, we have to follow this course of action in a natural way. Unless we keep our objective clear, we can never reach the goal. Therefore the Government will have to move in this direction. But on the other hand if the Government does not feel concerned about this issue and continues to follow the steriotyped methods and is indifferent to the problem, then I say they do not deserve to be called a Government.

Therefore, if we are to deal with the problem of unemployment in the country which has assumed dreadful proportion, we should not feel shy to give to the people the right to work as a fundamental right. If we are able to do it, it would be

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharya]

a boon to the people and bring in return many good changes in the country

Therefore, let us give to the working people of our country the Constitutional right to work Afterall this is not asking for the moon There are only two options before the unemployed people of this country—either they starve to death or go about with a begging bowl. But if we look to China, what do we find. China got independence much later than we got it. Their country was ravaged by wars. The illiteracy among the masses I am sure, Sir, that there is no dearth of such young men in our country who will gladly undertake such a work against payment of a small amount. This will not only solve the problem of unemployment but will also solve the problem of illiteracy in the country Our young men could free themselves from poverty. Thus the Bill does not want to introduce anything revolutionery. It strives to achieve a simple thing. Even leaving aside the examples of the Socialistic countries of USSR or China, we find that a Capitalistic country like Japan has given a constitutional right to its people *i.e.* the right to work. In U. K. and USSR, laws have been made for giving compensation for unemployment. 25 years have gone by since we attained independence; it is not a short period. Much water has flown under the bridge since and yet we have not been able to do anything in this regard in our country. We hear many things from the ruling party. They talk big of many things particularly about socialism but they have done nothing in this matter.

Therefore, I say Sir, that the people of our country should be given the right that the present Bill seeks to give them. I know Sir, that it will be said as a counter-argument that the scheme entails a financial commitment and wherefrom the money can be made available. Whenever we make a proposal to the Government they say that the proposal is good but where is the money to implement the scheme. But I say, Sir, that if we are able to make the right to work a fundamental right then I say that those very people will population of China is nearly 1-1/2 times more than that of our country. Yet in China, no one is unemployed. Therefore, I feel that it is not impossible to achieve the results in our country as has been achieved in China.

I therefore feel Sir, that we must accept this Bill and give to our people a right to work enshrined in the Constitution as a fundamental right

*SHRI E. R KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Dr Karni Singh, M P., seeking a constitutional provision for unemployment allowance to be paid by the State to the unemployed in the country, I would like to say a few words.

Article 16 of the Constitution there is the fundamental right of equality of opportunity in matters of public employment for all the citizens in the country. Article 41 of the Constitution says that the State shall make effective provision for securing the right to work and to public assistance in cases of unemployment. Article 39 of the Constitution stipulates that the State shall direct its policy towards securing right to every man and woman of adequate means of livelihood. The above articles of the Constitution give to every citizen of the country the fundamental right of equality of opportunity in public employment and also make clear how the State should endeavour in the direction of making that fundamental right a reality.

As the Tamil proveb goes, the words should be followed by deeds. Unless the find phraseology in the Constitution is translated into concrete action, it will be of no use to the common man in the street.

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

It is to be acknowledged that the Central Government and the State Governments have taken energetic steps to establish thousands of small industries throughout the country. In the public sector many major industries have been set up during these years. In the private sector too, big industries have come up. But, what do we see today? Having become the pawns in the chess-game of politics, having become the plaything of politicians, the workers in West Bengal resorted to strikes, *bandhs*, etc. and in consequence many established industrial units have been closed. On their whims and fancies, the capitalists and the monopolists are closing their industries. The public sector undertakings continue to lose heavily every year in crores of rupees, which may lead to closure in the foreseeable future. The small scale industries are facing acute shortage of raw materials and that may result in their winding up their units. Why I say all these things is that this may further aggravate the already worsening unemployment problem.

In a reply to a question yesterday, the hon. Minister of Labour, Shri Khadilkar has said that as on 31-12-1970, 29,92,982 people are unemployed and they are on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges. Instead of ushering in an era of peace and stability in the country, if the number of unemployed increases, it will lead to open revolt, chaos and confusion in the social and economic life of the country. We have no doubt invested thousands of crores of rupees in the three Five Year Plans and the Fourth Five Year Plan is also under implementation. But, in the very same answer, Shri Khadilkar has stated that for the social programme for educated engineers and technicians a sum of Rs. 25 crores has been provided this year. You will appreciate that this is too small a provision as compared to the gigantic problem of unemployment. It is just like offering sugar-candy to a hungry elephant. The States may get a crore or two from this provision to solve this mighty problem and it will be just like putting salt in the ocean.

In this answer quoted by me earlier, the number of unemployed in the three major States in the country is: Tamil Nadu—3,00,01,481; Uttar Pradesh—3,27,133; West Bengal—4,10,945. In other States the figure is 2 lakhs, 1½ lakhs 1 lakh and so on It is estimated that at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan the figure of unemployed will be 330 lakhs. If the population growth continues to be 2.5% per annum, you can imagine the magnitude of the problem of unemployment in the country.

Being the Government of common men, being the Government of workers, being the Government of the down-Trodden, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Government in Tamil Nadu has formulated a scheme to assist the drought affected areas in the State. There are 384 Panchayat Unions in the State and each Union has been given a manual labour force of 300 to 400. The Government have not stopped at that. With a view to helping the educated unemployed, they have also constituted Youth Corps in which B.Sc., B.A., and M.A. qualified young men have been enrolled and they are being given training so that they can, after completing the training, work for the development of villages in the State. Each trainee is given Rs. 200 per month. For the time being 2000 young educated unemployed have been taken in the Youth Corps and next year the Government have the target of doubling this figure to 4000. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the statement of Shri Khadilkar yesterday in his answer that there is no scheme for payment of employment or unemployment allowance. But the Tamil Nadu Government, within their limited resources, are trying to solve the problem of the educated unemployed in the State.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

I would like to warn the Government here that the problem of unemployment has reached the stage of an erupting volcano. If the Government want to contain this erupting volcano, then they should take immediate steps in the direction of solving this problem. The Government should evolve a two pronged attack. To arrest the ever growing population, the family planning programmes should be intensified and they should be taken on a war-footing. Secondly, both the Central Government and the State Governments should initiate forthwith steps to set up cottage industries throughout the country. The Central Government should extend greater financial assistance to the State Governments so that every home in the State has a cottage industry. Then, only this problem of unemployment can be successfully tackled.

It is really enigmatic that even after the completion of Three Five Year Plans, the number of unemployed has not declined; on the contrary, it has gone up by leaps and bounds. This only shows that the Five Year Plans have not touched the core of the problem. They have not carried the people to the expected level of improvement and they have not generated that much enthusiasm also in the hearts of the people. It is not that the Members of the Opposition Parties have said this. The Ministers in the ruling party, the Members of the party in power and their erstwhile colleagues in the party have been saying this. When the Fourth Plan is under implementation, the Centre should endeavour to pay greater attention to the grave problem of unemployment. In no country of the world the problem of unemployment is so acute as it is in India. Here, I would suggest that our present educational system should be completely re-oriented. The present educational policy depends more on the spread of theoretical knowledge. Unless the educational policy is job-oriented, unless the Centre decides to do this immediately, there is no hope for the future. That day will not be too far when monster of unemployment will swallow the entire country.

Before I conclude, I would suggest that prompt and meaningful steps should be taken by the Government here to solve this problem of unemployment and more financial assistance should be given to the States, especially to those who are striving hard to tackle this problem, so that they are able to strike at the root of the problem of unemployment. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन में महाराजा कर्णी सिंह ने पेश किया है उससे मालूम होता है कि अब वह भी समाजवादी हो रहे हैं परन्तु शायद वह समाजवाद में विश्वास नहीं करते। सबसे दुःखदायी अवस्था तो हमारी सरकार की है कि जो दिन भर समाजवाद की बात करती है और यहां पर समाजवाद के विरोध में खड़ी होती है और इस प्रकार के प्राग्रेसिव मेजर को अपोज करती है तथा जो समाजवाद के विरुद्ध हैं वह समाजवादी और प्राग्रेसिव मेजर के लिये फाइट करते हैं। यह अजब कमाल की बात है।

15.99 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the chair*]

खुद सरकार इस बात को कहती है और मानती है कि इस चुनाव के बाद से जनता में जो आशा जगी थी वह धीरे-धीरे क्षीण होती जा रही है। पूरे देश को आश्वासन दिया गया था और इसी आशा के कारण देश ने सरकार को पूरा बहुमत

दिया, मगर आज भी हमारे देश मे कोई प्रगतिशील कदम नही उठाया गया है। कभी संविधान के नाम पर, कभी दूसरी अनेक चीजो के नाम पर अड़ंगे डालने की कोशिश की जाती है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जनता मे जो विश्वास उठा था वह धीरे-धीरे टूटता जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे मुल्क की प्रगति-विरोधी शक्तिया और बाहर के लोग भी इस बात का प्रेशर डालते है यह सरकार झूठ बोलती है, कुछ करने वाली है नही क्योंकि देखो, हम कितना बढ़िया बिल ले आये कि देश मे जिन लोगो के पास काम नही है उन्हे भत्ता दिया जाये, लेकिन यह सरकार उसको मानती नही है। अगर प्रस्तावक महोदय से कहा जाय कि वह अपनी पेशन छोड़ दे तो उसके लिये हाउस मे शोर मचाते है कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। यह दोमुही बातें मेरी समझ मे नही आती। लेकिन फिर भी जो हमारे काग्रेसी भाई है, मेरी समझ में नही आता कि उनसे किस भाषा मे बात की जाये।

16 Hrs.

आज देश में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछले बजट में इन्होंने कुछ करोड़ रुपये का इसको दूर करने के लिए प्रोविजन किया था। यह भी कहा था कि कुछ योजनायें बनाई जाएंगी। जो योजनायें आज अमल में आ रही हैं उनमें सिवाय इसके कि कुछ ठेकेदारों और कुछ इंजीनियरों को पैसा कमाने का और मौका मिले और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। देश में गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। मैं अपना तजुर्बा आपको बताता हूं। सरकार की ओर से एक हजार आदमियों को रोजाना काम देने की घोषणा की गई। उनको ढाई रुपये रोज देने की बात कही गई। लेकिन उनको रोजाना पेमेंट नही किया जाता। महीनों उनसे काम करा लिया जाता है लेकिन उनको पैसा नही दिया जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कोई आदमी काम पर अब नहीं आता है। जो पचास-पचास लाख रुपया डिस्ट्रिक्टस वगैरह को मिला है वह सब का सब ठेकेदारो के पेट मे चला जाएगा। यह जो नौकरशाही है हिन्दुस्तान की यह एक मगरमच्छ की भांति है जो सरकार को भी खा रही है, मंत्रियों को भी खा रही है और देश के पूरे पैसे को भी खा रही है। पैसे का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। देश मे इंजीनियर बेकार हैं, डाक्टर बेकार हैं, कालेजो से निकलने वाले विद्यार्थी बेकार है। इस वास्ते अगर इन बेकारों के लिए संविधान मे कोई व्यवस्था की जाय तो इसमे किसी को कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिये। सरकार को इसके लिए कदम उठाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नही किया गया तो क्या होगा? आप समाजवाद की बात करते हैं लेकिन उस अवस्था में जो समाजवाद के शत्रु हैं उनके हाथ में इनिशिएटिव चला जाएगा और देश का वही हाल होगा जो जर्मनी का हुआ था। जर्मनी में हिटलर ने समाजवाद का नारा दे कर फैसिज्म को स्थापित किया। यही हाल हमारे देश का भी होने वाला है। समाजवाद का नाम लेंगे, मजदूरों का नाम लेंगे, गरीबों का नाम लेंगे और काम दूसरे करेंगे। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गरीबों में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा। जब असन्तोष बढ़ेगा तो वे कहां जाएंगे, कौन-सा रास्ता अख्तियार करेंगे, इसको आप सोचें? वे ऐसे दलों और लोगों के पास जाएंगे जो लोग सही मानों में समाजवाद में यकीन नहीं करते हैं।

[श्री सरजू पाडे]

मैं जानता हूँ कि ला मिनिस्टर प्रगतिशील नीतियों के हामी है। मैं उनको जाती तौर पर जानता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि कम से कम इस प्रस्ताव को तो वह स्वीकार कर ही लेंगे। वह चाहे तो इसकी भाषा को बदल दें, कुछ भी करें लेकिन उनको चाहिये कि इसको वह स्वीकार कर ले। जो राजे महाराजे हमारे देश के है और जो खूब धन खा रहे है, उनकी भी वह कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था जरूर करे। सब सम्पत्ति देश की ले लें। कोई जरूरत नही है कि यह लोगो के पास रहे। इनके पास जो धन है उसको भी वह ले ले। इससे असन्तोष बढता हैं। अगर उन्होने ऐसा किया और जो इस बिल का मसौदा है उसको स्वीकार कर लिया तो फिर उनकी जबान भी बन्द हो जाएगी और इस तरह के प्रस्ताव भी आने बन्द हो जाएगे। अगर ऐसा नही होता है तो देश मे असन्तोष बढेगा और हिंसा बढ़ेगी। तब वाजपेयी जी जो संस्कृति और सभ्यता की बात करते है वह भी बची नही रहेगी। तब न तो सभ्यता और न ही संस्कृति और न ही इसान बचेगा (इन्टरप्शंज) इंदिरा गांधी जो की तो आप लोगों ने बहुत दिनो तक सेवा की है। हम तो नए आदमी है। हम उनकी पार्टी के सेवक नही हैं। आज भी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की सेवा नही करते हैं। जिन पालिसियो को ठीक समझते हैं उनका हम समर्थन करते हैं। हम जानते है कि इंदिरा जी भी इस मामले में आस्थावान नही हैं और कोई ऐसा कदम नही उठाना चाहती है जिससे देश मे सही मानी मे परिवर्तन आए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ देश में अमन बनाए रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जो असन्तोष है उसको दूर किया जाए, उसके कारणों को दूर किया जाए।

आज सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि महगाई बढ रही है। एक तमाशा खडा हो गया है और महगाई बढती ही चली जा रही है, गरीबी बढती ही चली जा रही है, बेकारी बढती ही चली जा रही है। मै गोरखपुर से आया हूं। मै आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि वहा रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने ढाई लाख रुपया बगलोज को फर्निश करने के लिए खर्च किया है। इसके विपरीत हम देखते है कि मजदूरो की छटनी की जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति रहेगी तो कैसे समाजवाद आएगा? आपके जो अफसर है उनमे से एक एक पचासो हजार रुपया फिजूल खर्च कर देता है और मिनिस्टरो से कह देता है कि आप समझते नही है, अगर ऐसा नही किया गया तो गडबड हो जाएगी। अगर रेडीकल चेंजिज लाने की जरूरत हो तो सविधान मे और समाज मे आप रेडीकल चेंजिज लाये। सविधान की तमाम धाराये अगर बदलने की जरूरत हो तो उसमे भी कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिये। सविधान जनता के लिए है, जनता सविधान के लिए नही है। सविधान कोई कुरान शरीफ या वेद नही है जिसको बदला ही न जा सकता हो। अगर आप नही बदलेंगे तो वक्त इसको बदलेगा। वह आगे की बात है। जब उसका मौका आएगा तब देखा जाएगा। इस वक्त तो मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि श्री करणी सिंह का जो बिल है चाहे उनके विचार कुछ भी हो लेकिन उन्होने इसमे एक अच्छी बात कही है इसको आप मान ले। मै इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। चाहे किसी कार्नर के आए, अगर कोई सही बात आती है तो उसको हमे मान लेना चाहिये।

अगर इस तरह से कह कर और इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का बिल ला कर वह समाजवादी बनना चाहते हैं और उस में आस्था प्रकट करना चाहते हैं तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। वह कह दें कि वह समाजवाद चाहते हैं, कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि मुंह में राम राम और बगल में छुरी। इस तरह जो किस्से चलते हैं ये बन्द होने चाहिये। ला मिनिस्टर सदन में बैठे हैं। उन से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इसको स्वीकार कर लें और चाहें तो इसकी भाषा बदल लें लेकिन इसको संविधान में जरूर जोड़ें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता है।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Chairman at the outset I will congratulate Dr. Karni Singh for bringing forward this progressive legislation. It is a very important Bill. This question is agitating not only Dr. Karni Singh but lakhs of people in our country. We know, after achieving our independence we are not able to provide employment opportunities to the people. Day by day thousands of people are becoming graduates. Of course, they are becoming graduates but their standard of education is very low and instead of becoming useful to the country they are becoming very useless. First of all, the defects are in education and, secondly, we are not providing any opportunity for them to work. So, they are becoming a burden, a liabiliyt,' on our nation. If this continues, I think, there will be no democracy and it will definitely lead to chaos and confusion.

When we analyse the reasons for why so many young educated people are becoming Naxalites, we find that it is because they are lacking these opportunities and because we are not able to provide them with work. There is no alternative for them; so, they are becoming Naxalites and are creating so many problems for our country.

Keeping all these things in mind the Government must come forward with such schemes which will provide lakhs and lakhs of people with employment opportunities. My friend from DMK was emphasizing upon the small scale industries in place of big industries Of course, industries and key industries are necessary but for this purpose small-scale industries must be established not only in cities but also in villages.

I come from a village and I know that now there are several opportunities for the people. They are providing electricity to the people and the people are erecting electric motors etc. in the villages. For the electric motors mechanics are necessary. Because there are no mechanics, people are going to laymen who do not know much about them but know something. If a scheme to train mechanics is undertaken it will be possible for us to provide lakhs of people with employment opportunities. For this purpose our education must be changed. By producing graduates or double-graduates we are not going to solve our problems and are not going to do anything for our country also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Nor will their problems be solved.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Therefore, education must be such as will create such people as mechanics etc. That way we will be able to solve this problem also.

We proclaim ourselves to be a welfare society. Whenever our guests from foreign countries come, they must be seeing people begging at the railway stations and everywhere. Of course, I can understand if some lame, sick or old persons beg. But

[Shri M. Satyanaryan Rao]

able-bodies persons, persons who are very young and energetic, also beg. This should be discouraged and something must be provided for them. Even if there are opportunities for them to work, they are not coming forward to work; they are not willing to work. So there should be legislation under which they must be compelled to work.

These are my suggestions and, I think, the Government will keep them in mind.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर): मैं समाजवाद सरकार और समाजवादी सरकार की समाजवादी समाज रचना के सबध मे कुछ नही कहना चाहता। मै सविधान और संविधान के जो निर्देशक तत्व है उनके सम्बन्ध मे कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हू। जो निर्देशक तत्व है उनमे स्पष्टतया इस बात को बताया गया है कि हर एक नागरिक को काम पाने का अधिकार है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा काम पाने के अधिकार को सविधान के इन तत्वो मे जब स्वीकार किया गया है तो सरकार का भी यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है या उसका भी यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह प्रत्येक नागरिक को काम दे। ऐसी अवस्था पैदा करे जिसमे वह काम प्राप्त कर सके। लेकिन किसी उसने नही किया है। हम रोज सुनते है कि किसी नवयुवक ने इस कारण आत्महत्या कर ली कि उसको काम नही मिला। कोई नवयुवक काम न पाने के कारण यदि आत्महत्या करता है तो हमारी सरकार के माथे पर वह एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक है।

आज हमारे नवयुवकों मे इस बात को लेकर असतोष फैला हुआ है कि वे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं, डाक्टर और इन्जीनियर बनते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनको काम पाने का अधिकार नही मिलता है। सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम इन्जीनियरो को कुछ ऋण देते हैं, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि बार-बार चक्कर काटने के बाद भी उन लोगो को ऋण नही मिलता है। हो सकता है इससे दो चार व्यक्तियो की समस्या भले हल हो जाती हो, लेकिन देश के आम बेकारो की समस्या हल नही होती है।

सरकार द्वारा तीन पच-वर्षीय योजनाये कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी है और अब चौथी योजना चल रही है। इन योजनाओ पर करोडो अरबो रुपए खर्च किए गए है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे देश मे बेकारो की सख्या निरन्तर बढ रही है – वह करोडो से ऊपर पहुच गई है। हमारे देश के करोडो हाथ आज काम चाहते है। वे हाथ देश के लिए पैसा पैदा कर सकते है, उसकी समृद्धि बढा सकते है। आज हमारे देश को दौलत की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन सरकार हमारे नौजवानो को काम पाने का अधिकार नही देना चाहती है।

सरकार मूलभूत अधिकारो को छीनने की बात तो सोचती है, लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की व्यवस्था के अनुसार सरकार संविधान मे दिए गए मूलभूत अधिकारो को बढा तो सकती है लेकिन सरकार ऐसे अधिकारो को बढाने मे संकोच करती है इस विधेयक के द्वारा उन मूलभूत अधिकारों को बढाने की बात कही गई है जो रोजगार से संबंधित है। सरकार "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लगाती है। उसने बेकारी को मिटाने के लिए पचास करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था भी की है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध मे उस की कोई योजना सफल नही हुई है। छोटी योजनाओं, श्रम-प्रधान योजनाओं की बातें की जाती हैं। लेकिन ऐसी कोई योजना सफल नहीं हुई है, जिससे

देश की ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था मे सुधार हो और बेकारी को दूर करने मे सहायता मिले। सरकार भी इस बारे मे चिन्तित दिखाई नही देती है। सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योग बढ़ाने की दिशा मे कोई भी कदम नही उठाया है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई चार-चार योजनाओ के बावजूद देश मे बेरोजगारी बढी है, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेकारो की सख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे देश मे जो एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेज है, वहा पर बेरोजगारी के भयावह रूप को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देखा जा सकता है। वहा पर हजारो बी०ए० और एम०ए० पास नौजवान अपना नाम दज कराने के लिए क्यू लगा कर खडे होते हैं और काम पाने के अधिकार की मांग करते हैं।

इस विधेयक मे कहा गया है कि सरकार को काम पाने के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप मे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए जिससे देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को काम पाने का अधिकार मिल सके। अगर सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को काम उपलब्ध करना उसका दायित्व और कर्त्तव्य है, तो सरकार की सब नीतियां और योजनाएं इसी उद्देश्य से बनेगी कि हम ने देश के हर व्यक्ति को काम देना है। ऐसा करने पर देश की बेरोजगारी की भीषण समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है।

आज सरकार की गलत नीतियो का परिणाम देश को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। सरकार ने बैंकों और कुछ कल-कारखानो का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के मूलभूत सिद्धान्त का विरोधी नही हूं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा जो कारखाने चलाए जाते हैं, उनमे निरन्तर घाटा हो रहा है और उन पर करोडो रुपये की पूजी लगाने के बावजूद पर्याप्त उत्पादन नही हो रहा है। इसके कारण देश मे मुद्रा स्फीति फैली है और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मे ढिलाई आ गई है। हमारी नीतियो मे जो मूलभूत कमिया है, अगर उनकी खोज कर के ठीक उपाए न किये गये, तो सारी योजनाओ के बावजूद सरकार देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मे गतिशीलता लाने और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने मे असफल रहेगी।

प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मै कहना चाहता हूं कि सविधान मे सशोधन करके उस मे जो मूलभूत अधिकार जोडने की व्यवस्था की गई है, उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश के लाखो नवयुवक सडको पर बेकार घूमते नजर आते हैं। उनके माता-पिता की आशाऐ उन पर केन्द्रित होती हैं। वे सोचते है कि उन के बच्चे पढ़-लिख कर कुछ काम करेगे और हमारी सहायता करेगे। लेकिन जब वे नवयुवक बेकारी के कारण आत्म-हत्या करने पर बाध्य होते है, तो उनके माता-पिता को खून के आसू बहाने पडते है। हमारी सरकार यह सब कुछ निर्लज्जतापूर्वक देखती रहती है और अपनी नीतियो और योजनाओ मे कोई फेर बदल करने के लिए तैयार नही होती है।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन हैं कि सरकार इस बारे मे विचार करे। इस विधेयक मे ऐसी कोई बात नही है, जो सरकार को अस्वीकार्य हो। सरकार को इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। यदि सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से यह मानती है कि

[डा० लक्ष्मी नरायण पांडेय]

देश मे बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो और प्रत्येक नागरिक को रोजगार मिले, तो उसे इस मूलभूत अधिकार को संविधान मे जोड़ने मे कोई आपत्ति नही होनी चाहिए ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर मैं पहले बोल चुका हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) Why don't you speak in English so that we can understand?

SHRI R S. PANDEY I have already spoken on this very Bill, but I shall very much prefer, after hearing the speech of my few friends

MR CHAIRMAN It is the practice in this House

SHRI R. S PANDEY Only a suggestion, Sir, no speech My suggestion is this that since we are talking

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) You will be establishing a bad precedent How can an hon. Member speak twice on the same Bill?

SHRI R S. PANDEY I am giving a suggestion. I am only supporting you

DR. KARNI SINGH That is all right but how can you speak twice ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY At the University level, I wanted to make a suggestion

MR CHAIRMAN At this stage we cannot allow a speaker to speak more than once. I am sorry

Hon. Minister

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) Before I take up the various points raised by the hon Members, I would like to point out the salient features of this Bill and the difficulties that the Government or anybody would have to face if this Bill is accepted

By this Bill the hon mover seeks to include right to work and adequate means of livelihood and on failure entitlement to employment allowances He has estimated the entitlement or employment allowance at Rs 7200 crores per year My friend who spoke in Tamil referred to Art 39 and 41 I would like to draw the pointed attention of the hon mover to Art 41 which says

> The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, and sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want

My friends who have spoken in support of the Bill have said that the Government should accept this position, especially, my esteemed friend, Mr Pandeyji, made a special reference I would have been happy if Pandeyji had also suggested as to how the Government is going to get this Rs 7200 crores per year (*Interruption*) Whether the estimate of Rs 7200 crores is a realistic estimate or not, and even accepting it as an approximately correct estimate, it is a figure which it would not be easily possible for any Government to find

Dr Pandeya, while speaking, referred to the plans and he said that nothing has been achieved in the Plans, no employment potentials have been created and no employment has been provided

In the year 1950, the Government resolved and I would like to quote this Resolution. It says :

> "Resolved to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production, and offering opportunities to all for employment in the serivce of the community."

This House in the year 1964 adopted a Resolution. I would like to quote that. It was resolved

> "that the objective of economic policy should be a socialistic pattern of society and that towards this end the tempo of economic activity in general and industrial development in particular should be stepped up to the maximum extend so that they result in appreciable increase in national income and employment."

In reference to these two Resolutions, it has to be seen whether the Government has acted up to them and has achieved something

With your permission, Sir, I would like to point out that to provide employment, various schemes have been introduced by the Government.

They are :

(1) A scheme for development of small but potentially viable farmers ;

(2) A scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labour ;

(3) A scheme for development of dry farming;

(4) A scheme for area development;

(5) Development of infra-structure facilities like roads, regulated markets, etc.

(6) A scheme for dairy development;

(7) A scheme for Agro-services centres.

A crash programme for rural employment, the Engineers and Technicians Employment Scheme, and a scheme for the educated unemployed has been introduced.

During the years 1951 to 1960, 31.5 million jobs were created but the unemployment figure has grown by about 38 million during the same period. My learned friend said that population increase is one of the main problems. I can very well see the point. Whereas 31.5 million jobs were created, we found about 38 million coming forward for new jobs.

The Government is laying special emphasis on the promotion of medium and small-scale industries to which Mr. Pandey referred. There are schemes for providing technical and managerial know-how as well as schemes for necessary credits through the banks and other financial institutions to needy persons. Recently a Committee of Experts on employment has been set up to assess the expenditure on employment in all its aspects and suggest suitable remedial measures.

From this, it would be seen that all possible steps to promote employment opportunities to the maximum extent consistent with the availability of resoucres have been taken.

As I said earlier, Government is doing whatever is possible to be done, in accordance with the Resolution of the Government and the decision of this house and it has achieved some measure of success in providing employment to 31.5 million job-

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

seekers but the difficulty is about the new number of persons who come for employment

I would request the House to consider this that the two successive crop failures and the two external aggressions that we faced and the third aggression that we are facing now have destructed the Governmental efforts of creating more employment opportunities. With these difficulties, how is the Government expected to provide Rs 7200 crores per year ? I would be obliged if my friends suggest concrete ways and means by which this amount could be raised and made available especially for this purpose

I think the hon Mover will realise that this is just a Motion which cannot be implemented Mover's intention is only political and not social. There are the Directive Principles. I would like you to refer to Art. 41.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) That also provides Article 41 says about that

DR KARNI SINGH Those Directive principles are not enough now, after 20 years

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It says, the State shall do this, "within the limits of its economic capacity and development." The question is whether this proposal is within those limits I submit, it is not.

DR KARNI SINGH: We submit, it is.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: With regret, I oppose this Bill, I request the hon. Mover to withdraw it

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Before I say something in trying to conclude my remarks on this Bill that I have moved, I would like to make one thing quite clear, namely that as a responsible Opposition Member, I shall try to modulate my views. There are many provocative things that have been said in this House, some of them personal during this debate but because of the fact that we have an emergency on our hands, it is not my desire at this stage to say anything that will undermine the competence or strength of our Government in meeting the aggression from Pakistan. But I do feel that the time has come when this country must realise whether the party in power honestly believes in all this Socialist task or whether it is lip service It is for the country to decide

The New Congress undoubtedly has won the general elections this time with a tremendous majority like in the Nehru days Whether they will continue to win with the same majority or not is for the people to decide But it is certainly important that the nation should know where exactly these people the ruling Congress, stand with regard to socialism

Only a few months ago, I had introduced a Bill in this very august House, namely Bill No 12 which sought to make education free and compulsory up to 14 years and also provide for old age insurance and what not But that was defeated in this House Many of us in the Opposition thought that that was a socialist measure, and compulsory free education for primary classes was one of the directive principles and what harm was there if it were put in the Fundamental Rights chapter. The right to education is a fundamental rights no matter what you say

SHRI INDER J. MAHOTRA (Jammu) After the abolition of the privy purses

DR. KARNI SINGH As far as the privy purses are concerned, I would request the hon Member not to provoke me, because I am trying to steer clear of anything personal I can also be very personal But that can be discussed when the privy purses Bill is introduced. Right now, the

subject of discussion there is not the privy purses but the question of unemployment relief for India's masses. The right to work is a fundamental right. An hon. Member very rightly said so and it must be put in the chapter on fundamental rights and be made justiciable. That was my intention and that is the intention of this Bill.

We also want to restore to the Indian, citizen no matter who he is, the dignity that is attached to being a human being and that can only come through work, not by people running around as beggars, people without jobs, people who are frustrated. I can understand the hon. Minister's misgivings about the question of how he could raise the funds. That is his headache. As the Americans would say, that is his pigeon. They have been in power for about 25 years. If they bungled and created a condition in this country whereby so many more people were born and the family planning programme had failed and they (the Government) were not able to save money, it is their fault, it is not our fault. The duty of the Opposition is to point out the lacuna and the defects and the needs of the country. It is for the Ministry to see that the needs of the people are understood and the Constitution amended as and when necessary.

The volume of unemployment in this country is something that the Minister would have greater access to. From what little figures I have been able to get together I find that in 1955, the unemployment figure stood at 50 lakhs, in 1965 it stood at 1.5 crores, and in 1975 it is expected to be 4.5 crores, that is, almost the same population as that of Great Britain who will remain unemployed in this one country alone. 70,000 engineers currently are unemployed, and 60 per cent of India's industrial capacity lies idle.

Only yesterday, I had asked a question, namely Q. No. 762 of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation about the total number of man-hours lost. I find that according to available information, the total number of man-hours lost and loss in production due to strikes and lock-outs during 1970 were as follows:

Railways including workshops	31,134	man-hours
Banks and others	97,000	
Air transport including workshops	7,000	
Coal Mines	4,67,000	

How do we get the resources? That is the responsibility of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Cabinet. How they raise the resources is their business. If Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee becomes the Prime Minister, it will be his business. If Shri A. K. Gopalan becomes the Prime Minister, it will be his business. But the fast remains that the problem is there. The Government just cannot shirk it off by saying that they do not have funds.

You will have to find the funds; you will have to plug the loopholes in public expenditure; you will have to save from your plan funds, and above all, from the moneys sent to the States which are squandered away in crores. You will have to plug all these loopholes. If that is done I am sure we can only solve this problem. How much you wish to pay as relief to each unemployed citizen is for the nation to decide, for the Government to decide. I had suggested Rs. 100. If you can find funds for Bangla Desh refugees at the rate of Rs. 4 crores a day, surely we can find funds for our own people. Whether it is Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 1 crore a day, surely this humane work of trying to solve the problem of India's timing millions will also be as important as the problem of solving the Bangla Desh refugee question.

I hope the Bangla Desh problem will be over in the next few months. After that, let the Government give an assurance

[Dr. Karni Singh]

that the moneys that are being spent on Bangla Desh refugees will be diverted towards unemployment relief. Surely that is on way of handling this matter.

The directive principles in the Constitution were never meant by our founding fathers to be mere platitudes. They were meant to be implemented. 25 years is a long enough time for any Government to reach the conlcusion that the time is come for action. We have heard so much about *garibi hatao, amiri hatao* and what not. I would like to see some tangible steps taken by this Government, I would like to see this Government redeem some of its election pledges. You can feel the people once, twice but not all the time. They also know what is happening.

I know that my hon. friend, the Minister opposite is a very senior Minister. We all have great respect for him. I would like him to search his heart and not ask me for a solution. I am not the Prime Minister. He should find the funds, levy whatever taxation is necessary to find the answer to this problem of unemployment relief.

It was said by the Prime Minister in some of her utterings on the floor of this House that if the unemployment problem was not solved, there would be a revolution in the country. We know it. Those of us who mix with the masses realise the frustration there is in their hearts.

Japan, was tiny little country, with one-fifth of India's population was able to solve its unemployment problem. It is an Asian country. Why can't we? Surely, we are not prepared to accept that we are a second-rate country compared to Japan. If we have the ability as an Asian country to march ahead, Japan has shown the way. Regarding population control we should do it effectively. I have been for the last 15 years on the floor of this very House requesting hon. members from all parties:

for God's sake; get on that platform, reach the people and tell them that one day the population explosion is going to blow the lid off and the time will come when we will not be able to employ India's masses. It is a simple matter. The age of science and technology is upon us. It is within our means to be able to control the population. Japan has done it. The Latin American countries are trying to do it. India can achieve it.

Only yesterday I was listening to a broadcast of the proceedings of the Press Conference arranged by the National Press Club of America which the Prime Minister addressed. One of the questions asked to her was on the overpopulation of India and the Latin American countries. She started off by saying that it was a very vital matter, and soon ended with the remarks that it was not all that important; it was a matter of second importance. I have always disagreed with her on this point, because I feel that the Prime Minister does belong to a dynamic generation, a generation which has to solve the over-population problem, and the problem of unemployment. These are linked questions.

Taxation is not alone the answer. I am sure the Communist Party feels that taxation and confiscation of property is the answer to the problem. I feel that first and foremost, if you can reduce the increase in India's population and provide a better way of life for all these living presently on this earth, that will partly mitigate the problem. We would also like to see India remain a non-communist democratic and free country. Of course, there are these who feel that communism is the only answer. I have no quarrel with them. Each one has accepfed a way of life Some countries have done well under communism. I would still prefer to be living in a free country that Gandhi and Nehru wanted to see. It is a matter of individual choice.

Now Sir, as I said, I do not want to go into too much of these personal things that were thrown in. I would only like to make a very humble submission to the hon. Members here. Whether I belong or am the son of a former Maharaja does not make an iota of difference to me. I am a Member of Parliament, the same as you are; and also, I have been here for 20 years, and in the 20 years you will find that great leaders like Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri A. K. Gopalan staunch communists have been here and you ask them what they think of my views. It is no use my answering my hon. communist friend there. He hardly knows me. (*Interruption*) I am asking him to ask his leaders about my views. He may think that I have a *churi* in my, what shall I say, gloved hand and I may be introducing all these measures for political reasons. I do not come to hoots for what he says. But I would like him, as a responsible Member of Parliament, to ask his own leaders what they think of another colleague of theirs by the name of Karni Singh.

But whatever may be the fact, there are one or two points to which I would like to reply, because this hon. House must know some facts. The hon. Member, Shri M. C. Daga, from Rajasthan says that this is a cheap publicity stunt so that "he can tell the people of his constituency that he raised the issue of giving unemployment allowance to the unemployed, in Parliament, and that he should, on the other hand, talk of providing for employment for everybody." The second part is absolutely correct, and I must inform the hon. Member that 18 years ago when the hon. Member Mr. A. K. Gopalan raised a resolution on unemployment, I had then spoken, "being merely a boy out of college, that "the income that the Government derives from estate duty should be exclusively set aside for unemployment relief; this way you will justify to the country that you are taking money from the haves and giving it to the have-nots." The question at that time was not so acute, but then Mr. Daga goes on to say that it is a cheap publicity stunt. I understand the hon. Member comes from Rajasthan. He also knows that we crossed swords during the elections. But surely that is not enough reason for us to keep on crossing swords in the Parliament here; we are colleagues and we are friends. The job before us is to solve India's problems. (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : It is a privilege.

DR. KARNI SINGH : Yes; privileges are enjoyed by us as MPs also. We enjoy privileges. I never questioned the hon. Member how he got elected. He is a respected hon. Member; a Member of Parliament.

The question before us today is not who has moved this Bill. The question before the house is whether this Bill should be moved, whether it is an important enough legislation, and should the House accept it or not. Mr. Daga then goes on to say;

"what did the Maharaja do at the time of famine ? He made a gibe at me. I want to tell him, first and foremost, that I never ruled. I am not responsibe for what happened before me. I was in college, and come straight into Parliament, and I have spent 20 years making speeches here. But I would like to remind the hon. Member, first, that he comes from Jodhpur. 25 or 30 years ago, in Jodhpur, there was a very bad famine, and Rs. 1 crore, which was equal to Rs. 10 crores today, were spent by the Jodhpur State, and that was spent when there was no income-tax or foreign or Central aid.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : Collected by the people.

DR. KARNI SINGH : It is collected by the people today also. It is not your

[Dr. Karni Singh]

money. Your party may be ruling the State but does not make the money yours. He then asked, "What did any body else do ? They did nothing in the famine." Well, my grandfather 70 years ago, was a boy of 18. There was a big famine, and he had travelled 23,000 square miles on a camel back trying to solve the problems of the people, and he was given the Kaiser-i-Hind at that age, when he was a boy of 18. The hon. Member might even say this is a hoax. It is up to him to say so. If the hon. Member likes to meet the people of Rajasthan on a public platform in his own constituency, I will be happy to discuss it with him in front of his electorate.

Then, the question was raised by the hon. Member, Shri R. S. Pandey—I think it was joke because he is a very, very close friend of mine and I have known him for many, many years. But I can only say that this is, what I might call, the "battle of the aunties." He said that "the objectives of the Bill are laudable; the allurement of unemployment allowance will make the job-seeker..." and so on, and then he said "I think the mover of the Bill should exhort his aunts, the Rajmatas of Gwalior and Jaipur, to take out the hidden money and give that to the unemployed as the allowance. For God's sake, what is it that they have got now ? These States were handed over to the Government and the successor government's job is to see that this work is done. Supposing Mrs. Gandhi tomorrow ceases to be Prime Minister, will it be Sanjay Gandhi's job to see that all these Government measures are undertaken by him personally ? His personal remarks are not in keeping with, shall I say, our old friendship and dignity.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The question of dignity does not arise. First of all I said that this Bill was well-intentioned Bill. There is no dispute about it. The question is one of the money needed for spending. It has got to be seriously considered. He mentioned the figure of Rs. 7200 crores in order to eradicate unemployment and I said : you have got three aunties : Jaipur, Gwalior and Jodhpur; if you request them—I also will come with you to request them—we can get some substantial amount and perhaps we can take steps towards solving this problem of unemployment. What is wrong in it ? They have got hidden money underground, gold, jewellery and what not. I said : you use your good offices; you are a very nice and respectable person. It was not a joke; I am serious.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I have a fourth auntie—he forgot—Mrs. Gandhi. All the aunties have become a bit of a joke. I would say this much that I am proud of those three aunties of mine who had won in this election in spite of his auntie, and that his hon. auntie, if she did not exert pressure, my hon. friend would not be here ... (*Interruptions*) Now, you are talking about hidden wealth. What about Nagarwala's sixty lakhs ?...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We have not lost one paisa from the Government Exchequer.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I know nothing ...(*Interruptions*) Because he has made it personal.

The Indian National Congress in its declaration of fundamental rights and duties adopted at its Allahabad session in 1933-34 also included a provision to this effect. Clause 2 (b) of that declaration stated : the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them protection against sickness and old age—that was my last Bill—and unemployment—my present Bill. You have to do something about this solemn pledge.

Article 23 and the latter part of article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UNO also contained provisions analogous to the one contained in this Article. Article 23 (1) says that "everyone has a right to work, free to choose his employment and just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."

Many advanced countries in this world like Germany, Italy, USSR, Japan, France have this system of unemployment relief so have England and the United States. India will be in very good company. India is a poor country. You need this Bill here much more than in rich countries where there are more avenues of employment.

I hope Government will not allow the youth in our country to go about disorganised and grow up as distorted youngmen out of sheer frustration because that is not good for the country. We have to accept the fact that today more than sixty per cent of India's population is under 21. That generation is the one that is going to face the first brunt and impact of large scale unemployment.

Twenty years from now these millions of Indian people, grown up distorted, frustrated and disgruntled are going to be the people that the Governments later on will have to grapple with. I feel that the time has come when we should try to solve the problem, this human problem, well in time, so that you will have a generation of young men and women better oriented, better able to serve the country, better able to fit in a socialist society that we are trying to build.

With these words I would like to commend this Bill to the hon. Members and I request that the House may kindly support this measure, which is a socialist measure, in keeping with the directive principles of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment by Shri Daga to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division, if the Member insists on proceeding with it.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I am not withdrawing it because we are called reactionaries and the ruling party are said to be progressives. If we withdraw a progressive Bill, we will be again called reactionaries. So, I do not want to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 1

16.5 Hrs.

Banerji, Shri Hemendra Singh
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Das, Shri R. P.

Dhandapani, Shri C. T.

Godfrey, Shrimati M.

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Gowder, Shri J. M.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao

Karni Singh, Dr.

Krishnan, Shri E. R.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Samer

Mukherjee, Shri, Saroj

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain

Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Patel, Shri Natwarial

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Singh, Shri D. N.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

NOTES

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Bhuvarahan, Shri G.

Chaudhari, Shri Amrsinh

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Dhamankar, Shri

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Kader, Shri S. A.

Kailas, Dr.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Kushok Bakula, Shri

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mohan Swarup, Shri

Mohsin, Shri F. H.

Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Paokai Haokip, Shri

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada

Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Saini, Shri Mulki Raj

Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Swaminathan, Shri R. V.

Unnikrishan, Shri K. P.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 26

Noes : 32

The motion is not carried by the required majority.

The motion was negatived.

16.50 Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Substitution of Article 370)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं "कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।"

सभापति महोदय, संविधान की धारा 370 में संशोधन करने के लिए मैंने यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है। प्रत्येक लोकसभा मे इस आशय के विधेयक पेश होते रहे हैं। यदि आप संविधान पर दृष्टिपात करें तो आप पायेंगे कि धारा 370 संविधान के ऐसे अंश में समन्वित है जिसे संविधान निर्माताओं ने टेम्पोरेरी और ट्रांजिशनल कहा है। संविधान का भाग 21 अस्थायी और अन्तर्कालीन है। इस शीर्षक से स्पष्ट है कि इस भाग के अन्तर्गत जो धाराएं हैं, अनुच्छेद हैं, वे किसी विशेष परिस्थिति के कारण संविधान में शामिल किए गये थे और संविधान के निर्माता चाहते थे कि यह उपबन्ध संविधान के स्थायी अंग न बनें।

मुझे याद है कि जब इस धारा पर संविधान परिषद् में बहस हो रही थी तब मौलाना हसरत मोहानी ने कहा था कि धारा 370 का समावेश करके जम्मू और कश्मीर के साथ भेदभाव क्यों किया जा रहा है ? सचमुच यह धारा जम्मू और काश्मीर के साथ कोई विशेष रियायत नहीं करती। यह वहां के नागरिकों के साथ भेद भाव करती है। उन्हें सारे देश के नागरिको के समान स्तर पर नहीं आने देती और इसी लिए मौलाना हसरत मोहानी ने कहा था कि आप जम्मू काश्मीर के साथ यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों करते है। डा० गोपालस्वामी आयंगर ने इसका जो उत्तर दिया था मैं उसको उद्धत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होने कहा था कि :

> "This discrimination is due to the special conditions in Kashmir. That particular State is not yet ripe for this kind of integration. It is the hope of everybody here that in due course, even Jammu and Kashmir will become ripe for the same sort of integration as has taken place in the case of other States."

The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES : Sarvashri D. K. Panda and Mohanraj Kalingarayar.

NOES : Sarvashri Banamali Patnaik, Chandra Shailani, Nageshwar Rao, Nathu Ram Mirdha and Anant Prasad Dhunia.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

16 53 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जो माननीय सदस्य पुरानी लोक-सभा मे थे उन्हें याद होगा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के वक्त में जब जब धारा 370 को समाप्त करने का मामला उठाया गया, उन्होने भी कहा कि वक्त के साथ यह धारा भी समाप्त हो जाएगी। उन्होने भी कहा था कि यह धारा अस्थायी है। मुझे याद है, उन्होने एक बार कहा था कि यह धारा घिसते-घिसते घिस जाएगी। नेहरू जी के दिमाग मे यह बात साफ थी कि यह धारा 370 सदैव के लिए हमारे सविधान का हिस्सा बन कर नही रहेगी। लेकिन सविधान को स्वीकृत हुए 21 वर्ष हो गए, यह धारा कायम है। आप इस धारा पर दृष्टिपात करे तो पता लगेगा कि यह धारा कितनी अनावश्यक और निरथक हो गई है। मैं उद्धत कर रहा हूँ

> "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,
>
> (a) the provisions of Article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir,"

आर्टिकल 238 अब सविधान मे है ही नही। वह धारा निकाल दी गई क्योकि वह 'बी' श्रेणी के राज्यो के सम्बन्धित थी। 'बी' श्रेणी के राज्य हमारे मान-चित्र से तिरोहित हो गए। सविधान मे उनका अस्तित्व नही है और न अब संविधान मे धारा 238 ही पाई जाती है, लेकिन धारा 370 मे उस धारा 238 का उल्लेख बना हुआ है। इस धारा 370 मे आगे कहा गया है कि :

> "(b) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to
>
> (i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State,"

उस समय भारत एक डोमीनियन के रूप मे उल्लिखित किया गया था। अब हमारा पूर्ण स्वाधीन देश है। आज भारत डोमीनियन नही है, लेकिन धारा 376 मे डोमीनियन का उल्लेख चल रहा है। इस धारा मे काश्मीर के महाराज का भी उल्लेख है जब कि काश्मीर मे राजतन्त्र समाप्त कर दिया गया है। पहले वहा सद्रे रियासत थे और अब वहाँ अन्य राज्यो की तरह से राज्यपाल हैं। लेकिन भारत के इस सविधान मे अगर कोई विद्यार्थी इस धारा को उठा कर देखेगा तो यह समझने मे असमर्थ रहेगा कि यह धारा हमारे सविधान मे क्यो चली आ रही है।

अब प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है कि आप इस धारा को हटाने पर क्यो बल दे रहे हैं। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि यह धारा जम्मू काश्मीर और शेष भारत के बीच मे एक मनोवैज्ञानिक दीवार खड़ी करती है। किसी राज्य का विशेष दर्जा क्यों होना चाहिए ? एक ओर हम कहते हैं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अविच्छिन्न भाग है, और इसमे कोई दो राये नही हो सकती लेकिन दूसरी ओर हमने इसको एक विशेष

दर्जा दिया हुआ है। 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। अभी हमने संविधान का चौबिसवां संशोधन पारित किया और संविधान के उस संशोधन का इस आधार पर समर्थन किया गया कि वह इस सदन की सर्वोपरिता को प्रस्थापित करता है। यह सदन सर्वोपरि है, यह सदन सर्वोच्च है, यह सदन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से भी बड़ा है, यह बात कही गई। लेकिन जहां जम्मू और काश्मीर का सवाल आता है, यह सदन जम्मू और काश्मीर की विधान सभा से बड़ा नहीं है। यह अन्तर्विरोध कैसा है? इसलिए मैंने संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम यह स्पष्ट कर दें कि जहां तक यूनियन लिस्ट का सम्बन्ध है, इन विषयों का सवाल है, उसके लिए जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार से पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी।

17 Hrs.

मैं नहीं जानता कि इस तरह का संशोधन क्यों नहीं लाया जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि जबसे संविधान बना है तब से लेकर आज तक की जो स्थिति है उसमें परिवर्तन हुआ है। जम्मू काश्मीर शेष भारत के अधिक निकट आया है। जो महा लेखा परिक्षक हैं वह वहां लेखों की जांच कर सकते हैं। चुनाव आयोग का अधिकार जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य तक विस्तृत हो गया है तथा और भी अनेक सामाजिक सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू किए जा रहे हैं लेकिन इसके बाद भी इस बात को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता कि धारा 370 संविधान में मौजूद है और जो अस्थायी प्रावधान था वह जम्मू काश्मीर को शेष भारत से अलग करने का कारण बन गया। अनुच्छेद 370 में यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि अगर कोई कानून लागू किया जाएगा तो वह जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान निर्मात्री परिषद् की सलाह से किया जाएगा। संविधान निर्मात्री परिषद् बाद में बनी। उसने भारत में मिलने का फैसला किया। वह जनता का फैसला है और वह फैसला अपरिवर्तनीय है। जम्मू काश्मीर भारत के अभिन्न अंग के रूप में हमारा एक भाग है। लेकिन अनुच्छेद 370 में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह परिवर्तन किया जाए। परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया का आरम्भ होना चाहिए इस बात से कि हम यूनियन लिस्ट में दिए गए विषयों पर एक सभा को इस सदन में कानून बनाने का पूरा अधिकार दे रहे हैं।

मैंने एक मनोवैज्ञानिक दीवार की बात कही। दीवार केवल मनोवैज्ञानिक नहीं है, कुछ भौतिक भी है। भारत का कोई नागरिक जम्मू काश्मीर में जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता। हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय को भी जब एक पोस्ट आफिस के लिए जमीन लेने की जरूरत पड़ी तो बड़ी कठिनाई हुई क्योंकि वहां जम्मू काश्मीर में जमीन वही खरीद सकता है जो जम्मू काश्मीर का सबजैक्ट हो। अभी तक यह सबजैक्ट शब्द चला आ रहा है, प्रजाजन शब्द चला आ रहा है। राजतन्त्र समाप्त हो गया है सबजैक्ट बने हुए हैं। किस के सबजैक्ट जम्मू काश्मीर गणतन्त्र का एक भाग है। लेकिन एक पुरानी परिपाटी चली आ रही है, शब्दावली दोहराई जा रही है। दीवार ढाने के बजाय और भी मजबूत की जा रही है। इस आधार पर उसका समर्थन किया जा रहा है कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अगर दूसरों को जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार दे दिया गया तो भारत के पूंजीपति जा कर जम्मू काश्मीर की सारी जमीन खरीद लेंगे। कैसी हास्यास्पद बात है? इसके लिए संविधान में धारा 370 की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जमीन खरीद पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सकता है। मैं तो यूनियन लिस्ट को शामिल करने की बात कर रहा हूँ। बाकी के सारे विषय तो राज्य सरकार के लिए बचे हुए रहेंगे। वह कानून बना सकती है और किसी को जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार देना या न देना यह राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आएगा। वैसे मैं समझता हू कि भारत के हर एक नागरिक को किसी भी भाग में जा कर बसने, जमीन खरीदने, काम धन्धा शुरू करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। यह भावनात्मक स्पष्टीकरण के लिए आवश्यक है। जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में एक आर्थिक पहलू भी है। हम देख रहे हैं कि वहां उद्योग धन्धों का जितना विकास होना चाहिए, नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार को जो विपुल धन-राशि दी गई है वह भी ठीक तरह से खर्च नहीं की गई है। केन्द्र सरकार बड़ी परियोजनाएँ जम्मू काश्मीर में आरम्भ कर नहीं सकी। अब सुना है कि श्रीनगर में कोई टेलीफोन की फैक्ट्री लाख दो लाख खर्च करके खोलने की बात हो रही है। वहां पर शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। नौजवान पढ़ रहे हैं, विश्वविद्यालयों से निकल रहे हैं। उन्हें रोजगार चाहिए। रोजगार के लिए औद्योगीकरण आवश्यक है। यदि वहां पूंजी उपलब्ध नहीं है, साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो भारत से ले जा कर पूंजी लगाई जा सकती है। आज वहां कोई पूंजी लगाना नहीं चाहता। उस में बाधाएँ हैं। अनुच्छेद 370 बाधक है। औद्योगिक विकास जिस गति से होना चाहिए नहीं हो रहा है। इस कारण शिक्षित वर्ग में असन्तोष है। और जगह-जगह प्रदर्शन होते है। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर में असन्तोष का राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व लाभ उठाते हैं, इस बात को हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। विद्यार्थी हड़ताल करें, न्यायोचित मांगों के लिए संघर्ष करें विद्यार्थी रोजगार मांगे तो पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान उसका भारत विरोधी रूप प्रस्तुत करता है। हर सवाल को भारत विरोधी बना कर पेश करता है। ये समस्याऐं देश के और भागों में भी है। लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर की तरफ हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। वहां आर्थिक विकास की गति को और तेजी से बढ़ाना होगा। बिजली पैदा करने के काम में तेजी लाई जा सकती है। कई पहलू ऐसे हैं जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे सकती थी लेकिन उसने नहीं दिया। मैं उन सब बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता और मेरे विधेयक का यह विषय भी नहीं है। मैं तो इतना ही कह रहा हू कि जहां तक जम्मू काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है शेष भारत को जम्मू काश्मीर से अलग रखने वाली धारा 370 की समाप्ति पर सक्रिय विचार होना चाहिए और उसका आरम्भ होना चाहिए। मैंने जिस प्रकार का संशोधन दिया है, और उसमें जो ढंग सुझाया है, उसको मैं आपके सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ.

> 'Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the power of Parliament to make laws for the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be limited to . ..."

लिमिटेशन रहेगी, वह आज भी है। लेकिन अब तो यूनियन लिस्ट के बारे में भी हम बिना जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार से राय लिए हुए कोई कानून नहीं बना सकते

हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बात समाप्त कर दी जाए।

"(a) the matters in the Union List, and

(b) such other matters in the Concurrent and State Lists as, with concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may specify.

Explanation — For the purposes of this article, the Government of the State means the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State for the time being in office."

एक संशोधन मेरा और भी है। अभी तो हम यूनियन लिस्ट के बारे में संसद् को कानून बनाने का अधिकार दें लेकिन 26 जनवरी, 1972 के बाद यह आर्टिकल 370 जो है इसको निरस्त कर दिया जाना चाहिए, इसका इनऐक्टिव कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इनऐक्टिव करने का प्रबन्ध इसी अनुच्छेद के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by public notification declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify."

राष्ट्रपति यदि चाहें तो पूरी धारा को निष्प्रयोजनीय बना सकते हैं। उसके लिए जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य सरकार की सहमति लेना आवश्यक होगा। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि उन्हें सहमति देने में कोई आपत्ति होगी।

आज जम्मू काश्मीर संकट में है। पड़ोसी की आंख उस पर लगी है। हो सकता है कि फिर से घुसपैठिये भेज कर वह उस घाटी की शान्ति को भंग करना चाहे लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर की जनता को भरोसा है कि सारा भारत उसकी पीठ पर खड़ा है। हमारी सेना के वीर जवान अपनी जान दे कर जम्मू काश्मीर की रक्षा करने के लिए कमर कस कर तैयार खड़े हैं। अगर हमारे जवान जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए जान दे सकते हैं तो क्या वहां जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार नहीं पा सकते ?

यह संसद् अगर जम्मू-काश्मीर के विकास के लिए गत बीस वर्षों में 300 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक रुपये की धनराशि दे सकती है, तो क्या यूनियन लिस्ट के अन्तर्गत जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए कानून नहीं बना सकती है ?

अभी तक कहा जाता था कि यह मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पड़ा हुआ है, पाकिस्तान उसे कुरेदता रहता है, हमें अनुच्छेद 370 को छूना नहीं चाहिए, विधिवत् रूप से उसे समाप्त नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि उसको धीरे-धीरे घिसने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, अब तो स्थिति यह है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के सवाल पर पाकिस्तान को बोलने का कोई मुंह नहीं है। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोग भी समझ रहे हैं कि जो पूर्वी बंगाल के निवासी पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के साथ ही से पाकिस्तान में थे, जिन में से अधिकांश मुसलमान हैं, उनके साथ पाकिस्तान की फौजी हुकूमत ने कैसा व्यवहार किया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उस के बाद जम्मू-काश्मीर में एक भी व्यक्ति ऐसा निकलेगा, जो कहना चाहेगा कि हमें भारत के लोकतंत्र को छोड़ कर, भारत की बराबरी को छोड़ कर, उसकी समता को छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान की सैनिक तानाशाही के पैरों तले रौंदा जाना स्वीकार होगा।

इसलिए यह आवश्यकता है कि हम जम्मू-काश्मीर के सवाल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से वापिस ले लें। इस बारे में भी जितनी भी अनिश्चितता है, उसे समाप्त कर दें। पाकिस्तान का कोई दावा नहीं है। पाकिस्तान जम्मू-काश्मीर में आक्रमणकारी है। एक-तिहाई काश्मीर जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, उसकी स्थिति क्या है, यह सारी दुनिया जानती है। इस की तुलना में अनेक अभावों और अनिश्चितताओं के बावजूद जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का एक हिस्सा है। उसने प्रगति की है। वहां लोकतंत्र है। जनता ने अपनी तकदीर का फैसला किया है। वहां निष्पक्ष चुनाव होते हैं वहां के प्रतिनिधि अपना शासन चला रहे हैं। वहाँ के प्रतिनिधि इस संसद् में भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने का समय आ गया है। अगली 26 जनवरी को अनुच्छेद 370 निष्प्रयोजनीय हो जाना चाहिए और उससे पहले आज हम यह संशोधन स्वीकार करें कि जहां तक यूनियन लिस्ट का सवाल है, इस सदन को कानून बनाने का अधिकार होगा।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सदन मेरा यह विधेयक स्वीकार करेगा और चौधरी साहब भी कुछ ऐसा उत्तर देंगे, जो प्रतिपक्ष को भी पसन्द आयेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Mr. Daga for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

अगले सत्र के पहले दिन तक "कि विधेयक पर राय जानने के लिये उसे परिचालित किया जाये"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान का अनुच्छेद 370 कब समाप्त किया जायेगा, यह सोचते-सोचते कितने ही वर्ष हो चुके हैं। सरकार ने कई बार यह उद्घोषणा की है कि काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। हिन्दुस्तान की अखंडता, एकता और अक्षुण्णता को बनाये रखने के लिए हमें सब कुछ करना चाहिए। इससे पहले कई बार इस विषय पर चर्चा हो चुकी है लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि अभी तक अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त करने में सरकार के सामने क्या बाधा है। जब हम यह मान चुके हैं कि बिना काश्मीर के हम हिन्दुस्तान को अधूरा समझते हैं और जब इस बात का निर्णय हो चुका है कि काश्मीर हमारा अभिन्न अंग है, तो इस विषय में कोई निर्णयात्मक कदम न उठाना सरकार की कमजोरी ही हो सकती है। सरकार ने कहा है कि हम आर्टिकल 370 को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह उचित समय पर करेंगे। वह उचित समय कब आयेगा ? सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि इस बारे में कई संशोधन हो चुके हैं, जैसे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बजाये चीफ मिनिस्टर

कर दिया गया है, और भी कई कदम उठाये गये है हम देखते है कि आज भी कुछ असामाजिक तत्व, अनसोशल एलिमेंट्स, काश्मीर मे सक्रिय है । सवाल यह है कि जब सरकार कहती है कि काश्मीर इस देश का अभिन्न अग है, तो फिर उसका एक अलग रूप क्यो कायम रखा जा रहा है ।

मैन यह सशोधन पश किया है कि इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाय । आज हमारे देश मे कुछ विशेष परिस्थितिया है । इस सशोधन के बारे म राष्ट्रपति की आज्ञा लेनी होगी और अनुच्छेद 368 के अनुसार काश्मीर की विधान सभा की राय भी लेनी होगी । बगला देश के कारण देश म एक गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । पाकिस्तान हमारे देश के साथ युद्ध करने पर उद्यत दिखाई देता है । इस स्थिति म इस प्रश्न को उठाना राजनैतिक और व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से उचित प्रतीत नही होती है । बगला देश से एक करोड रेफ्यूजीज हमारे देश मे आ चुके हैं इसलिए ऐसे समय म सविधान मे सशोधन करना कहा तक उचित और न्यायपूर्ण होगा ?

हम सब की एक ही राय है कि जम्मू काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अग है और अब अनुच्छेद 370 को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए । यह बात जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता और विधान सभा भी मान चुकी है । लेकिन जैसे कि मैने कहा है, आज देश मे विशेष परिस्थितिया हैं, हालत बहुत खतरनाक है । मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री वाजपेयी भी सोच-समझ कर इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुचेगे कि इस सकटपूर्ण स्थिति मे यह प्रश्न उठाना और इस सविधान (सशोधन) विधेयक को पारित कराना उचित नही होगा । इस बारे मे काश्मीर के लोगो की कानकरेन लेनी होगी । इस लिए मे समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाये ।

हम इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि श्री वाजपेयी का विधेयक पारित होने के बाद क्या होगा । एक वैक्यूम क्रीएट हो जायेगा । इस लिए मुझे यह जरूरी मालूम होता है कि उसके लिए कुछ इन्तजाम किया जाय । इसके अलावा जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोगो को उसके बारे म सोचने और अपनी राय देने का मौका देना चाहिए । इसी दृष्टि से मैने यह सशोधन रखा है कि इस विधेयक के बारे म पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानी जाय ।

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA Mr Speaker Sir I wish, to speak in Bengali

MR SPEAKER No you are speaking in English

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE He wants your permission to speak in Bengali

MR SPEAKER After all, we should try to understand each other But if this practice continues, that is Member from every State trying to speak in his own language

AN HON MEMBER There is interpretation

MR SPEAKER I am not concerned with interpretation All right Now he may speak as he likes. I will give my ruling in Punjabi I want an interpretation in Punjabi now The hon Member may come to the front and speak.

*SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA (Uluberia). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak against this attempt to snatch away the rights of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I oppose this move, keeping m view the sitution prevailing in the country today as well as the feeling of the people of that State For strengthening the unity of India it is necessary that only such steps should be taked whereby State becomes stronger and comes forward willingly and voluntarily to cooperate with the Centre The special status under article 370 of the Constitution was allotted to Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the wishes of the people of that State and I feel, Sir, that was justly done

My party feels that every State should be given more powers to function Excepting some all India subjects like Defence, Foreign trade, Finance, etc, the States should be given more powers in other fields That will induce them to come forward willingly to help and strengthen the Centre No such steps should be taken as may generate a feeling among the people of some regions that they are being pressurised by the Centre That will cause frustration among them If this is done, it will weaken the unity and integrity of India

In this connection, I will cite the example of the Soviet Union which is a multilingual and multiracial land When that country was attacked by the Fascist hordes of Hitler, we have seen how they united together and came forward to defend their country. The result was that they crushed the Titanic hordes of Hitler If we want to make India strong with the willing cooperation of the people of different States, then the Government should give more powers to the States.

In the present critical times it will not be proper to create a feeling of pressurisation and frustration in the minds of the people of any State This I feel will affect the unity of India.

In the situation prevailing in Kashmir today, instead of usurping its rights through Central legislation, it should be the endeavour of the Central Government to create trust and confidence in the minds of the people of that State by giving them more powers and opportunities for development Other States should also be given more powers and treated in a similar way

My party feels that such an atmosphere of trust should be created through the delegation of more powers to the States so that their willing cooperation with the Centre can be better achieved That will strengthen the unity of India and make the country really strong With this hope and belief, Sir, I oppose this Bill. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA (Jammu) In the past also this question of the abrogation of article 370 had come up for discussion here in one way or the other Whether it was in the form of a resolution or a Constitution amendment Bill or of questions directed at the Ministry of Home Affairs, the consensus in this House had been in favour of abrogation

I remember during the budget session of 1966, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had brought forward a resolution here At that time, all the 6 members of the Jammu and Kashmir State were in support of it Then the Minister had assured us that steps would be taken to see that whatever constitutional or legal discrepancies remained would be removed without loss of time.

Today Shri Vajpayee has come to the House for the substitution of this article.

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

In principle, I am in entire agreement with him. This is a Bill which will remove any misunderstandings being created in the minds of these people who even today want to believe that Jammu and Kashmir is not an integral part of India. I would humbly make this appeal to Shri Vajpayee and others. As far as the people of the State are concerned, they have entirely forgotten the existence of this article in the Constitution. Why ? Because in the past, under the leadership of Shri Sadiq who heads the Congress Government in the State, some measures were taken by which the people of Jammu and Kashmir started feeling that now for all practical purposes there are no barriers existing between the State and the rest of India. So let us not rekindle this controversy about the basis of article 370. The question is not whether Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. This is only a legal controversy, but for all practical purposes, even for administration, no barriers exist between the Central Government, the State Government and the rest of India.

Shri Vajpayee mentioned about the restrictions on purchase of land in the State. In principle, I am in entire agreement with him that a citizen of the country should be free to settle down in any part of the country and carry on his business or profession. Even though this restriction is there in the State, for all practical purposes this has never come in the way of genuine parties wanting to come and settle in the State and adopting any profession they choose. For the information of Shri Vajpayee, I may say that people with financial resources can come into the State and start industry. The State Government approached Birlas, Sahu-Jains and other big industrialists in the country. Today there is a factory run by the Birlas and another run by Sahu-Jains. So this restriction on acquisition of land by those not domiciled in the State has never come in the way of industrial or other developmental purpose in the State. The only purpose of having this restriction is because there is scarcity of agricultural land. 95 per cent of the population of that State is entirely dependent upon agriculture. Even today we are trying to reduce the ceiling on agricultural land so that more land can be distributed among the landless. I would say that since the people's resources are very meagre, and it so happens that Nature has created that land of beauty, there is a possibility that there may be expoitation of those poor people. Merely from that point of view, today, the Congress party and the State Government feel that this restriction on indiscriminate sale of agricultural land should be there. But for all other purposes, for industrial development, this restriction never came in the way and it will never come in the way.

It is also said that Jammu and Kashmir State enjoys a special status. When we interpret this article 370, merely from the legal angle, we can say, yes, Jammu and Kashmir State enjoys a special status, because, every law which is passed by this house does not automatically become applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir unless the State Assembly ratifies it and another amendment is brought before this House that this legislation will also apply to the Jammu and Kashmir State. For all other practical purposes, what special status are we enjoying ? When we ask for an IAS officer on deputation from the Ministry of Home Affairs to be deputed to work in the Jammu and Kashmir State, it is those officers who enjoy the special status. Merely by taking advantage of this Constitutional discrepancy, they make their own service rules. They provide for themselves free residential accommodation. They provide for themselves deputation allowances. I would say that even today, if this article is existing in the Constitution of India, it is because the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs benefit by it; not the people of Jammu and Kashmir State.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

Rather, it is our great concern and complaint; here I would like to give an instance without naming that officer. It really shocked me very much. One IAS officer was deputed to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. He worked in that State in various capacities. He was appointed as Deputy Commissioner of a district. One day, I went to his office and was having a chat with him. He, in all seriousness, was telling me, a Member of Parliament, that he has come from such and such a province of a State to serve the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. He said that in such a tone as if the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a colony of the Union of India and this officer has been entrusted with a mission to go there and serve the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. The need now is to remove such barriers. The need is to improve the attitudes of the people who go to work there, and this is what is required for the emotional integration of the people of that State with the rest of India.

My other friend moved a substitute motion for eliciting public opinion. I am entirely in opposition to this. As I have said earlier, it will be a very unfortunate situation to link the existence of article 370 with this, and to abrogate article 370, it should not also become a referendum. There is no need to elicit public opinion. The majority of the members of the Assembly in Jammu and Kashmir State, the political party today in the Government there and that party's leader, Shri Sadiq, and others have time and again emphasised the need for abrogation of article 370.

Now the ball lies in the court of the Central Government. Last time also this House was assured that steps were being taken to make this article as ineffective as possible. I entirely agree. The credit goes to Shri Sadiq. He took the initiative that all the major measures should apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and that became a major factor. The people of the State had completely forgotten that article 370 exists in the Constitution. Today the problem before us is very simple. It is for the Central Government to decide whether it will be beneficial in the future to keep this article or whether it will be beneficial to abrogate this article. The alternative suggestion of Shri Vajpayee through this Bill is the substitution of this article.

I am only praying that such an important decision should be taken by the Contral Government. It was the duty of the hon. Home Minister to have come to a final decision and make a final announcement today in this House as to what will be the future policy of the Central Government regarding the abrogation of article 370.

I know that even today the reply will be given in a stereo typed manner as it was done last time. Instances will be quoted that the jurisdiction of the Election Commission, the Supreme Court etc. have been extended, the Governor is there; the Chief Minister is there instead of the Prime Minister.

I entirely agree, as I said before, that these things have created an atmosphere by which the people of Jammu and Kashmir have a feeling that they have fully integrated themselves with the rest of India. But the legal difficulties that are there must be removed. No time should be lost.

I would in the end humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that if he has not got clear instructions to announce the final decision of the Central Government today, he should ask for more time and the discussion may be postponed because I think that this discussion regarding the abrogation of article 370 should be the last discussion and it should go to Mr. Vajpayee's credit that he created history in this House and ultimately article 370 was abrogated.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का जो उद्देश्य है, उस में कोई मतभेद की बात नहीं आ सकती, लेकिन जहां तक धारा 370 का सम्बन्ध है, उसको बनाये रखना, उसका जो भी सीमित रूप अब रह गया है, वह बेतुका-सा लगता है। यह भी सही है कि लोगों के मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से भी और व्यवहार से भी कुछ दिक्कतें और कठिनाइयां पैदा हो जाती हैं, मगर इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आज जिस दौर से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, क्या इस मौके पर इस धारा को हटाना हमारे देश के लिये फायदेमन्द होगा ?

एक चीज़, अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि सवाल उठ गया है, इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं। जिस पृष्ठभूमि में हमारी मातृभूमि का बटवारा हुआ—इस समझ के आधार पर कि क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता कुछ तत्वों को कुबूल नहीं थी, इसलिये साम्प्रदायिक राष्ट्रीयता का नारा लगाया गया, जिसके बड़े आचार्य-मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना थे। तो बटवारा हुआ। काश्मीर के ऊपर जो आजकल दावा चल रहा है उसके पीछे वही बात है। जिन्ना साहब के मानने वाले कोई अगर हों तो वे खुल कर ऐसी बात अभी नहीं रख रहे हैं कि आज भी भारत में क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता नहीं होनी चाहिए, साम्प्रदायिक राष्ट्रीयता होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसे प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं जो बाजाब्ता खुले आम यह कहते हैं, इस का प्रचार करते हैं, प्रसार करते हैं कि क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता गलत है, अनुचित है। यह कहने वाले ऐसे प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति हैं जिन से दुर्भाग्यवश वाजपेयी जी का गहरा सम्बंध है। मेरा मतलब गोलवलकर जी से है। विद्यार्थी पढ़ा है वह जानते होंगे कि उनके बीच आपस में क्या है जिस का बड़े पैमाने पर प्रसार किया गया। इस तरह इस देश से जिन्ना साहब तो चले गए, उनकी मृत्यु हो गई परन्तु उन की आत्मा आज भी साकार मौजूद है। श्री गोलवलकर जी कहते हैं कि टेरिटोरियल नेशनलिज्म नहीं चलनी चाहिए, उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए। तो आज यह चीज खुले आम प्रसारित हो रही है। किताब के रूप में छाप कर उस की बिक्री हो रही है। टेरिटोरियल नेशनलिज्म के खिलाफ खुले रूप में प्रचार किया जा रहा है। अब अगर भौगोलिक या क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता नहीं होगी तो किस राष्ट्रीयता के आधार पर हम काश्मीर के पूर्ण विलय के लिए मांग कर सकते हैं सिवाय क्षेत्रीय राष्ट्रीयता के ? तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं एक यही पृष्ठभूमि है जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता को और अखंडता को कुछ सीमित करती है, कुछ संकुचित करती है, मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से भी। इसीलिए मैं ने जो समय की बात कही थी वह इसी संदर्भ में थी।

उसके साथ एक दूसरा मामला भी संबद्ध है। काश्मीर का एक हिस्सा आक्रमण के जरिए हम से अलग पड़ा है। हम जानते हैं कि वहां पर गिलगिट में आज भी अमरीकियों का अड्डा है, । हमारी मर्जी के खिलाफ है, लेकिन है। पाकिस्तान की फौजी हुकूमत अमरीकी हथियारों और शस्त्रों से जिस प्रकार आज बंगला देश पर जुल्म ढा रही है उसी प्रकार काश्मीर के उस पाक-अधिकृत हिस्से पर भी जुल्म ढा रही है। तो उस हिस्से के लिए हमारे दिमाग में क्या है ? काश्मीर के लोगों ने इस बात को नहीं माना है—जहां तक मेरी अपनी जानकारी काश्मीर के लोगों की है—कि वह हिस्सा हमेशा के लिए उनसे अलग हो गया।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

हमारे जैसे आदमी कभी भी इस बात को नहीं मानते कि आक्रमण से यदि कोई इलाका अलग हो गया तो वह स्थायी रूप से अलग हो गया। काश्मीर की इस स्थिति में अभी धारा 370 का जो रूप है उसको यदि हम हटा लें तो उन लोगों को साथ लेने में या उन के आकर्षण में हम को मदद मिलेगी या बाधा उत्पन्न होगी इस बात को हमें देखना है। ···(व्यवधान)···इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हम जानते हैं जिस आधार पर पाकिस्तान के फौजी तानाशाहों ने अपने विभिन्न इलाकों को खत्म कर दिया, पाकिस्तान के अन्दर भाषावार राज्यों को राइफल के बूते पर खत्म किया उसका एक नजारा बंगला देश में हम देख रहे हैं। हम आशा करते हैं अगर यही हथियारों का राज्य वहां पर रहा तो पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में भी विभिन्न भाषावार राज्य फौजी हुकूमत के खिलाफ बगावत करेंगे। कुछ यही बात भारत में भी हुई थी। भारत में हमारी सरकार ने यह फैसला दिया था कि भाषावार राज्य नहीं होने चाहिए। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि कई सौ लाशें उठने के बाद आन्ध्र बना। कितने ही लोगों के मरने के बाद महाराष्ट्र बना। उस समय बहुत से लोग कहते थे कि जो भाषावार राज्य की बात करते हैं वे पन्द्रह पाकिस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन केरल तामिलनाडु से लेकर पंजाब तक भाषावार राज्य बनने के बाद हमने देखा कि कुछ मानों में शांति भी हुई और कुछ मानों में देश की एकता भी मजबूत हुई। यद्यपि कुछ भविष्य वक्ता कहते थे कि भाषावार राज्य बनने से देश की एकता कमजोर होगी, परन्तु उनके ख्याल गलत साबित हो गए हैं। ऐसा कहने वालों में कुछ भारत सरकार के प्रमुख लोग भी थे जिन्होंने बगैर सैकड़ों लोगों की जान लिए यह कबूल नहीं किया कि भाषा के आधार पर भारत के राज्यों का विभाजन हो। इस देश की आजादी के बाद के ये तथ्य आज हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में हम क्या रूप आज भारत में प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं उस इलाके के लिए जहां पर फौज के नीचे जनता कराह रही है? मेरा मतलब पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर से है। हम देखना चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां हरएक व्यक्ति को पूरी तरह से अपनी धार्मिक आजादी है। पूर्वी बंगाल में तलवार के बल पर उर्दू लादने की कोशिश हुई और हमारे यहां भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो चाहे देश भले ही टूट जाय लेकिल कभी हिन्दी के नाम पर, कभी किसी नाम पर तलवार के बल पर उसको लादना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि जब भी कभी ऐसी चीज लादने की कोशिश की गई हमारी एकता को धक्का लगा। और जब हम ने थोड़ा संयम रखा और यह समझा कि तलवार के बल पर हम किसी भाषा को नहीं लाद सकते हैं तभी हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता मजबूत हुई। तामिलनाडु की मिसाल हमारे सामने है और डी० एम० के० के भाई यहां मौजूद हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक का जो हमारा इतिहास रहा है और मल्होत्रा जी ने सही कहा है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में काश्मीर की जो मौजूदा सरकार है उस के माध्यम से 370 धारा बिखरती जा रही है और सारी चीजें अपने आप होती चली जा रही हैं, चाहे वह अलग ध्वज का सवाल हो या प्रधान मंत्री के शब्द का सवाल हो। अभी उन्होंने औद्योगिक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही जिस को कि मैं नहीं जानता था कि वहां पर कल कारखाने के लिए कोई जमीन लेना चाहे तो उस में भी कोई बाधा नहीं है···(व्यवधान)·····

ऐसी स्थिति में एक और पहलू पर भी हम ध्यान दिलाना चाहेंगे। कई राज्यों की

यह मांग उठ रही है कि किस हद तक केन्द्र दखल दे और किस हद तक केन्द्र दखल न दे ? किस हद तक केन्द्र का हक राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए लाभदायक होगा और किस हद तक लाभदायक नहीं होगा। हम जानते हैं कि काश्मीर भारत का सब से पहला राज्य था जिस ने जमीन की हदबन्दी कर के भूमि का बटवारा किया था। जिस समय वहां पर बटवारा हुआ था भारत में किसी राज्य में नही हुआ था। और मुझे आशंका है कि यदि उस समय यह बात रहती कि बगैर राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर के नही होगा तो शायद वह होता भी नही। कारण यह है कि जमीदारों और भूस्वामियों का सरकार पर बड़ा प्रभाव है···(व्यवधान)·····आज यद्यपि बड़े परिवर्त्तन हो गए हैं, बिहार में सारी जमींदारी समाप्त होने के बावजूद भी टाटा की जमीदारी अभी भी कायम है। बिहार की विधान सभा और विधान परिषद ने सत्रह महीने पहले उस को मिटाने का कानून पारित कर दिया था लेकिन आज तक उस पर राष्ट्रपति के हस्ताक्षर नहीं हो पाए है। वह मामला लटका हुआ है। आज भी जनतंत्र पर यह अंकुश लगा हुआ है कि विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् द्वारा पारित विधेयक पर अमल नही हो पाता। जोड़ी बैल से गाय बछड़ा होने के बाद भी आज यह सच्चाई हमारे सामने है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब हमारा देश बहुभाषी देश है और हमारी राष्ट्रीय अखंडता की भावना सर्वोपरि है और उसमें विभिन्नता — का जो हिस्सा है जिस को मान कर हम एकता को मजबूत करते हैं उस पृष्ठभूमि में मेरा आग्रह होगा कि जिस तरह से धारा 370 का खात्मा काश्मीर राज्य की सरकार के सहयोग से ही होता चला गया है, वैसी स्थिति में यहां कौन सभा से कुछ ऐसा पारित कर दें जिस के मानी यह हों कि काश्मीर की विधान सभा शायद ऐसा नहीं चाहती थी और हम उस को ऊपर से लाद रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में बाधक होगा जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हम इस विधेयक के द्वारा करना चाहते हैं। साम्प्रदायिक राज्य के सिद्धांत पर सन् 47 में हम ने एक पाप किया था जिस से हमारी मातृभूमि का बटवारा हुआ और दुर्भाग्य से आज भी इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं। तो ठीक इस मौके पर जब बंगला देश में एक नई क्रान्ति हो रही है जो कि मैं समझता हूँ पाक-अधिकृत काश्मीर में भी छिड़ेगी, बल्कि पाकिस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी छिड़ेगी जो कि साम्प्रदायिक राष्ट्रीयता को चूर-चूर कर देगी। इस मौके पर हमारे लिए यह उपयुक्त नही होगा कि काश्मीर के मामले में काश्मीर की जनता की मर्जी से वहां की विधान सभा की मर्जी से या सरकार की मर्जी से जो परिवर्त्तन हो, उस को हम यहां से रोक दें। आज की स्थिति में यह मुनासिब नही होगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में बाधक होगा।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, being one of those who have placed everything they possess at the feet of mother India to see her integrated democratically, it is my duty to congratulate my distinguished colleague, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who has kindly brought forward this non-official Bill. This may be defeated in this House but it will have a tremendous impact in the country because it is a timsly move.

As I was pointing out yesterday, this country is a beautiful tapestry where various cultures and languages have been interwoven to make it a beautiful whole. The diversity of cultures and languages is

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the richness of this country and unity in diversity is the special characteristic of this nation. We are all Indians and there should not be any such provision in the Constitution which will give rise to even an iota of doubt regarding the nationalism of its citizens.

I would like to point out in this connection that the retention of this article in the Constitution is redundant. It has absolutely no effect. It reminds us of those days when Kashmir had a separate Prime Minister and separate Constitution. Even today it has a separate flag. I have myself seen during the independence day celebrations in Kashmir in Srinagar streets only the Kashmiri flag flying and only one or two Indian flags.

I had the privilege of serving in Joint Committees on many Bills like the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill and invariably in every case we have taken the views of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. In all cases they have ungrudgingly extended their hand of co-operation and they have agreed that the scope of the Bill should be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

In view of all these facts, and specially after hearing Shri Inder J Malhotra, there is absolutely no ground why this article should form part of our Constitution. It is an anachronism in our Constitution and it is redundant. It is high time that it is completely abrogated. When that is the feeling of the government also, why should there be any fear that the abrogation of the article will lead to serious repercussions. On the other hand, at a time when we find that fissiparous tendencies are growing in this country, when political parties are trying to fan communal and other feelings for their own ulterior motives, it is high time that all States are treated equally and it is ensured that there is no discrimination between Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa, West Bengal or Madhya Pradesh.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha was saying that it might lead to further resentment in the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Why should it be so? Then it was said that ultimately we may have to take recourse to armed suppression. Why should it be so? Such a thing could be possible only in a Communist country. Such a thing could be possible only where there is Breznev doctrine. Such a thing could be possible only if the national upsurge of the people is surppressed. The aspirations of the people have been suppressed in Czechoslovakia by Russian intervention. But why can it be ever thought of in a country like ours where all of us feel proud to be Indians and where even the people and the leadership of Kashmir are anxious that this provision should go?

That is the consensus of this House and I think it is the feeling of the Government, even though we will get the same stereotyped and identical reply that we got last time on Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's motion. I hope, the Government would take courage in both hands and declare here and now that this provision would be abrogated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vajpayeeji who has moved the Bill has spoken in Hindi and other friends have spoken in Hindi and English; therefore, with your permission, I would like to reply to some points raised by Vajpayeeji in Hindi and in English.

श्री वाजपेयी ने बोलते समय यह कहा था कि नहरूजी ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि संविधान की यह धारा 370 धीरे-धीरे घिसती जायेगी और घिस कर बिल्कुल

समाप्त हो जायेगी । मैं समझता हू कि वह आश्वासन ठीक था और उसका अक्षरश. पालन किया गया है । यह धारा इतनी घिस गई है कि अगर श्री वाजपेयी थोडा सब्र रक्खे तो थोडे समय मे यह बिल्कुल घिस जायेगी । मैं उनको बतलाऊगा कि किस तरह से यह धारा घिसती जायेगी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप घिस्सा दे रहे हैं ।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : घिस्सा नही दे रहा हू, वास्तविकता बतला रहा हू ।

There are two problems We should consider the present position and what will happen if this Bill is accepted and passed The present position is that the entries in the Union and concurrent Lists can be extended to Jammu and Kashmir after consultation with and concurrence of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir The various Presidential orders issued under Article 370 have extended various laws passed by this august House to the State of Jammu and Kashmir As I said, gradually this article is losing its force. I will cite instances. Union departments, like Customs, Central Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, All India Radio etc., have their operations extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

18 Hrs

The scheme of all India services is also applicable to Jammu and Kashmir with the result that I A. S. and I. P S. officers are being posted to States My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, referred to certain privileges that these officers are taking in Jammu and Kashmir My colleague, the Deputy Home Minister, was here and I pointedly drew his attention to it and, I hope, he will take note of it and take suitable action

MR SPEAKER Now, he may continue the next time

The House stands adjourned till 11 A M on Monday

18 01 Hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 22, 1971/Agrahayana 1, 1893

M.L.M. PRD.—Lok Sabha (O. V.)— 1010— 14-12-71