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Friday, August 10, 1973
Sravana 19, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 10, 1973/Sravana 19,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recommendations of Balachandra
Committee on Import Licences

+

**281. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI
RAO:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
considered the recommendations of
the Balachandran Committee on im-
port licences; and

(b) if so, the main recommenda-
tions that Government have accepted
and by what time they will be im-
plemented?

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

(b) Insofar as priority small scale
industries are concerned the recom-
mendations of the Balachandran
Committee have been generally given
effect to, by allowing licensing of
imported raw materials etc. on the
basis of capacity as assessed by tech-
nical authorities. While owing to the
constraint of foreign exchange avail-
ability, similar facilities are yet to be
considered for non-priority small
scale industries, several facilities and
concessions have been allowed to

them, as for instance, increase in
entitlement for mild steel and non-
ferrous metals by 25 per cent, across
the board, liberalisation of the basis
of calculation of import entitlements,
increase in the maximum value of
licences permissible to any party,
allowing a growth factor for industries
reserved for the small scale sector,
and industries set up in backward
areas.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: May
I know whether it is a fact that the
recommendations of the Balachan-
dran Committee on import licences
has not been fully and widely pub-
licised and as a result thereof the
industries, particularly those in the
small-scale sector, could not take ad-
vantage of those benefits, and, if so,
what effective steps do the Govern-
ment propose to take to remedy this?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:
These recommendations were gene-
rally accepted. Only in some cases
they could not be accepted. These
advantages and concessions referred
to in the report of the Committee are
being taken advantage of by the par-
ties concerned. That shows that they
are known to them. If there is any
suggestion for wider publicity it is
welcome. But I know from our ex-
perience and the records of the offi-
cers that the concerned parties are
aware of them.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: May
I know whether Government propose
to publicise the items of commodities
for which the import licences have
been liberalised? Many times it is
suggested that the imported raw ma-
terial is kept at the disposal of the
STC or the Director of Industries of
the various States to feed the small-
scale industrialists. But the fact is
that the small-scale industries and
the industries located in the back-
ward areas do not get to know about

them and these benefits are taken advantage of by the big industrialists. The net result is that the big industries become bigger and the small industries continue to have difficulties in procuring raw materials. So, do the Government intend publicising the items more prominently in the newspapers for the benefit of the genuine small-scale industrialists?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Those suggestions will be considered.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: It has been our policy to restrict imports and to encourage exports, as far as possible. But it has been seen lately that the place of restrictions has been taken by liberalisation. Very recently, in the 3rd week of June, Government announced liberalisation of procedure for financing import licences. The recommendations of this Committee are also towards some sort of liberalisation. Without going into the merits of the liberalisation in place of restrictions, I want to know whether there is any systematic change in our policy, and if so, what are the reasons and to what extent this change in policy is applied?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a fact that we have liberalised the licensing policies in some respects. The reasons are, among other things, firstly, to encourage production in the small-scale sector and, secondly, to enable some of the units, particularly in the priority sector and, to some extent, also in the non-priority sector to produce goods and, thirdly, to enable our productive units to produce more so that a part of it could be exported to enable the country to earn more in terms of foreign exchange.

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कलवाय: क्या हम सप्लि में अपनी रिपोर्ट में हमका उल्लेख किया है कि क्या है अगर तक जो इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिल को दिये जाते हैं उन में से बहुत से लोग इसका स्वयं उपयोग न करके दूसरे व्यक्तियों को

पैसे लेकर बेच देते हैं? क्या आप इसका नर्वे कराएंगे कि कितने इस तरह के लाइसेंस आपने दिये हुए हैं और कितने लोग स्वयं इसका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं और उन्हां में इनको दूसरों को बेच दिया हुआ है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इससे इसका कैसे सम्बन्ध है। लाइसेंस शब्द रिपोर्ट में आया और इस नाम को लेकर आपने इसको आगे चला दिया। यह हमसे पैदा नहीं होता है।
I am sorry it is not relevant.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The small-scale industries have been established and given impetus in order to decentralise industry and, secondly, to produce indigenous raw material as against the imported ones. What is being done by the Government to help all those industries which are depending on imported raw materials?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are some recommendations in the report in respect of both indigenous and imported raw material. In the matter of allocation of raw materials for the priority sector we specially look to their capacity. In respect of small-scale sector, we have decided to give them 20 per cent more raw materials than what they were given last year. Also, in the non-priority sector, the allocation of raw materials has been raised from 30 to 40 per cent in relation to the value of the machinery. In regard to non-ferrous metals, the rise in the allocation recommended has been upto 25 per cent and in respect of mild steel, the allocation has been 25 per cent more than the last year.

These are some of the concessions and advantages offered to small-scale industries. Both in respect of indigenous units and also those units which are mainly interested in exports, we are trying to help them in terms of the recommendations of the Committee.

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोहः : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देने के बारे में ममी स्टैटमक अलग अलग रिजन बना दिये हैं तो फिर गजम्यान का दिनों के दिनों कियोग्या गया। अगे उम का ए। अगे रिजन क्या नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर स्टैटमक के मुकामले में गजम्यान का सबसे कम इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह सवाल रातचन्द्र कमरी ने रिपोर्ट करवा रहे हैं। इस मॉरिजन की बात मैं आगे ' क्या अपना सवाल को पढ़ा है ?

SHRI DHAMANKAR May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the liberalisation of licences has affected small-scale industries? Because the small-scale industries work as ancillaries to large-scale industries the liberalisation of licence has affected the small-scale industries. In view of that I would like to know whether the Government will adopt the policy to see that by liberalisation of licences the small-scale units are not in any way affected?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA If any abuse of liberalisation policy is brought to our notice, we will certainly look into it. Otherwise, in a general way, we cannot say anything

श्री फ व चन्द्र चर्च मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस मॉरिजि। यह भी रिपोर्ट की है कि आयात लाइसेंसों के नीचे मिया जाय अगे मधिति यह है कि आयात लाइसेंस के माकॉरिड में वच जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का इस सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। क्या मानव य मरस्य ने स्टेटमेंट देका है।

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA There is no such recommendation

Shortage of Boeing Trained Pilots in Indian Airlines

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Boeing trained pilots in the Indian Airlines

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the remedial steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c) While Indian Airlines effective strength of Boeing pilots is enough to meet operational requirements, the whole question of optimum utilization of these pilots is under careful examination

SHRI D D DESAI Is it not a fact that during the last 18 months we have had eight mishaps in the Indian Airlines, that the Boeing pilots are required to fly 26 days in a month which is much more than the international standard relating to their services and that the University of Air at Hyderabad, the Central Training School at Hyderabad is in a mess and is not turning out adequate number of pilots required by the Indian Airlines?

DR KARAN SINGH The University of Air so-called is the Central Training School at Hyderabad. I hope it does develop into the University of Air. As I understand it is not their job to turn out Boeing pilots, as such. They give a lot of preliminary training. The Boeing pilots come up from the other planes, to start with HS 748, they go on to Caravelle and go up. It is a conversion from one type of jet to the other. There is no problem as such immediately of shortage of Boeing pilots in India

SHRI D D, DESAI Has he been able to find the Chief Executive for

the Central training establishment at Hyderabad, who is missing since the last nine months?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not have the information now.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was a simple one: whether there is a shortage or not. He says, 'No'

अगर आप इस तरह आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे, तो बोइंग की सवारी हो जायेगी और यह सबाल कही खत्म नहीं होगा।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Is it a fact that quite a number of pilot licence-holders have not been in operation for a long time but after examination they were found sub-standard and their licences have been cancelled? If so, are any attempts being made to give them further training for improving their capability?

DR. KARAN SINGH: We have recently instituted, as I had an occasion to mention yesterday, an entirely new system of checking. The DGCA has selected quite a few pilots in each type of aircraft and all the commanders are being put through the tests. As a result of these tests, quite a large number of commanders have not come up to the requisite capacity. Their licences have not been cancelled, but they have been taken off the command. Obviously, they will be given an opportunity to improve their performance and we hope they will come up again.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to give training to such persons who want to have pilot licence training without any commitment on the part of the Government to give them employment? Because, as and when the top brass commercial pilots who draw very high salaries strike work and hold the airlines to ransom, you turn round and you do not get them. So, is there any such proposal?

I would also like to know what approximately would be the cost of training a Boeing pilot?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is really the flying clubs which give the preliminary training upto the first private pilot's licence. After that, what we have now done is to concentrate the training at Hyderabad.

Regarding the point the hon. Member raised, it is open to the flying clubs to give the preliminary training. However, we have the opposite problem of too many people holding commercial pilot licences and we have not been able to give them jobs.

Regarding the question of actual cost of training a Boeing pilot, I am afraid I will have to work out the figures and let the hon. Member know.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: According to the Minister's statement there is no shortage of Boeing pilots. But there has been constant over-time flying by the pilots. I would like to know why some of these pilots have been unnecessarily strained by flying over-time.

Could the Minister also give us some idea about the pilots flying over-time? What is the amount spent by the Indian Airlines every month on an average on this account?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not know whether the pilots are strained. In fact, overtime flying is welcome to them because they get very generous allowances for that. But now we want to rationalise the system. The Sachar Committee has also recommended that the Indian Airlines should reconsider its present policy of having two Commanders on a flight. At present there are two commanders. Justice Sachar has made a very useful suggestion in the report—to have one pilot and one co-pilot in each flight. If that could be

done, I think the whole system can be rationalised. We are looking into that at the very highest level.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubhaiah—not, here.

Mr. Banamali Patnaik,

Preparation of Package of Anti-Inflationary Measures

*285. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a package of anti-inflationary measures has been prepared by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

Statement

In order to control inflationary pressures in the economy, a series of measures have already been taken by the Government. The fiscal policy of the Government has been oriented towards raising resources for meeting developmental and non-developmental expenditures of the Government by non-inflationary means such as increased taxation effort in the 1973-74 budget, larger market borrowing, higher collection of tax arrears etc. These measures are expected to reduce the need for deficit financing. To restrain excess demand generating from expansion of bank credit the Reserve Bank has increased the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, the net liquidity ratio from 37 to 39 per cent, and in addition, the cash reserves ratio of the scheduled commercial banks has been stepped up from 3 per cent to 5 per cent in an effort to impound the cash base of the commercial banks. The Reserve Bank of India has also prescribed a

minimum lending rate of 10 per cent to borrowers and has withdrawn refinancing facilities in certain cases.

Simultaneously steps are being taken to effect economies in Government expenditure with a view to reduce the extent of deficit financing. In addition to economy measures already in force, further economies are now being introduced in the non-Plan expenditure of Government on contingencies, entertainment, travelling allowances, construction of non-functional buildings, maintenance of buildings and roads, holding of conferences and seminars, creation and filling up the new and vacant posts etc. Public Sector Undertakings are being instructed to step up their internal resources mobilisation and to minimise their cash losses. State Governments and Public sector enterprises will also be advised to introduce similar economy measures in their non-Plan expenditure. In addition, it has been found necessary to effect economies in Plan expenditure as well. This will be done in such a manner that the progress of key projects and programmes which are essential and are in an advanced stage of completion is not affected while projects and schemes which are not essential and will require relatively long period to mature will be slowed down. A saving of Rs. 100 crores is also contemplated in the State Plans by economies in non-essential items. As a result of these steps, it is expected that there would be an aggregate reduction of about Rs. 400 crores in the expenditures of Central and State Governments taken together.

Public distribution system has been greatly strengthened to provide foodgrains at controlled prices and imports of foodgrains and edible oils have been arranged to overcome shortages in these essential commodities. Certain varieties of cotton cloth generally purchased by poorer sections of the community are made available at controlled prices. The retail prices of other varieties of cloth have been peg-

ged at November, 1972 level. Vanaspati Kerosene and sugar are sold at controlled prices. Forward trading in commodities which are in short supply has been banned.

These above mentioned measures are expected to contain inflationary pressures in the economy. However, Government is keeping a constant vigil on the price situation and if need be further measures, more drastic in nature, will be taken.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, may I know as to what is the total amount of tax arrears so that there is higher and progressive collection of the arrears and whether when the Reserve Bank has increased the bank rate, they have increased the rate for deposits also so that savings may be mopped up and what are the refinance facilities that have been withdrawn?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think the Statement has made certain points clear. He mentioned about the tax arrears. The efforts made to reduce the tax arrears have been explained many times on the floor of the House by my colleague. The bank rate has been increased. He talked about taking steps to increase the rate of deposit and other things. It will come to the same thing I think these are the questions which he asked.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His statement states about the efforts taken to reorient fiscal policies and mobilise resources for non-development and development expenditure. It speaks about reducing deficit financing by effecting economy in Government. Is it not true that such types of statements were made during the last four five-year plans? Deficit financing has jumped up from 333, 954, 1133 to 1500, in crores of rupees. Should not implementation of the policy enunciated be such that it should reduce deficit financing?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I don't know wherefrom he got the figure of Rs. 1500 crores. That seems to be a price of imagination as far as the hon. Member is concerned. I specifically mentioned about efforts taken to effect economy. This has only recently been decided upon, and this is the first time I am talking about it. Decision was taken only a couple of days ago.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I quoted your own statistics. These have appeared in the papers. They have not been contradicted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I cannot go on contradicting any kind of statement that is made in the press. These are some assessments made by some people, those who are under the pressure of inflation in the working of their minds, and possibly they may go to that extent. Of course if we don't take immediate steps to restrict it deficit financing may have some sort of larger effects. That is there. But to say that it is Rs 1500 crores is not correct. That is not the assessment made by us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Second question

MR. SPEAKER: No second question for the second gentleman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to seek clarification. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No please. . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I thought two questions can be put. . . . Actually, it is continuation of the same question.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it to some future occasion. . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In continuation of the same question, I would like to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not treat it as a separate question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In continuation of my question I would like to know about this. He said about public distribution system having been greatly strengthened to provide foodgrains at controlled prices. Is not incentive to farmers one of the essential ingredients which should be built up before a proper public distribution system? While offering Rs. 76 per quintal to local indigenous farmers you offer Rs. 92 to the American trader.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. It is a good suggestion for action.

SHRI P. GANGADEB I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that Super Bazaars are charging exorbitant prices from the consumers? If so whether Government is ensuring that in future these Super Bazaars make available the essential commodities at the reasonable prices?

MR SPEAKER Mr. Deb, you have how gone to Super Bazar? This is a suggestion. The Minister can make a note of it. How can he give you an off-hand answer? I leave it to the Minister.

S. SRI P. GANGADEB Sir, this is a part of anti-inflationary measure.

MR SPEAKER, A very important suggestion it is which you have given.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED My first question is this. As a result of the new measures initiated by Government let me seek information from the hon. Minister by what time the impact of this measure would be felt on our economy?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN The impact will be felt in the course of a year.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The statement placed on the Table of the House by the Hon. Minister refers to additional taxation, financial policy etc., etc. Is

it not a fact that increased production would also have a considerable effect in arresting the inflation? If so, what steps the Finance Minister contemplate for stimulating the production in all spheres?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Passing references were made. What you said just now is a very important factor because, ultimately, by our concentrated efforts on increased production we will be able to arrest the increase in prices. The present situation has arisen because of, if I may use the phrase, too much money is chasing too few goods. This has to be changed so that adequate money chases sufficient goods. Really speaking what we will have to do is to produce more. For that matter, many steps have been taken by the Industries Department and Agriculture Department. We shall certainly try to see that this does not affect our economy. For that purpose, if necessary, more import has to be resorted to keep the production process going. We shall not hesitate to spend more foreign exchange for the purpose. So, the productive aspect is going to be continuously emphasised.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I would like to ask a supplementary on this before I ask my next question.

MR. SPEAKER: One Opposition Member has already got up. I am calling you for putting your next question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, on Question No. 285 itself, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want to get up kindly sit down.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, we are still on Question No. 285, I believe.

MR. SPEAKER: The position is that I called the hon. Member to put his question appearing in his name. But, he is asking a supplementary taking advantage of it. I am so sorry that

if he were to ask a supplementary, then I am not bound to call him. Then, I will have to go by the system we follow. **Shri Naik.**

SHRI B. V. NAIK: With reference to the note, may I know whether black money or the parallel economy exerts an inflationary or deflationary pressure on our economy?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Obviously, inflationary.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I think it is deflationary.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Then, we do differ.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is said in the statement that there would be an aggregate reduction of the order of Rs. 400 crores in the expenditure of the Central and State Governments. Would the hon. Minister give a break up in terms of Plan and non-Plan expenditure?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The plan cuts on the basis of joint discussion come to about Rs. 63 crores; cuts in advance action (special) about Rs. 52 crores, and 10 per cent cut in the budgetary support of Centrally sponsored schemes about Rs. 167 crores, and cut in case of State assistance, which includes both Plan and non-Plan comes to about Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Minister has in his statement laid on the Table of the House mentioned certain measures. One of them is that the public distribution system has been greatly strengthened to provide foodgrains at controlled prices and imports of foodgrains and edible oils have been arranged to overcome shortages in these essential commodities. The retail prices of other varieties of cloth have been pegged at November, 1972 level. Forward trading in commodities in short supply has been banned.

Will Government fix the prices of essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act itself at all levels, at ex-factory level, at the level of wholesale trade and retail trade, and make it a non-bailable offence if they sell them at higher prices? If this is not done, how does he think that his objective of fixing the prices is going to be achieved? What is Government's thinking about this?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member's suggestions are good, but we have to see the administrative feasibility of many of the matters that he has mentioned. For example in the case of cloth, the hon. Minister of Commerce was cross-examined here on the floor of the House the other day, about the action taken in this regard. We have pegged the prices at the November, 1972 level.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But the cloth is not available in the shops.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Therefore, it is a question of production again.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The production is there, but the distribution is not there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I quite agree with him there.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Government claim that in order to prevent the inflationary trend, anti-inflationary steps have already been taken. Keeping that in mind, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to assure this House and the country that hereafter at least, during this financial year, no new currency notes will be printed? Then, Government have stated that the distribution of essential commodities has been strengthened. But is it not a fact that in the case of vanaspati, for instance, Government themselves had increased the prices thrice during the last six months? May I know whether that also forms a part of the Government's

policy and whether this policy is going to be pursued against in the future also?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN.
I cannot give an assurance that the prices will not be raised because it depends upon the cost of production and other factors; the prices of raw materials which go into production of the particular commodity will also have to be taken into account. I cannot give an assurance that Government will not print more notes.

SHRI R. V. BADE: In the statement it has been said that forward trading in commodities in short supply has been banned. May I know the names of those commodities, and whether in the case of groundnut oil, for instance, quotations of forward markets would also be banned from being published in the newspapers?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In regard to those commodities which, really speaking, are very essential commodities, forward market has been banned.

Amount Advanced to Bihar under the Scheme of Preferential Rates of Interest

*286 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9160 on the 4th May, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the information with regard to the total number of recipients of loans under preferential rates of interest, District-wise, has since been collected; and

(b) what concessions, advantages or preferences are given in this regard to the residents of the District characterised as backward and what have been their effect in practice in the concerned District of Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The district-wise information in regard to lending under the Differen-

tial Interest Rate Scheme is still under compilation by the Reserve Bank of India. The Basic Statistical Returns, which the banks furnish to the Reserve Bank as part of normal statistical reporting, provide for collection of this information also to district-wise and State-wise. These returns upto December 1972 have so far been collected by the Reserve Bank of India and the tabulation of these data is expected to be completed in about a months time.

(b) The borrowers derive the following benefits under the Scheme:

- (i) The rate of interest on loans is fixed uniformly at 4 per cent per annum.
- (ii) The requirement of margin money may be waived.
- (iii) Although normally assets acquired with a loan have to be hypothecated to the financing banks, in appropriate cases of loan to homogeneous group of borrowers, group guarantee may be accepted.
- (iv) Where insurance is considered necessary, the cost of the insurance of the asset charged to the bank is to be borne by the banks.
- (v) The guarantee fee payable for converting the loans under the Credit Guarantee Scheme would met by the banks and not charged to the borrowers.

In the absence of detailed information regarding state-wise and district-wise lending under the Scheme, it is difficult to assess the effect of these concessions in the districts of Bihar. The number of centres identified for lending under the Scheme in Bihar has gone up from 51 as on 31st December, 1972, to 160 as on 31st March, 1973, as the scope of the scheme has been widened and a larger number from the weaker sections of the society have now become eligible for loans under the scheme. The assessment of the working of the scheme in Bihar

can be made only after collection of the relevant data.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to know which are the sections of people eligible to the recipients of this credit on differential rate of interest scheme. According to the previous question on which the present question is based, the districts categorised as backward in Bihar are Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Saran, Saharsa and Santhal Parganas and as SFDA/MFAL are Champaran, Purnea, Patna, Ranchi and Shahabad. I would like to know whether out of the 160 lending centres, he can give the break-up district-wise and centre-wise.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: District-wise and centre-wise figures are being compiled. It will take some months' time to give those figures.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Which are the categories or sections of people who are eligible for receiving this differential rate of interest?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The details are not with me.

Amount of money granted by I.F.C. to Maharashtra for the Development of Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions

*288. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation to Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) how much of this has been utilised for industrial development of backward Vidharbha and Marathwada regions; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that these backward regions get their due share in industrial finance?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). During its last three accounting years, namely, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (July—June), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India sanctioned and disbursed total financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 3400.57 lakhs and Rs. 2278.06 lakhs respectively to the industrial concerns located in the State of Maharashtra. Of this, the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to the industrial concerns located in the Vidharbhs and Marsthwada regions amounted to Rs. 400.00 lakhs and Rs. 170.52 lakhs and Rs. 774.00 lakhs and Rs. 319.40 lakhs respectively.

(c) The Corporation is committed to ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. Within this general objective, it takes particular care to be of assistance to projects being sponsored in backward regions. In fact it has devised a scheme of concessional financial assistance for development of industries in specified backward districts: the 12 districts of the whole of Maharashtra, declared as industrially less-developed for the purposes of concessional finance from the institutions, include all the 5 districts of the Marathwada region and 4 out of 8 istricts of the Vidharbha region.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the statement laid on the Table, the hon. Minister has informed us that in 1970-71 financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3400.57 lakhs was given by IFC to Maharashtra and in 1971-72 and 1972-73 (July-June), it was Rs. 2278.06 lakhs out of which only Rs. 400 lakhs was disbursed for industrial development in Vidharbha and Rs. 170 lakhs was disbursed in Marathwada. Similar figures are there for next year also. It has also been stated that the Corporation is committed to ensuring that no worthwhile projects suffer because of lack of institutional finance. Within this general objective, it takes particular care to be of assistance to the projects being established

in the backward regions. When this is a clear policy, why is it that industries are not coming up in areas like Vidharbha and Marathwada? Is it because the industrialists and the industries tend to get concentrated because of certain other facilities in the already developed regions like Bombay, or the Bombay-Poona tract? What steps are being taken to see that these industries do not get concentrated in these regions, or go into the other developed regions? Would the hon. Minister recall his own policy statement as far back as in 1958 when he was the Chief Minister of Bombay, that industries will not be allowed to concentrate in Bombay and the policy would be one of dispersal of industries which would be pursued?

MR SPEAKER: That is an old story when he was Chief Minister of Bombay. Now he is the Finance Minister of India. Address him as the Finance Minister of India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And so he can now pursue that policy with greater strength as Finance Minister of India.

MR SPEAKER: He is every State's Finance Minister now; not of Maharashtra alone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: True. I am talking only about the dispersal of industries. What steps, therefore, would the Government of India—the Finance Ministry—take to see that the industries get dispersed and the industrialists take their industries to the backward regions?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think the hon. Member is right when he says that there is a tendency to concentrate in and around the metropolitan cities. That is not true in the case of Bombay alone. I think that seems to be the tendency all over India. Therefore, the Government of India is giving to the backward regions certain incentives; certain concessions have been declared for the starting of industries in the backward regions. Even in my last budget speech, I have specified certain incentives for this

very purpose. This is all that I can say in general terms, as to what steps the Government of India are taking.

About what I had said 10 or 20 years ago, though it is not concerned with the Finance Ministry as such, I can tell him that after that a large number of industries have gone out of Bombay city, Poona, Nasik, Ahmedabad and Nagpur also. It may not be satisfactory according to his expectation or my expectation, but there is a tendency of going outside. Certain specific steps will have to be taken; I have no doubt about it. But entrepreneurs also will have to be prepared for that matter. And for that matter, the efforts of hon. Members also will be necessary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One of the reasons why entrepreneurs are not coming forward is that apart from the concessions that you have given, which are of a temporary nature, there is the infra-structure, the want of facilities. Would the Government think in terms of developing this infra-structure facilities so that profitability becomes self-sufficient in terms of competition? Will such steps be taken?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a very essential thing that you have mentioned. One has to see that the industries go into the backward areas and it should be the responsibility of the States or any other institution to see that the necessary infra-structure arrangements are made, like communication, electricity, water-supply and so on. But in the case of many areas, and at least in the case of Maharashtra, I can assure the hon. Member that as far as availability of electricity is concerned, availability of communication is concerned, availability of water is concerned, most of these facilities are available at least in Vidharbha, where, in the case of electricity, I do not think there is any dearth. These steps are being taken and will have to be taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The rate of electricity differs and you will have to give subsidy—(Interruption)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: My hon. friend will have to take it up with the State Governments; I will also help.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I do agree with Shri Sathe that there are certain areas where there is a lot of concentration of industries as in Poona, Bombay, Nasik, etc. May I know that there is a neighbouring State, Madhya Pradesh, where there is no concentration at all?

Are you going to formulate any Scheme?

MR. SPEAKER: The neighbouring State should put its own question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Pandey agrees with Mr. Sathe and I agree with Mr. Pandey.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Industrial Finance Corporation has been benefitting the larger houses as some of its accounts have shown. Instead of financing larger monopoly houses, will the Government ask the IFC to give preference to small sector?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You have to see the rules of the IFC. Financial corporations will have to deal with licence holders and the proposals have to come before them. They cannot initiate proposals. They are servicing corporations. In this matter decision has to be taken at the original level where licences and projects emanate. But at the same time what you say is right and financial corporations will have to see that deserving small projects in the backward areas should not suffer. I agree with that.

Constitution of a Common Recruitment Agency for Nationalised Banks

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*289. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have decided to constitute a common recruitment agency for the 14 Nationalised Banks;

(b) if so, the salient features of the working and powers of the agency; and

(c) whether it will have jurisdiction over recruitments to the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Banking Commission in its report has recommended the setting up of a statutory common recruitment agency, to be called the National Banking Service Commission with membership, functions etc. on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission, for the recruitment of staff in the public sector banks both at the clerical and junior officers' level Government, after considering this recommendation in all its aspects, have decided that a common recruitment agency should be set up by legislation and that the agency will be initially entrusted with the recruitment of non-specialist junior officers in the nationalised banks with a provision to extend its jurisdiction to the State Bank of India also. The common recruitment agency will not cover recruitment of staff in the Reserve Bank of India. The salient features of the proposed legislation will be as below:

- (i) The National Banking Service Commission will be a body corporate. This is considered necessary as otherwise the Commission will be treated as part of the Government for all intents and purposes. For instance the entire expenditure involved will have to be borne by the Government budget if the Commission were to be treated as a Government institution.
- (ii) The Act will provide for a Fund to be constituted into which all contributions made

by banks and other moneys received shall be deposited and expenses of the Commission met out of it. This is a consequential provision to the Commission being made a body corporate.

- (iii) The contribution to be made by different banks will be fixed by the Central Government as far as possible in proportion to their working funds.
- (iv) The Commission will have a maximum number of 9 members.
- (v) One half of the members of this Commission shall be persons who on the dates of their respective appointments have had at least 10 years' minimum experience of commercial or central banking.
- (vi) The jurisdiction of the Commission will be extended by a notification in respect of each bank. This will enable the Government to bring the State Bank of India within the purview of the Commission at a subsequent date if it is so desired.
- (vii) The tenure of office of the members of the Commission will be five years with the age of retirement at 65 whichever is earlier as proposed by the banking Commission.
- (viii) Members on retirement will not be eligible for re-employment in any Government or commercial banks or Reserve Bank of India or its associates.
- (ix) The Secretary of the Commission is to be appointed by the Central Government.
- (x) The Commission, with the approval of the Government will have powers to create, select and fill posts of all other staff required for its efficient administration. The staff, appointed in the Commission will, however, draw pay and allowances as fixed by the Central Government for its service in the corresponding posts. Where, however, there are no corresponding posts in Government the Commission will fix the pay and allowances for the posts in consultation with the Central Government.
- (xi) Chairman, Members, Officers and other employees of the Commission shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of Section 21 of Indian Penal Code.
- (xii) The Commission will prepare and submit to the Government in the prescribed form their budget for each financial year showing the estimated receipts and expenditure during that year.
- (xiii) The Commission will furnish to the Central Government an annual report on the work done by the Commission. In addition it will submit to the Government such reports and statements as may be prescribed by the Central Government. The annual report of the Commission will be laid before each House of the Parliament.
- (xiv) The Central Government will have powers to make rules on all matters necessary to give effect to their scheme of the legislation.
- (xv) The Commission will be concerned with the recruitment of non-specialist officers at the junior level only.
- (xvi) 25 per cent of direct recruitment will be made obligatory in the cadre of non-specialised officers of at the junior level, as advised by the Re-

serve Bank of India, as against 33-1/3rd per cent recommended by the Banking Commission. Reservation of 15 per cent of non-specialised vacancies among junior officers in favour of Scheduled Castes and additional 7-1/2 per cent in favour of Scheduled Tribes will also have to be observed.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : इस समय राष्ट्रीय कृत बंको में एक बंक से दूसरे बैंक में कस्टोडियन में ले कर छोट कर्मचारों तक का ट्रांसफर नहीं हो सकता है । इस सर्विंग कमीशन के बन जाने के बाद चानू होने के बाद क्या साधारण कर्मचारी में लेकर कस्टोडियन तक एक राष्ट्रीकृत बैंक से हमारे राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंक में जा मकेगे उनका तबादला हो मकेगा ? अगर हा तो इस समय इस नियम को लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : हर एक बैंक की अलग अलग नति है । उनके कूल वर्गिंग बहुत अलग अलग है काम करने का तरीका अलग गटा है अपने अपने ढंग से उन में भर्ती हुई है , इस वास्ते एक बैंक से दूसरे बैंक में तबादले करना मुश्किल है । रिक्त के बारे में एक मी नति हो , इस वास्ते यह सुझाव सामने रखा गया है ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : क्या इस सर्विंग कमीशन ने पार्ट टाइम आधार पर भर्ती करने का अधिकार दिया जायेगा ? या ऐसी भी कोई कोजलन आफके बिचारार्थ है कि बैरोज-सारी को स्थान में रखने हुए पार्ट टाइम लोगों को ज्यादा ले ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : ऐसा कोई विचार अभी नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रिजर्व बैंक के किसी प्रबन्धक को यह अधिकार है कि वह भर्ती के लिए तैयार किये गये पैनल में से कुछ लोगों को तो भर्ती कर जें और कुछ

लोगों को छोट ले क्या इस प्रकार की कोई मिकायत आपको पटना स्थित रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों को तरफ से मिली है, अगर हो तो इसके बारे में आपकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think it falls within the purview of this question. This is about the National Banking Commission and he is referring to a particular situation.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पैनल बनाने है उस में भी छुट्टी कर देते है क्या यह गेट्ट आरने उन को दे रखा है कि जब चाहे सूची बनाए, मर्जी न लोगो को ले और मर्जी में छोट दे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गहा जोड दिया है । यह तो बडा स्पेमें फिका सवाल है ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : उगते बारे में अलग सवाल मुक्ति ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मे जनरल सवाल पूछना हूं । आप वाता कि उ तरफ का अधिकार आपने अपने अधिकारियों का दे रखा है ? पटना को छोड़िये ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : अगर निमी के अधिकार में होगा और वर मेंमा रना होगा ता म क्या मकना है ?

DR. HENRY AUSIIN: It has been alleged that the recruitment of some, or may be all, of the nationalised banks has not met the ends of justice in so far as candidates who satisfy the qualifications have not been taken. Perhaps some of the Custodians or the authorities of the banks have been taken from the private sector and they follow the same tradition. In the context of this criticism, I was just wondering whether the hon. Minister would examine the recruitment policy and see that candidates who deserve on merits are recruited instead of allowing any scope to private management or custodian to recruit their own people or people coming from the same clan?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
As a matter of fact, as far as the custodians are concerned, they are not concerned with the recruitment of officers. This recruitment bodies are different from that of the custodian. Practically all the custodians are from the private sector. The banks themselves were in the private sector. My point in having a National Service Commission for the banks is that there should be a common policy for all the banks for recruitment. There can be certain common objectives and it is necessary to have some common policy in this matter. Therefore, the idea is to have a National Service Commission.

DR HENRY AUSTIN Pending that could you not

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
I will take note of what you have suggested

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAIDER May I know whether in the recruitment policy of the 14 nationalised banks they will have provision for filling up the quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
I think that is an important matter. I am pursuing that matter even before the National Service Commission comes into being. There will be safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Shifting of certain Sections of British Industry to India:

*290 **SHRI RAM PRAKASH** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a special delegation visited U.K. to persuade British industry to shift to India its production of

labour intensive items which have become uneconomical in that country, and

(b) if so, the extent of success achieved in this mission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

श्री राम प्रकाश : क्या सरकार हम सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष डेलिगेशन यू.के. में भेजने के लिए तैयार है ?

SHRI A C GEORGE I may inform the hon Member that the question is specifically referring to the special delegation. There was no such special delegation.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange

291 **PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have assessed the volume of leakage of Foreign Exchange from the country during the last three financial years viz., during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73,

(b) if so, the approximate figures for the three years, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the prevention of the leakage?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

By the very nature of the problem it is very difficult to arrive at any exact assessment of the leakage of foreign exchange arising out of illegal transactions. However, on the basis of the statistical data relating to

imports, exports, detected cases of smuggling etc. during the year 1969-70 the Kaul Committee on leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation had estimated the total annual leakage of foreign exchange at Rs. 240 crores.

2. Leakage of foreign exchange due to various illegal transactions has been causing concern to the Government and several legislative, administrative and other measures have been adopted to deal with this problem efficiently. The most important of these measures is the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill, 1972, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29-8-1972. The Bill was thereafter referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses which has since presented its report to the Lok Sabha on the 23rd of April 1973. It is hoped that the Bill will be considered and passed by Parliament during this session.

3. The Bill includes specific provisions designed to curb over-invoicing of imports and under-invoicing of exports; the receipt of money from outside India otherwise, than through authorised dealers (what are commonly known as compensatory transactions) and the leakage of foreign exchange arising out of tourism. The Bill also provides for deterrent punishment for violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations. Apart from this, the working of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Enforcement Directorate has been strengthened and streamlined. Anti-smuggling efforts have also been intensified by reinforcing and redeploying the Customs staff an improving the methods and machinery for collection of intelligence. An Economic Offences Wing has also been added to the CBI for investigating complicated cases and a post of Director General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation has also been created with a view to achieving better coordination in investigation by different investigation and enforcement agencies dealing with fiscal offences.

4. On the positive side, steps have also been taken to liberalise investment opportunities for persons of Indian origin staying abroad/intending to return to India. Operations on non-resident accounts have been made more liberal and a new category of accounts known as non-resident (External) accounts has been allowed. These measures should help in reducing the outgo of foreign exchange through illegal means to a very large extent.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In item 4 of the statement there is an indication that some steps have been taken to liberalise the investment opportunities for persons of Indian origin staying abroad and intending to return to India. May I know whether there is positive response and some people have opted for it?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is not much response. The other countries also are changing their policy in this matter. During my recent visit abroad I learnt that UK has put some sort of restrictions on repatriation of money to other countries including India.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In item 3 of the statement we are told that anti-smuggling efforts have also been intensified by reinforcing and redeploying the customs staff and improving the methods and machinery for collection of intelligence. May I know if the intelligence system has been strengthened sufficiently, because formerly there were so many complaints that the people who gave intelligence were the persons who later on became victim. Has any attention been paid to this aspect that a person who supplies some information is not harassed later on?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Yes, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Some big business houses and some individuals have earned a large amount of foreign exchange by under invoicing and over invoicing and some other illegal means and conserved that foreign exchange in Swiss banks. An assurance was given in this House some time back that an effort will be made to see that this is checked. Has any effort been made in this direction and, if so, what is the result?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The policy of the Swiss Government in this particular matter is that it does not give any information. But we propose to make certain other enquiries.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: About 151 false permits have been issued to students for training abroad. What action have the Government taken against the firm or firms responsible for the issue of false permits, because by the issue of false permits valuable foreign exchange has been lost to the country?

MR SPEAKER: Is it leakage of foreign country?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Is it not a leakage of Foreign Exchange?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

श्री कृष्ण चव्हाण : विदेशी में रहने वाले भारतीय चाहे वह सरकारी

नौकरियों में हो, चाहे दूतावासों में हो, अथवा प्राइवेट व्यापार करने वाले हो, उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा वहा से लाने का अधिकार है वह बहुत कम है, और इस लिए वह खोरी छिपे अपने रिस्तेदारों को पैसा भेजते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा की मात्रा बढ़ाने जा रही है, जिस से वह अधिक पैसा ला सकें, क्या यह बात सही है कि जो परिवार उन लोगों के यहा रहते है वह वहा से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा मगवा कर बेचते हैं और चिट्ठी लिख देते हैं कि इसका पैसा वहा मिल जायेगा? इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई कार्यवाई करने जा रही है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a very limited question. If you make any specific suggestion, we will consider that.

Export of Tea during 1971-72 and 1972-73

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*293. **SHRI VEKARIA:**
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tea exported during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported and the foreign exchange earned thereby, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A country-wise statement giving quantity and value of tea exported during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

Name of the countries	Quantity in th. kgs.		Value in th. Rs.	
	1972-73*	1971-72*	1972-73*	1971-72*
U.K.	53,032	73,327	40,94,13	55,38,49
Irish Republic	5,672	5,402	4,35,56	4,26,86
W. Germany	5,042	3,562	5,01,56	3,83,24
Netherlands	13,355	2,528	9,18,39	2,08,03
U.S.S.R.	40,703	42,874	34,07,83	34,11,87
E. European countries	8,643	9,223	6,53,97	6,78,88
Afghanistan	12,794	12,618	8,76,26	8,40,53
Baherin Islands	765	806	63,65	66,01
Iraq	5,409	6,515	3,71,44	4,71,26
Iran	3,809	3,509	3,93,21	4,25,40
Kuwait	852	338	70,92	28,64
Qtr. Trcl. Oman	3,600	2,500	3,06,27	2,03,09
Jordan	1,986	3,023	1,30,93	1,90,77
U.A.A.R.	13,435	11,405	8,54,12	7,26,26
Sudan	12,870	19,219	8,52,19	12,32,20
Tunisia	2,767	3,229	1,60,67	1,70,89
Morocco	..	192	..	12,49
Canada	2,595	3,717	1,86,65	2,72,26
U.S.A.	7,064	8,720	5,35,80	6,62,28
Australia	3,173	2,803	2,13,78	1,92,97
New Zealand	205	678	21,53	47,13
Saudi Arabia	482	102	43,08	11,12
Japan	1,216	1,100	1,17,64	93,89
Muscat	183	128	15,00	10,25
Other countries	1,595	1,983	1,22,12	1,40,28
TOTAL	201,347	219,501	188,08,70 (7,60)	164,55,39 (7,50)

*Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SHRI VEKARIA: What is the share of foreign companies in the total tea exports and what are the names of the foreign companies?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: About the names of foreign companies, it may be a long list. If he puts a separate question, I will furnish it.

SHRI VEKARIA: I want to know the total number of shares held by the foreign companies.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will be happy to supply the information if the hon. Member gives a separate notice.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

Rise in prices of Essential Commodities in Andhra Pradesh

*282. SHRI Y. ISWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a UNI Survey has revealed that prices of all essential commodities in Andhra Pradesh have registered 50 to 100 per cent rise during the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a steep rise in prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to bring down the prices to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The Government has no information regarding the UNI survey referred to. However, there has been a rise in prices in Andhra Pradesh during the last six months. The Consumer Price Index (1960-100) for Hyderabad has risen from 215 for December 1972 to 245 for June, 1973, that is, by 14 per cent. During the same period the All-India Index rose by 11 per cent.

The reasons for the price rise in Andhra Pradesh are the same as in other parts of the country, namely the drought conditions during the last one year which have led to shortfalls in the production of such essential commodities as foodgrains and vegetable oilseeds.

Apart from larger releases of foodgrains to the drought affected areas, the following measures have been taken by the Government to hold prices in check:

- (i) Augmentation of the availability of essential consumer goods through imports and programmes for higher indigenous production;

(ii) making available foodgrains to larger numbers of people, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society, through opening fair price shops in rural areas and inaccessible places, and increased releases of major foodgrains at subsidised prices.

(iii) equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices through operation of price and distribution controls;

(iv) securing economies in Government expenditure, particularly non-developmental expenditure, so as to reduce the necessity for deficit financing as also to mop up excess liquidity in the economy;

(v) raising the cost of bank credit by way of increasing the Bank Rate from 6 to 7 per cent from May 30, 1973, and higher interest on bank advances to industry and trade;

(vi) strengthening of the regulatory measures for curtailing availability of bank advances, e.g. through raising the reserve ratio and the net liquidity ratio, and limiting the use of credit to genuine production requirements.

Decisions taken at 22nd Annual Conference of Pacific Area Travel Association

*284. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the Conference; and

(c) how far India is going to benefit from the same?

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

(b) 23 Resolutions were passed, including Resolutions on the marketing strategy, the importance of environmental factors in tourism and the organisational structure of PATA.

(c) PATA is a major international organisation of which 35 countries, many airlines and several thousand travel agencies and hotels are members. Its aim is to promote, develop and facilitate travel to and among the many Pacific and contiguous area destinations. Its marketing efforts are also directed towards securing tourist traffic to India. Our participation is therefore, valuable in the context of our broad promotional strategy.

Pilot of Bombay-Delhi Viscount Flight taken off on Suspicion of having consumed Alcohol on 24th June, 1973

***287. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot of Bombay-Delhi Indian Airlines Viscount flight was taken off on the 20th June, 1973 on suspicion that he had consumed alcohol;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken against the pilot?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Commander of Viscount service IC-123 from Bombay to Delhi on the 19th June, 1973, was suspected to have consumed alcohol in contravention of rule 24 of the Aircraft

Rules. He was taken off the flight and sent for medical examination, which confirmed that he had in fact consumed alcohol. He has been suspended and charge-sheeted, and disciplinary proceedings are in progress.

Amount of Loan advanced by LIC to Nationalised Banks, House Building Societies and other big and small Entrepreneurs

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

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation to the various nationalised banks during the last three years, year-wise, and the amount of commission given on this amount of loan;

(b) the amount of loan advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation to during the last three years to house building societies and to other big and small entrepreneurs and the amount of commission given on these advances; and

(c) whether the persons to whom this commission was paid by Life Insurance Corporation are registered brokers and who appoints these persons in this capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No loans have been advanced by the L.I.C. to the Nationalised Banks during the last three years ending 31st March, 1973. The question of payment of any commission, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Loans for construction of houses are advanced by the L.I.C. to (i) Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies for release to Co-operative Housing Societies; (ii) Directly to Primary Cooperative Housing Societies and (iii) to public Limited Companies for their Staff quarters. Amounts of Loans sanctioned

ed during the last three years are given below:—

(i) Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies

	(in lakhs of Rupees)	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1970-71	2290.00	1657.00
1971-72	3300.00	2840.00
1972-73	2425.00	3375.00

(ii) Primary Cooperative Housing Societies.

	(in lakhs of Rupees)	
1970-71	65.45	
1971-72	44.05	
1972-73	187.58	

(iii) Public Limited Companies for their staff quarters.

	(in lakhs of Rupees)	
1970-71	55.00	
1971-72	26.00	
1972-73	15.00	

(As the servicing of these loans has been decentralised to the various offices of the Corporation the amounts actually disbursed are not readily available.)

Following amounts of loans were sanctioned to Public limited Companies for industrial purposes:—

	(in lakhs of Rupees)	
1970-71	200.00	
1971-72	412.00	
1972-73	1200.00	

No loans for housing or industrial purposes are advanced to Private Limited Companies, firms and individuals.

No commission has been paid by the L.I.C. on these loans.

- (e) Does not arise.

Collections under Small Savings

*294. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether good progress has been reported in the small savings target during 1972-73; and

(b) the total amount of small savings during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Against the original target of Rs. 230 crores and the revised target of Rs 300 crores for the year 1972-73, the actual collections amounted to Rs. 351.58 crores, which are the highest for any financial year so far.

(b) 1970-71	Rs. 188.36 crores.
1971-72	Rs. 227.36 crores
1972-73	Rs 351.58 crores,

Banking operations in Bank of Barod Ahmedamad, coming to a standstill due to inter-union rivalry

*295. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inter-Union rivalry in the nationalised Bank of Baroda had brought banking operations to a standstill in Ahmedamad during June and July, 1973;

(b) whether such a situation also resulted into the stoppage of work at the Clearing House; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove the great hardships thus caused to the general bank users and merchants?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Due to inter-union rivalry in Bank of Baroda normal banking operations were effected in Ahmedabad following the suspension of clearing house on certain days in

June and July, 1973. With a view to enable the clearing house to function, the Bank of Baroda has voluntarily withdrawn from participating in the clearing house temporarily.

Prosecuting Cable Companies for Violation of Import Regulations

*296. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8455 on the 27th April, 1973 regarding "Prosecuting cable companies for violation of import regulations" and state;

(a) the names and particulars of the Companies against whom prosecutions have been sanctioned; and

(b) the charges against each of these Companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-538/73]

भोपाल, रायपुर और जबलपुर अड्डों के विस्तार की योजनाएं

*297. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भोपा, रायपुर और जबलपुर हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार की योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार धीन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा तथा विस्तार कार्य कब तक धारम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) इ कार्य के लिए कुल कितनी धन-राशि दी जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भोपाल में 8.05 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से नये टर्मिनल

बनान के निर्माण का एक जबलपुर विमानक्षेत्र पर नवने को 17.30 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से नूत करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

भोपाल विमानक्षेत्र पर एग्रन और टून्स-ट्रैक को मजबूत करने एवं एक नये तकनीकी ब्लाक के निर्माण की, तथा रायपुर विमान क्षेत्र पर एक नये टर्मिनल भवन के निर्माण की योजनाएं विचारा धीन हैं।

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इण्डिया के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त विमानों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्धियों को दी गई मुविधाएं

*298. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इ यन एयर लाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त विमानों में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्धियों को क्या मुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : एयरलाइन्स में विमान दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को कैरिज बाई एयर एक्ट के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले मुआवजे के अलावा और भी जो सहायता संभव होती है देने का प्रयत्न किया है।

Loans and subsidies given by India to Foreign countries

*299. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of loans and subsidies were granted by India to foreign countries during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) what was the intention of payment of the subsidies and loans; and

(c) how much amount of these loans has been repaid so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
 (a) The amounts of loans and grants
 disbursed or committed by the Gov-

ernment of India to foreign countries
 during the last three years were as
 follows:—

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total
Loans	3.78	18.96	26.32	49.06
Grants	14.06	38.20	132.18	184.44
TOTAL	17.84	57.16	158.50	213.50

(b) The loans and grants were provided for development schemes in various fields, for economic rehabilitation and for the procurement of industrial goods from India. The aim was to promote friendly relations between India and the recipient countries concerned.

(c) Rs 998 crores

अन्नक उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मांग

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

(क) क्या गिरिडीह (बिहार) जिले के अन्नक मजदूरों ने अन्नक उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में जुलाई के दौरान एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

स्वेच्छा से प्राय के बारे में बताना

2801 श्री चर्म राव अन्नवल्लुकर : विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सरकार की निर्वाहित निति के अन्तर्गत पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान न बताई गई प्राय की कितनी राशि घोषित की गई थी तथा उससे कितना कर वसूल किया गया और कितना वसूल किया जाना है, और

(ख) कितनी पार्टियों ने न बाता गई प्राय की राशि एक लाख रुपये से अधिक घोषित की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन की सेवा पर रख दी जायेगी।

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

2802. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government to open more branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas, particularly in the backward Districts of Madhya Pradesh, to expedite payments of farm loans amongst the poor farmers;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the progress made during the last two years.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The need for opening a large number of banks offices in rural areas, particularly in the backward districts is emphasised by State Governments in different forums. No specific communication in this regard, however, appears to have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The branch expansion policy pursued by the public sector banks lays great emphasis on extension of branch network in rural and unbanked areas, particularly in the backward districts. During 1971 and 1972 the public sector banks had opened 67 offices and 66 offices respectively in the districts of Madhya Pradesh, identified by the Planning Commission as industrially backward. Of these, rural offices numbered 44 in 1971 and 48 in 1972.

Instruction to Mills to open Retail Shops of Controlled Cloth in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh

2803. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments to instruct the mills to open retail shops for the sale of controlled and other varieties of cloth in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether complaints have also been received by Government that there are no proper arrangements for the regular supply of controlled and other cloth in the Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps that Government propose to take against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No. However, in October, 1972, all composite cotton textile mills, whose managements have been taken over by the Central Government, under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, were directed to take immediate steps to open at least 10 retail shops in their surrounding urban and rural areas. Similarly, the ICMF on Government's request, had directed all other composite mills to follow suit.

(b) No specific complaint is within the knowledge of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

कनाडा में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा खोलना

2804. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कनाडा में रह रहे भारतीय राष्ट्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री से जून, 1973 में उनके कनाडा के दौरे के दौरान कनाडा में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा खोलने के लिए अनुरोध किया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस मन्वन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) प्रधानमंत्री को पिछले जून में उनकी कनाडा की यात्रा के दौरान टोरोन्टो स्थित 'भारत भवन' नामक एक भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र से शुभकामनाओं का एक सदे मिला था जिसमें ग्रन्थ बाती के साथ साथ टोरोन्टो में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का भी अनुरोध किया गया था।

(ख) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से इस अनुरोध की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Financial Assistance given to State of Kerala for Development of Cashew Industry

2865. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to the State of Kerala for the development of cashew industry by the Central Government and other public sector agencies;

(b) whether there has been any further demand from that State for additional financial assistance for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs has been given by Central Government to Government of Kerala to enable Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to take over closed cashew factories. A ninety day loan of similar amount was offered by Cashew Corporation of India in April, 1972, to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation but is not yet utilised by them.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial assistance by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala State for Cultivation of Rubber

2806. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8032 on the 22nd August, 1972 regarding

financial assistance for the cultivation of rubber by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the allocation of additional financial assistance to the State Government for that purpose; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In view of the paucity of Funds it was found difficult to provide any additional funds to the Kerala Government for the cultivation of Rubber by the Plantation Corporation of Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Proposal to start cheap hotels in New Delhi for Tourists of lower income group

2807. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1616 on the 2nd March, 1973 regarding the proposal to start cheap hotels in New Delhi for tourists of lower income group and state what progress has been made in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): So far only one of the sites proposed for hotel construction has come into the possession of the Department of Tourism, and a second site is likely to become available shortly. Discussions are proceeding with various planning and development agencies about the location and availability of other sites.

Clerical and Supervisory Staff in the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

2808. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of clerical and supervisory staff working in the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna and in its each units located in other States and Border Roads;

(b) whether their posting is in proportion to the strength of staff belonging to each State; and

(c) whether Government have decided to post the staff working under C.D.A., Patna region-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Assistance sought by Bihar for flood affected people in Sitamarhi District

2809. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over one lakh people in about 20 Grampanchayats of Sitamarhi District in Bihar have been affected by floods;

(b) whether the State Government have asked the Centre for relief and aid for these flood-affected people; and

(c) if so, the assistance provided by the Centre to the State?

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

(b) There has been no request so far from the Government of Bihar for financial assistance in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on Leather Industry

2810. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Seetharamiah Committee regarding setting up of a unified authority for the development of Leather Industry; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Seetharamiah Committee has not recommended the establishment of any authority for the development of the leather industry. However, a proposal for establishment of Leather Export Development Corporation is under Government's consideration, and details are being worked out.

Instrument Landing System and Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport

2811. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether the Instrument Landing System and the Surveillance Radar of the Delhi Airport have been out of order since May 80?

(b) whether the airlines pilots had asked the Director-General of Aviation on 14th May to have the Surveillance Radar at Delhi Airport worked at night also, if necessary, by getting the Indian Air Force men; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not getting the damaged instruments in order immediately and the steps taken on the airlines pilots' demand?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The antenna system of the 'localiser' component of the Instrument Landing System at Delhi airport was damaged in a dust storm on the evening of 29th May, 1973. A replacement was air-freighted from London and the facility restored on 19th June. The airport surveillance radar has been withdrawn from service twice; from 24th May to 4th June, 1973 for replacement of a control cable and again from 14th June to 16th June when the drive motor of the antenna was damaged due to erratic power supply. There was no avoidable delay in restoring the Instrument Landing System and Airport Surveillance Radar to operation.

No representation was received in the Civil Aviation Department from the airline pilots on the 14th May, 1973 for operating the Airport Surveillance Radar at night also.

Expenditure on World Trade Fair to be held in Delhi in 1974

2812. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) in what respect the proposed World Trade Fair to be held in 1974 would be different from Asia '73 Fair; and

(b) what is the estimated expenditure on this Fair and how much of the previous assets are likely to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) ASIA '72 was hosted by India under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The India International Trade Fair to be held in Delhi in 1974 is being organised by the Government of India entirely on its own.

(b) The expenditure on the Fair is estimated at Rs. 2.28 crores and the assets created at the time of ASIA '72 are expected to be utilised almost entirely.

Decrease in production of Controlled Cloth

2813. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of controlled cloth has fallen; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to boost its production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Shortfall in production of controlled cloth had occurred during the periods July—December, 1972 and January—March, 1973. Consequent upon making the production of controlled cloth compulsory by each mill, with effect from 1st January, 1973, and levy of a penalty of Re. 1 per sq. metre for non-production of controlled cloth, the Industry has made up shortfall in production to the extent of 48 million sq. metres by the end of June, 1973.

Views of Economists in regard to high prices

2814. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the *Times* of

India, Allahabad edition dated 16th July, 1973 under the caption "Economists blame deficit financing for high prices"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is no doubt true that deficit financing has accentuated the upward pressure on prices. However, the rise in prices in the last eighteen months or so is due basically to shortfalls in the production of certain basic wage goods. Every effort is being made both to reduce the magnitude of deficit financing as well as to increase supplies.

Financial Assistance for Coffee cultivation in Tripura

2815 **SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided in Tripura for experimenting Coffee cultivation in Tripura; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to try Coffee cultivation in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No financial assistance has been provided by the Coffee Board to Tripura Government for experimenting coffee cultivation in Tripura. However, the Forest Department is reported to be interested in raising coffee plantation on experimental basis and their request for literature on raising nursery and planting practices has been complied with by the Coffee Board. Farther, on request by the State Government a Technical Officer of the Board will be visiting Tripura shortly.

Technique of artificial rain as deployed by Scientists of Deccan Sugar Technologists Association

2816. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists of Deccan Sugar Technologists Association claimed to have successfully deployed a simple and economical technique to make artificial rain without using a plane as in the Government sponsored experiment; and

(b) if so, whether this economical technique is proposed to be applied for artificial rain over a vast area to prevent drought?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Information in the matter is not available

(b) No Sir.

अफीम खाने के आदी लोगों के अफीम के उपयोग किये जाने पर रोक

2817. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या बिल मती यह बनाने की कृपा करोगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार देश में अफीम के अभ्यस्त लोगों द्वारा किये जाने वाले अफीम के उपयोग को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है अथवा कोई योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पंजाब में अफीम के उपयोग में वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया ?

विस्तार संशोधन में राष्ट्रीय बंती (श्री के० धार० गणेश) : (क) श्री (ख) देश में गैर-डाक्टरी प्रयोजनों के लिए, अफीम की आपत को 1 अप्रैल, 1959 से रोक दिया गया है। इस तारोत्र के पश्चात अफीम केवल पंजीकृत व.सनियो को ही डाक्टरी सलाह पर निर्धारित खुराको में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी की जाती है। अफीम के व्ययनी व्यक्ति को दिये गये अफीम के कोटे की राज्य के मनुचित डाक्टरी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सार्वधिक जाच जाती है और अफीम की मात्रा धीरे धीरे कम की जाती है।

(ग और (घ) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान अफीम के पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को देने के लिए, पंजाब सरकार को सम्प्लाई की गई अफीम की मात्रा इस प्रकार थी: —

वर्ष	प्लाई की गई अफीम की मात्रा
	किलोग्राम)
1969-70	53.000
1970-71	21.000
1971-72	41.000
1972-73	16 50

इन आकडा के आधार पर ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि पंजाब में अफीम की खरत में वृद्धि हो रही है।

जाम्बिया की रेल बैंगनों की सम्प्लाई

2818. श्री कानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार को रेलवे बैंगनों की सम्प्लाई के लिये जाम्बिया से आर्र प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी कीमत का तथा उसका अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी शर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Allotment of funds for Flood Relief in Faizabad Division of U.P.

2819. SHRI R K SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to the Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh District-wise, for flood relief in July-August, 1971; and

(b) how much of these funds were actually disbursed, District-wise, and the reasons for not distributing the sanctioned amount fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Formulation and implementation of the relief programmes is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government only provide financial assistance towards the relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken by the State Government to the State as a whole and not with reference to any particular area in the State. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 5 crores was released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh towards flood relief expenditure.

Dilution of Foreign Equity by foreign firms

2820. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign firms have signified their willingness to dilute foreign equity;

(b) if so, the names of these firms and on what terms and conditions they are agreeable to dilute foreign equity;

(c) when Government propose to issue final orders on these cases; and

(d) whether Government propose to prevail on these companies to restrict repatriation of profits pending issue of final orders in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). After the guidelines for dilution of foreign shareholdings in foreign majority companies were announced by Government on 19th February, 1972 the Controller of Capital Issues had approved proposals under the Capital Issues Control Act, 1947 for issue of further capital to Indian nationals by 9 foreign majority companies resulting in dilution of foreign holdings. Proposals from 4 such companies are under consideration of the Controller of Capital Issues. The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-5382/73] The names of other foreign companies who have signified their willingness to dilute foreign equity are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

Bangladesh Government's order for supply of Railway Wagons

2821. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government has placed any order with India for Railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the total number of wagons to be exported to Bangladesh according to this order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). According to available information,

Government of Bangladesh are negotiating an order for supply of 500 broad gauge Wagons from M/s **TEK-MACO**.

कृत्रिम बर्षा की नयी विधि के लिये प्रोफेसर सुबोध कुमार घोष की सहायता

2823. श्री बनूलाल चन्द्रकार:
श्री कूल चन्द्र वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को प्राफेसर सुबोध कुमार घोष की कृत्रिम बर्षा की नई विधि के बारे में जानकारी है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी प्रयोग के सफल होने की समाप्ता का देखने हुए प्रोफेसर घोष को सहायता देने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में अनुसन्धान को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठने ।

ग्राम्य हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव

2824. श्री गंगा चरण शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को छोटे कितानों की एग्रेसी सीमान्त कृषक कृषि मजदूर योजना के अर्न्तगत ग्राम्य हस्तशिल्प विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश से कोई परिशेषता प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रतिवेदन स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

संविधान मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री ए० सी० जर्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Payment of overtime allowance in Public Sector Undertakings

2825. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions to stop Overtime Allowances in public sector industries except critical ones; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Bureau of Costs and Prices on Textile Industry

2826. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bureau of Costs and Prices have submitted its final report on the textile industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The Bureau has carried out a cost price study on cotton textiles and has made a number of recommendations dealing with raw-cotton,

the area of control, the basis for pricing, renovation and selective modernisation and technical and managerial efficiency.

These recommendations, which are of detailed nature, are under active consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली के बाजारों में तस्करी के माल की बिक्री

2827. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्रकार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 जुलाई, 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस धाराय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजधानी के बाजारों में तस्करी के माल की खुले आम बिक्री हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस तस्करी के माल में षड़ियां तथा जापानी नायलोन की साड़ियां खुलेआम मिल जाती है ;

(ग) क्या सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी इस स्थिति से घबराते नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) सरकार ने 9 जुलाई, 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में 'दिल्ली के बाजारों में तस्करी के माल की खुलेआम बिक्री' नामक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार को देखा है ।

(ख) से (घ) : इस बारे में की गई जांच पड़ताल से प्रकट होता है कि तस्कर आयात की गई कस्तुरी जिन में षड़ियां और जापानी नायलोन की साड़ियां शामिल हैं, कभी कभी दिल्ली के कुछ बाजारों में बेची जा रही सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी इस समस्या से घबराते हैं ।

तथा इस प्रकार की विक्री को रोकने की दृष्टि से उन्होंने हाल के महीनों में न केवल ऐसी दुकानों पर अपितु ऐसे भग्नांशों, गोदामों और ट्रांसपोर्ट डिपुओ पर अनेक छावने मारे जो इन दुकानों को उक्त माल की आपूर्ति करते हैं जनवरी 1973 से जुलाई 1973 तक दिल्ली में विभिन्न स्थानों में 44.31 लाख रूपए के मूल्य की कलाई घड़ियां साड़ियां आदि पकड़ी गई है।

Transfer of running plants from developed countries to India

2828 DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to formulate a set of guidelines for the transfer of running plants from developed countries to India has been dropped;

(b) if so, reasons for dropping the proposal; and

(c) how many proposals are now before Government for the transfer of running plants to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The considerations governing the examination of cases relating to transfer of running plants from developed countries to India would fall broadly within those relevant to approval of export-oriented ventures, and the import of second-hand equipment.

(c) None at present.

Implementation of recommendation of Santhanam Committee in Public Sector Undertakings

2829. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Santhanam Committee Report on anti-corruption work in Government Departments is being fully implemented by Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, what are the recent steps taken to bring about healthy practice in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhanam Committee) had made some recommendations inter alia on the introduction of suitable purchase procedures, vigilance machinery etc. in respect of Central Government enterprises. Government have issued instructions to the enterprises for adoption of proper procedures and systems, which could prevent corrupt practices. The public enterprises also come under the purview of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(b) Some of the recent measures taken to plug loop-holes giving rise to corruption and malpractices in the public enterprises include the setting up of a fully-functioning vigilance machinery, bringing under the purview of the Commissioners of Departmental Enquiries all officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 1000/- and above, and verification of antecedents. Some of the other measures under consideration are: a review of the Conduct and Discipline Rules to work out the major common elements of a Model Set of Conduct and Discipline Rules for public enterprises in such matters as acceptance of gifts and hospitality, punishable offences, possession of assets disproportionate to income etc., action against delinquent officers after retirement, and staffing of vigilance units with trained personnel.

Upgradation of Municipality of Bhatpara, Kamarhati, Panbanti and Ashok Nagar-Kalyansar

2830. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the upgrading of the Municipality of Bhatpara, Kamarhati,

Panihati from C class to B-1 and Ashok Nagar-Kalyangarh from urban to 'C' Class on the basis of Census Report of 1971; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On the basis of the population figures of the Municipalities of Bhatpara, Kamarhati, Panihati and Ashok Nagar-Kalyangarh, as shown in the 1971 Census Report, the first three qualified for inclusion in the list of 'C' Class towns and have been so included, while the last one did not qualify to be classified as 'C' class town. Their existing position is to continue for the present. The matter will, however, be reviewed in the light of decisions to be taken on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations.

News Report entitled "CCI Bungle Cashew Raw Nut Imports again"

2831. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item which appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated the 11th July, 1973 under the heading "C.C.I. bangles cashew raw nut imports again"; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Necessary enquiry has been made. The allegations are based on wrong information.

1414 LS-2.

Ministry's and officials' visit to Moscow

2832. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cabinet, State and Deputy Ministers and Officials of the different Ministries who visited Moscow from January, 1973 to July 15, 1973;

(b) the purpose of their visits; and

(c) the estimated expenses?

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

Shortage of essential commodities in Delhi and other parts of the country during the current year

2833. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of essential commodities during the current year in Delhi and other parts of the country and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken to see that there is no such shortage and to ensure equitable distribution in case the shortage is unavoidable; and

(c) whether Government have drawn any long term plan to avoid such situations and to ensure constant flow of supplies of essential commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. Severe drought conditions gave a set back to agricultural production in 1972-73 which resulted in the shortage of essential commodities in Delhi and other parts of the country.

(b) Various steps have been taken to strengthen and streamline the public distribution system. The number of fair price shops has been increased from 1,25,000 in July, 1972 to 1,93,856 at present. A new scheme for distribution of controlled varieties of cloth has also been introduced with effect from 1-11-1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

The Approach to the Fifth Plan envisages an increase in the production of foodgrains by 22 per cent, sugar and gur by 28 per cent, vegetable oils by 30 per cent, cotton textiles by 30 per cent and kerosene oil by 80 per cent. It also envisages the establishment of an adequate procurement and distribution system for assured supply of essential commodities at least to the poorer sections, at reasonably stable prices.

Delegations of Ministers and Members of Parliament sent abroad during last six months

2834. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

SHRI S. N. MISRA.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number and composition of delegations of Ministers and Members of Parliament sent abroad during the past six months and the purpose achieved and the expenditure incurred on each delegation?

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

Handing over of U.S. AID buildings to India by U.S.A.

2835. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has agreed to hand over the U.S. AID buildings to India;

(b) if so, how much compensation India will be giving to U.S.A. in this regard; and

(c) whether any final settlement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The USAID building complex in South Delhi consists of three portions, an Administrative Block, a Warehouse and Staff House/Apartments. USAID handed over possession to Government of the Administrative Block in February 1973 and of the Warehouse in April 1973. USAID has intimated that the Staff House/Apartments would be handed over to Government on 30th September 1973.

(b) and (c). The entire complex was constructed out of rupees from the grant portion of PL 480 funds which were made available to USAID from time to time to be held in trust and to be expended on meeting certain local costs of the USAID assistance programmes in India. The USAID buildings, therefore, belonged to the Government of India and were to revert to the Government of India whenever they are no longer required for use of USAID. There is no question of any compensation being payable to USAID.

गत छः महीनों में निर्यात किये गये सीमेंट की मात्रा

2836. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में कितने सीमेंट का निर्यात किया गया और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सीमेंट निर्यात किया गया है ; और

(ख) उन को निर्यात कि से गए सीमेंट के उपलब्ध में उन देशों के किस किस सामान का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया ?

राजिस्टर मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एं. सी. जार्ज): (क) गत छ महीनों के दौरान सीमेंट के देशवार निर्यात इस प्रकार रहे हैं—

देश	मात्रा
बंगलादेश	88,229 म० टन
फारस की खाड़ी	38,399 " "
मशरुफत	10,659 " "
नेपाल	3,984 " "
	1,41,271 म० टन

(ख) चूंकि सीमेंट के निर्यात वस्तु विनिमय के अन्तर्गत नहीं किये जाते, अतः सीमेंट के निर्यात के बदले माल के आयातों का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Number of Mills engaged in the manufacture of coarse cloth at controlled price

2837. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many textiles mills in the country are engaged in the manufacture of coarse cloth at controlled price;

(b) what is the average rate of production of such type of cloth; and

(c) to which categories of persons such cloth is distributed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) With effect from 1st January, 1973, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have made it compulsory for each mill to produce Controlled Cloth which includes coarse and medium B, at the rate

of 12 per cent of its production during 1971 or 3.44 sq. metres per loom shift of 8 hours worked during 1971. Transfer of this obligation by one mill to another is allowed on payment of a penalty of Re. 1/- per sq. metre of the obligation and according to information available only 191 mills are engaged in the production of Controlled Cloth at present.

(b) Since 1st June, 1971, the industry has undertaken to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth every quarter. However, the production of Controlled Cloth since June 1971 has been as follows:—

June/August 1971	101.20 million sq.mts.
Sept./Nov. 1971	103.30 " "
Dec. 71/Feb. 1972	98.70 " "
March May, 1972	97.90 " "
June/Dec. 1972	168.00 " "
Jan. 73 to March 1973	64.00 " "
April June, 1973	146.00 " "

(c) The sale of Controlled Cloth is not restricted to any particular category or categories of persons.

Export restrictions imposed on high grade Manganese Ore

2838. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reversed the restrictions on export of high grade manganese ore imposed in December, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons for removal of these restrictions and why these restrictions were imposed earlier?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export of non-coking coal to Bangladesh

2839. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of non-coking coal exported to Bangladesh during 1972-73; and

(b) whether more orders have been received by Government, and if so, the terms of agreement between India and Bangladesh in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 2,27,053. tonnes.

(b) Contract for a total quantity of 66 lakh tonnes of non-coking coal for supply during 1973-74 has been concluded by M.M.T.C.

भारत की अमरीकी सहायता

2840. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री बन्धूलाल चन्दाकर :

क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका ने भारत को 10 अरब डालर की सहायता देने के 21 वर्षीय कार्यक्रम को त्यागा है,

(ख) इस समय भारत को अमरीका को कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान करना है;

(ग) क्या इस राशि के भुगतान से भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किस रूप में ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री बसवन्त राव बच्छाव :

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने भारत को 1951 में वार्षिक सहायता देना शुरू किया था और 21 वर्षों की अवधि में उसने लगभग 10 अरब डालर की सहायता दी है।

भारत सरकार की, इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने भविष्य में भारत को वार्षिक सहायता देना बंद करने का कोई निर्णय किया है।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) और (घ). इन ऋणों को चुकाने के लिए ऐसे प्रबन्ध किए जायेंगे जिनसे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े इसके अतिरिक्त ऋणों की वापसी कई वर्षों में विभिन्न चरणों में की जानी है।

विवरण

30 जून, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका को चुकाये जाने वाले ऋणों की बकाया राशि :

क सरकारी ऋण करोड़ रुपये में

1 डालरो में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	2393 54
2 रुपये में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण	
(क) विकास ऋण	211 92
(ख) पी० एन०	480
इसका ऋण	1497 00
ख गैर-सरकारी ऋण	
(1) डालरो में चुकाये जाने वाले	144 57
(2) रुपये में चुकाये जाने वाले	13.56
(3) रुपये में चुकाये जाने वाले कूल ऋण	87.00
	<hr/>
	4347.59

High Power Working Group to look into the problems of exporters

2841. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high-power Working Group to look into the problems of exporters; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Group and by what time the Report will be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Group to recommend a long term export strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond has been set-up.

(b) The terms of reference of the Group will include *interalia* the following:—

- (i) Steps required for creating an adequate production base and surplus for exports;
- (ii) Review of the Export Policy Resolution and amendment thereto;
- (iii) Creation of an adequate Inter-Ministerial forum or forums for expeditious disposal of business in Government related to exports. This will also cover delegation of adequate powers to the Ministry of Commerce and its agencies in regard to Rupee Finance, Foreign Exchange and related matters.

The Group will submit its report to the Government within three months from the date of its constitution.

Agreement between India and South Korea for supply of Textile Machinery

2842. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-South Korean contract has been signed for the supply of textile machinery and other equipment; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No contract for the supply of textile machinery and other equipments to South Korea has been signed at Government level. However, three contracts of the approximate total value of \$16.3 million have been signed by Indian firms for the supply of textile machinery to South Korea.

Black market in Cotton Yarns of 60s and above

2843. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 1st June, 1973 under the caption "Black market in yarn" stating that there is a thriving black market in Cotton yarn of 60s and above; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this report and the steps Government have taken to prevent this black marketing?

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

(b) The powers of Textile Commissioner under Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 to take suitable measures against yarn dealers violating the provisions of the Order have already been delegated to all District Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.

Risk to landing aircraft due to hillocks near the beginning of runway at Palam

2844. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hillocks near the beginning of the runway at Palam

at Vasant Village pose a risk to the landing aircraft at the airport in view of the two plane crashes near the hillocks in the last twelve months; and

(b) if so, the reason for not getting the hills levelled?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Magnetic Disturbance to Landing Aircraft due to high tension Transmission Cables near Delhi Airport

2845. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that high tension transmission cables at Vasant village near the beginning of the Delhi airport runway are likely to cause magnetic disturbance and affect the sensitive instruments of landing aircraft; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Court of Inquiry which investigated the accident to Indian Airlines Boeing 737 near Delhi on 31-5-1973 has held that there is no magnetic field generated by the high tension lines which would affect the instruments of a landing aircraft.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Cotton and Oil Seeds Equalisation Fund

2846. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made for Cotton and Oilseeds Equalisation Fund;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

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

Report on cost price relationship in Cotton Textile Industry with particular reference to production and pricing of controlled cloth

2847. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had submitted its report on the cost price relationship in the cotton textile industry, with particular reference to production and pricing of controlled cloth,

(b) whether the report has been examined; and

(c) if so, the recommendations accepted and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

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

(b) It is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases of heavy landing by planes of Indian Airlines and Air India

2848. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY;

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

(a) whether two tyres of an Indian Airlines Caravelle aircraft carrying 74 passengers on the Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar flight deflated after it landed at Amritsar on the 11th July, 1978;

(b) whether cases of heavy landing by planes of the Indian Airlines and Air India have been on the increase in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). Tyres of all 4 port wheels of Caravelle VT-DVI got deflated on 11th July, 1973 when the aircraft was parked on the apron at Amritsar aerodrome.

The occurrence is under investigation. Appropriate action will be taken in the light of the findings.

(b) Such incidents do occur from time to time.

Amount advanced to small-scale Industries in Bihar by Nationalised Banks

2849. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9159 on the 4th May, 1973 and state:

(a) the up-to-date amount advanced by each bank for the small-scale industries in each State of the country and in each District of Bihar;

(b) whether in many Districts of Bihar, Banks show a disinclination to advance credits to cooperative societies to set up small-scale industries; and

(c) if not, the total number of co-operatives, District-wise, having been granted loan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The available data relating to outstanding bank advances to small-scale industries as at the end of December, 1972, are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5383/73].

In regard to Bihar, two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5383/73]. The information given in Statement II relates to bank-wise details of outstanding bank advances to small-scale units in Bihar as at the end of December 1972. The statement in Annexure III gives district-wise details of outstanding advances to small-scale industries in Bihar as at the end of June, 1972.

(b) and (c). Banks make every endeavour to provide credit to all viable schemes in the field of small-scale industries irrespective of the quarters from which they might emanate. Since organisation-wise classification of advances to small scale industries has not been attempted during the earlier years, the type of information asked for in part (c) of the question is not available.

Fixing of time limit for disposal of loan petitions by nationalised banks

2850. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to fix a maximum time limit of three months for the disposal of loan petitions by nationalised banks to avoid delay and corruption; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The question of fixing maximum time limit for the disposal of loan applications by the nationalised banks was discussed in the meeting with the Chairman of the nationalised banks. It was felt that for the administrative and practical reasons, it will be difficult to fix any such time limit but steps should be taken for expeditious disposal of loan applications by greater decentralisation and delegation of powers to different levels, improving work procedures and

adopting specific training programmes. The banks have been advised to keep this matter under continual review so that the loan applications are disposed of without any avoidable delay.

Facing of serious threat by Tea Industry due to casual attitude of Shipping Lines

2851 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian tea industry is at present facing a serious threat of its traditional Irish market due to the casual attitude of the shipping lines under the pooling system to Indian tea, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide adequate and timely shipping facilities for the export of Indian tea to Ireland?

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

(b) Does not arise

Extension of Scheme of Compulsory Export to other Industries

2852 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether extension of the scheme for compulsory export to other industries is under the consideration of Government,

(b) if so, which other industries are being considered for being brought under the scheme, and

(c) the progress of the scheme achieved so far, industry-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the Industry	Number of units who have achieved the required export performance.	
	1971-72	1972-73
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Bicycle and their components and accessories	14	17
2 Diesel engines stationary type	1	1
3. Small tools including cutting tools, power tools and other working tools	15	14
4 Coated and bonded abrasives	Nil	2
5 Storage batteries dry batteries	5	3
6 Wire Ropes	9	8
7 Automobiles ancillaries	10	16
8 Pipes and tubes	11	14
9 Transmission towers	1	2
10. Weighing machines	Nil	Nil
11 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	23	18
12 Paints, Varnishes and Enamels	5	7
TOTAL	94	102

Strategy regarding Export Promotion during Fifth Plan

2853 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the strategy evolved for export promotion in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE): A group to recommend a long-term strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond has recently been set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission, and it has commenced its deliberations.

Proposal to set up a Tourism Training Institute

2854. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Tourism Training Institute to provide training facilities to all types of Touring personnel;

(b) if so, the cost, location and other features of the Institute; and

(c) at what stage of consideration/implementation the proposal stands?

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

(b) and (c). A U.N. Expert visited the country during June-July, 1973 under the United Nations Development Programme with a view to drawing up a project report for setting up an Institute of Tourism. The final report is awaited from U.N.D.P.

Withdrawal by Reserve Bank of existing concessionary refinance entitlements at Bank rate

2855. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has withdrawn the existing concessionary refinance entitlements at bank rate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have imposed further curbs on bank borrowings, and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The Reserve Bank has withdrawn effective July 13, 1973, concessionary refinance entitlements at Bank Rate or below with the exception of (1) a limited amount of refinancing of export credit and (2)

refinancing of amount lent by commercial banks to primary credit societies and farmers' service societies.

The above action was found to be necessary in view of the highly liquid conditions of the economy and the need for restraint on credit expansion. The emphasis of the policy currently pursued is on preventing commercial banks from resorting excessively to refinance from Reserve Bank.

Increase in Prices fine and superfine varieties of Cotton

2856. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose maximum ex-mill and retail prices for fine and superfine varieties of cotton, and if so, the date from which these have been effect to;

(b) whether ex-mill price of cloth will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Watching Committees have been set up at important consumer centres, and if so, their functions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to prices of cotton cloth and not cotton as printed in the question. If so, it may be stated that Government have not decided to impose maximum ex-mill and retail prices for fine and superfine varieties of cotton cloth.

(b) Under the Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable varieties of mill-made cotton cloth of medium and coarse varieties (excluding those already subject to statutory price control) brought into force with

effect from 20-7-1973, the ex-mill prices of cloth covered by the Scheme are subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining to November, 1972 plus 10 per cent. The increase in prices over November, 1972 prices has been allowed to cover increase in the cost of inputs in the period subsequent to November, 1972.

(c) Watchdog Committees are being set up at important distribution centres to look into the complaints if any, of over-charging of prices and bring them to the notice of the Apex Bodies of the mills/traders as well as to the Office of the Textile Commissioner.

Construction of multi-storied Building of L.I.C.

2857. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences between L.I.C. architects and N.D.M.C. have held up the construction of multi-storied building of L.I.C. in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In December 1971, the L.I.C. submitted to the N.D.M.C. plans for the construction a multi-storeyed building (over 30 storeys) on its plot in Connaught Circus area. Consideration of these plans has been held up pending decision by the Government on the recommendations made by the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee.

Termination of U.S. Technical Assistance Programme

2858. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether American technical assistance programmes in India has been terminated in the month of June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Based on a dialogue with the USAID Mission in India, in the context of our selective approach towards foreign assistance and collaboration, it has been mutually agreed that, for the present, U.S. technical assistance to India would be restricted only to the Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative Project upto the end of April 1974. U.S. technical assistance for the remaining projects ended on 30-6-1973, on their completion.

Observance of a Business Competition in Delhi Division of L.I.C.

2859. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation, Delhi Division, had observed a business competition in February-March, 1973 as 'Hill Station Chalo Competition';

(b) whether the result of this competition has not so far been announced, and if so, the reasons for delay.

(c) when the result is likely to be announced and when the proposed tour of hill station is likely to mature; and

(d) the specific steps being taken by Government to ensure announcement of results of such competitions within a period of three months?

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

(b) to (d). The results of such competitions are usually announced within a period of three months. In

the present case, however, there has been some delay in compiling the results due to the year-end rush of work. The result is likely to be announced during this month. Prizes are normally awarded at a Development Conference which is expected to be next held in October this year.

Decision by Textile Commissioner to permit deals in Imported Cotton among Mills

2860. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to curb clandestine deals among the mills in imported cotton, the Textile Commissioner has decided to permit, cotton deals among mills on certain conditions; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

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

(b) The deals in imported cotton among mills are permitted on certain conditions, with a view to give financial relief to the mills having stocks of foreign cotton surplus to their requirements due either to power-cuts or change in the production pattern. This permission is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The selling mills and the buying mills should send their applications to the ICMF with copies of the resolution of their Board of Directors/Partners indicating the price at which the transaction would be completed. The Federation would recommend genuine cases to Textile Commissioner after due scrutiny.

(2) A penalty of Rs. 100 per bale should be paid to the ICMF to be credited to the Export Promotion Fund.

Number of Tea Estates owned by Indians and Foreigners

2861. SHRI ARVIND PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea estates in India; and

(b) how many are owned by Indians and how many are owned by foreigners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). As on 31-3-1972 there were 12,999 Tea Estates registered with the Tea Board. Of these 309 estates are owned by foreigners and 12,690 by Indians

Assessment about Requirement of Nylon Yarn during the current Financial Year

2862. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any assessment about the requirement of Nylon yarn has been made during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) how the demand is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No detailed assessment has been made. Based on an estimate of requirements by consuming units, there is a likelihood of a shortfall in availability of nylon yarn to the tune of about 3,000 tonnes.

(c) There is a world-wide shortage of both caprolactum and nylon yarn. However, to cover the shortfall to the maximum extent possible, efforts are being made to purchase both these commodities.

Interim Report by Committee on Cloth Prices

2863. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any interim report by the Committee on Cloth Prices has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Committee on Cloth Prices submitted its final report to Government in July, 1978.

(b) and (c). On the recommendations made to Government by the Committee on Cloth Prices, a Voluntary Prices Restraint Scheme for wearable non-controlled cloth of coarse, lower and higher medium varieties has been evolved and brought into force with effect from 20th July, 1978. The salient features of the scheme are:—

(i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.

(ii) The trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth, excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.

(iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.

(iv) Implementing Committees will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the Scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and the Apex Associations of Industry and Trade as the case may be for appropriate action.

(v) Watch-dog Committees will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and report violations of the Scheme to the Government and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned, for remedial action.

Payment of Taxes by National and Grindlays Bank Limited

2865. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6310 on the 6th April, 1978 regarding the payment of taxes by National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., and state,

(a) whether 'prima-facie' case has been established against the National and Grindlays Bank Limited for evasion of Indian income tax; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, taken to impose legal restraints, moratorium, denial of bank credit or otherwise, upon this bank pending further and fuller investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. B. GANESH): (a) The various allegations levelled against the National and Grindlays Bank Limited are still under enquiry. No final conclusions have been arrived at so far.

(b) In so far as it relates to evasion of tax, the question of taking action against the Bank would arise only after the investigations are completed.

Article entitled "Imports on Private Account Rise, Government Share Declines"

2866. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published by the 'Economic Times', Bombay, dated the 27th June, 1973, under the caption "Imports on private account rise, Government share declines";

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

(c) the exact position with regard to canalisation of imports?

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

(b) Government's share in imports does not depend entirely on canalised imports. The percentage share of Government depends on the totality of imports and on imports of other items on Government account, which could affect Government's share in total imports. Even after canalisation, the actual imports are related

to the gap between domestic production and requirements and other economic considerations.

(c) Import of 202 items is canalised through public sector agencies during 1973-74 as against 182 during 1972-73.

मध्य प्रदेश न पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

2867 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने जुलाई, 1973 में ग्वालियर में यह कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाए जायेंगे ?

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

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में उन स्थानों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है जहां पूर्व-वर्ती योजनाओं में पर्यटन सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी हैं तथा जहां चालू योजना में स्कीमे हाथ में ली गयी हैं ।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश न पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए हाथ में ली गई स्कीमों की दर्शाने वाला विवरण

दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं

1	भाग-1	2	3	(रुपए) 4
1.	मांडू में विश्राम गृह		2,02,959	
2.	खजुराहो में विश्राम गृह		12,158	
3.	इंदौर तथा ग्वालियर में पर्यटक ब्यूरो		1,500	
4.	सांची में विश्राम गृह का प्रबन्ध		18,275	
5.	सांची में स्टाफ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण		4,500	
6.	खजुराहो तथा मांडू में निम्न श्रेणीय विश्राम गृह		63,368	3,02,760
वार्षिक योजना 1968-67				
1.	सांची में पर्यटक बस		23,000	

1	2	3	4
2.	खजुराहो में पर्यटक बंगला	10,000	
3.	सांची में पर्यटक बंगले में कलाईफूट शटर	15,000	38,000
वार्षिक योजना 1967-68			
1.	मांडू में पर्यटक बंगले में पानी की सप्लाई	25,000	25,000
बीबी पंच वार्षिक योजना			
1.	कान्हा वन्य जीव शरण-स्थान		
	(क) कान्हा का विद्युतीकरण (कार्य पूरा हो चुका है)	2,51,000	
	(ख) पानी की सप्लाई (कार्य प्रगति पर है)	1,00,000	
	(ग) दो मिनी बसों की व्यवस्था (प्रदान कर दी गयी)	80,000	
2.	भोपाल में युवा होस्टल का निर्माण (पूर्ण होने वाला है)	3,20,000	
3.	(क) टैकों की भरममल तथा शिविर स्थल के लिए भूमि की खरीद (कार्य पूरा हो चुका है)	1,00,000	
	(ख) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा खजुराहो में पर्यटक लाज का विस्तार	20,00,000	
	(ग) पानी की सप्लाई (कार्य प्रगति पर है)	7,46,000	
4.	सांची में पानी की सप्लाई (कार्य प्रगति पर है)	1,92,000	
5.	कान्हा में बारासिंघा प्रायोजना तथा ऐनीकटों का निर्माण (कार्य पूरा हो चुका है)	1,11,000	39,00,000

छिपी हुई सम्पत्ति के बारे में जानकारी देने वाले व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कार

2860. श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या जिल्ला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छिपी हुई सम्पत्ति का पता बताने वाले लोगों को पुरस्कार देने की योजना लागू करने जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

जिल्ला मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गल्ले) : (क) और (ख) : ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी शामिल करने के लिए जो धन-कर और सम्पदा-शुल्क के अपवंचन के बारे में सूचना देते हैं, पुरस्कार देने के नियमों

में 1-7-1973 से संशोधन किया गया है । संशोधित पुरस्कार नियमों के अन्तर्गत आय-कर, धन-कर और सम्पदा-शुल्क के अपवंचन के बारे में सूचना देने वाले मुखबिरों को पुरस्कार देने में कोई भेद-भाव नहीं है । साधारणतः अधिकतम देय पुरस्कार लगाए गए और वास्तव में वसूल हुए अनिश्चित आय-कर, धन-कर और सम्पदा शुल्क का 10 प्रतिशत होता है, जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 25,000 रु० है, लेकिन 25,000 रु० की यह सीमा उन मामलों में लागू नहीं होगी, जहाँ उससे ऐसी अप्रकट ठोस परिसम्पत्तियों का पता चलता है, जिनका मूल्य, दर्ज गई सूचना के परिणाम-स्वरूप कर निर्धारण में शामिल कर लिया गया है और शामिल किए गये इस मूल्य के विरुद्ध कोई विवाद उठाया गया हो, तो अपील में अन्ततः उसकी पुष्टि कर दी जाती है ।

Control of Reserve Bank over Corporate Non-Banking Companies

2870. SHRI C. JANARDANAN:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to extend the control of the Reserve Bank to the Corporate non-banking Companies which accept deposits from the public has been dropped; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total amount of deposits with such non-banking companies at present; and

(c) how Government propose to exercise some sort of control over such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (c). In pursuance of powers vested in the Reserve Bank under Chapter III-B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Bank has issued certain directions regulating acceptance of deposits by non-banking financial and non-financial companies. The main features of the existing directions are given in the enclosed statement. Certain recommendations made by the Banking Commission in regard to the regulation of non-banking financial institutions are under consideration of the Government.

(b) The amount of deposits, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India, with non-banking Companies was Rs. 307.9 crores as on March 31, 1971, the latest date for which figures are available with the Bank.

Statement

In pursuance of the powers vested in it under Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the Reserve Bank issued on 29th Octo-

ber, 1966 certain directions called the Non-Banking financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966 and Non-Banking Non-Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1966. These directions (as amended from time to time) which are applicable only in respect of companies:—

- (i) Prohibit the acceptance of short-term deposits for periods of less than 6 months (in case of non-financial companies deposits for periods not less than 3 months can be accepted up to 10 per cent of their paid up capital and reserves within the overall ceiling mentioned in (ii) below);
- (ii) Restrict the acceptance of deposits to a ceiling of 25 per cent of the aggregate of paid-up capital and free reserves in the case of all companies other than hire-purchase and housing finance companies;
- (iii) Restrict the amount outstanding in respect of unsecured loans (except such loans from its directors) guaranteed by directors, managing agents or secretaries and treasurers to not exceeding 25 per cent of the aggregate of the paid-up capital and net free reserves of the companies. This ceiling is in addition to the ceiling applicable in respect of deposits mentioned in (ii) above. The companies which have unsecured loans as on 1st January, 1972 in excess of the ceiling, have been allowed time up to 31st March, 1975 to adjust such excess in a phased manner (loans from directors of public or private limited companies or from shareholder of a private limited company will be exempted if a declaration is given by them in writing that the money has

- come out of borrowing or deposits from other persons);
- (iv) Exempt from their purview mutual benefit financial companies, accepting deposits only from its members and which are notified under Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (v) 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;
- (vi) Provide for receiving deposits with effect from 1-4-1973 only on applications obtained from the intending depositors on forms supplied by the Companies. These forms should also contain all the particulars as specified in respect of advertisements, soliciting deposits;
- (vii) Provide for the furnishing of proper receipts for deposits to the depositors and maintaining of deposits registers with prescribed minimum particulars;
- (viii) Provide for the inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have been continuing;
- (ix) Provide for inclusion, in the annual report, of particulars regarding the overdue deposits which have remained unpaid, if the overdue are in the aggregate in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs;
- (x) 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;
- (xi) Make provision for ensuring, in the case of companies transacting hire-purchase business, that hire-purchase debts are collected within a reasonable period;
- (xii) 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; and
- (xiii) Prescribe maximum rates of interest that can be paid on deposits re-paid prematurely.

Impact of Devaluation of Dollar on India's Economy and Trade

2871. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of official and actual devaluation of dollar; and

(b) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of Indian economy and trade?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The United States dollar was officially devalued by ten per cent in February, 1973. A statement showing the effective depreciation of US dollar with respect to twelve major currencies of the world between the end of January, 1973 and August 2, 1973 is annexed.

(b) The government of India continued to maintain the Central Rate of Rs. 13.0077 per one pound sterling

which was designated in December, 1971 after the Smithsonian agreement. As the major currencies of the world have appreciated in relation to the U.S. dollar by a much higher extent than the pound sterling and the Indian rupee, the appreciation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the U.S. dollar is not likely to affect our economy and trade interests significantly. However to protect our exports of jute goods which account for almost 50 per cent of our total exports to the U.S. market, the export duty on primary carpet backing was reduced from Rs. 300 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne and on secondary carpet backing from Rs. 700 to Rs. 200 per tonne with effect from 12th June, 1973. Moreover, the Reserve Bank of India resumed forward purchases of sterling for periods upto six months with effect from 8th March, 1973.

Such forwarded purchases were suspended earlier on 13th February, 1973 due to the uncertain conditions in the international foreign exchange markets following the devaluation of U.S. dollar.

As the major currencies of the world are floating, the situation in the exchange markets is highly fluid and uncertain. The government is keeping the effect of international currency movements under close review and will take such sections as necessary to protect the interests of our foreign trade and economy. The Government is also participating in the Ministerial Committee of the Twenty on international monetary reform. It has been our endeavour in this and other forums to secure favourable arrangements for developing countries like India.

STATEMENT

Country	Currency	Currency units per U.S. dollar		Percentage depreciation of U.S. dollar on Aug. 2, 1973 over Jan. 1973
		End of Jan. 1973	2nd Aug. 1973	
Austria . . .	Shilling	22.87	17.237	24.63
Belgium . . .	Franc	43.83	35.646	18.67
Denmark . . .	Krone	6.839	5.519	19.90
France . . .	Franc	5.026	4.091	18.60
Germany, West . . .	Deutsche Mark	3.158	2.340	25.90
Italy . . .	Lira	581.80	577.932	0.66
Japan . . .	Yen	301.20	264.215	12.28
Netherlands . . .	Guilder	3.180	2.579	18.90
Norway . . .	Krone	6.54	5.320	18.65
Sweden . . .	Krona	4.712	4.048	14.09
Switzerland . . .	Franc	3.623	2.854	21.23
United Kingdom . . .	Pound Sterling	0.420	0.398	6.19

Source : 1. International Financial Statistics—IMF.
2. Financial Times, London.

पटना नगर के नदी तटवर्ती स्थानों का पर्यटन केंद्रों के रूप में विकास

2872. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पटना नगर के नदी तटवर्ती स्थानों के पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास की कोई योजना प्रेषित की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पटना सिटी का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की योजना

2873 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना सिटी में गुरु गान्धेय सिंह का जन्म स्थान होने के कारण वह देश का एक प्रमुख पर्यटन केन्द्र बन गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या तख्त श्री हरिमन्दिर प्रबन्धक समिति ने इसे पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने सराफी कोई योजना सरकार को भेजी है और यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है, और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। गुरु गान्धेय सिंह का जन्म स्थान होने के कारण, पटना सिटी के लिए तीर्थारण का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है। बीड़ देशों में आने वाले बहुत बड़ी सङ्घा में यात्री बोधगया, राजशिर तथा नालन्दा को जाते तथा वहाँ से आते समय इनकी यात्रा करते हैं, साथ ही बिहार में जैन तीर्थस्थानों की यात्रा करने वाले तीर्थयात्री भी पटना जाते हैं। नेपाल की यात्रा करने वाले यात्री भी पटना से होकर गुजरने हे।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। लेकिन पटना में गुरुद्वारे के निकट एक सूचना केन्द्र तथा एक पर्यटक विश्रामगृह बनाने के लिए 1966 में एक प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुआ था। पर्यटन विभाग ने पहले ही चौथी योजना में पटना में एक मोटल-यन्त्रागत-केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य सम्मिलित कर लिया था। इस स्कीम को प्लान तथा प्राक्कलन तैयार है तथा निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू हो जान का आशा है। पटना की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की समस्या ध्यान में रखकर राज्य सरकार के माध्यम परामर्श उनके डम केन्द्र के स्थान का चयन कर लिया गया है।

इलाहाबाद बैरक व. विस्तार

2874 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद बैरक का क्षेत्रीय (रीजनल) कार्यालय नहीं रहने से बैरक के विस्तार में कठिनाई हो रही है,

(ख) क्या पटना में इसका बानाफना कार्यालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय हो चुका है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके किमान्वयन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त बंधनत्व में उपबंधों (खोसती सुखोला रोहतकों): (क) से (ग). इलाहाबाद बैंक ने पटना में एक विद्यमान प्रादेशिक कार्यालय खोलने का निर्णय कर लिया है किन्तु समुचित प्रशिक्षित लोगों की कमी होने के कारण यह निर्णय क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है। तथा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बिहार में उसके विनाय कार्यक्रम में पटना में प्रादेशिक कार्यालय के दो हीतों के कारण बाधा न पहुंचे, बैंक ने पटना में विशेष कार्यप्रधिकारी (बिहार राज्य में) नियुक्त कर दिया है जो आगे विस्तार कार्यक्रम प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों तथा उन्नति क्षेत्रों को प्रथम देने, कर्मचारियों का, यद्यथा और अन्य सम्बन्ध कार्यों में देखभाल करेगा। बैंक ने बताया है कि उसने आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की भर्ती/संयोजन का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है और आशा है कि पटना में प्रादेशिक कार्यालय इस वर्ष के सम्पन्न होने से पहले ही अपना काम शुरू कर देगा।

Amount of Foreign Loans

2875. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan received from the foreign countries upto now;

(b) the total amount repaid by Government so far;

(c) how much interest has been paid to the foreign countries; and

(d) how much amount remains to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) As on 30th June, 1973 the amount of loans received by the Government of India (i.e. value of the

loan agreements signed) is Rs. 11556 crores, out of which the amount utilized is Rs. 9839 crores.

(b) As on 30th June, 1973 the amount of loans repaid is Rs. 1860 crores.

(c) As on 30th June, 1973 the amount of interest paid is Rs. 1480 crores.

(d) As on 30th June, 1973 the amount of debt outstanding is Rs 7979 crores.

Appointment of Committee to ensure prompt implementation of recommendations made by Courts and Committees of Inquiry on Air Crashes

2876. SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has appointed a Committee to ensure the prompt implementation of the recommendations made by Courts and Committees of Inquiry on air crashes,

(b) if so, its scope and functions;

(c) whether some experts will also be included in this committee and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the report of the committee will be submitted to Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Courts and Committees of Inquiry appointed in recent years for investigation into the circumstances of major accidents have made a number of recommendations. A Group has been constituted for expeditious implementation of the recommendations. This is a standing group, headed by a Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation and includes senior officers from the India Meteorological Deptt., Indian Airlines,

Air India and the International Airports Authority of India. The Director of Air Safety functions as the Member Secretary.

(d) This is an internal Committee and it is not proposed to place its proceedings before Parliament.

Position of India in the World in Air Security

2878. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI B. V. NAIK:

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

(a) whether India got the last position in the World in air security ranking according to a list published by the magazine 'Flight';

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve its position?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no safety ranking of Airlines by official agencies like I.C.A.O. or I.A.T.A. However, based on a survey of the 10-year records (1963-72) of 15 major air transport nations using four measures of air safety, Flight International reported in its issue of 17 May 1973 that India ranked 14th among the nations considered. The Survey, however, admits that the computation of the ranking has no mathematical validity.

(c) All investigation reports are examined carefully and appropriate steps are taken to obviate recurrence of similar accidents.

Trade Agreement with African Countries on Annual Basis

2879. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether three African countries have requested India to enter into trade agreement with them on annual basis;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to their request; and

(c) the names of the countries and an outline of the arrangement?

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

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

फार्मि और सुपर फार्मि कपड़े के दामों में वृद्धि

2880. श्री बाबुलका प्रसाद : क्या बाबुलका मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फार्मि और सुपर फार्मि कपड़े के दाम निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं, यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या फार्मि और सुपर फार्मि कपड़े के दाम काफी बढ़ जाने से मुद्राफे की मात्रा बढ़ जाने के कारण प्राइवेट मिल केवल यही कपड़ा बना रही है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1972-73 में इन प्राइवेट मिला मिलों की फार्मि और सुपर फार्मि कपड़े के उत्पादन से किसका लाभ हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार प्राइवेट कपड़ा मिलों पर निर्धारित मात्रा में बॉटे कपड़े का उत्पादन करने की पाबंदी लगायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

बाबुलका मंत्री का उत्तर (श्री ए.सी. जी. जी.) : (क) जून, 1970 और जून, 1973 के बीच मिल-निर्मित सूती कपड़े की कीमतों में वृद्धि, जो कि उत्पादन लागतों की

लागत में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है; सामान्यतः उदनी ही रही है जितनी कि बोक कीमत का सामान्य सूचकांक है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) वस्त्र मिलों द्वारा केवल फाइन् तथा सुपरफाइन् कपड़े के उत्पादन पर अर्जित लाभ का हिसाब लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) श्री (ङ). नियंत्रित कपड़ों के उत्पादन के लिए भारतीय सूती मिल फेडरेशन द्वारा चलाई जा रही स्वीडिश योजना के अन्तर्गत, 1 जनवरी, 1973 से संबोधित रूप में, प्रत्येक सूती वस्त्र मिल से अन्वेषण की जाती है कि वह अपने उत्पादन का 12 प्रतिशत नियंत्रित कपड़ों का उत्पादन करेगा जिसमें मोटा कपड़ा भी शामिल है। किसी मिल द्वारा निर्दिष्ट कपड़ों का उत्पादन न किये जाने पर 1 रुपया प्रति वर्ग मीटर के हिसाब से बन्ध लगेगा।

निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों को सूत पर नियंत्रण से मुक्त हानि-लाभ

2881. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूत पर सरकारी नियंत्रण से निजी और सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों को, अलग-अलग कितना-कितना हानि लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सूत पर नियंत्रण का निजी क्षेत्र की मिलों की अन्वेषण सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों पर अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या निजी क्षेत्र के मिल मालिक ऐसे मामलों में न्यायालय की शरण लेकर तत्काल होने वाले बाटों से बच जाते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) सरकार

को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) अब तक गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में 32 मिलों ने वस्त्र आयुक्त की अधिसूचना सं० सी० ई० आर०/15/73, सं० ई० आर०/16/73 तथा सी० ई० आर०/3/73 दिनांक 13 मार्च, 1973 के प्रवर्तन को रोकने वाले न्यायालय आदेश प्राप्त किए हैं।

कपड़ा निगम द्वारा प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में खोली गई मोटे कपड़ों की दुकानों की संख्या

2882. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 जन 1973 तक कपड़ा निगम ने प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में मोटे कपड़ों की कितनी दुकानें खोली हैं;

(ख) क्या कपड़ा आयुक्त ने ऐसी और दुकानें खोलने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्यों ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) विभिन्न टैक्सटाइल निगमों द्वारा केवल प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में मोटे कपड़ों की खोली गई दुकानों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, कपड़ों की विक्री के लिए विभिन्न वस्त्र निगमों के अधीन देश में 216 दुकानें हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रई की दरें तब करना

2883. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूई के दाम नियंत्रित न होने के कारण कपड़े के दाम निरन्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार रूई की दरे तब करने का है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में अवरजी (भी ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) वस्त्र की कीमतों संबंधी समिति द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के अनुसार मध्यम तथा मोगी श्रेणियों के अनियंत्रित कपड़ों की पहचान योग्य किस्मों की कीमतें नवम्बर, 1972 से जून, 1973 के बीच लगभग 15.5% बढ़ी हैं। इस वृद्धि का कारण विभिन्न उत्पादन साधनों, जिनमें रूई भी शामिल है, की बढ़ा हुई लागत है।

(ख) सदा की भाँति, सरकार 1973-74 में रूई मौसम के लिए कपास की न्यूनतम समर्थन कीमत घोषित करेगी। अधिकतम कीमत की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है।

Allegedly Erratic Working of Instrument Landing System at Delhi Airport on 15th July, 1973

2884. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether on 15th July, 1973 the Commander of a Sydney-bound Qantas Boeing averted what could have been a major air disaster when he made a last minute visual landing at Delhi Airport after the Air Traffic Control had cleared the aircraft to land with the aid of instrument landing system which was not working; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The commander of the Qantas aircraft reported after landing that the glide path was erratic; but a spokesman of the airline clarified that the aircraft was never in danger.

The last phase of a landing even under instrument conditions is invariably visual.

Seizure of Smuggled goods by Customs Authorities at Bulsar in the last week of April, 1973

2885 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Authorities posted at Bulsar have seized smuggled goods worth about Rs. 5 crores and impounded two Arab motor launches and a country craft in a joint operation conducted with the help of officials of Bombay Collectorate during the last week of April, 1973, and

(b) if so, the brief facts of the raid and the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Officers of the Bombay Customs Preventive Collectorate and the staff of Bulsar Customs organised two joint patrol operations in the sea near Bombay coast on the nights of 26th April, 1973 and 3rd May, 1973. In these operations, two Arab mechanised vessels were intercepted and seized alongwith contraband goods of foreign origin found in them. The value of the goods and the vessels seized is about Rs 41 lakhs. In addition, the officers of the Bulsar Customs independently seized one country craft on the night of 1st May, 1973 and recovered from it contraband goods worth about Rs. 9 lakhs. In all, 25 persons were arrested in these cases and their prosecution is in progress.

Consumption Pattern and States' Requirement of Yarn

2886. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quarterly allotment of yarn for July to September has reflected the consumption pattern and requirements of the States;

(b) whether a meeting on the working of the yarn control scheme was called, in June, 1973, and if so, whether representatives from 20 States and Union territories attended the meeting; and

(c) what were the subjects discussed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The allotment of cotton yarn during the quarter July-September, 1973, has been made in accordance with the consumption pattern furnished by the State Governments to the Textile Commissioner. The quantities allotted to States are based upon the estimated availability of yarn in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The over-all working of the Scheme was reviewed at the meeting and suggestions considered for improving its working.

Schemes of L.I.C. to employ fresh Graduates

2887. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has prepared a scheme to absorb at least 1200 fresh Graduates every year;

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

(c) whether Life Insurance Corporation has prepared a fresh scheme

for new Graduates seeking life insurance agency as full time career; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir. The scheme is being run on an experimental basis.

(d) The salient features of the scheme are:—

(i) To build up professional salesmen who will take Insurance Agency as a career.

(ii) Graduates in the age group of 22-30 are to be recruited on the basis of specially designed aptitude test and interview.

(iii) Two years training is imparted to the trainees to provide them with technical and practical knowledge.

(iv) Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month in the first and Rs. 200/- per month in the second year. This is in addition to the agency commission which may be earned by them.

(v) The scheme was put in operation in 1972 and by 31-3-73, 227 career agents had been recruited. It is proposed to recruit another 400 during the current year.

Proposal to Import Cooch Behar Airport

2889. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is having any proposal for improving the Cooch Behar airport;

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

(c) the money allocated for the purpose and the approximate date of taking up the work in hand?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There is at present no proposal to improve Cooch Behar aerodrome.

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

Credit advanced by Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions to Eastern States as compared to Western States

**2890. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Eastern States in India are getting proportionately less advances as compared to the deposits from the State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks than the Western States;

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to remove the discrepancy;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give direction to banks and other financial institutions to offer more credit and advances to the Eastern States for regeneration of industrial activities and also to small sector industries, farmers and weaker sections; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The credit-deposit ratios of the public sector banks in the States of the Eastern and North-Eastern Regions, excluding West Bengal, are generally lower than those for the States in the Western Region.

(b) to (d). The aggregate utilisation of bank credit in any area is linked to the general level of economic activity and availability of infra-structural facilities like communication, power etc. The State Governments have recently been requested to assist in the formulation of viable development schemes for which banks could extend credit and also to arrange for the provision of necessary inputs and other facilities which together with bank credit would make the schemes a success. Committees of State Governments' officials and bankers have also been set-up in some of these underbanked States with a view to securing co-ordination of efforts of the different development departments of the States Government and of the major banks operating in the States. The banks on their part are laying emphasis on stepping up advances to small borrowers in the priority sectors, particularly in these underbanked areas.

Commencement of Exports of Electronic goods from Electronic processing Zone at Santa Cruz

2891. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Electronic Processing Zone at Santa Cruz, Bombay is likely to commence exports of the electronic goods;

(b) how many applications for production units have been received in the office of the Development Commissioner of this Zone;

(c) whether all plots in this Zone of 100 acres have been allotted; and

(d) what is the export target fixed for this Zone and when it is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports from the Export Processing Zone are likely to commence in the latter half of 1974-75.

(b) Forty nine applications for setting up units in the Zone are received by the Member-Secretary of the Export Processing Zone Board.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Zone is expected to attain a level of exports of the order of Rs. 50 crores per year within about 3 years from the date of commencement of operations.

Conversion of Dabolim Air Strip into an International Airport

2892. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to convert the Dabolim air strip (Goa) into an international airport;

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

(c) if not, what facilities are being provided to make the airport serviceable for civil and jet aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, plans for construction of a civil enclave suitable for international air traffic are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines have been operating Boeing 737 services to Dabolim for some time.

Investment of L.I.C. in Private Sector

2893. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of Life Insurance Corporation's investment in private sector as on 31st March, 1973;

(b) the State-wise break-up of Life Insurance Corporation's investment in Cooperative sector as on 31st March, 1973; and

(c) the names of private sector institutions which have received loans from Life Insurance Corporation during the past two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State	Book value of outstanding loans and investments as on 31-3-1973* (in lakhs of rupees)	
	Private Sector	Cooperative Sector
Andhra Pradesh	460.70	2528.98
Assam	80.70	3.48
Bihar	3031.85	290.03
Delhi	477.04	6.30
Goa	74.85	27.00
Gujarat	2115.37	6463.14
Haryana	40.25	249.73
Himachal Pradesh	18.49	14.45
Jammu & Kashmir	..	31.05
Kerala	356.95	261.56
Madhya Pradesh	506.83	349.65
Maharashtra	7318.08	6848.65
Mysore	390.10	..
Orissa	358.66	342.67
Pondicherry	3.24	7.81
Punjab	41.51	651.73
Rajasthan	167.87	247.23
Tamil Nadu	2097.68	2211.98
Uttar Pradesh	1220.57	1247.33
West Bengal	6814.77	290.60

*Subject to audit.

2. The figures given in respect of Private Sector do not include loans to policy holders under 'OYH' Scheme and mortgage loans for Housing. Also the details of L.I.C.'s investments in cooperative Sector do not include Mortgage loans to Co-operative Societies for Housing.

(c) The names of the Public Limited Companies in the Private Sector

which have received loans from the I.A.C. during the last two years (ending 31-3-73) are given below:—

- 1 Plastic Resins and Chemicals Ltd.
2. Nagpal Ambada Petro-chem Refining Ltd.
- 3 Swadeshi Polytex Ltd
4. Bahco Taparia Tools Ltd.
5. Straw Products Ltd
- 6 Suporex India Ltd.

Proposal to start diploma course in Tourism in Universities

2894 SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR
SHRI M. S. PURTY.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start Diploma Course in Tourism in the Universities,

(b) if so, the names of such Universities, and

(c) whether Government have sought co-operation of foreign countries also in this regard and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH). (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism has been encouraging Universities to introduce Tourism as a subject at under-graduate and graduate level. The Universities of Delhi and Marathwada have already introduced courses in Tourism.

(c) No, Sir

Decision by Government to purchase Egyptian Cotton

2895 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase 5 lakh bales Egyptian Cotton,

(b) if so, the names of the countries through which dealings have already been made in this regard, and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in these dealings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) No, Sir. The Cotton import programme for the coming cotton-season is yet to be finalised

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of Income-tax Advisory Boards by State Governments

2896 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have set up Income-tax Advisory Boards,

(b) if so the names of such States, and

(c) the terms of Advisory Boards of Income-tax in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) The Government have no information regarding the setting up of Income-tax Advisory Boards by State Governments. Regional Direct Taxes Advisory Committees have, however, been constituted by the Central Government at the headquarters of various Commissioners of Income-tax.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh for Jute

2897. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement about jute trade between India and Bangladesh has recently been reached;

(b) if so, the quality and quantity of jute to be imported from Bangladesh;

(c) whether Bangladesh Government have asked for subsidy for the same,

(d) if so, the cost of the jute to be imported and the time by which the entire quantity of the same will arrive in India; and

(e) the extent to which it will meet the country's demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh has recently been concluded where a provision for import of raw jute has been incorporated

(b) The quantity is around 6 lakh bales and the quality is subject to negotiation,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The cost is estimated to be around Rs. 20 crores and imports will have to be completed by June, 1974

(e) Domestic crop estimated at 75 lakh bales plus proposed imports will meet country's demand and help in building up a buffer stock

Boosting Export of Handicrafts, during Fifth Plan

2898 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SIRI S A MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the plans to boost export of handicrafts during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of the handicrafts to be exported; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange to be earned during the next two years as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Broad outlines of the Plans for the development and export promotion of handicrafts have been prepared for the Fifth Plan period and a target of Rs. 100 crores has been envisaged for the fifth year of the Fifth Five Year Plan

(c) Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 65.00 crores and Rs. 75.00 crores is estimated to be earned by export of handicrafts (other than gem and jewellery) during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

Agreement between India and Ireland for Export of Tea

2899. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded between Governments of India and Ireland in the past for the export of tea from India;

(b) if so, whether Shipping Corporation have expressed its inability to deploy its ships for this job;

(c) if so, whether Government of Ireland have also stated that if the tea from India does not reach them by the middle of August they would import it from African countries; and

(d) if so, the loss likely to be sustained by India thereby and the action being taken by Government to avoid this loss?

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

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

Earnings and Air Services of Indian Airlines affected due to increasing number of Air Accidents

2901. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a great economic set-back due to the increasing number of air accidents in the country;

(b) to what extent it has affected the earnings and air services of Indian Airlines; and

(c) what steps are being taken to create confidence among the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The services of Indian Airlines have been adversely affected due to some recent accidents to its aircraft. The loss in terms of total aircraft capacity as compared with the capacity at present available, based on the May schedule, would be approx. 17.27 per cent. On this basis, the loss in revenue is expected to be of the order of Rs. 80 lakhs per month.

(c) It has been decided to reassess the proficiency of all Commanders of Indian Airlines. The programme of assessment has commenced on 9th July, 1973.

Sanction has been accorded to two new posts of Examiners of Flying for checking the proficiency and skill of pilots of Indian Airlines.

बैंक आफ बडीदा के कर्मचारियों की सहानुभूति में चंडीगढ़ में सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सार्वजनिक हड़ताल करना

2902. श्री इन्दर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह कदम की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बैंक आफ बडीदा के कर्मचारियों की सहानुभूति में चंडीगढ़ में सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत

बैंकों के कर्मचारियों ने 17 जुलाई, 1973 को सार्वजनिक हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंक आफ बडीदा के कर्मचारियों की क्या भावें हैं और उक्त मार्गों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री बलकृष्ण राव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). कुछ कर्मचारियों ने जो प्रखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ से सम्बन्धित बैंक आफ बडीदा कर्मचारी समन्वय समिति के सदस्य हैं; मन्त्र की है कि प्रबन्धकों को पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी नीति को अन्त और अर्थात् जैसे प्रखिल भारतीय मामलों पर उनके संघ से विचार विमर्श करना चाहिए। पता चला है कि उपर्युक्त भाग के समर्थन में, चण्डीगढ़ स्थित कुछ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों ने 17 जुलाई, 1973 को सार्वजनिक हड़ताल की थी। बैंक आफ बडीदा ने सूचना दी है कि चूँकि इसने बैंक में प्रखिल भारतीय बैंक आफ बडीदा कर्मचारी संघ को समझौता करने के लिए एकमात्र अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता दे दी है इसलिए बैंक ऐसे प्रखिल भारतीय मामलों पर केवल मान्यताप्राप्त संघ से बातचीत कर रहा है।

विदेशों में भारतीय कटनरी की लोकप्रियता

2903. श्री जय शंकर प्रसन्न : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रा यह कदम की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय कटनरी बड़ी लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं और भारतीय कटनरी के निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (जी ए० सी० बार्ब) : (क) जी हाँ। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय कटलरी के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रुपये)
1970-71	20.05
1971-72	26.07
1972-73	35.21

(ख) भारतीय कटलरी का आयात करने वाले मुख्य देश ये हैं : ब्रिटेन, सं०रा० अमरीका, स्वीडन, फनाडा, सोवियत संघ, बल्गारिया, पोलैंड, नाइजीरिया, मलावी तथा कोनिया।

पजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिए आयात नीति के रूप में निर्यात सहायता का जारी रखा जाता। मुक्त वाणिजी यदि कतिपय उपाय हैं जो कटलरी के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं।

एयर इण्डिया के पास अम्बों जेटों की संख्या

2904. श्री जनशहू प्रजापत : क्या सर्वेंटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय एयर इण्डिया के पास कितने अम्बों जेट हैं ?

सर्वेंटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : चार।

विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता से पूर्ण मुक्ति की योजना हेतु भारत द्वारा आरम्भ से सहयोग की मांग

2905. श्री जनशहू प्रजापत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भारत ने विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता से पूर्ण मुक्ति की योजना हेतु जापान से सहयोग मांगा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार का सहयोग मांगा गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री बलकवन्तराय बम्हान) :

(क) विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता की धीरे-धीरे कम करवा ही हवावा उद्देश्य है और इसीलिए हमने आन्तरिक संसाधनों, प्रौद्योगिकीय क्षमता तथा कौशल का विकास करने के प्रयोजन से जापान सहित अन्य विकसित देशों द्वारा प्रस्तुत विदेशी सहायता का इस बात की बुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए बराबर उपयोग किया है ताकि सहायता पर निर्भर रहना हवावा राष्ट्र के आर्थिक जीवन का स्थायी अंग न बन जाये।

जापान, भारत सहायता संघ की स्थापना से, अर्थात् 1958 से ले कर सहायता संघ के सचिव के रूप में भारत को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करता रहा है।

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के अनुरूप हमने उर्वरक निर्माण, इस्पात उत्पादन, पेट्रोलियम आदि जैसे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में देशी क्षमता का विकास करने के लिए जापान से आर्थिक सहयोग मांगा है।

Direction given by Government to Banks for stepping up farm lending

2906. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given general direction to the Banks to step up farm lending; and

(b) the amount of money banks have given as loans to rich peasants, middle peasants and small peasants in 1971-72, 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Both the Government and the Re-

serve Bank of India have been urging the public sector banks to step up their advances to the priority sectors including agriculture. Finance Minister himself has taken several meetings with Chief Executives of public sector banks on this and detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The progress of the lending of the public sector banks in the agricultural sector is kept constantly under review.

(b) Data, in the manner asked for, are not maintained by the banks. Outstandings of direct agricultural advances to farmers by public sector banks stood at Rs. 197.40 crores at the end of June, 1971 and at Rs 231.50 crores at the end of June, 1972.

Annual growth rate of Tourist Trade

2907. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 343 lakh foreign tourists visited India in 1972 registering a rise of 14 per cent over the preceding year there by earning foreign exchange through the tourist trade;

(b) if so, whether Government expect to maintain this annual growth rate of 14 per cent in this trade; and

(c) whether this annual growth rate of tourist trade is rising in proportion to the growing expenses of trade to provide accommodation and travelling facilities and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Export of Light-Weight Sports Cycles to Canada and other Countries

2908. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project and Equipment Corporation has secured a deal with the Canadian administration for

the export of 3,000 light-weight sports cycles valued at Rs. 8 lakh;

(b) whether there are other countries also which import our light-weight sports cycles; and

(c) if so, which are those countries?

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

(b) and (c). U.S.A. has shown some interest in Indian light-weight sports cycles.

Position of Indian Goods under the relaxed Import Control Laws of Kenya

2909. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kenya has relaxed controls imposed last January and brought in a large number of foreign goods which can now be imported under open general licence;

(b) whether the fresh Kenyan import laws in any way favour India; and

(c) if so, whether Government have availed of this opportunity to the fullest extent?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction of duty on exports of Jute and Coir Goods to E.E.C.

2910. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian jute and coir goods will get duty reduction by 40 per cent between July, 1973 and January, 1974 in the European Economic Community and there would be practically no quota restrictions on these imports; and

(b) if so, whether our trade is utilising these facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Following the negotiations held with the EEC in Brussels from 21st to 23rd May 1973 some understandings in regard to tariff and other concessions have been reached for the import of Jute and Coir goods from India by the EEC. The Agreements incorporating these understandings are yet to be finalised.

Decision of L.I.C. to cut funds for Co-operative Housing

2911. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has decided to cut funds for 'co-operative housing; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of Bank Credit to Government and Commercial Sector on Prices

2913. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the comparative figures of rise in the net bank credit to the Government and to the commercial sector between March, 1971 and March, 1973; and

(b) the cause for this rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Net Bank Credit to Government sector which is composed of (a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Government sector (i.e., net increase in the

Reserve Bank's holdings of rupee coin and small coins, loans and advances to State Governments and holdings of Government securities, including Treasury bills minus changes in Central and State Government deposits with the Reserve Bank) and (b) commercial and state co-operative banks credit to government sector (i.e., investments in Central and State Government securities including Treasury bills) has increased by Rs 2438 crores between 31st March, 1971 and 30th March, 1973. This increase is, however, overstated to the extent of Rs. 175 crores due to certain accounting adjustments carried out by the Reserve Bank for the year 1971-72.

Increase in net bank credit to commercial sector for the same period amounted to Rs. 112 crores. Of this increase, Reserve Bank's credit to commercial sector accounts for Rs. 133 crores, whereas the commercial banks' credit to commercial sector shows a net decline of Rs. 21 crores

(b) The main factors leading to an increase in net bank credit to Government during 1971-72 were the relief expenditures on Bangladesh refugees, increase in defence expenditure following hostilities with Pakistan and larger assistance to State Governments to meet relief expenditure in flood, cyclone and drought affected areas. In 1972-73, however, the increase is accounted for by large-scale expenditure on drought relief, emergency agricultural production programme, step up of Plan outlay, increase in subsidy on foodgrains and interim relief to government employees following the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission.

In the case of increase in net bank credit to commercial sector, the predominant factor has been the increase in loans, advances and investments in financial institutions by the Reserve Bank.

Amount Paid to Individuals for giving information regarding Goods being Smuggled into India

2914. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether those who give information to the Customs department about smuggled goods are given income-tax free amount equivalent to ten per cent of the value of the smuggled goods;

(b) if so, how many persons have received such amounts during the last three years; and

(c) whether many among those who have received such amounts are smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Maximum reward upto Rs. 20/- per tola in gold bullion seizure cases and upto 10 per cent of the estimated realisations of the seized goods in other cases is paid to the informers on the merits of the information given. Such payments exceeding Rs. 1000/- in aggregate have become liable to income-tax with effect from 1-4-1972, like other casual income, but the question whether rewards paid to informers in various spheres should be exempted is under Government's consideration.

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

(c) The identity of the informants is kept secret. However, the possibility of persons who were once smugglers becoming informers cannot be ruled out.

Indo-Bangladesh Trade under Limited Payment Agreement

2915. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rs. 35-crores turnover each way envisaged in Indo-Bangladesh trade under the Limited Payment Agreement is not likely to be fulfilled; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During the review of the current Limited Payments Agreement, held in Dacca in the first week of July, 1973, it was noted that approximately Rupees 18 crores worth of goods may be exported from Bangladesh by September 27, 1973 when the Arrangement is due to expire, as compared to Rs 20 crores expected to be exported from India. Inadequate transport facilities and institutional difficulties have mainly been responsible for inhibiting the flow of trade between the two countries. In order to take effective and timely measures for removing all transport bottlenecks, the two Governments have decided to form a Joint Transport Co-ordination Committee.

Construction of an Aerodrome at Salem (Tamil Nadu)

2916. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DEIVEEKAN:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding the construction of an aerodrome at Salem in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any study team has visited the proposed site recently; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the study team and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Salem has been considered by Government. In view of the financial constraints and the adverse economics for Indian Airlines, it has been decided that for the present the proposal should not be pursued.

High Power Steering Board to deal with Problems of Kandla Free Trade Zone

2917. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to set up a high power steering board to deal with the problems of the Kandla Free Trade Zone;

(b) the total board outlines of the problems of the Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(c) the efforts, if any, made so far by Government to solve the problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government since set up a high power Steering Board for Kandla Free Trade Zone under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Commerce.

(b) The main difficulties of the Kandla Free Trade Zone Industrialists related to (i) lack of adequate direct overseas shipping facilities to and fro Kandla necessitating use of Bombay port for import into and export from KFTZ resulting in increasing the cost of transport, and (ii) non-availability of concessional finance to the Zone Industries as available to industries in the backward district of Kutch.

(c) The Kandla Free Trade Zone Steering Board has cleared in prin-

ciple grant of transport assistance to KFTZ Industrialists and the details thereof are being worked out. The concessional finance scheme as available to industries in backward district of Kutch have since been extended to the industries of KFTZ. Steps have also been taken to eliminate procedural and administrative bottlenecks on a priority basis.

Proposal to Amend Indian Aircraft Rules Authorising Airlines to Nominate persons for Certification of Airworthiness of an Aircraft

2918. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to amend the Indian Aircraft Rules authorising airlines to nominate persons for the purpose of certification of airworthiness of an aircraft irrespective of their holding licences from D.G.C.A. or not in this regard; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for switching over to the proposed arrangements in place of the existing system in respect of inspection and certification of aircraft by licence holders of D.G.C.A.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Draft of certain amendments to the existing rules relating to airworthiness of aircraft were notified in the official gazette for inviting public opinion. Any objections/suggestions received from the parties concerned will be taken into consideration before the rules are finalised.

(b) It is necessary to amend the rules from time to time in order to conform to the international standards and practices.

1972-73 के दौरान लघु उद्योगों की निर्यात क्षमता के लिए सरकार का सहयोग

2919 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बांडेब : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करें कि :
(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में लघु उद्योगों को निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार का सहयोग दिया गया है; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के सहयोग का क्या परिणाम निकला और उक्त वर्ष के दौरान लघु उद्योगों ने कितने मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा का निर्यात किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (जी ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) निर्यात सबर्जन के लिए सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाएँ, संपूर्ण उद्योग के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन के तत्वावधान में बंठित एक पुस्तक निर्यात सबर्जन निदेशालय लघु क्षेत्र के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए बराबर अपना सहयोग दे रहा है।

(ख) लघु क्षेत्र से होने वाले निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में अंकड़े, वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा प्रकसकलन महाविदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रलग से सकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

Meeting of Chief Ministers to discuss allotment of Yarn to Weavers

2920 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had convened a meeting of Chief Minister's at New Delhi on the 10th June, 1978 to discuss allotment of yarn to weavers; and

(b) if so, which of the states were represented at the meeting?

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

(b) The following 20 States and Union Territory of Delhi, were represented at the said meeting:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Kerala
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Manipur
12. Mysore
13. Nagaland
14. Orissa
15. Punjab
16. Rajasthan
17. Tamil Nadu
18. Tripura
19. Uttar Pradesh
20. West Bengal

Discussion with the Income-tax Commissioner Regarding Recovery of Arrears of Taxes

2921 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether he had any discussions with the Income-tax Commissioners about tax arrears and if so, what decisions were arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): In regard to recovery of arrears of tax the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance had discussions so far with the Commissioners of Income-tax in the charge of Delhi, West Bengal, Madras,

Kanpur and Lucknow and also with Chairman and Members of Board of Direct Taxes and Officers Federation and Associations. As a result of these discussions, the following steps are being taken on priority basis:—

- (1) Strengthening the cadre of Income-tax Officers and Tax Recovery Officers.
- (2) Augmenting the number of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax for speedy disposal and clearance of arrears of appeals.
- (3) Expediting adjustment of taxes already paid.
- (4) Speeding up the disposal of pending applications for rectification of assessments.
- (5) Giving effect to appellate orders expeditiously.
- (6) Requesting the Appellate Assistant Commissioners/Income-tax Appellate Tribunals to dispose of quick^{lv} appeals where large demands are involved, on a priority basis.
- (7) Approaching the High Courts with requests to speedily dispose of pending references. For this purpose, the Commissioners of Income-tax have been directed to establish personal contacts with Chief Justices of the various High Courts.
- (8) Enlisting of the co-operation of Officers through their respective Associations and Federation.
- (9) Reviewing in details, cases where the outstanding demand exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, so as to ensure maximum collection out of these arrears. A cell in the Board has been set up to exclusively devote attention to these cases.

- (10) Streamlining the machinery for write off of irrecoverable demands, including, the formation of special squads. Formal orders to this effect have recently been issued.

Conference of Tourism and Air India Officers held in Geneva

2922. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether he attended a Conference of Tourism and Air India officers held recently in Geneva,

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Conference; and

(c) whether India had made a plea for getting the Headquarters of World Tourism Organisation set up in India and if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The progress of the joint tourism promotion campaigns of Air India and the Department of Tourism overseas offices in Western Europe and North America was reviewed. At the same time the conference also examined in detail the requirements of additional accommodation and air and road transportation for foreign tourists at the main centres of tourism in India. The need for a larger number of promotional air fares on international routes, measures to streamline tourist entry formalities and the planning of new holiday resorts were other topics discussed. The publicity campaigns in overseas markets were considered with a view to ensuring that the most favourable image of India is projected in these markets.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is yet to be decided.

Liberation of Import Policy

2923. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import policy has been liberalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the liberalisation?

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

(b) Details of the import policy are published in the import Trade Control Policy (Red Book). Amendments to this policy are also announced by Public Notices. A statement indicating the broad outlines of the liberalisation made in the import policy for 1973-74 is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement**Broad features of the liberalisation done in the Import Policy for 1973-74**

Small Scale units in the priority sector (both new and existing) will be granted licences for raw material and components on the basis of capacity as assessed by the technical authorities.

2. For the first time, since 1966 eleven more industries have been accorded priority treatment for meeting their requirement of raw materials, components and spares.

3. Units which are engaged in industries reserved for small scale sector will be granted import licences during 1973-74 for a value 20 per cent higher than that of the last year.

4. The basis of issuing import licences for raw materials and components to the new units has been liberalised. In the non-priority sector, these units could be granted licences upto 30 per cent of the value of their machinery till last year. During the current year, the percentage has been raised from 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

The maximum value limit for issue of licences has been raised from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1.58 lakh for a year in the case of non-priority units and to Rs. 2 lakhs in a year in the case of priority unit.

5. The allocation of non-ferrous metals in favour of the small scale units has been increased by 25 per cent during the current year.

6. The allocation of mild steel in favour of the small scale units has been increased by 25 per cent during the current year.

7. Small Scale non-priority industrial units set up in a backward area and by engineering graduates and ex-service personnel which were getting a maximum of Rs. 1.0 lakh till last year will be granted licences upto Rs. 1.50 lakh during the current year.

8. Facility has been provided for conversion of G.C.A. and U.K. Credit licences into Rupee Area for an enhanced value.

9. In order to ensure that the entitlement of the Small Scale units is not progressively reduced due to non-utilisation of the Rupee Area licences, it has been provided that the unutilised value of the Rupee licences shall also be taken into consideration while calculating the entitlements of the actual users.

10. Special facilities will be given for Research and development purposes to industrial firms, scientific and research foundation units or individual research institutions, research departments of universities, technical institutions whether in the public or private sector, recognized by the Deptt. of Science and Technology.

11. In respect of canalised items, other than iron and steel, actual users in the large scale sector may apply for advance allocation to the licensing authority upto 25 per cent of their annual requirements.

12. A provision has been made to allow higher value for import of spares in the interest of better maintenance of equipment and increased production.

13. The value limit for import of machinery has been raised from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs 20,000/- on the recommendation of the sponsoring authority without a reference to C.G. Ad-hoc Committee.

14. In order to provide greater flexibility, actual users engaged in priority industries have been permitted to import against their actual users licence any item of raw material and components, even though the items in question are not normally permissible for import, upto 5 per cent of the value of their licence for raw material and components subject to certain specified conditions.

15. The import policy for registered exporters has also been liberalised, in several respects. The scheme for the grant of facilities to eligible export houses has been enlarged to enable small scale industries to strengthen their export efforts. Such units will be allowed to set up consortia of their own in order to organise sales of their products abroad. These consortia will be recognised as export houses and will thus be given import facilities subject to certain conditions. Partnership firms can also apply for registration as eligible export houses if they fulfil the prescribed conditions. In the case of Export Development Corporations of State Governments, the condition of minimum export performance of Rs. 25 lakhs for the purpose of registrations as an eligible export house has been waived.

16. The simplified procedure for processing applications from Registered, exporters introduced last year, has been further streamlined.

17. The procedure for the grant of advance licences to registered exporters has been simplified by delegating more powers to regional licensing authorities.

18. The procedure for import of samples and labels by exporters has been simplified. The value limit upto which the licensing authorities will allow the import of samples against REP licences has been raised from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 5,000/-. Manufacturer-exporters will be allowed to import samples upto Rs. 500/- without import licences. Import of labels and priced tickets will be allowed without import licences.

International Conferences on Skyjacking Etc. to be held in Rome in August, 1973

2924. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

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

(a) whether two International Conferences are scheduled to be held in August this year in Rome to discuss the agreements on Skyjacking and other unlawful interferences with international civil aviation; and

(b) what effective proposals are to be mooted by Indian delegation thereat to prevent such aviation crimes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation has decided to convene a joint session of the ICAO Assembly and a diplomatic conference to consider the implementation of the States' obligations concerning hijacking and other unlawful interference with international civil aviation at Rome from August to September 21, 1973.

(b) Various proposals on the subject of air security are under consideration. The policy of the Government of India is to co-operate with international efforts to find a solution to the problems posed by the growing menace of hijacking and unlawful interference with civil aviation.

**Protest against Drink Test of Pilot's
by Indian Commercial Pilots
Association**

2925. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Commercial Pilot's Association has protested against the steps taken by the Indian Airlines regarding drink test of pilots; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Backing out of Commitments by East
European Countries to Supply Ferti-
lizers and Nonferrous Metals to India**

2926. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the East European countries have backed out of their commitment to supply fertilizers and non-ferrous metals to our country in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Number of Accidents Involving Planes
of Indian Airlines during April, May
and June, 1973 due to bursting of
Tyres**

2927. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of accidents to aeroplanes due to bursting of tyres at the time of taxiing on various airports of the country during April, May and June, 1973, date-wise and airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): The requisite information is given below:—

Serial No.	Date of incident	Name of Airline	Type of aircraft	Airport
1.	1 APR '73	T.W.A	Boeing 707	Bombay
2.	3 APR '73	I.A.	HS-748	Jammu
3.	10 APR '73	I.A.	Boeing 737	Palam
4.	2 MAY '73	I.A.	Caravelle	Madras
5.	3 MAY '73	I.A.	F-27	Muzaffarpur
6.	4 MAY '73	I.A.	HS-748	Tirupati
7.	18 MAY '73	I.A.	HS-748	Vijayawada
8.	21 MAY '73	A.I.	Boeing 707	Pombay
9.	23 MAY '73	A.I.	Boeing 707	Madras
10.	6 JUN '73	I.A.	Boeing 737	Trivandrum
11.	30 JUN '73	B.O.A.C.	VC-10	Palam

Floatation of Rupee in Context of International Monetary Crisis

2928. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fresh monetary crisis in the world;

(b) whether suggestions have been made that India should float the rupee in relation to other currencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. International monetary crisis is continuing since August, 1971 when the United States suspended the convertibility of dollar into gold. The crisis has been accentuated after the second devaluation of U.S. dollar on 13th February, 1973, which led to a floatation of all the major currencies of the world.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to the prevalence of import controls and exchange regulations, it is the Government's view that the floating of the rupee independently would not reflect the intrinsic strength of the rupee and, therefore, would not be advisable.

Raising of Rates of Interest by I.D.B.I.

2929. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has raised its interest rates; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial Development Bank of India has raised its interest rates by $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent effective from June 16, 1973, the outlines of which are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5384/73.]

Export of tyres and tubes during 1972-73

2930. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**
SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position to export tyres and tubes to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during 1972-73?

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

(b) The major countries to whom tyres and tubes were exported during 1972-73 are Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., Iraq, North Korea, Kuwait, Sudan, Egypt, U.K. and Nepal. During the first nine months of 1972-73 (April-December, 1972), foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 5.72 crores was earned.

Shortage of Yarn in Powerloom Factories in Bhiwandi

2931. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of powerloom factories in Bhiwandi town near Bombay;

(b) whether most of these powerlooms are lying idle due to acute shortage of yarn;

(c) the extent to which powerloom production has been adversely affected consequently; and

(d) whether efforts are being made to ensure adequate supply of yarn for running of these powerlooms?

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

(b) and (c), Government do not have specific information.

(d) Allotments to Maharashtra State have been made on the yardstick worked out on the national basis i.e. 0.18 kg. per handloom and 2 kgs. per powerloom per day. With the improvement in production and availability of yarn of counts upto 40s, the control over distribution of yarn of counts upto 40s has been relaxed. Enhancement of quota of yarn of counts above 40s can also be considered after the yarn production in finer counts attains the normal level.

Canalising Jute Supplies to Mills through Jute Corporation of India

2932. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision on canalising jute supplies to the mills through the Jute Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir, but imports of raw jute are canalised through the Jute Corporation of India and State Trading Corporation.

(b) Does not arise

Creating of Separate Circle Office for State Bank of India, Orissa

2933 SHRI ARJUN SETHI. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to create a separate Circle Office for the State Bank of India, Orissa State; and

(b) if not, the difficulties in the way of creating the Circle office?

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

(b) There is already a Regional Office of the State Bank of India at Bhubaneswar, in charge of a Chief Regional Manager, with adequate financial and administrative powers. The number (109) of branches and sub-offices of the State Bank in Orissa State are not yet adequate to justify, from the point of view of viability and on administrative considerations, the creation of a separate Circle Office of that bank for Orissa State.

Construction of Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India at Bhubaneswar

2934. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked the site for the construction of the Regional Office of the Reserve Bank of India at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, the difficulties in the way of early construction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Reserve Bank of India has taken on lease from the Government of Orissa a plot of land on Sachivalaya Marg for construction of its office building at Bhubaneswar.

(b) The Bank has already invited tenders for construction of its proposed office building and the work is expected to commence before long.

Opening of Branch of United Commercial Bank at Bhandaripokhri, Balasore, (Orissa)

2935. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank of India has decided to open a Branch at Bhandaripokhri of Balasore (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the difficulties in the way of its early opening?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The United Commercial Bank has recently received a suggestion for opening bank offices at four centres, including Bhandaripokhri, in Belasore district. The bank is getting these centres surveyed with a view to assessing the potentialities for opening of bank offices.

(b) Does not arise.

Robbery in National and Grindlays Bank at Kanpur

2936. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 25th June the National and Grindlays Bank at Kanpur Branch was robbed of Rs. 31,000 m daylight;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against the culprits and to recover the money;

(c) whether any preventive measure has been taken; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Two of the culprits were apprehended on the spot and handed over to the police. The police is trying to arrest the third culprit who is reported to have escaped with the cash.

(c) and (d) The bank has reported that it is taking appropriate steps to improve the security arrangements in its branches in the northern region.

Increase in Exports during 1972-73

2937. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:**
SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether exports in 1972-73 have increased considerably; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase as compared to 1971-72?

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

(b) The provisional figure of India's exports (including re-exports) during 1972-73 is Rs. 1962 crores which is estimated to be 22 per cent above 1971-72 level of exports.

Cheating of Punjab National Bank by Indian Express Limited (Madurai) and Andhra Prabha (Pvt.) Ltd.

2938. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank has been cheated to the tune of over Rs. one crore by the Indian Express Limited (Madurai) and Andhra Prabha (Private) Limited by submitting a false statement of account and stock records of white printing paper purported to have been purchased from a fictitious firm;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Punjab National Bank has reported that the bank's original documents, files and other papers relating to Indian Express group of Companies are with the Central Bureau of Investigation in connection with a criminal case and that its advances to these two accounts are adequately covered by securities. The bank has added that it will examine the accounts of the group on receipt of a copy of the chargesheet from the C.B.I.

The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that it conducted an investigation in respect of a complaint filed by the Company Law Board alleging that during 1967-68, Messrs Andhra Prabha Private Limited showed inflated stocks of newsprint with a view to obtaining higher cash credit facilities from the Punjab National Bank Limited. In the light of the evidence obtained during the investigation, C.B.I. has filed charge-sheets on 21-5-1973 against six persons under Sections 120-B I.P.C. read with Section 420 I.P.C., Section 467 I.P.C. read with Section 471 I.P.C. and Section 477A I.P.C. and the case is now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

**Delhi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Varanasi
Patna-Calcutta Air Service**

2940. SHR S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why Gorakhpur has not been put on the aviation map of India so far; and

(b) when the Delhi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur -Varanasi- Patna-Calcutta air service will be started?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have not been able to provide an air service to Gorakhpur for want of aircraft capacity.

(b) Gorakhpur will be airlinked as soon as the fleet position improve adequately.

Foreign Aid in 1973-74

2941. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) for how much Aid to India, firm commitments have been made in 1973-74 by foreign countries, Country-wise so far;

(b) the amount of aid received in 1973-74 from various foreign countries, Country-wise; and

(c) how much foreign aid we have asked for in 1973-74 and how much we hope to get?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) For the Indian Fiscal Year 1973-74, Agreements have been signed with France and Sweden for an amount of 236 million French Francs (Rs. 33.56 crores) and 108 million Swedish Kroners (Rs. 16.81 crores) respectively.

(b) A Statement showing the amount of aid utilised during the Indian Fiscal Year upto June, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5385/73]

(c) It is expected that fresh commitments of aid to the extent of about \$11 billion (about Rs 800 crores) would be made for the year 1973-74.

**Irregularities in Canalised Exports
of Castor Seeds and Oil**

2942 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communications about the irregularities in the canalised export of castor seeds/oil resulting in loss of earnings of foreign exchange concealment of income etc.;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the high prices paid to shippers/oil mills etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing.

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

(b) The contents mainly related to the following:

(i) Prior to canalisation of B.P. Grade Castor Oil through the State Trading Corporation, private exporters purchased large quantities of castor oil of BSS Grade and shipped it as BP Grade and indulged in large scale under-invoicing.

(ii) After canalisation, the STC sold castor oil at lower prices than the foreign prices. Also the STC paid higher prices to the suppliers of castor oil India than the prevailing market prices, etc.

(c) and (d). The matter is being looked into.

Arrears of Income Tax and Wealth Tax against Shri M. G. Ramachandran

2943. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the founder of the A.D.M.K. and a film actor, Shri M. G. Ramachandran, is in arrears as far as payment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax is concerned; and

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the effective steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) (i) Arrears of Income-tax Yes, Sir.

(ii) Arrears of Wealth-tax No, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to recover the arrears:—

(1) Penal interest and penalty have been levied against Shri M. G. Ramachandran for default in payment of taxes;

(2) The assessee's settlement petition is pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax. In the meantime, Shri Ramachandran is making payment of Income-tax in instalments. He has, however, been asked to increase the quantum of instalments.

(3) Notice in form I.T.C.P. No. 1 has been served to prevent him from alienating any property belonging to him.

Reserve Bank Bulletin's Allegation regarding Deficit Financing in 1972-73

2944. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Reserve Bank Bulletin's allegation that the total deficit financing in 1972-73 was of the order of Rs. 1278.64 crores;

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

(c) what will be the estimated deficit financing in the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The figure of Rs. 1278.64 crores mentioned in the Reserve Bank Bulletin refers to the increase in the outstanding treasury bills issued by the Central Government during 1972-73. The above figure includes a sum of Rs. 421.13 crores given to State Governments for clearance of their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank, which they had accumulated as a result of past years deficits and which had already been reflected in the deficit financing figures given for these years. Thus the combined deficit at the Centre and States amounted to Rs. 868 crores in 1972-73. However, the concept of deficit financing as used in the Plan documents is not synonymous with the budgetary deficits as defined above. The former includes:—

(1) the net increase in Treasury Bills held by the Reserve Bank;

(2) net changes in the portfolio of long dated government securities held by the Reserve Bank;

(3) net changes in cash balances of the Central and State Governments; and

(4) net change in ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank, to the State Governments.

The deficit financing by the Centre and States so defined amounted to Rs. 848 crores in 1972-73.

(c) The Central Government has estimated the budgetary deficit for the year 1973-74 at Rs. 85 crores. This, however, does not take into account the expenditure that might have to be incurred when the Government takes a final decision on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. As of now, it is not possible to give an estimate of deficit financing that might emerge for the year 1973-74.

Communication received from M.Ps. in regard to Forward Trading in Castor Oil/Seeds

2945 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government have received any communication from M.Ps. about forward trading in castor oil/seed,

(b) the contents of this communication;

(c) whether Government would impose a ban on this trading; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The communication received suggested that after the canalisation of export of castor oil through S.T.C., Government should suspend forward

trading in the oilseeds Market as the element of risk in export was passed on to S.T.C.

(c) and (d). The matter is being examined.

कपड़े तथा कपास के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2946. श्री नरसूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कपास के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) इसी अवधि में कपड़े के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). भारत में धोक कीमतों के सूचकांक के अनुसार 1970 की औसत कीमत को तुलना में जुलाई, 1973 में कपास तथा मिल निर्मित सूती कपड़े की कीमत में प्रतिशत वृद्धि क्रमशः 38.6 प्रतिशत तथा 31.3 प्रतिशत रही। तथापि, मई 1968 से नियन्त्रित कपड़े की कीमतों में वृद्धि करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) अनियन्त्रित कपड़े की कीमतें, उसकी मांग तथा सावलाई स्थिति तथा कतिपय ब्रांड नामों की लोकप्रियता और उपलब्धता तथा उत्पादन साधनों की कीमत के अनुसार चलती हैं।

बेहती क्षेत्रों में बटिया किसके कपड़े का बितरण

2947. श्री नरसूराम अहिरवार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में वितरण हेतु दिया जा रहा कच्चा बहुत बढ़िया किस्म का है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इन शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई सामान्य शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बुन्देलखण्ड (मध्य प्रदेश) के क्षेत्र में
सूत की वितरण व्यवस्था

2948. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में सूत के वितरण की व्यवस्था न होने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : कानूनी नियंत्रण योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के नामित व्यक्तियों/अधिकारियों के माध्यम से बुनकरों में वितरण करने के लिए अलग आयुक्त द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को धान्य के बल्क आर्डर किये जाते हैं। हमें सूचित किया गया है कि बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के बुनकरों को आवश्यकतानुसार पूरे करने के अस्त उस क्षेत्र में धान्य का वितरण करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश

सरकार ने बतिया सागर रीकमबल सारसेठ (जिला छतरपुर) तथा सतना (जिला पन्नासहित) में पहले ही दोनों केन्द्र खोल दिये हैं।

देश में सूत वितरण केन्द्र

2949 श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा सूत वितरण व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद देश में कितने सूत वितरण केन्द्र खोले गये; और

(ख) इन सूत वितरण केन्द्रों में से कितने वितरण केन्द्र व्यक्तिगत सूत व्यापारियों के हाथ में हैं तथा कितने सहकारी समितियों अथवा सरकारीतंत्र द्वारा संचालित हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख) : धान्य नियंत्रण योजनाके अन्तर्गत, बल्क आयुक्त द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को एकमुश्त आर्डर दिया जाता है। राज्य के भीतर बुनकरों तक धान्य पहुंचाने के लिए वितरण माध्यमों की स्थापना करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। व स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप वितरण के किसी भी उपयुक्त तरीके को अपनाने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। जहां राज्य सरकारें धान्य की आर्डरित मात्राओं को उठाने व बुनकरों तक उनका वितरण करने के लिए एजेंसियां स्थापित करने में असमर्थ हों वहां वे भारतीय रई निगम की सेवाएं प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। बुनकरों को धान्य का वितरण करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खोले गये केन्द्रों की संख्या के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई विनिश्चित जानकारी नहीं है।

Development of Bandhawgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh

2050. SHRI RANABAHADUR S'NGH:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to give financial assistance for the development of Bandhawgarh National Park in Shahdol in Madhya Pradesh as a Tourist Centre and if so, how much; and

(b) whether Bandhawgarh has been included in the centrally sponsored scheme and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal to develop Bandhawgarh Park is under the consideration of the State Government and of the Ministry of Agriculture. The details are yet to be finalised.

Fiscal Incentives for Labour Oriented Industrial Growth

2951 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for giving fiscal incentives to promote labour-oriented industrial growth;

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

(c) the manner of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The scheme has not yet been formulated but the matter is under consideration.

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

Setting up of Export Promotion Cells in Delhi Circle by State Bank of India

2952. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has set up export promotion cells at important Centres in Delhi circle to assist indigenous manufacturers;

(b) if so, what useful purposes will be served by these Cells; and

(c) to what extent formation of these cells has helped the manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The State Bank of India has set up in its Delhi Circle special foreign exchange cells at New Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Srinagar.

(b) These cells are intended to cater to the requirements of exporters and importers in the field of international banking by collecting and disseminating information pertaining to global trade, tenders, trade enquiries, etc., and arranging to obtain credit reports on prospective overseas buyers.

(c) Besides expediting the processing of applications for financing export trade, they have facilitated contacts between local manufacturers—exporters and prospective overseas buyers.

Interception of Truck Carrying Japanese Textiles by Customs Authorities in Branch (Gujarat)

2953. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Authorities intercepted a truck carrying Japanese textiles worth Rs. 15 lakhs in the Broach area in Gujarat State in the month of May, 1973;

(b) if so, a brief account thereof; and

(c) what action was taken against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Acting on information, officers of Ahmedabad Central Excise Collectorate intercepted a Truck on the night of 9th and 10th May, 1973 in Broach area of Gujarat State. When the officers were making necessary inquiries from the truck driver, he started the vehicle and sped away. He was chased in a Government Jeep but the driver deliberately collided with the Jeep causing a serious accident injuring certain official. However, the truck was later found in an abandoned condition and Japanese textiles collectively valued at Rs. 16 lakhs approximately were recovered from it. Some incriminating documents have also been seized in this regard from the premises of persons suspected to be involved in this case. Further investigations are in progress.

Demand made by All India Insurance Employees' Federation Re: Higher Bonus for 1971 and D.A. Cut

2954. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Insurance Employees' Federation has demanded higher bonus for 1971 and restoration of D.A. cut;

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

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Federation has demanded higher bonus for the year 1972-73 and restoration of the alleged D.A. cut.

(b) and (c). The payment of bonus for the year 1972-73 is covered by a settlement which is not to be reopened during the period of its operation.

As regards D.A., which has been paid in accordance with the provisions of an Award of the National Industrial Tribunal, the dispute raised hinges on the interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Award. The interpretations of these provisions has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal at Bombay by a Government order dated 23th December, 1972.

Steps to have new Airport Building at Kanpur

2955. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to have the new Airport building in Kanpur; and

(b) whether the land has been acquired for the purpose and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Land measuring 5.09 acres has been taken over from the Ministry of Defence. An estimate amounting to Rs. 13.57 lakhs for construction of a new terminal building is under consideration.

Steps to remove Handicaps and deficiencies in Indian Airlines and Air India

2956. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to remove handicaps and deficiencies in the Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(b) whether any Technical Committee has been formed to go into all aspects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Improvement in the working of major undertakings like airlines is a continuous process, and all feasible steps are being taken in this direction to the extent possible.

(b) No, Sir.

Extension granted to Director General of Meteorological Department

2957. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Meteorological Department has been granted extension for two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The extension has been granted in view of Dr. Koteswaram's eminence in the Meteorological field.

Raids on the Houses of Film Stars in Madras and Bombay

2958. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department had recently swooped on the houses of film stars in Madras and Bombay;

(b) whether any incriminating evidence has been unearthed in these raids; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During January—July, 1973, there was no raid by the Income-tax Department on the houses of Film Stars in Bombay. In Madras, however, there were three raids on the houses of Film Stars during the same period.

(b) In two cases some incriminating papers have been seized.

(c) The seized materials are under scrutiny.

Refusal by Air India Pilots to operate Boeing 747 Flights from Bombay

2959. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether Air India Pilots in the month of June refused to operate six of the eight Boeing 747 flights from Bombay and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to resolve the dispute; and

(b) the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. This was done in pursuance of a directive issued by the Indian Pilots Guild alleging that it had not been consulted in regard to the pattern of operations. Management, however, report that consultations were held. Meetings were held with the Guild and it withdrew its directive and normal operations were resumed from 20th June, 1973.

(b) Air-India suffered a loss of approximately Rs. 42.48 lakhs.

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Terms and conditions of loan sanctioned by World Bank for purchase of Boeing for Indian Airlines and Air India
Functioning of Indian Officials in Asian Development Bank

2960. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the terms and conditions under which the World Bank had sanctioned loans for the purchase of Boeings for the Indian Airlines and Air India and the conditions under which these purchases have been made.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Air India had raised a loan in 1957 from the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) to meet part of the funds required for purchase of the first three Boeing 707 aircraft together with spare engines, light simulator, etc. The terms and conditions under which the above loan was sanctioned were as under:

Amount: \$5.6 million.

Guarantee: Principal and interest were guaranteed by the Government of India.

Commitment fees: 3/4 per cent p.a.

Rate of interest: 5 per cent p.a. payable semi-annually.

Repayment: The loan was repayable in four semi-annual instalments and it was repaid in full in April, 1965.

The other Boeings purchased by Air India and Indian Airlines were financed from other sources like commercial banks, the Boeing Co. and the Exim Bank.

2961. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the attempts of Government to improve and regulate the working of the Indian Officials in the Asian Development Bank;

(b) whether the Committee appointed to study their functioning has submitted its report and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what progress has since been made in securing more export orders by our association with the Asian Development Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It was stated in this House on the 6th April 1973 that a group headed by the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs along with a Cell set up in that Department in June 1972 have undertaken the responsibility of trying to increase our exports to projects financed by the Asian Development Bank. As on 31 December, 1971 India had secured a total of \$2.1 million worth of ADB contracts. By 31st December, 1972 this figure had risen to \$4.028 million and now stands at \$ 5.431 million.

The group referred to earlier is concerned exclusively with promoting exports to ADB projects. No Committee has been appointed to study the functioning of Indian officials in the ADB, nor is this a matter within the competence of the Government of India, as Indian officials working in the ADB are full time staff members of that Organisation and are not under the administrative control of the Government of India while they are with the ADB.

**Investment of more money by L.I.C.
in Tamil Nadu**

2962. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation is taking steps to invest more money in Tamil Nadu to remove disparity in development; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) and (b) With a view to ensure equitable distribution of its investment in the various states, the LIC goes by the quantum of Premium Income accruing in each State). The total investments (excluding Mortgage loans for Housing and House property) in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1973 amounted to Rs 142.38 crores which was 10.06 per cent of the total investments in all States. The percentages of gross investment to premium income in Tamil Nadu during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 were 79.17 per cent, 70.57 per cent and 89.44 per cent, respectively as against 65.67 per cent, 66.25 per cent and 62.93 per cent respectively in respect of all States for the corresponding years. Tamil Nadu has, therefore, been receiving its due share of LIC investments

**Recruitment made by Branches of
Nationalised Banks in Tamil Nadu**

2963. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the nationalised banks have made recruitment of new candidates for their Branches in Tamil Nadu during 1972;

(b) the number of candidates who have been selected during 1972;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected during 1972;

(d) whether the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been observed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Utilisation of Financial Assistance
given to States for Drought-affected
areas in 1972-73—**

2964. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by the Centre for each of the States in the year 1972-73 to meet the situation arising out of prolonged drought and the actual amount spent by the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the amount released to States for drought relief expenditure for 1972-73 and the expenditure reported by the State Governments on drought relief measures undertaken by them

(Rs in crores)

States	Amount of Central assistance released for 1972-73	Expenditure in 1972-73 on drought relief measures as reported by State Governments
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	36.50	39.95
2. Bihar	10.00	13.44
3. Gujrat	14.00	31.91
4. Jammu & Kashmir	0.50	0.93
5. Maharashtra	76.64	83.80
6. Manipur	0.40	0.33
7. Mysore	16.50	29.34
8. Nagaland	0.08	0.08
9. Orissa	9.42*	15.39*
10. Rajasthan	11.00**	13.04**
11. Tripura	0.50	1.25**
12. Uttar Pradesh	5.65**	12.06**
13. West Bengal	10.17**	19.52**

NOTE: (i) Figures in Col. 3 include anticipated expenditure as reported by State Government from time to time. Figures of actual expenditure as certified by the Accountant General are however not available yet.

(ii) Central assistance has been released on 'on account' basis in accordance with the recommendations made by the Central Teams after periodic reviews. Balance of Central assistance due would be released on a uniform basis as soon as the Central Teams finalise accounts with the State Govt, in regard to drought expenditure during 1972-73.

*Includes assistance/expenditure for cyclone relief measures.

**Includes assistance/expenditure for flood relief measures.

Request by Bihar for more Central Assistance for Development of Handicrafts during 1972-73

2965. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar have asked for more Central assistance for the development of handicrafts in the State during the year 1972-73; and

(b) how far the Central assistance has encouraged the State Government in their export policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Central assistance to States for the Fourth Plan is given by the Planning Commission through block grants and block loans. The Bihar Government had last year forward a scheme for a commercial estate for handicrafts and it was enquired from that Government whether the scheme had been cleared by their Planning Department. No reply was received from the State Government.

Action taken by Government on Non-Utilisation of Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks for specified purposes

2966. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are large number of cases in which loans advanced by the nationalised banks for the particular purpose are not utilised for the same; and

(b) if so, what actions have been taken by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It has not come to the notice of the Government that in a large number of cases the loans advanced by nationalised banks for a

particular purpose are not utilised for the same purpose. Banks take appropriate steps to ensure that the advances are utilised for the specific purposes for which they were granted.

Set-back in the Export of Oil Cakes during 1971-72 as compared to 1970-71

2967. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great set-back in the export of oilcakes during the year 1971-72 as compared to the preceding year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken so far to encourage its export??

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Export of oilcakes in 1971-72 was somewhat less than that in the preceding year due to slack demand in the international market. To increase export of groundnut and other extractions, necessary promotional steps have been taken and demand for exports has picked up.

Scheme to Associate Employees with the Management of Nationalised Banks

2968. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to associate the employees with the management of the nationalised banks has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In terms of sub-clause (b) and (c) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, two

representatives of employees of the bank, one from the workmen and the other from officers, were appointed on 11th December 1972 on the Board of each of the 14 nationalised banks constituted with effect from that date in accordance with the aforesaid Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties encountered in Implementing Lead Bank Scheme

2969. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the difficulties encountered in implementing lead bank scheme have since been overcome; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The implementation of the lead bank scheme calls for a continuous and co-ordinated action among the different banks located in a district in extending banking facilities and also in stepping up the flow of credit, particularly to the priority sectors. Action is taken from time to time to deal with problems that arise at different stages of the implementation of the scheme. Banks have already completed preliminary surveys of the most of the districts allotted to them under the scheme and survey reports are available in respect of 313 out of the 335 districts. The banks have established district level consultative committees in 276 districts. Of the 5254 offices opened by the banks during the period January, 1970 to March, 1973, as many as 2137 were opened by the banks in their respective lead districts.

Fall in Profits of Public Sector Banks

2970. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the profits of public sector banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the profit of the public sector banks for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Taken as a whole, the profits of the public sector banks after payment of bonus, in the year 1972 was less than the corresponding profits of the year 1971, by Rs 0.91 crores. The main reasons for the overall decline in profits of the public sector banks *inter alia* are—

- (i) a general deceleration of credit to the commercial sector on account of difficult economic conditions, particularly during the latter part of the year 1972 which led to a reduction in the income earned by way of interest.
 - (ii) opening of new branches in order to provide banking facilities to the interior and backward areas of the country, which entailed employment of additional staff and consequent increase in expenditure.
- (c) The profits of the public sector banks for the last two years i.e., 1970 and 1971 together with that of the year 1972 are as under:—

Year	Published net profits after making adjustments for payment of bonus to employees
1970	Rs. 1013 lakhs.
1971	Rs. 1279 lakhs.
1972	Rs. 1188 lakhs.

Demand in Russia for Indian Tobacco and Cigarettes

2971. SHRI D. B. CHADNRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good demand of Indian Tobacco and Cigarettes in Russia;

(b) whether Government have allowed some other private concerns also to deal with this business apart from State Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, the names thereof and the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government on this account during the last three years?

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

(b) and (c). There is free trade in export of Tobacco and Cigarettes to all destinations. The amount of Foreign exchange earned through exports of tobacco and Cigarettes to USSR for the last three years is as under—

Year	Unmanufactured tobacco	Cigarettes
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1970-71	553	28
1971-72	1528	149
1972-73 (Apr. to Dec. 1972)	2584	164

श्रीरंगनाबाद हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार की योजना

2972. श्री साहाय्यक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्रीरंगनाबाद हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार की एक योजना सरकार के विचारार्थ है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो हम पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा और यह कार्य कब से शुरू हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) टर्मिनल भवन का विस्तार-कार्य, जिस पर 1.20 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है, पूरा होने वाला है।

हवाई अड्डा को बॉइंग 737 परिवालनों के उपयुक्त बनाने के लिए 69.05 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत में नया एअर तथा टैक्नीकल विकसित किये जा रहे हैं। निर्माणकार्यों के 1947 में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Reviewing of Performance of Nationalised Banks

2973. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of the nationalised banks not only in terms of their profits but in respect of their success in spreading banking habit, in mobilising resources, utilising the same for the development of the economy and in improving the services to their own customers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The functioning of the nationalised banks is being reviewed on a continuing basis both by the Government and the Reserve Bank. Such reviews cover all aspects of the performance of these banks and wherever necessary suitable guidelines are issued and suggestions given.

Shortfall in Cloth and Yarn Production during 1973-74

2974. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shortfall in cloth and yarn production in the current year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The shortfall in production of cloth and yarn in the mill sector during the current year is attributed mainly to the power-cuts imposed in various textile producing States. Shortfall in production of cloth in the decentralised sector during the current year has also occurred because of shortfall in production of yarn in the mill sector.

(b) Power-cuts are being gradually restored. Consequently, production of cloth and yarn in the mill sector is expected to improve. Besides, the import of diesel generating sets of between 300 and 1500 KVA rating by actual users has been liberalised.

Proposal to allow actual users to import items presently canalised through different State Agencies

2975. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow the actual users to directly import items presently canalised through different state agencies such as S.T.C., M.M.T.C. and H.S.L.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, where the canalising agencies are temporarily not in a position to arrange the supply of imported raw materials, and where actual users claim that they can obtain the required items, requests for Letters of Authority are entertained.

Import of Rubber Tyres

2976. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reasons for large-scale import of rubber tyres in the country especially when import of natural rubber has been stopped?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Import of tyres other than the banned types is allowed on a restricted basis. Recently due to the shortfall in the indigenous production resulting from labour unrest and power shortage, it became necessary to allow import of bus and truck tyres in the size 9.00x20 although the import of this size is not normally permissible. The ban on the import of natural rubber is not relevant in this connection, since the production of natural rubber is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian rubber industry.

Actual Quota Production of Controlled Cloth Fixed for Cotton Textile Mills

2977. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quota production of controlled cloth fixed for cotton textile mills; and

(b) whether the mills have fulfilled their obligations during the last year and, if not, what action has been taken against the defaulting mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) With effect from 1st June, 1971 the Cotton Textile Industry has undertaken to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth every quarter.

(b) The Industry has been fulfilling the quarterly targets upto June, 1972. However, in the period July-December, 1972 some shortfall

had occurred. As a result, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have issued instructions to individual mills to make good the shortfall in the production of controlled cloth during the period July, 1972 to Dec., 1972 and January, 1973 to March, 1973, by 30th June, 1973. Non-fulfilment of the shortfall would entail a penalty of Re. 1/- per sq. metre. Apart from this, with effect from 1st January, 1973 the ICMF have made production of controlled cloth by mills during 1973 compulsory at the rate of 3.44 sq. metres per loom shift of eight hours or at the rate of 12 per cent of a mill's packed production during 1971. Non-fulfilment of the compulsory obligation entails a penalty of Re. 1/- sq. metre. Out of the funds thus collected, the mills which offer to produce controlled cloth in excess of their obligation, will be paid an incentive of 90 paise per sq. metre or the controlled cloth produced by them in excess of their obligation.

Drastic Cut recommended by Lal Commission in Prices of non-controlled varieties of cloth

2979. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lal Commission appointed by the Union Government has recommended drastic cuts in the present exorbitant prices of all non-controlled varieties of cloth; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). On the recommendations made to Government by the Committee on Cloth Prices, a Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable non-

controlled cloth of coarse, lower and higher medium varieties has been evolved and brought into force with effect from 20th July 1973. The salient features of the scheme are:—

- (i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.
- (ii) The trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.
- (iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.
- (iv) Implementation Committees will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the Scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and the Apex Associations of Industry and Trade, as the case may be for appropriate action.
- (v) Watch-dog Committees will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and report violence of the Scheme to the Government and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned, for remedial action.

Change in the Pattern of Export Trade of Leather

2980. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIFF. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group was set up by Government to recommend changes in the pattern of export trade of leather; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the changes recommended?

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

(b) A statement giving the list of the recommendations of the Committee is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Recommendations

1. Export Duty

A 10 per cent duty may be levied on the exports of E.I. tanned and chrome tanned hides (unfinished) w.e.f. 1-1-73 and even a higher level of Export Duty on these items could perhaps be considered.

2. Export Restrictions

The exports of semi-processed hides and skins such as E.I. tanned and chrome tanned, cow hides, buffalo hides, cow calf, buffalo calf, goat and sheep skins may be brought under quota system as has been done in the case of export of raw-goat skins so that the quantum of export of each item does not exceed the level of exports of 1971-72 to begin with which could be reduced progressively. In order to safeguard the interests of small manufacturers and exporters, a minimum quota may be fixed, the quantum and details of which may be worked out by the Government.

3. Ban on Exports of Raw Hides and Skins

The exports of all types of raw hides and skins except lamb-fur skins may be banned w.e.f. 1-1-1973.

4. Creation of Intra-Structure

Finishing centres may be set-up especially in areas where there is a concentration of small scale tanners by the existing tanners, Export Promotion Councils, State Industrial Development Corporation, etc.

5. New entrepreneurs may be encouraged to set up finishing units on condition that they could start from the stage of E.I. or wet blue leather. In case of foreign companies, larger industrial houses, etc and in cases involving foreign collaboration, guarantee to export a considerable portion of the production should be stipulated.

6. The Committee has estimated that for conversion of 25 per cent of E.I. tanned and Chrome tanned leather (unfinished) exported in 1971-72 to finished leathers, 25 units are to be set up with a total investment of Rs. 20 crores including machinery valued at Rs. 4 crores out of which machineries worth Rs. 3 crores are to be imported. It is estimated that the additional foreign exchange earning would be about Rs 31 crores. If a portion of this finished leather is further converted to footwear and other leather goods the foreign exchange earnings would be still higher.

7. Setting-up of New Units

Public Notice may be issued by the Government inviting fresh applications for setting-up of units for production of finished leather based on E.I. tanned and Chrome tanned leather as raw-materials. In case of applications from large industrial houses and in cases involving foreign collaborations, a substantial export obligation may be prescribed.

8. Cash Subsidy

Cash subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent may be given against the exports of finished leather and leather manufactures only for the purpose of building-up of the infra-structure i.e.,

land, building, and machinery which may be accumulated over a period of 5 years and disbursed after producing documentary evidence of the steps taken for putting-up the necessary infra-structure for modernisation, balancing and authorised expansions.

8. In case of exporters taking loans or have already taken loans for setting-up of the infra-structure from the nationalised banks or any other financial institutions, the cash subsidy may be disbursed/adjusted against such loans

10 *Provision, in the Trade Plans*

While negotiating trade plans with various countries especially with the East European countries, increased provision may be made for the exports of finished leather and leather manufactures reducing the quantities of E.I and chrome tanned leathers. They may be persuaded to take at least 25 per cent of their requirements as finished leather reducing the export of semi-finished leather to this extent to start with. The exports of semi-finished leather are to be progressively reduced and that of finished leather correspondingly increased over the next few years.

11 *Import replenishments*

The import replenishments for exports of E.I tanned leather may be restored to 3 per cent and that for wet blue chrome leather be reduced from 6 per cent to 3 per cent with a compulsory provision that 50 per cent of the replenishment could only be utilised for the import of machinery, tools and equipments for balancing, modernisation and authorised expansions and this portion should not be allowed to be nominated in favour of other manufacturers. In cases where the exporters desire to import machinery for more than 50 per cent of the import replenishment such request may be considered by the Government liberally on merits

12. *Export Policies*

The change in export policies may be effected either from the beginning

of the calendar year/financial year depending upon the prevailing circumstances/situations and the export policy should remain steady over a long period of time.

13 *Air Freight Subsidy*

The air-freight subsidy for leather footwear may be raised from the present level of 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the FOB value of exports as in the case of finished leather. This subsidy may be allowed irrespective of whether the freight is paid in India by an exporter or abroad by an importer.

14 *Import Duty on Pickled Skins*

The import duty on pickled sheep skins may be abolished immediately so as to enable the manufacturers to import the same for export production

15 *Excise Duty on Leather Footwear*

Excise duty on leather footwear manufactured in the small scale units i.e. units having machineries valued less than Rs 7.5 lakhs may be abolished immediately

16 *Research Development and Extension*

The leather and leather goods industries may be given the option to spend a small percentage of their annual turn-over on Research and Development or to pay a small cess for purpose of Research Development and Extension Services

17 *Exemption from Section 11-A of the Industries (D. and R.) Act.*

Manufacture of leather may not be exempted from Section 11-A of the Industries (D. and R.) Act in order to avoid increases in capacity of semi-finished hides and skin only and also exaggerated claim regarding the capacity for finished leather.

18. Role of Export Promotion Councils.

The Export Promotion Councils at Madras and Kanpur may be merged to form a new Export Promotion Council with its Headquarters at Delhi and branches at Madras, Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta to start with for Leather and Leather Manufactures. A Committee may be set-up by the Ministry of Commerce to draw up the Constitution, the memorandum and articles of association, etc. of the proposed new/enlarged Export Promotion Council for Leather and Leather Manufactures.

West Bengal Weavers in Deep Distress

2981. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 12th July, 1973 under the heading 'West Bengal weavers in deep distress'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to meet their demands?

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

(b) Under the Yarn Control Scheme, bulk allocations of cotton yarn are made by the Textile Commissioner to the State Governments for further distribution among the weavers. The yarn is allocated on the basis of number of handlooms and powerlooms in the States as on record with the Textile Commissioner vis-a-vis the total availability of yarn in the country. It is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure equitable and smooth distribution of yarn to weavers in the State. Considering some special problems in West Ben-

gal, the Textile Commissioner has made the following additional allocations;

	(In lakh Kghs)
March, 1973	4.95
April-June, 1973	14.25
July-September, 1973	5.50
(including special allocation for Puja)	

Creation of non-plan Posts of Secretariat Nature of work as Plan Posts

2982. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether non-plan posts of purely secretariat nature of work are being regularly created as plan posts in violation of the direction of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to regularise this violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No such case has come to the notice of this Ministry. The question of taking any steps to regularise the violation, therefore, does not arise.

Loan Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Eastern States

2983. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule before the nationalised banks and other Financial Institutions as to advance or give credit by way of loans and otherwise of a required percentage or small percentage of the total deposit received from that zone or area;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor as to why the advances are far lagging the deposits received by the Nationalised Banks in the Districts and semi-urban areas in the Eastern States; and

(c) whether the terms of loan of a very small amount of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 given to farmers and weaker sections have been liberalised by the banks or in what other measures the poorer sections can be given benefit from the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No Sir It is the endeavour of all financial institutions and public sector banks to ensure that no viable or productive scheme submitted to them from parties within the command areas of their offices suffers for want of credit

(b) The aggregate utilisation of bank credit in any region is inevitably linked to the general level of economic activity and availability of infrastructural facilities like communication, power etc. The public sector banks on their part are, however, taking steps to secure larger flow of funds, particularly to the priority sectors in the comparatively underbanked and backward areas

(c) Apart from paying attention to stepping up credit to the small borrowers the banks have also been taking action for simplifying forms and procedures and liberalisation of guarantee requirements and margins with a view to providing easy access to bank credit to the comparatively weaker sections of the society. Many of the public sector banks are also extending credit at lower rates of interest to agriculturists with smaller holdings. The banks are also implementing the differential interests rate scheme under which funds are provided at 4 per cent rate of interest in a large number of districts for productive endeavours to persons whose incomes are less than certain prescribed limits.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की दिल्ली शाखाओं
के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

2984. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
की :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की दिल्ली शाखा के कर्मचारियों ने 22 जून, 1973 को कुछ समय के लिए हड़ताल की थी ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण)

(1) दिल्ली परिमण्डल के स्टेट बैंक कर्मचारी सघ से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग ने स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की नयी मुख्यालय श्री उता गाँव ट्रीट स्थित मुख्य शाखा में 22 जून, 1973 का 10 बजे प्रातः से 12 बजे तक हड़ताल मना रखी।

(ख) यह हाँ कहा है कि उता दिल्ली परिमण्डल के स्टेट बैंक कर्मचारी सघ के कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा की गई थी।

(ग) केन्द्र औद्योगिक मंत्रालय इस मामले में त्वरित कार्रवाई कर रहा है।

बड़का कला (गंधार) से बरामद हुई
प्रकीर्ण

2985. श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या जून, 1973 में गंधार से
50 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित बड़का कला
ग्राम में भारत सरकार के अफसरों की मदद
की गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो बरामद की गई अफीम का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

जित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं, किन्तु जून, 1973 में रुड़का कला गांव में एक व्यक्ति के पास से पुलिस द्वारा 240 किलोग्राम पोस्ट की भूमी पकड़ी गई थी, अफीम नहीं। पकड़े गए इस माल का मूल्य 2,000 रुपये है। अफीम अधिनियम की धारा 9/1/78 के अन्तर्गत एक व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध फौजदारी मामला प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

Arrest of Foreigners on charges of Smuggling

2986. SHRI DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of foreigners arrested in the country during the last two years on charges of smuggling year-wise,

(b) the value of goods seized from their possession, and

(c) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से व्यापार में प्रगति करने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम

2987 श्री गंगा चरण बोसित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं के आयात की दिशा में प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाख) : राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यात की जा रही प्रमुख मर्चें, जिनके निर्यात में हाल के वर्षों में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है वे हैं : ऊनी लिटवीयर, अग्रणी का तेल, तम्बाकू, कृत्रिम रेशम के वस्त्र, काफी, चमड़े के जूते चावल, सिले मिलाए परिधान, मीमेट, काजू की गिरिया, बच्ची अफीम तथा सावित्र खाद्य पदार्थ।

जिन अन्य मर्चों के निर्यात में भी पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है वे हैं. कथर उत्पाद, बैकुम फलास्क, आर्मी साफ्ट बियर, श्रीषधिया भेषजीय पदार्थ, खेलकूद का सामान, तर्जें फल तथा सविज्या और कथरस।

एशियाई और योरोपीय देशों को इमारती लकड़ी और चंदन की लकड़ी के निर्यात में कमी

2988. श्री गंगा चरण बोसित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या एशियाई और योरोपीय देशों को इमारती लकड़ी और चंदन की लकड़ी के निर्यात में गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस छमाही में कमी हुई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ग) इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाख) : (क) में (ग) का छ महीनों में इमारती लकड़ी व चंदन की लकड़ी के निर्यात सम्बन्धी आंकड़े एकत्र किया जा रहे हैं।

रोज बुड और चंदन की लकड़ी के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना

2989. श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष रोज बुड और चंदन की लकड़ी के निर्यात में भारत ने कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निर्यात को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय म उत्पत्तियों (श्री० ए० सी० जार्ज) . (क) गत वर्ष के दौरान केवल रोज बुड के कीर्तिमान निर्यात हुए थे चंदन की लकड़ी के नहीं ।

(ख) रोज बुड तक चन्दन की लकड़ी के निर्यातों का विनियमन निर्यात योग्य अधिशेष के संदर्भ में किया जाता है ।

निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र

2990. श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में अनेक निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र बनाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोई निर्बाध व्यापार बनाया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय म उत्पत्तियों (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख). 5वीं योजना के दौरान देश में निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्रों की स्थापना हेतु प्रस्थापनाएँ तैयार करने के लिए कार्यकारी दल गठित किया जा चुका है और आशा है उसकी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही मिल जाएगी । नए निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्रों की स्थापना के बारे में विनिश्चय कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट मिलने के पश्चात् ही किया जावेगा ।

Import of Jute from abroad Country-wise during 1972-74

2991. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of jute imported from abroad, country-wise, and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) the anticipated requirement of jute during the current financial year as against the quantity available; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) It has been decided to import six lakh bales of jute valued at around Rs. 20 crores during current year from Bangladesh.

(b) Against the estimated requirement of 71 lakhs bales of raw jute by the industry during the current year, the crop for the current season is estimated around 75 lakh bales.

(c) The estimated crop as well as the planned imports are more than adequate to meet the requirements.

Loans sanctioned by L.I.C. to Co-operative House Building Societies in States

2992. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to Co-operative House Building Societies in different States (State-wise) during the last three years; and

(b) the number of applications pending with the Life Insurance Corporation for sanction of such loans during the current year, the period over which these applications have been pending and the decision taken by the Life Insurance Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the total amount of loans sanctioned by LIC to (i) Primary Co-operative Housing Societies and (ii) Apx. Co-operative Housing Finance Societies in different States (State-wise) during the last 3 years viz., 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (year-wise)

(i) Primary Co-operative Housing Societies.
(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

State/Union Territory	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total for the 3 years
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.90	4.58	4.63	14.11
2. Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar . . . . .	..	..	2.07	2.07
4. Gujarat . . . . .	..	0.70	23.30	24.00
5. Haryana . . . . .	..	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8. Kerala . . . . .	..	4.52	..	4.52
9. Madhya Pradesh	5.01	..	7.14	12.15
10. Maharashtra	20.49	19.03	118.57	158.09
11. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..
12. Mysore	3.05	3.09	3.97	10.11
13. Orissa . . . . .	..	..	3.20	3.20
14. Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	..
15. Rajasthan . . . . .	..	..	..	..
16. Tamil Nadu	18.16	7.92	24.70	50.78
17. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..
18. Union Territories of Pondicherry, Delhi, Goa and Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
20. West Bengal	13.84	4.21	..	18.05
TOTAL	65.45	44.05	187.58	297.08

(ii) Apex. Co-operative Housing Finance Societies.

State	(Rupees in Lakhs)			Total for the 3 years
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
1. Andhra Pradesh	70.00	1000.00	100.00	1170.00
2. Gujarat	900.00	800.00	1000.00	2700.00
3. Kerala	25.00	—	25.00	50.00
4. Maharashtra	1000.00	1200.00	1000.00	3200.00
5. Mysore	—	40.00	50.00	90.00
6. Madhya Pradesh	—	—	50.00	50.00
7. Rajasthan	—	55.00	—	55.00
8. Tamil Nadu	125.00	175.00	150.00	450.00
9. Uttar Pradesh	120.00	—	—	120.00
10. West Bengal	50.00	30.00	50.00	130.00
TOTAL:	2290.00	3300.00	2425.00	8015.00

(b) (i) Six applications which were received from the Primary Co-operative Housing Societies during the current financial year 1973-1974 (between the dates 19-5-73 and 23-7-1973) are pending for want of compliance with certain requirements called for from the Societies for processing them further.

(ii) Two applications received from the Apex. Co-operative Housing Finance Societies during the current financial year 1973-74 between the dates 1-4-1973 and 31-7-1973 are pending. In addition, two applications received during the previous financial year viz. 1972-73 are also pending.

Tightening of refinance facilities to banks

2998. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refinance facilities to the banks have been tightened; and

(b) if so, the extent of tightening of facilities and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank has withdrawn effective July 13, 1973, the concessionary refinance entitlements at Bank Rate or below with the exception of (1) a limited amount of refinancing of export credit and (a) refinancing of amount lent by commercial banks to primary credit societies and farmers' service societies.

The above action was found to be necessary in view of the highly liquid conditions of the economy and the need for restraint on credit expansion. The emphasis of the policy currently pursued is on preventing commercial banks from resorting excessively to refinance from Reserve Bank.

Payment of commission on deposits by Central Bank

2994. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been irregularities in the payment of commission on deposits by the Central Bank;

(b) if so, whether the nature of transaction was serious; and

(c) the total amount in which irregularities have been committed and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The auditors of Central Bank of India have drawn attention of the bank to the fact that in connection with certain deposits made by an insurance company with the bank, cash payments to the tune of Rs. 1.59 lakhs have been made by the bank to an official of the insurance company. Three officers of the Central Bank of India are alleged to be connected with this case and the entire matter is currently under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Arrears of Income-tax against big Business Houses

2995. SHRIMATI BISHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of big business Houses that have not paid arrears of Income-tax; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to realise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There are 75 big business Houses classified as Big Business and Monopoly houses according to the report of the Monopoly Inquiry Commission, 1965. These houses are not separate taxable entities. Each one of these business houses comprises of a very large number of assesseees. The total number of companies under the business houses according to the 1965 report is 1536 assessed all over the country. The Income-tax Department do not have separate registers where the facts

about the big business houses are recorded in a composite form. If, however, the Hon'ble desires to have information about any particular assessee belonging to the Business Houses, the same can be obtained and furnished.

Asian Clearing Union

2996. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether India has decided to join the proposed Asian Clearing Union?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

Yes, Sir. The Government is sponsoring the necessary legislation for empowering the Reserve Bank of India to join the Asian Clearing Union at the appropriate time.

Non-Commitment by U.S.A. at the meeting of Aid India Consortium

2997. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the annual meeting of the Aid India Consortium, U.S.A. declined to make any commitment this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Members of the Aid India Consortium agreed that for the year which began on April 1, 1973 commitment of non-project assistance including debt relief of about US \$700 million and of project assistance of about US \$500 million would be desirable. The countries which had obtained necessary Parliamentary approvals indicated the contribution they had already made or would be able to make towards the aid goals including debt relief. Other expected to be able to do so later in the year. The U.S.A. agreed to participate in the debt relief subject to a multilateral understanding being reached among the members of the Consortium.

Permission to International airlines to operate their flights through Madras to South East Asia and Australia

2998. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to permit International airlines to operate their flights through Madras to South East Asia and Australia; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Apart from the two national carriers Air India and Indian Airlines the following two foreign airlines are operating to/through Madras as under:

Air Ceylon	Colombo/ Madras/ Colombo	thrice- weekly
Singapore International Airlines (SIA)	Singapore/ ¹ Madras/ Singapore	twice- weekly

Business procured by L.I.C. from Faizabad Division and Loans advanced to Industrialists, Small and Big Farmers, House Building Societies and other Small Entrepreneurs

2999. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the business procured by the Life Insurance Corporation from Faizabad Division during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of loans and advances by the Life Insurance Corporation to industrialists, small and big farmers, house building societies and other small entrepreneurs in the Faizabad Division during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The busi-

ness procured by the L.I.C. from the Faizabad Revenue Division of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years was as under:

Year	New Business (Sum assured in lakhs of Rupees)
1970-71	784
1971-72	1106
1972-73	1325

(b) None, excepting two loans of Rs. 10,000 each under the "Own Your Home" Scheme, one in Faizabad centre during 1971-72 and the other at Barabanki centre during 1972-73.

Amount of bank deposits procured and loans sanctioned by Nationalised Banks from Faizabad Division

3000. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bank deposits procured by the nationalised banks from the Faizabad Division during the last three years, year-wise.

(b) the amount procured from Faizabad Division in other saving schemes during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of loans and advances made by the nationalised banks in Faizabad Division during the last three years, year-wise, to industrialists, farmers actual consumers and other societies such as house building societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The available data on the outstanding deposits and advances (excluding inter-bank transactions) for Scheduled Commercial Bank offices operating in the Faizabad Division*, as at the end of June 1970, June, 1971 and June, 1972, are set out below:

*The Division comprises of Bahraich, Barabanki, Faizabad, Gonda, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur districts.

(Amount in lakhs of Rs)

As on the last Friday of	No of functioning offices	Deposits		Advances	
		No of Reporting offices	Amt	No of Reporting offices	Amt.
June, 1970	52	48	1640	47	576
June, 1971	67	64	1966	61	659
June, 1972	79	67	2472	67	525

(b) Information is not readily available. The same is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The occupation-wise classification of outstanding amount of advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June 1972 in Faizabad division is set out in the Statement attached.

Statement

The occupation-wise classification of outstanding amount of advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Faizabad Division as on the last Friday of June, 1972*

1 No of Reporting offices	0
2 Amount outstanding (Rs lakhs)	
(i) Agriculture and allied activities	31 78
(ii) Industry	213 62
Of which	
Small Scale Industry	74 48
(iii) Wholesale Trade	80 00
(iv) Retail Trade	20 07
(v) Personal Accounts	49 45
(vi) Others	139 39
TOTAL-2	534 31

*These figures are based on the Uniform Balance Book Survey for June, 1972, while those furnished in reply to part (a) are based on the quarterly returns submitted by the Banks to the Reserve Bank.

12 00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) On behalf of Shri K R Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 —

(i) GSR 354(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) GSR 360(E) to 362(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) GSR 365(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) GSR 366(E) and 367(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

- (v) G.S.R. 805 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 75(E) dated the 1st March, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5374/73]

(2) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 356(E) and 357(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1973 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-16375/.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1973 containing agreement between the Government of India and the Imperial Government of Iran regarding avoidance of double taxation of income of enterprises operating aircraft [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5376/73.]

(4) A copy of Uttar Pradesh Notification No. ST-II-2524/X-6(8)-1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 1st May, 1973 making certain amendment to Notification No. ST-II-332/X-1012-1971 dated the 15th November, 1971, as amended by Notification No. ST-II-726/X-900(64)-69 dated the 10th February, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 3(A) of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 13th June, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5377/73.]

(5) A copy each of the following Uttar Pradesh Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 3-D of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c)(iii) of

the Proclamation dated the 13th June, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh:—

- (i) ST-II-2526/X-6(8)-1973 published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 1st May, 1973.

- (ii) SE - II - 3364/X-900(62)—72 published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 18th July, 1973 making certain amendment to Notification No. ST-II-805/X-900(62)-72 dated the 19th May, 1973 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5378/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5379/73]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES & MINERALS
(REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT,
1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1850 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1973 regarding investigations by the Geological Survey of India in Keonjhar-Bonai region of Orissa under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5380/73.]

12.01 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES.**

(1) MINUTES

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First to Thirty-eighth sittings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and First and Second sittings of the Sub-Committee thereof.

(1) TWENTY-THIRD & TWENTY-FOURTH
REPORTS AND REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS
OF STUDY GROUPS

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (1) Twenty-third Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (2) Twenty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
- (3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee to Calcutta, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands during September, 1972.
- (4) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee to Madras and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands during October, 1972.

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT**

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to move.

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question regarding the implementation of the latter part of the resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, namely, 'that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House'."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, a decision was taken in a meeting where all the parties were represented that the Report will be made available by 15th August. Now, the time is being extended upto the last day of the first week of the next session. This officer is practically on the verge of retirement. I would request you and, through you, Dr. Henry Austin to expedite the Report. As you know, he was punished once and reprimanded by the House. The legal opinion given by late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was that he cannot be punished twice. I think, the Privileges Committee should take note of it. Will he give the Report by the end of this month?

DR HENRY AUSTIN: He is aware of the fact that this matter was discussed. Late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam explained to the House the constitutional limitations and the difficulties that had cropped up. In the light of the report given by the Minister and others, the Committee examined all the problems and discussed the matter in detail. For your information, Sir, and for the information of the hon. Members, I might say that we have almost completed the Report. But some Members have raised some

new problems. We are getting the matter examined by the Law Ministry again. That is the position. We hope we will be able to submit the Report as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: This reference was made to the Committee. We had a number of doubts. Mr. Banerjee says that by that time he would retire and, therefore, there would be no use. Now, if you want to give any Report, that should be in time before he retires. When is he retiring?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The legal opinion was expressed by late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam to the Members of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Committee to accept.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is not going to be promoted throughout his life. He is now on the verge retirement. I am told, in 1974, he retires. A discussion took place and a decision was taken....

MR. SPEAKER: This is something which I have never been able to reconcile as Speaker—as to whether we have been laying a very healthy precedent or not. That is the reason why I sent it back to the Committee. It is not a question of one individual's retirement; it is a question of laying a precedent, which perhaps may be healthy or not, for the future. Let them think over it and come out with some well-thought out report.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): There was some understanding in that meeting that it will be referred back to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: That is something which we cannot mention here.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am supporting Mr. Banerjee.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the committee think over it. Yourself or your re-

presentative will be there to explain it. Now, the question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question regarding the implementation of the latter part of the resolution adopted by Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1970, namely, 'that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S. C. Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House'."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 13th August, 1973, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.
2. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1973-74.
3. Consideration and passing of:
 - (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
 - (ii) The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1973 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking continuance of President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh.
5. Discussion on the Resolution seeking continuance of President's Rule in Manipur.
6. Discussion on the Resolution seeking continuance of President's Rule in Orissa.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You know that you have to send the intimation earlier. I will allow only those Members who have sent me the intimation.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छबाब (मुरैना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पिछले अनेक वर्षों से शिइयूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टों को बुलंद रखते आये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम उस पर कब चर्चा करने आ रहे हैं।

शिइयूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शिइयूल्ड ट्राइन्व (एग्जिडेंट) बिल पिछली लोक सभा में लैप्स हो गया था। जैसा कि मैं पहले भी पूछ चुका हूँ, सरकार उस बिल को लोक सभा में कब तक लाने वाली है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सदन को ये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर कब चर्चा करने का अवसर मिलेगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My first appeal to you is to admit our call attention notice regarding the reported news about granting a loan of Rs. 35 crores to hotels in the private sector at this juncture when we are talking of austerity and economy.

MR. SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, do not worry about it, leave it to me. Do not bring me at par with the Minister. You can ask him to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only want a clarification. On the 16th we have fixed discussion on Pay Commission Report. On two issues I want to seek your permission. There should be a discussion on the question of payment of bonus to Central Government employees on a motion which I have tabled. The second point is this. I want a statement from the Home Minister regarding the complete breakdown of the administrative machinery in Rajasthan due to the strike of the State Government employees throughout the State.

MR. SPEAKER: In respect of those who are sending me slips at this stage, I am not going to allow them. I am sorry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Our leaders in the Rajasthan Assembly have gone on hunger strike because they have not been allowed to meet the striking employees in the jail. I appeal to you in the name of democracy to ask the Home Minister to intervene in the matter and see that the dispute is settled. The Prime Minister is here. She can intervene and ask the Chief Minister, Shri Barkatullah Khan, in whom I have great faith, to implement his own assurances. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Piloo Mody, you have not sent me any intimation, why do you get up abruptly, sit down, please?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is very deliberate, not at all abruptly.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you; this will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I seek through your good office to invite the Government's attention to make a statement on the sale of granulated mud as Diammonium phosphate, super-phosphate without P205 and sub-standard fertilisers in Punjab, a sample of which Shri Piloo Mody has brought. He has asked the Government to make a statement. Anyway I am not involving you because you do not like that to be done. These are being sold...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly accept the sample.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Mody, please keep quiet.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask me to ask him, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall take this for my future guidance.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly do it a little more politely.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As I told you already, these are sold as fertilisers to the farmers in Punjab as being imported from Poland and Czechoslovakia. But the embassies of these two countries have stated that they had not sold any fertiliser to India. Therefore, Sir, this is a fit case in which the Government should make a statement.

Next is about the Pay Commission Report. Although it has come out in the press, the Minister has not said anything. The second point that I am trying to raise is about the release of 19,000 Pakistani Prisoners of War. This matter is hanging fire for the past 12 months. The country is faced with so much difficulty and it is costing our reputation in the world if we have any. The only thing we want to tell you is that next time he should see that the Government makes a statement.

Lastly, how is it that Shri Raghu Ramalah has not mentioned about the agreement that we should have two discussions, either under Rule 193 or 184, for which a notice is pending? If the last Business Advisory Committee, this was agreed upon. I really expected him to make a statement on this also.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to raise a discussion either by a Calling Attention Notice or under Rule 377. On the question of acquisition of about 2,500 acres of land which will affect about 12500 farmers. Unfortunately, the monopoly press has not been able to print it in black and white. I have been unsuccessfully trying to bring it on the floor of the House for the last two years or so. I would, therefore, request you to permit me to raise it either under Rule 193 or under a Calling Attention Motion. For about 24 months I have been persistently trying. I do not know whether there is any other Parliamentary procedure under which I can raise it. I appeal to your good sense to kindly allow me to do so.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, I may be permitted....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, I may also be permitted....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I am not going to allow you without any notice. I will follow what we have decided. Kindly sit down. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of the two points raised by Shri Kachwai, one relates to a discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I understand from the Minister for Home Affairs that the subject would come up for discussion in the forthcoming November-December session.

Regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, as the hon. Member himself had said, it had lapsed in the last Parliament. A fresh legislation is awaited.

SHRI S. M. Banerjee had raised a question about the Pay Commission's report. I did not mention it for the simple reason that it is already notified in the Bulletin that that discussion would take place on the 16th.

I would like to refer to just one more point which was raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I would not have liked to bring here the discussions or understandings that we had in the Business Advisory Committee. I would like to repudiate what he has said and say that I never agreed for two discussions a week; that is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That was not a matter to be agreed to by the hon Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): That was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: If it had been agreed to, I shall see the proceedings.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding all other motions, to the extent they are relevant to the Central Government, I shall bring them to the notice of the Ministers concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: That part of the hon. Minister's remark may be expunged.

12.22 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1973-74.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What is the justification for these Supplementary Demands?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): No reasons have to be given why these Supplementary Demands are being brought forward? These should be presented in the proper way. It is no use merely presenting some document.

MR. SPEAKER: She is only formally presenting the statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The general cry among the people is 'Kindly return the Garibi of three years back again'.

श्री पुरुष चन्द कश्यप (मुरैत) :
सरकार की नीतियों के कारण देश की गरीबी उलट गई है, अब देश गरीबी से कगानी की तरफ जा रहा है, ये देश को कंगाल बनाने जा रहे है ।

12.23 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg

to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, be taken into consideration".

I rise to move for consideration, the Bill seeking to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, to enable the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to grant refinance accommodation to the eligible institutions without insisting upon landed security or Government guarantee so that the eligible institutions coming up with the schemes covering, *inter alia* agricultural labourers, could be eligible for refinance from the Corporation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Election fund.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: This will be directed towards Garibi Hatao.

The proposed amendment will vest in the Board of Corporation necessary discretion to waive, in suitable cases, the conditions with regard to security or guarantee.

As the House is aware, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation was established under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, to augment the resources available for the provision of medium and long-term finance for agriculture. The Reserve Bank of India, State Cooperative Banks, Central land development banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks and the Life Insurance Corporation of India are the shareholders of the corporation.

All the State Cooperative Banks, Central and development banks and certain scheduled commercial banks which are shareholders of the corporation are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation. The refinance accommodation under section 22 (4) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 can be granted by the corporation to an eligible institution only if the repayment of principal and payment of in-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Interest is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Government or the eligible institution makes available other security to the satisfaction of the board. "Other securities" acceptable to the board could be a charge over the assets held as security by the eligible institutions to secure the repayment of the loan or advance by way of refinance or a guarantee of a person or institution other than government or acknowledgment in an effective form by the eligible institution that it is holding the security offered by the borrower as a trustee for the Corporation. In effect, therefore, the eligible institutions have been securing mortgage of land and accommodation is provided either against government guarantee or landed security.

With a view to improving the economic conditions of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers—I am sure this will be of interest to the House—46 small farmers development agencies and 41 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers' agencies have been established in the country. This programme is of national importance. These agencies, *inter alia* have prepared schemes for financing dairy, poultry, piggery etc. for agricultural labourers in collaboration with commercial banks or co-operative banks. For providing finance to these categories of borrowers, the commercial and co-operative banks are being urged not to insist upon landed security for providing loans for productive purposes. The co-operative banks have been allowed to extend loans upto Rs. 2,000 on the strength of personal surety for poultry and dairy and upto Rs. 1,000 for other subsidiary occupations. Minor irrigation loans upto Rs. 3,500 can be granted on the hypothecation of pump sets with certain other conditions, without insisting upon mortgage of land. Similar public sector banks are financing small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers upto specified amounts under various schemes without insisting upon

mortgage of land. The lending institutions, however, are not able to secure refinance facilities from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in view of the existing statutory requirement whereby only landed security or government guarantee is a necessary condition for refinance.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation's insistence upon landed security was based upon the legal interpretation that security of hypothecated cattle or poultry or a rapidly depreciating asset like pump set etc. with only token margin could not be said to be security acceptable 'to the satisfaction of the board' within the meaning of the Act. It is, therefore, proposed that the present mandatory provisions of section 22 (4) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act narrowing the scope of refinance may be modified incorporating suitable provisions vesting the Agricultural Refinance Corporation with the necessary discretion and authority to waive security in suitable cases so that the schemes covering agricultural workers *inter alia* can also be eligible for refinance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation without insistence upon landed security.

I would like to point out before I conclude that if the needs of small, marginal and landless farmers are to be met increasingly by the financial institution, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation's refinance will be necessary in a big way in future. The proposed amendment is therefore desirable in order to enable the Agricultural Refinance Corporation also to refinance financial institutions giving loans on more and more liberal terms than previously.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963, be taken into consideration".

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR
(Mathurapur): This Bill seeking to

amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act of 1963 contains nothing that I have to oppose, but in the statement of objects and reasons it has been stated that eligible institutions will get financial assistance from this Corporation without any security.

But, what is the meaning of eligible institutions? I think the Government, means, as Mrs. Rohatgi has just now said, the establishments or institutions in the country which relate to agricultural farmers and the agricultural labourers or marginal farmers. These are the eligible institutions. But in a vast country like ours, only a few institutions like this cannot solve the purpose of the whole country where at least 45 million people are agricultural labourers.

The second point is this. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated, "...coming up with schemes covering *inter alia* agricultural labourers...". It has not been clearly stated, either in this amending Bill or by the Minister, whether agricultural labourers or the marginal farmers will get direct financial assistance from this Corporation or not. Only the eligible institutions covered by the schemes for agricultural institutions will get it. We have the experience that institutions in the name of helping the agriculturists or the agricultural labourers take money from the Government and swallow that money. At least in Bengal, and in some other parts of the country, it is our experience. I do not know what happens in Punjab.

In the Bill, it is stated, "security, to the satisfaction of the Board". No criteria have been mentioned in this amending Bill. So, I hope some explanation is needed here to clarify how the satisfaction will come; whether by taking some money or some such conditions which will actually be beneficial to the agricultural labourers or the marginal farmers.

Sir, in this country there are financial institutions like the nationalised

banks and co-operatives which give financial assistance to the farmers. It is our experience that only the rich farmers who can go to the blocks or the banks with some money to bribe the people who sanction that money can get those loans. But the actually needy person like the small farmers or the marginal farmers or the agricultural labourers who are actually in need, who are in the grip of private money-lenders, cannot get the money. Even after 26 years of Independence, and seven years of professed socialism, the private moneylenders control the farmers' money up to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent. As a result, these money-lenders grab the entire result of the toil of the agricultural labourers, the small farmers and the marginal farmers. There is no such scheme in this amending Bill, at least not aimed at, to help the marginal or the small farmers by which we can say that they can assure some foodgrains to the Government, because, if they get money, they will not go to the money-lenders and the money-lenders as a result cannot grab their entire toil. The Government can procure at a reasonable price with or without some sort of incentive from these marginal farmers who are distress-sellers of their produce.

The functioning of Agricultural Refinance Corporation is a matter of Criticism. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned schemes for different States. From the report of the board of directors for 1970-71 and 1971-72, it seems the ARC has a regional outlook. In page 7 of the report for 1970-71, we know that the assistance to Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 14.10 crores, Gujarat, Rs. 14.07 crores, Haryana, Rs. 14.34 crores, Mysore, Rs. 13.14 crores, Punjab, Rs. 6.90 crores, Tamil Nadu, Rs. 15.22 crores, U.P., Rs. 27.84 crores but West Bengal got only 0.30 crores, Assam got only Rs. 0.38 crores and Orissa got only Rs. 0.80 crores. Mr. P. Gangadeb should have been present here now to note these things

[Shri Madhuryya Haldar]

For the next year also it is the same story. U.P. got Rs. 10.34 crores, Maharashtra got Rs. 8.71 crores, Haryana got Rs. 5.46 crores. But Assam got Rs. 4 lakhs and West Bengal got only Rs. 18 lakhs. Orissa got nothing. There is a table showing the position upto 30 June, 1972. The same theme will be found here also. Very small amounts negligible amounts had been sanctioned for the Eastern States. I want to know the amount sanctioned in 1972-73.

The Corporation earned profits at the cost of the farmers and therefore it is profit motivated. In 1971-72 it earned a profit of Rs. 40-45 lakhs and in the previous year the profit was Rs. 28.11 lakhs. This profit motive does not help the agriculturists or small farmers.

On page 6 of this report, some fisheries schemes had been sanctioned in Maharashtra, Pondicherry and West Bengal and 94 mechanised boats were to be purchased for fishermen. How many will be given to West Bengal? One or two? What is the actual position? The Minister should say.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the amount sanctioned for the eastern States and other States separately for the year 1972-73. I want the Government to take some special interest at least in the fisheries of the eastern States.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने ऐग्री-कल्चर रिफाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन (अमेडमेन्ट) बिल ला कर उन लोगों की बहुत बड़ी सविस की है जो अभी तक इग्नोर किये जा रहे थे। यह बिल 1963 में बना था। उन के जो मोटे-मोटे उम्मूल ये वह यह थे कि मीडियम और लांग टर्म क्रेडिट न सिर्फ ऐग्री-कल्चर के लिए बल्कि जो एलाईड चीजे हैं एक साथ ग्रुप्ट चीजे हैं जैसे ऐगिमल हर्बैन्ड्री, डेयरी फार्मिग और पोल्ट्री फार्मिग वगैरह उन को भी लैंड मार्टेज बैंक या इस तरह के दूसरे इन्स्टी-ट्यूशन देना है। इस के लिये लैंड मार्टेज

बैंक को काफी सुविधाएँ दिये गये और स्टेट सरकारों को भी रिफाइनेन्स बिल इच्छिया से कह दिया गया कि इन की वॉरिन्स कर लिया जाए।

मैं आप की नोटिस में जाना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या होता है। जो मार्टेज बैंक है या दूसरे इन्स्टीट्यूशन है वह इतने रिजि-तरीके से काम लेते हैं कि कर्जा लेने वाला धादमी बच जाता है और कहता है कि छोडो इस कर्ज को किसी और के पास चले जाओ, इतनी फार्मलिटीज है, इतनी प्रोसेसिंग है जिन का ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप को कर्जा किसी जमीन के ग्रॉन्ट ही देना है आप कहते हैं कि जमीन की सारी चीजे नम्बर खाता वगैरह लें आप्रो लाने के बाद ही आप को पता चलता है कि जमीन किम किस्म की है, इस में सब कुछ शामिल होना है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि इन्स्पेक्टर जायेगा, वह देखेगा कि आप्रा वह इस काबिल है कि उस के उपर कर्जा दिया जाये। वह उतनी ही कीमन की है जितना कर्जा लेना है या उस से चार पाच गुनी क.अत की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मारे सिस्टम को ओवरहाल करने की जरूरत है।

वह जो रिफाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन (अमेडमेन्ट) बिल लाया गया है उस में जो एडिशन किया गया है उस मेलेवर को भी रकबा गया है। मैं आप को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने इस बारे में सोचा है कि जो देश भर में प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है उस को स्पीड अप किया जाये। उन को स्पीड अप करने के लिये निहायान जरूरी है कि जिन वर्गों को आप ने अब तक मजबूत नहीं किया वह काम कर पाये और ज्यादा पैदावार कर सके। उन को आप कर्जा देने जा रहे हैं इस बात के लिये कि वह ऐसा न करके प्रोडक्शन में रूकावट न बनें। नेबरस है उन के साथ-साथ टेनेन्ट्स भी है टेनेन्ट्स का सवाल कोई छोटा नहीं है। मैंने कई दफे इस हाउम में इस सवाल को उठाया है कि आप को टेनेन्ट्स के लिये यह चीज तसलीम करनी होगी कि जो उस की खडी फसल है उस के अगेस्ट उस को कर्जा मिले ताकि फसल

धाने के बाद वह कर्जा भ्रष्टा कर पाये। अभी तक आप रिफाइनंस कारपोरेशन में इस सिस्टम को नहीं ला पाये हैं। यह इस लिये निहायत जरूरी है कि जो टेनेन्ट्स हैं वह अपनी फसल के मालिक नहीं रह जाते क्योंकि उन के जो सारे इन-पुट्स हैं वह उन्होंने किसी भीर से उधार लेकर लगाये हैं। यह एक लूपहोल है जिस को बन्द करना निहायत जरूरी है।

आप ने देश भर में स्माल फार्मर्स और माजिनल फार्मर्स की एजेंसिया बनाई है। इन एजेंसियों के बारे में आप कभी अचानक जाकर देखिये कि उन को प्रोप्रेस क्या है। उन्होंने कहा है कि आप को कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटिया बनानी होगी, वैसे हम कर्जें नहीं देंगे।

Cooperative society does not mean any compulsion. If there is any compulsion, then it means it is not a cooperative society.

आप को इस के लिये देश में एक ठीक वायु-मंडल पैदा करना चाहिये। अगर आप को कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज को ही पैसा देना है तब मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बिल ठीक होगा, लेकिन अगर आप से इंडिविजुअल्स को कर्जा लेना है तो प्रोमोबिलिटी इम डग में की जाती है जैसे धानेदार के मामले में कोई मुनजिम पेश हुआ हो। यह कोई रिस्पेक्टबल तरीका नहीं है, इस को देखने की जरूरत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो फार्मिलिटीज हैं उन से सब को सैटिस्फिकेशन होना चाहिये कि उन का काम धादर के साथ किया जायेगा।

इस के साथ-साथ आप इस बात को भी इस में इन्कलूड कीजिये कि बहुत सी जमीनें ऐसी हैं जो वैसे ही पड़ी हुई हैं, जो कंसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स के बाद अभी तक हल के नीचे नहीं आई हैं, उन को भी शामिल किया जायेगा। अभी उन्हें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। उन की लेबेलिंग करने की जरूरत है। लेबेलिंग के लिये शायद आप कर्जा न दें, लेकिन लेबेलिंग हुए वगैर खेत से पैदा

वार नहीं होती और जो पानी दिया जायेगा वह इधर-उधर चला जायेगा। लेबेलिंग के वगैर फसल नहीं होती। आप ने कहा है कि खेती के लिये पम्पिंग सेट और इरिगेशन बन्ध होने चाहिये। इन सारी चीजों के लिये आप को पैसा देना होगा जो काशत से मुतासिलक है। इस में पिक एंड चूज नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक को ले लिया जाये दूसरे को छोड़ दिया जाये। आप कह सकते हैं कि लेबेलिंग के लिये नहीं देना है, यह मामूली बात है। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। कजर्वेशन के लिये जरूरी है कि पानी को एक जगह पर इकट्ठा किया जाये। अगर लेबेलिंग नहीं होगी तो पानी ठहरेगा नहीं, अगर पानी नहीं ठहरेगा तो फसल कैसे होगी? कुछ आप की सीनान्ड एरियाज हैं, वहां पर आप को सोचना होगा कि ट्यूब वेल लगाये जायें, पम्पिंग सेट लगाये जायें। अगर इन के लिये कर्जा नहीं दिया जायेगा तो नतीजा यह होगा कि वह हिस्सा वहां का वही पड़ा रहेगा। इस तरह में जो भी ऐग्रीकल्चर से मुतासिलक चीजें हैं उन की तरफ आप को तवज्जह देनी होगी, वरना वह काम रह जायेगा।

आप ने जो स्टेप लिया है वह बहुत अच्छा है क्योंकि कोई पूछना नहीं था माजिनल और स्माल फार्मर को। अगर वह कर्जा लेना चाहे तो मर्ना-लैंडर से ले जा कर। सूद भी जो आप लेते हैं वह बहुत काफी है, वह काम नहीं है। आप इंडस्ट्री के लिये ज्यादा काम करते हैं, लेकिन इस के लिये ज्यादा नहीं करते। मुझे पता नहीं ऐसा क्यों है। इस में जो फर्क आ गया है उस को किन्हीं जगह तो मिटाना ही पड़ेगा। बिना इस के आप सोच नहीं सकते कि आप का प्रोडक्शन तेज हो। आज जो फूड ग्रेन क्राइसिस है उस को ठीक करने के लिये जो कर्जें दिये जाते हैं वह 9-10 फीसदी तक सूद पर दिये जाते हैं जब कि इंडस्ट्री वालों को कर्जा 3-4 फीसदी सूद पर दिया जाता है। यह जो फर्क है इस को मिटाना पड़ेगा, तब कहीं हम अपने पांव पर

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

बढ़े हो सकेंगे। यह भी एक निहायत जरूरी बात है जिस को आप को नजरअन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिये कि अगर माजिनल और स्माल फार्मर को 100—150 ए० टेनेन्ट या लेबरर को अपनी पैदावार में से देना होगा तो जो मदद आप इन लोगों को देना चाहते हैं वह उन को नहीं मिलेगी। यह कहा जाता है कि लेबरर्स को अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनानी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि बनानी चाहिये, लेकिन कर्जा जो दिया जाय वह न सिर्फ रिफाइनैस कारपोरेशन दे बल्कि जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटिया है उन का ऐग्रीकल्चरल रिफाइनैस कोरपोरेशन से कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये ताकि जो चार या पांच गुना रुपया देते हैं उस को जा कर देखने का अवसर रहे कि काम ठीक से हो रहा है और जो मशीनरी चाहिये, भोजन चाहिये, लेबलिंग के लिये, बोने के लिये और इन-पुट्स के लिये जो पैसा चाहिये वह उन को दस्तऐव्य हो सके।

आज मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि चाहे कोई भी सेक्टर हो, वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करने की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि इन्विटेशनल डिमिंट्रिब्यूशन के वगैर कोई चीज चलती नहीं, लेकिन इन्विटेशनल डिमिंट्रिब्यूशन किस चीज का हो? जब पैदावार पूरी नहीं है तो डिमिंट्रिब्यूशन किस तौर पर कर दे? किमी इज्म में हमको नहीं पडना चाहिये। देश भर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करनी चाहिये। जितनी मूहलियन किमी भी लेबल पर चाहिये वे दी जाना चाहिये, जहाँ तक हाँ सके, उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिये। यह बिल ठीक है। अब तक आप किमी किसी को देने हैं। लेकिन अब तो नीचे आप गए हैं, उन लोगों तक गए हैं जो एक्चुअल फार्मर हैं। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में व्हीट टेक ओवर के बाद सब से पहले कौन मार्किट में गया व्हीट देने? वही गया जो स्माल फार्मर था, जो माजिनल फार्मर था, जो लेबरर

था। उन के पास जो अनाज था वह उसको पहले पहल मार्केट में लाया। बहुत सा अनाज दूसरों के पास हो गया। लेकिन जो लेबरर हैं, जो माजिनल फार्मर हैं उसने सब से पहले सरकार को दिया। मैं नुकताचीनी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन कुछ सरकार ने कहा कि हम स्कूटर देवे, फला चीज देगे। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि माजिनल फार्मर तीन सौ क्विंटल पैदा नहीं कर सकता है। उसके लिए जमीन चाहिये। उसके पास कितनी जमीन होती है, यही दो, चार पांच एकड़। अब वह तीन हजार का स्कूटर ले या अपना कर्जा उतारे और दूसरी छि दगी की जरूरियात हैं, उन को हासिल करने की कोशिश करे। इन बातों को छोड़ कर हमें चाहिए कि हम उनको प्रोत्सहान दे, उनकी हीसला भ्रफजाई करे।

फाइनेस मिनिस्ट्री जो बिल लाई है, बहुत अच्छा लाई है। सबसे नीचे के जो लोग हैं उन को भी आप इम तरह से पैसा दे ताकि ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके। हमारे दोस्त जो पहले बोले हैं उन्होंने रिजनल इम्बैलेसिस की चर्चा की है और कहा है कि ये नहीं होने चाहिये। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि आप इस ढंग से तकसीम करे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश में जहाँ पर उसकी जरूरत हो, वहाँ उसकी जरूरत को पूरा किया जाये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि आप किसी चीज को बैरन रखे और वहाँ डिनेलपमेंट न हो। जहाँ इधका इस्तेमाल हो सकता है आप वहाँ और ज्यादा कर्जा जा माजिनल फार्मर है, जो स्माल फार्मर है उनके मिले। लेकिन अगर कोई सरकार इस्तेमाल इम पैसे का नहीं करती है, फार्मर उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है तो यह कसूर इम सरकार का नहीं है और न ही कारपोरेशन का है और न ही बैंक का है। असल में जो कर्जा लेने वाले जो है वे खुद अपनी एसोसिएशन बना कर जा कर ले। यह उन पर भी निर्भर करता

है। यह नहीं है कि सरकार किसी के घर जाये और जिन को कर्जा लेना है उनको कर्जा दे। हाँ यह बात जरूर है कि पूरे तौर पर सरकार को इसका प्रापेण्डा करना होगा। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। सरकार यहां से डायरेक्शन कारपोरेशन को भी दे सकती है और सरकारो को भी दे सकती है कि ऐसे मार्जिनल फार्मर या लेबरर जो विदिन लिमिटेड सोसाइटी बनाना चाहते हैं वे सोसाइटी बना कर और जो इंडिविजुअल तौर पर लेना चाहते हैं उनके वास्ते इंडिविजुअल तौर पर कर्जा का बन्दोबस्त किया जाये। इस पीरियड में वे कर्जा ले सके, यह सहूलियत उनको होनी चाहिये।

जनाब स्पीकर साहब आप तो जानते कि हमारे यहां पञ्जाब में बैंक ब्लाक हैं डब्ल्यूवार्टर तक चले गए हैं, देहली तक में चले गए हैं। जिन बैंको को इस शैड्यूल में लिया गया है या पहले लिये गये वे चले गए हैं। स्माल फार्मर, मार्जिनल फार्मर को वही से कर्जा मिले, ऐसा प्रबन्ध आप को करना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह बेचारा मारा मारा फिरे, दूर दूर तक उसको भागना पड़े और जो कुछ उसके पास हो, उस को भी वह खर्च कर बैठे और आगे न मिले। उसको नजदीक में मिले इस दृष्टि से इसको फरदर एक्सटेंड करने की जरूरत है।

यह बहुत अच्छा कानून है। मैं इसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। बहुत ही कम ऐसे तारोफ के मौके आते हैं। जिन को आप फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं उनको पूरे तौर पर इसकी सहूलियत हो सके, उनको बाराम और बाइज्जत तरीके से कर्ज मिल सके, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। आज जैसे होता है कि सरपंच को पुलिस वाले अपने धाने में खड़े नहीं होने देते और अपने टाउट को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं, ऐसा इन कर्जा लेने वालों के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसा सोच कर इनको कर्जा

नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। कोई अपने जेब से या गिरह में दे रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ।

*SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY (Tiruchendur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, when the small farmers living in the villages try to avail of the financial assistance being offered by the Cooperative Banks and such other credit institutions of the Government, they are first to produce adequate and proper security before they are sanctioned any financial assistance. The small farmers are faced with innumerable difficulties in getting such securities. It normally takes more than a year to obtain the prescribed security demanded by these credit institutions from the concerned Revenue Department. If a small farmer wants to get financial assistance of Rs. 1,000, you will be surprised to hear that he has to spend sometimes even half of this amount in obtaining the security. So far, this financial institution has been giving refinance assistance only on the basis of proper securities. This amending Bill seeks to empower the Agricultural Refinance Corporation with the necessary authority for sanctioning refinance assistance without such securities in the case of schemes drawn up for the welfare of agricultural labour. On behalf of my party, the D.M.K., I extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill because for the first time since setting up this institution the woes of agricultural labour have been taken into consideration in regard to sanctioning refinance assistance without demanding securities.

During the Fourth Plan period, as on 31-12-1972 the Agricultural Refinance Corporation had sanctioned 788 schemes of agricultural development

[Shri M. S. Sivaswamy]

involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 461 crores. During the Fourth Plan period the Corporation is expected to provide refinance facilities to cooperative land development banks to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. The Corporation made a commitment of Rs. 391 crores in regarding to such assistance. But, regrettably the draws from the Corporation is only Rs. 134.69 crores, representing about 34.4 per cent. The remaining 256.31 crores, i.e., about 66 per cent of the commitment of this institution, have not been drawn at all. Sir, I give these figures from para 39 of the 1972-73 Annual Report of the Department of Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. I would like to know the reasons from the hon. Deputy Minister for non-utilisation of such a huge amount meant for assisting agricultural development throughout the country.

The State Governments in our country, particularly the Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, have drawn up many worthwhile schemes for agricultural development and also for the welfare of agricultural labour. When they knock at the doors of the Central Government for financial assistance in regard to such schemes, they are offered such meagre assistance which reminds me of the saying that a hungry elephant is being offered sugar candy. In Tamil Nadu 1.5 lakhs of agricultural tenants have been given occupancy rights. Many lakhs of pattas have been given by the D.M.K. Government. During 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 15.72 crores have been allocated in Tamil Nadu Government's Budget for agricultural development and for agricultural labour welfare schemes. To go into the question of minimum wages to agricultural labour a high-power Committee has been constituted in Tamil Nadu. When such State Governments which want to be in the forefront of agricultural development seek the financial assistance of this

Corporation the Corporation should extend liberal assistance to them.

As you know, Sir, there are 46 Small Farmers Development Agencies covering 28 lakhs of small farmers. There are also 41 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Development Agencies covering 8.20 lakhs of marginal farmers and agricultural labour. I am amazed to find that only a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has been given to these agencies by this Corporation. On an average a sum of Rs. 55 has been given by the Corporation either to a small farmer or an agricultural labour. Rs. 2.5 crores for 31.20 lakhs of small farmers! At the same time, a sum of Rs. 256.31 crores has not been utilised by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. When there is such acute shortage of food articles throughout the country, when many fair-price shops have been raided by the hungry and starving people, when the super-bazars have been raided by the needy people, such a huge amount of Rs. 256.31 crores has not been utilised. It is really shameful on the part of the Corporation to have allowed such a thing to happen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for this unfortunate lapse.

In our country, there are 125 districts which have very scant rainfall and poor irrigation facilities, in which 2.5 crores of agricultural labour live. I would like to know what kind of financial assistance has been given to these areas by the Corporation. In my constituency Tiruchendur, the two taluks of Tiruchendur and Nanguneri get rain for two days once in three years. They are so backward on account of getting rain for two days in three years. I want to know whether there are any schemes of financial assistance evolved by this Corporation for assisting such backward areas. If there are no such schemes, I would like the hon. Minister of Finance to pay attention to the financial needs of such dry and backward areas like Tiruchendur and Nanguneri and draw up schemes for immediate implementation.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that this Corporation has a cell in the eastern States of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa but there is no such cell in the Southern States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh which are called the granary of the country. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful in the matter.

With these words, I conclude.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Three Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now resume discussion on the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Since item No. 11 may not come up, therefore, with your permission, I would like to raise one small point but which is very important.

As you are aware, the Commerce Minister had given an assurance in the House that he was bringing down cloth prices to the level of November, 1972 plus even ten per cent. Unfortunately, the public sector undertaking, namely the National Textile Corporation had decided to increase the price by about 30 to 35 per cent. This is clearly flouting the Government order; it encourages the private sector to loot the common man by increasing the cloth prices. The chairman of the National Textile Corporation has said that he is not going to obey Government. I feel that the Minister or the Ministry has not taken care and I have reason to believe that they are behaving irresponsibly. So, I would request the Government to make a statement thereon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

1414 LS-8.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): Rarely does a Bill come before the House which I think even the Opposition also cannot, afford to oppose. This is one such Bill. Its object is indeed laudible. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was established with the purpose of helping in the improvement of the economic conditions of small/marginal farmers and also agricultural labourers and to provide a remedy for the inadequacy of institutional finance for investment in agriculture. After all, nobody can dispute that the small or marginal farmers or agriculturists in this country constitute the bulk of its population. In fact, they are the backbone of our country. Unfortunately, they are not properly organised. Therefore, there should be some institution to help them in getting financial accommodation and technical know-how. Obviously, without that we cannot expect the economic condition of this country to be improved.

One of the constraints in the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act was contained in s. 22(4) whereby small and marginal farmers or co-operatives could not be granted assistance without sufficient security, because the opinion of the law department as well as that of the law specialists of the RBI was that security must be offered by way of land or government guarantee. Obviously, it is not possible, in many cases, for the poor farmers/agriculturists to provide security by way of land or government guarantee. To a great extent, therefore, the purpose of the original Act was frustrated. The amendment seems to give discretion to the board to do away with this restriction in such cases where it feels that assistance could be granted without security. They are empowered to do that and I feel all sections of the House will definitely welcome it.

But at this stage, we must also say that a mere amendment of this provision will not achieve the object of

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

the Act unless the persons who are concerned or who are responsible for implementing the Act change their attitude. We have seen in many cases that when applications are made, there are officers who do not study them with the positive aspect of granting loan in mind but who look at it with a view to point out flaws for rejecting the applications. Unless this attitude is changed, merely because you confer a certain power on the board, the benefit to the small/marginal farmers envisaged will not be forthcoming. I think a change of approach and attitude is absolutely necessary in this country today and those who are responsible for granting loans must start with this assumption that our object is to give loans, not to deny it to the applicant on the ground that there is this lacuna or that flaw. Therefore, if the hon. Minister who is piloting the Bill really wants the object of the Act to be fulfilled, she shall have to see that a change in the approach and attitude takes place in the administrative machinery.

I go on to another aspect. I feel this mere amendment will not serve the purpose unless the authorities try to see that they create a climate to see that the objective with which the Corporation was established is fulfilled. The RBI publication dealing with the functions and working of the Corporation says that the objectives of the Corporation are to stimulate the interest of governmental authorities and credit agencies in special agricultural development schemes, to actively help these authorities in the effective formulation and implementation of schemes, to promote the formulation of new schemes through discussions with the representatives of the financing banks and State Governments and to stimulate development in under-developed areas and help removal of regional imbalances.

My most severe complaint against the Corporation is that instead of

stimulating or helping in the removal of regional imbalances, it has indirectly helped in their growth. I will substantiate this from facts and figures given in their own bulletins.

Let us see the figures for 1969-70. Nobody can dispute that the entire eastern region of India is one of the most backward regions in this country. But from the report of the Board of Directors for 1969-70, I find that no assistance has been given to any of the eastern States for any irrigation projects or for the construction of tube-wells or open wells. You have not given any money to any of these eastern States, whereas 1,769 tubewells have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh. I want that they should have more, but not a single assistance has been given to any of the eastern States consisting of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and the State from which you, Sir, come and also the other Union territories in that region.

From page 22 of the report for 1969-70, I find that out of Rs. 259.51 crores of financial assistance, Assam has been given Rs. 1.13 crores, which is 0.44 per cent of the total allocation. I can give other figures also. Let me give some other figures. If we look into the figures in respect of assistance up to 30th June, 1972, we find that the total allocation to the eastern States comprising the States of Assam, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Meghalaya—six States,—and the two Union territories, was Rs. 5.74 crores as against the overall total of Rs. 404.75 crores. Now can we expect the regional imbalance to go away if, to the most sensitive regions in this country, out of Rs. 405 crores you give only Rs. 5.74 crores? They themselves in the report have said that the eastern States constitute a backward territory. But I find that the allocation has been a meagre amount of Rs. 1.78 crores to the eastern region, out of Rs. 154 crores to the backward regions as a whole.

Let me quote also some other figures only to substantiate my point. I am referring to the bulletin on the ARC issued by the Reserve Bank. But for Delhi which got only Rs. 0.12 crores, the eastern States have got the lowest amount including West Bengal, the assistance in whose favour has been only Rs. 0.82 crores. It has been a matter of deep surprise to me to find in the report of the Board of Directors for 1971-72 that they themselves realised that it is necessary to give some promotional effort to the eastern region. At page 9, they have said that "The Corporation has set up a Consultancy Service located in Lucknow on 9th August, 1971 primarily to help accelerating the formulation of viable schemes in the eastern States." I do not know actually what they have meant by eastern States. I find that they have decided to set up this consultancy service at Lucknow. I do not understand it. If you really want this consultancy service to function properly, what is the barrier in locating it in one of the eastern States? What is the purpose of locating it in Lucknow? Obviously there seems to be something wrong in the approach of entire Agricultural Refinance Corporation towards the Eastern States. They have deliberately neglected the entire eastern region. In fact, the most sensitive States have not been granted anything out of this Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Therefore, if really we want this Agricultural Refinance Corporation to function properly, and if the farmers and agriculturists of this country are to get the benefit and also to get the impetus from this Corporation, I hope the hon. Minister will see that this type of imbalances is removed as early as possible.

You will also be pleased to find that the amount that has been given to Assam, for instance, is for the purpose of horticulture and plantations. If you really want to improve the conditions of the masses in these

sensitive areas, you must create schemes for the establishment and improvement of dairies piggeries and other things. One may say that we do not have any schemes or that the State Governments are not coming out with any schemes and therefore we have not been able to do our bit, but then one of the objectives is "promoting the formulation of new schemes" and also "stimulating the interests of governmental authorities and credit agencies in special agricultural development schemes." Therefore, in order to fulfil these objectives, merely scrutiny of applications will not do. You must see that you create that interest in the governmental authorities and also formulate new schemes.

Before I conclude, my most respectful submission will be that this consultancy service which you have very rightly set up should be located in one of the eastern States and there should be an office of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in either Gauhati or some other town in Assam.

I feel that the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has not been able to do anything to these States because there is no office there. I came to know that there was some proposal in that regard but I do not know the stage at which it is now. I shall be obliged to the hon. Minister if she gave some assurance in this behalf today in the House, to set up an institution there. With these observations I wholeheartedly support this Bill because it was a long felt need.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although the urge to refer to the functioning of the Corporation itself is irresistible and perhaps legitimate, may I point out to the Member that the object of the Bill is limited to the question of giving certain discretionary powers to the board of directors to waive security wherever they think expedient. If you confine yourself to that, we may be able to dispose the

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]
business within the time-limit. I
would request the Members to keep
this in mind.

श्री भोषेण झा (अधनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो भाषण दिया है, उस से सहमत होने की तबियत होती है, मगर वह जो विधेयक है और जिस रूप में माननीय सदस्य बोल गये हैं, अथवा वही बात इसमें रहती तब भी पूरे स्वागत की चीज थी, लेकिन जैसा अभी आप ने कहा है—असल में यह विधेयक वही तक सीमित है। इस विधेयक में कहीं भी इस बात को स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि खेती मजदूरों या गरीब किसानों या भूमिहीन किसानों के लिए छूट दी जायेगी। मुझ भ्रशका है कि इस विधेयक का जो आधार दिया गया है, उस से और भी बड़े पैमाने पर रुपये का गबन और दुस्रपयोग का आधार पैदा होगा, चूंकि इस में जो उद्देश्य निहित है, वह इस तरह का है कि जिस से उस खतरे की गुंजाइश होती है। डम में दिया गया है—

"The Bill seeks to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 to enable the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to grant refinance accommodation to the eligible institutions without insisting upon security or guarantee so that the eligible institutions coming up with schemes covering, *inter alia*, agricultural labourers, could be eligible for refinance from the Corporation".

ऐसी संस्थाओं को देंगे जो ऐसी स्कीमों ले कर धार्यगी जिस से खेत मजदूरों को फायदा होगा। इसका अर्थ है कि खेत मजदूरों की संस्थाओं को नहीं, उन की कोषापरेटिव संस्थाओं को नहीं, बल्कि जो खेत-मजदूरों के नाम को इस्तेमाल करेंगे उन को देंगे। ऐसी बहुत सी संस्थाएँ पिछले 25 सालों के धावर बनी, जिन्होंने हरिजनों या दूसरे नामों से पैसा लिया

है और उस का दुस्रपयोग किया है। सरकार की ओर से जो भी वित्तीय सहायता कर्ज के रूप में दी गई, उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा सूदखोरों के पास गया, बास कर पूर्वी राज्यों में, जिन में मैं बिहार और उड़ीसा को भी शामिल कर लेता हूँ, देश में और भी हिस्से होंगे जहाँ महाज ने इस रुपये को कम सू. पर लिया है और ऊंचे सूद पर गरीब किसानों को दिया है। इस के जरिये गांव में एक किस्म की कर्ज-गुलामी लोगों पर कायम की है, जहाँ गरीब किसान उन के हाथ में हथकण्डे बन जाते हैं। सहकारी समितियों के जरिये रुपया मिलने पर भी परिणाम अच्छे नहीं हुए हैं।

मुझ से पहले जो मित्र बोले थे, उन्होंने कहा कि पहले रुपया आ जाय। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सिर्फ रुपया आ जाने से उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ जायगा। सिर्फ रुपया देने से उत्पादन नहीं पड़ेगा, जब तक वह किमान को उचित दर पर नहा मिलता तब तक कोई अन्तर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। ऊंच व्याज पर पया लेने से तो किसान की कभर टूट जाती है, जो वास्तव में खेती में काम करता है उस की कभर टूट जाती है, इस से उन को कोई मजद नहीं मिलती है। यह जो हिन्दुस्तान का मनी लैण्डर्ज एक्ट है—सारे देश में, सभी राज्यों में, यहाँ तक कि शहरों और राजधानी दिल्ली में भी, कोई भी ऐसी माहौल नहा है, जहाँ इस का खुल कर उल्लंघन ब हुंता हो। वह जो महाजन का नून की सूद की दर है उस का खुले घाम उल्लंघन हो रहा है, यह कानून बिलकुल पगु हो गया है। न सरकार की वित्तीय नीति में कोई शक्ति है और न गृह मंत्रालय में शक्ति है जो इन को रोक सके। ये सूदखोर राजधानी से ले कर गांवों तक फैले हुए हैं, उन के खिलाफ कोई कड़ी कार्य-वाही की जायगी—युझे इस में शक है। इस विधेयक के जरिये जो छूट दी गई है—उसमें भी वही बिधा गया है कि खेत मजदूर के नाम पर जो कोई योजना है, जो नई काम का धिक करे उन संस्थाओं को कर्ज मिलेगा। लेकिन

विधेयक में कोई भी चीज नहीं है। यह उद्देश्य में सिक है। विधेयक में इतना ही है कि

"The Board for reasons recorded by it in writing, decides that no such security or guarantee is necessary"

तो यह बोर्ड के ऊपर है, उस को डिस्ट्रिक्शन है जिस को चाहे छूट दे सकता है। मैं ने एक संशोधन दिया है मंत्री महोदय को और आप्रह करता हू कि अगर वही उद्देश्य है जो उन के भाषण से मालूम हुआ है तो या तो 2 धारा के बदले में उस को दे दे दूसरा जो प्रीवीजन है पहले नूट के आखिर में, नहीं तो तीसरी उप-धारा के रूप में जोड़ दे किसान की, खेत मजदूर और गरीब किसान की ऐग्रीकल्चर लेबरर्स की मार्जिनल फार्मर्स की अपनी सस्था हो जिन् के सदस्य वही हो ऐसी सस्थाओं के लिये यह छूट दी जाय। इसके बगैर बहुत बड़ा हथकड़ा उन के हाथ में आ जायगा जो इसका दुरुपयोग करते रहेंगे, और जो अभी तक की स्थिति रही है, सहयोग समिति के कानून में भी यही है कि खेत मजदूर, भूमिहीन उस के सदस्य माल्टी परपज सोसाइटी का मेम्बर, नहीं हो सकता एक सोसाइटी का मैं खुद अध्यक्ष हू, उस के अन्वर एसिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार ने आदेश दिया था कि खेत मजदूरों को आप्र कर्जा नहीं दे सकते भूमिहीनों को कर्जा नहीं दे सकते। जब मैं यह गदा कि कर्जा नहीं लिया जायगा, चूंकि मैं उस का अध्यक्ष था। इसलिये वह मान गये और उस के बाद से कर्जा दिया गया। और मेरा तर्जुबा है कि खेत मजदूर कर्जा अदायगी में आगे है, खुशहाल लोग ही अदायगी में पीछे रहते हैं।

ऐसे ही जहां तक उद्योग की बात है अभी तक भी विकसित रही है, और जो सदस्यों ने अग्रिम कि सहकार समिति अगर कोई उद्योग करना चाहे तो नीचे से ऊपर तक मैं दौड़ते दौड़ते थक गया, यह मैं ने कड़ाई कर दी थी कि गूस स देना। 6 साब लन गये, डेढ़, दो हजार ६० मेरा टी ए में खर्च हो

गया जो मैं ने सोसाइटी के जिम्मे नहीं दिया, जिस से भी मिलने जाओ सभी सहानुभूति दिखाते थे लेकिन काम नहीं बना। पिछले साल सदस्यों ने अपने नाम पर कर्जा लेकर सोसाइटी की दे दिया और सोसाइटी को चलाया। वह बिक इडस्ट्री चल रही है। इस साल डिफाल्केशन का केस चल रहा है कि आप्र ने लिया था व्यक्तिगत रूप में फिर सोसाइटी को क्यों दे दिया। हासाकि तारीफ की गयी है कि बड़ी सस्ती डेंटें मिली है, गरीबों के घर बने है, मगर केस डिफाल्केशन का चला दिया गया। तो जहां छोटे खेत मजदूरों का विकास हो रहा जो गाव के शोषक हैं वह भी नहीं चाहते हैं और उस के प्रभाव में जो अफसर हैं वह भी नहीं चाहते है कि गरीबों का भला हो, उन का विकास हो। क्यों कि जो ज्यादा अभीन रखेंगे वह जानते हैं कि बिना शोषण के उन का काम नहीं चलेगा वह केवल लोगों की मर्जी पर अपनी खेती नहीं कर सकते इसलिये उन को दमन का सहारा, लासे जूते का सहारा लेना पडेगा। उस में चाहे कोई हो उन को शोषण का सहारा लेना ही पडेगा। लेकिन सरकारी वित्तीय नीति उस में जब सहायक हो जाती है तो उस के लिये जो मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण दिया है वह उस से टकराता है। इसलिये कुछ बिपडेगा नहीं, जो उद्देश्य उन का है इन विधेयक से उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो पायेगी इसलिये मैं फिर आप्रह करूंगा कि इस विधेयक में इस की गुंजाइश करें कि खेत मजदूर, गरीब भूमिहीन, जिस के वह सदस्य हो, जो उन की ही सस्था हो उस को छूट दी जाय इस की व्यवस्था इस बिल में की जावे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You were speaking about the amendment. I have not received any amendment from you.

श्री भोंवेन्द्र झा मैं ने समय नहीं दिया था यह गलती हो गयी है। मंत्री महोदय को दे दिया था।

श्री नाबराज अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): मान्यवर, जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा दुःखा हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो बिल लायी है उस में जो जिक्र किया है, भले ही उन्होंने माजिनल और स्माल फार्मर की बात कही है, लेकिन जो भी ऋण देने वाले हैं वह संस्थाओं को देने वाले हैं इस का मुझे कटु अनुभव है। मैं ऐसे जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ पर दो एकड़ के किसान हैं और छोटी-2 खेती करते हैं। मेरे यहाँ पर आज से पांच साल पहले ए० आर० सी० की स्कीम चालू की गई थी और उस में उन लोगों को कर्जा दिया गया था जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से ज्यादा सिंचित जमीन थी या 10 एकड़ से ज्यादा उन के पास असिंचित जमीन थी। आप की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि टीकमगढ़ जिले में 1,36,000 खेती करने वाले किसान हैं जिन में से 90,000 किसान ऐसे हैं जिन के पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है। इस प्रकार से 66 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को आज तक किसी प्रकार का ऋण नहीं मिल पाया। सरकार का जो नियम है उस के मुताबिक 66 परसेंट को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। केवल 21,000 किसानों यानी 15 परसेंट लोगों को, सरकार की सुविधा मिल रही है। उन को ट्रैक्टर, डीजल इंजन, इलेक्ट्रिक पम्प मिल रहे हैं कूप के लिए जो सरकार की ओर से सुविधाएं मिलने वाली हैं वह मिलती हैं। तो जो माजिनल फार्मर्स और छोटे किसानों को सहायता देने के लिये आप के पास कोई स्कीम है। कोई भी किसान लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक में जाता है तो वह कहते हैं कि आप की गारन्टी कौन देगा। इस सरकार कहती है कि इस की गारन्टी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देगी, लेकिन कोई गारन्टी नहीं देता। उस बेचारे के पास किराये के लिये पैसा नहीं है जो बार-बार दौड़ कर बैंक जाये। उन किसानों का कैसे भला कर सकते हैं इस पर सरकार को सोचना चाहिए मैं सरकार से कहना

चाहूँगा कि माजिनल और स्माल फार्मर की बराबरी की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ की जो संस्थायें हैं, लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक, या स्टेट बैंक हो, उन को धावेस होना चाहिए कि जो 5 एकड़ से कम के किसान हों उन को कर्जा मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात आप ने कही जो लैंडलैस लेबरर्स हैं उन्हें कोई और छोटा धंधा करना चाहिये, जैसे मुर्गी पालन का या अन्य कोई और मैं कई जगह स्टेट बैंक में गया, उन का कहना है कि सरकार से हम को कोई धावेस नहीं है कि किस प्रकार से कर्ज दिया जाय। एक हरिजन मेरे पास आया उसने कहा कि 300 रु० मैं ने खर्च कर दिया आने जाने में और अन्त में बैंक वालों ने कह दिया कि तुम को मुर्गी पालन के लिये पैसा नहीं मिल सकता। तो सरकार की स्कीम तो बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन इस को कार्यरूप में परिणत कैसे किया जाय, या लोगों तक कैसे पहुंचे इस पर हम को सोचना चाहिये। आप ने स्कीम लागू कर बी लेकिन जो जिले के अधिकारी हैं, रीजनल स्तर पर जो अफसर हैं उन को हिदायत होनी चाहिये कि इन गरीबों की सहायता की जाय। आप ने बड़े किसान की बहुत मदद की, लेकिन छोटे किसानों को भी आप की योजनाओं का लाभ मिलना चाहिये।

मैंने देखा हमारे यहाँ गल्ले की खरीद हुई जो छोटे किसान हैं जिन के पास 5, 10 एकड़ जमीन थी वह तो गल्ला ले कर बेचने गये, लेकिन जो बड़े किसान हैं वह गल्ले के भाव के लिये कह रहे हैं कि ज्यादा भाव दिया जाय। जिन को ज्यादा सुविधायें मिली, ट्रैक्टर, फर्टिलाइजर, डीजल इंजन आदि मिले वही ज्यादा भाव मांग रहे हैं। गरीबों ने जिन को एक पैसे की मदद नहीं दी उन्होंने गल्ले के व्यापार में आप की सहायता की है और अपना गल्ला सरकार को दिया है। इसलिये बहुत समय गुजर गया, इन गरीब किसानों की तरफ आप को देखना चाहिये और छोटे किसानों की

गारन्टी सीधे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लेनी चाहिये जिस से उनकी भी कर्ज मिल सके ।

आप जानते हैं कि चाहे 10 एकड़ का काश्तकार हो या 2 एकड़ का भ्रगर कुंभा बनवाता है तो 4,000 रु० से कम खर्च नहीं होता । 2,000 रु० का बिजली का मोटर मिलता है, डीजल इंजन 4,000 रु० का मिलता है, आप कहते हैं कि पैसा कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटी से लीजिये । सोसाइटी कहती है कि 20 परसेंट सेक्योरिटी जमा कीजिये । तो 4,000 रु० लेने के लिये 800 रु० जमा करना पड़ेगा । अब उसे. यानी छोटे किसान को, तो आप का कर्ज मिल नहीं सकता क्यों कि वह गारन्टी नहीं दे पाता, जाहिर है कि उस को साहूकार से कर्ज लेना पड़ता है, भ्रगर उस में से 800 रु० सेक्योरिटी के रूप में देना होगा तो 3,000 रु० में कैसे वह कुंभा बनवा सकता है । उसकी जमीनों नीलाम हो जाएगी । कितनी ही जमीन लोगों की नीलाम हो गई हैं और उनके पास खाने को कुछ नहीं बचा है । लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक के द्वारा एभार सी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जो जमीनों गिरवी रखी गई हैं और जिन लोगों को डीजल पम्प के लिए, कुएं खोदने के लिए घाठ घाठ और नौ नौ हजार रुपये लोन का दिया गया है उनका बैन्यूएशन गलत हुआ और आज भ्रगर आप रुपया बसूल करना चाहे तो आपको दो सौ रुपया भी नहीं मिल सकता है । इतनी रद्दी जमीनें रजिस्टर करवा भी गई हैं । घाठ हजार रुपया तो दे दिया गया लेकिन भ्रगर उसको बसूल करें तो आपको पांच सौ रुपया भी नहीं मिल सकता है । लाखों रुपया इस तरह से बेकार चला गया है और कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक के जो कर्मचारी गण हैं उन पर भी आपको नजर रखनी चाहिये, उनकी कार्रवाइयों की देखरेख होनी चाहिये ताकि इस तरह के काम भ्रग से न हो सके ।

जो बड़े किसान हैं उनको ही सभी लाभ मिलते हैं छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिलते हैं ।

जब छोटा किसान देखता है कि बड़े किसान के खेत के वास्ते बढ़िया खाद आ रही है, उसके यहां डीजल पम्प लग रहा है, कुंभा खुद रहा है, बढ़िया बीज उसको मिल रहा है तो वह भी चाहता है कि उसको इन चीजों का लाभ मिले । जो छोटा काश्तकार है, जो माजिनल फार्मर है, जिस के पास दो एकड़ या तीन एकड़ जमीन है, वह भी चाहता है कि उसके खेत में उसी तरह से गल्ला पैदा हो जिस तरह से बड़े किसान के खेत में होता है । भारत में नब्बे प्रतिशत किसान हैं जिन के पास पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन है । उनके लिए आपको सोचना चाहिये और उनके लिए ऋण आदि की सहायलियतें मुहैया करनी चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि आप उनको कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी के अंश में न डालें । इससे उसका भला नहीं होगा । मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ । हमारे यहां पलेरा ब्लॉक में टोरिया नाम की एक सोसाइटी बनी । उस सोसाइटी के जो प्रबन्धक थे उन्होंने 36,000 रुपया शासन से लिया । उस सोसाइटी के लिए हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की जमीनें रजिस्टर कर ली गई हैं । प्रबन्धक सारा रुपया खा गया, न कुंभा खुदा और न डीजल पम्प आदि लग सका । कुछ भी नहीं हुआ । जितने मैम्बर, बनाए गए थे उनको आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा सवा रुपया प्रतिदिन आज के जमाने में मजदूरी बी जाती थी । जब कि मजदूरी तीन रुपया रोज मिलती है उनको केवल सवा रुपया बी जाती थी । लिखा पढ़ी करने के बाद वह सोसाइटी लिमिटेड हुई और हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की जमीनें चली गई । जो प्रबन्धक थे उन्होंने अपनी जमीन रजिस्टर नहीं की थी और उनकी जमीन बच गई । इस तरह से, मैं कहना चाहता हूं, गरीबों का भला नहूँ होता । जो प्रबन्धक होंगे वे पैसा खा जाएंगे । इसलिए आप जो स्कीमें बनाएँ उन में इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि गरीबों को भ्रलग से कर्जा मिले । ताकि

[श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिरवार]

वे स्वतंत्र हो कर खेती का विकास कर सकें और गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह (सतना) : ए धार सी एमेंट बिल सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित है इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने पीछे से सुझाव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

वर्तमान स्थिति को सामने रखने हुए यह समक्ष में आता है कि ए धार सी द्वारा प्लांटेशन विकास योजना जो शासन ने निर्धारित की है वह समस्त समाज के लिए और विशेष कर कृषक समाज के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है। परन्तु कभी इस बात की विचार दे रही है कि संवत्सकों ने समाज के धातर घुस कर इसको सफल बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की और अपने कर्तव्य का पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि संवत्सक समाज के धातर घुस कर इस योजना को लोगों को समझाते तो इससे योजना की काफी रगति हो सकती थी। उनको चाहिए था कि समाज को सुचारू रूप से समझाने का प्रयास करते इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि ग्रामीण समाज अधिकतर पढ़ी लिखी कम है जो ऐसी अटिल योजनाओं को सरलता से नहीं समझ सकती। इस लिए इस विचार योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले ऋण सर्वथा उपयोगी नहीं समझे गए क्योंकि अभी तक 4.22 करोड़ 60 हज़ार ऋण में दिए जा सके हैं जब कि व्यवस्था 8.13 करोड़ की रखी गई थी। ये प्राकड़े दिसम्बर, 1972 तक के हैं।

इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना को ऊंचा ले जाने के लिए इसमें कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है। बैंक द्वारा दिए गए ऋण को योजना में बैंक को निर्णय लेने में काफी समय लग जाता है और इस लिए जो को-प्रोटेक्टिव बैंक विभिन्न प्रांतों में और उनके विभिन्न जिलों में स्थापित हैं जिस के कि वे एक भंग हैं वे भी

समय पर किसानों को भव्य पहुंचाने में प्रायः असमर्थ पाए गए हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि किसानों सामग्री इत्यादि किसानों को समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी। इस वास्ते में कहे गए कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि प्लांटेशन योजना में बैंक को ऋण देने में बाधा निर्णय लेना चाहिए। प्रयोग बैंक सौदे सम्पर्क रखे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि स्थिति में काफी सुधार आने की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

बैंक को सही जानकारी तभी मिल सकती है जबकि ए धार सी के साथ सम्पर्क करके व्यक्तिगत प्रस्तावों पर ही अपना निर्णय करे। इस दिशा में ए धार सी द्वारा अपने नियमों में परिवर्तन लाना आवश्यक है जिससे ए धार सी सर्वविध हो और अजिनके भीतर यह धारणा बैठ गई है कि इस स्कीम के द्वारा कृषक समाज को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, वह निर्मूल सिद्ध हो रहा है।

बैंक के द्वारा जो साठे दस प्रतिशत इंस्ट्रेट पर ऋण दिया जाता है। उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि बैंक के पास काफी फंड्स नहीं है जबकि ए धार सी 9 प्रतिशत इंस्ट्रेट लेती है। इस दिशा में बैंक को काफी फंड्स मिलना चाहिए और ऐसा करना सही दिशा में एक कदम होगा।

ए धार सी अभी तक प्लांटेशन स्कीम पर ही ऋण देती थी और अब शासन ने एमेंड-मेंट का प्रस्ताव रखा है जिससे छोटे किसानों को विशेष रूप से लाभ मिल सकेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है कि अजदूरी के कनाटों को योजना भी इस योजना के साथ शामिल कर दी जाए तो इससे और भी यह स्कीम प्रगति की ओर बढ़ सकेगी। इस प्रकार के सुधार करने से ए धार सी की पायनेरिटी और चमक उठेगी।

अन्त में मैं फिर से दोहराना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा प्रयत्न करना उचित होगा कि जिससे कोऑपरेटिव बैंक कोय धार सी द्वारा फंड्स समय पर मिल सकें।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Finance Minister for having introduced this Bill. This Bill, *inter alia*, intends to finance the agricultural labourers who till now, could not get money.

In this behalf I would like to draw the kind attention of the Minister for Finance to the fact that at least leaving aside wells, in several areas of minor irrigation and land development, there has been a considerable amount of duplicity. There is the State Department in-charge of Minor Irrigation. They take up also large schemes. Then, we expect the Agricultural Refinance Corporation also to finance these schemes of minor irrigation. Out of the total assistance as on 30th June, 1972 which was availed of by the borrowers namely, Rs. 154 crores, as much as 66 to 70 per cent had been given for minor irrigation. We thought that the Agricultural Refinance scheme would concentrate upon areas like horticulture, apiary, dairying, piggery, poultry etc. I hope that progressively the corporation will concentrate on these areas.

I think that at least in the assured irrigation areas under the canal projects, there has been considerable improvement in agriculture, and particularly the green revolution. But the green revolution alone will not carry us far. I hope the Agricultural Refinance Corporation will come forward with programmes towards white revolution, namely the eggs and the milk which have got to be added to the diet of our country.

Recently, I was at a district level meeting which was concerned with food. I asked the district authorities who the poor were. The district

authorities plainly did not know who the poor were. Then, I asked them who got the ration cards. The district authorities replied that it was those who applied. I have repeatedly said that 75 per cent of our population is illiterate. So, how can the poor identify themselves. I hope the State or the Government would take a more active interest and play a more active role in identifying the poor, the landless and prepare a list of them. We have got the 1971 census figures which give a fund of information, name by name, profession by profession, landless labourers, industrial labourers, urban dwellers, those who do not have any means of regular income. These people have to be identified.

Secondly, till our structural problems of agriculture are changed, much as we would like that with the ceiling on lands, we shall be able to redistribute the surplus land, which in Mysore has been calculated to be about 400,000 acres, and much as we would like to believe that this will result in the socialisation of agriculture, I think that it will be more wishful thinking, as long as we are not able to impose the harder condition of self-cultivation by the farmers. Once I heard a Punjabi farmer telling me that the best manure for the lands was the footprints of the farmer; there was no better fertiliser, either green manure or any other manure or compost for agricultural purposes. Unless we are able to bring about structural changes in agriculture, the efforts of institutions like the Agricultural Refinance Corporation will be superficial and textual only and they will be only skin-deep or even shallower than that.

While I can see the point of view of the hon. Member who spoke just now that the rate of interest is big, I would like to ask with reference to what.

With reference to the commercial banks, it is not an exaggeration that

[Shri B. V. Naik]

the rate of interest in the most operative money lending part of our country is not less than 60 per cent per annum. The normal rates which the usurious moneylenders charge in this country is Rs. 5 per Rs. 100 p.m, which comes to 60 per cent. He is a decent moneylender. There are other people charge rates of interest much higher than that depending upon the dire circumstances. Under the circumstances, any talk of reduction in the rate of interest taken out of some agricultural economy textbook written by Narayanaswamy or somebody else might have been valid 25 years ago, but is absolutely irrelevant in present circumstances. What are we doing about it?

Therefore, first and foremost, besides the blackmarketeers in the country, if we have to approach the problem of the rural economy in its totality—I am not speaking about the advanced parts of the country—question has to be asked: Why have we passed the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. It was a piece of strong legislation. If we are not able to apprehend these people who have misappropriated money—there are clear records in particularly, the co-operatives, why do we have that enactment?

SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR: They will be awarded Padma Bhushan and we who work for the poor will be given MISA.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: He is here by mistake. These misappropriators have embezzled public funds. Where there are clear-cut records, where there are notorious people who have been playing and fiddling with public funds, why are we not able to use the MISA against them? If Government want to do anything for the agricultural labourers, these sharks, this exploiting New Class in the rural areas have got to be apprehended. I do not mean to say let go the blackmarketeers and hoarders lightly, but

particularly in the rural areas, if you want to help the rural agricultural community. These few people who have got such a tremendous stranglehold on the economy and particularly on the silent long-suffering masses, must be apprehended. We have about 500,000 villages. Catch a few of them and it will have a tremendous deterrent effect. There are clear records available. I am speaking on the basis of personal knowledge.

This morning there was a talk about inflation and black money. I had the rare privilege of disagreeing with the Finance Minister as far as the expert decision on it is concerned that it is not deflationary and that it is inflationary. I am bringing it in this context. While we have to increase institutional finance, we have got to find ways and means of drawing this money out of this pool and taking it into the ocean of institutional finance.

We have nationalised the banks. We have got branches here, there and everywhere, in almost all places. Why is that particularly in the field of agricultural finance, the commercial banks have been dragging their feet. Not even 5 per cent of their total advances is going into agricultural financing. The same old Custodians, 14 grand people, the same old group of people, are still continuing. There is perpetuation of the same vested interests. I think people are justified in asking that there shall be certain radical changes at least in the postures first, and thereafter changes in their performance. Until and unless we bring in right-minded people into these posts of these 14 important institutions, we will not be able to make any dent on our rural economy.

श्री राज कंबर (टोक) : उपस्थित महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वृषिक पुनर्वित्त निगम (संशोधन) विशेषक पेश किया है श्री उर का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह सोचना बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि यद्यपि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, लेकिन छब्बीस वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी यह सरकार छोटे किसानों और गरीब मजदूरों को कोई राहत नहीं दे पाई है। उनकी सरकार के पास कोई सूची नहीं है। भगवान के नाम पर उन को छोड़ रखा है।

पिछले भूमि बन्धक बैंक से छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने की बात की गई थी। उस में छोटे छोटे किसानों के साथ इतनी धोखाधड़ी हुई कि चार हजार रुपये का तो उन्हें इजन मिला, उस के साथ 3 हजार रुपये जो जमीन मुधारने के लिए मिलने थे वह बिचौलिया खा गए उन्हें वह रुपये नहीं मिले और अब 7-7 हजार रुपये का नोटिस उन के नाम लिखकर चला आ रहा है।

आपने इस कानून में मजदूरों का और छोटे किसानों को भी बिना शर्त ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की है तो मैं आप में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आज तक जितने छोटे किसान हैं उनकी आप एक राज्य-वार सूची तैयार कीजिए और हर पचायत समिति बाहज जिस के पास 4 या 10 एकड़ तक जमीन है केवल उसी को यह कर्ज दिया जाय। अभी अभी राजस्थान में कृषा खोदने के लिए ढाई हजार रुपया कर्ज और ढाई हजार रुपया अनुदान दिया गया लेकिन वह छोटे किसानों और गरीबों को न मिल कर जिन के ट्रैक्टर चलते हैं उन्हीं को मिला। इसी तरह सरकार ने गरीबों के लिए जमीन देने का भी सर्कुलर निकाला लेकिन कोई जमीन उन को नहीं मिली। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने गरीबों को वह जमीन दिला सकी? आज शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो लोग हैं

श्री को० एल० चाबड़ा (पाटन) उपा-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon Member may continue his speech.

श्री राम कंबर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर गांधी जी के नाम पर कितने दिन तक यह सरकार चलायी जायगी। सदन में हम भाषण सुनते हैं तो असली गांधी जी का रूप दिखाई देता है लेकिन सदन से बाहर निकलते ही कोई और मामला नजर आने लगता है। आज ग्रामीण ग्रामीण हैं, हरिजन हरिजन हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की हागत नौकरियों में देखें तो चौथी श्रेणी में भगी जरूर ब्राड का काम करते हैं, उन का कोटा पूरा मिलेगा, मगर उस से आगे क्या एक, दो और तीन में उन को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है।

आप ने यह बैंकों की व्यवस्था बनाई है छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए यह आपकी एक अच्छी योजना है। लेकिन सरकार का प्रशासन और बड़े बड़े किसान जिन के पास अनाज खूब पैदा होता है और पैसा भी खूब है, उन की आपमें मिली भगत होती है जिस से योजना का सागर लाभ वही बड़े बड़े किसान ही उठाते हैं, छोटे किसानों को और गरीबों को उस का कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाता। आप गरीबों की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो लाखों एकड़ जगलात की जमीन पडी है वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को क्यों नहीं देते हैं। उस के साथ उन को ऋण भी दीजिए और साथ साथ उन की देख रेख का भी इन्तजाम कीजिए क्योंकि अगर बाद में देख रेख नहीं करेवे तो वह जो मंशोन इत्यादि लगाएंगे वह भी कोई उठा ले जायगा, उन की मंशोन भी चली जाएगी और उन की जमीन भी उसी में बिक जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जितनी भी योजना आप बनाए उस की ठीक

[श्री राम कंबर]

तरह से कार्यान्विति हीनी चाहिए और छोटी जमीन वालों को ऋण दिए जाने के बाद उस की पूरी देख रेख होती रहनी चाहिए।

SHRI K. SUBYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this amendment, it is very late, they have come after ten years. This Bill is intended to give benefits to the small and medium farmers. The Government of India finance through co-operative banks and land mortgage banks or nationalised banks and do not directly dissociate the farmers. We pass Bills here and implementation is not in the hands of the Government of India. After the 1971 elections everybody is expecting something directly from the Government of India. An approach was made to the Refinance Corporation three years ago for a loan to a co-operative sugar factory under construction. We are financing 60 lakhs. We were thinking they would give us directly. But nothing. The Industrial Finance Corporation is charging legal fees even though it was approved by the State Government. It is not a private company. All the finance corporations are not directly benefitting the small farmers. Take for instance the co-operative land mortgage banks. We are pioneers in Andhra in this movement. But small farmers are harassed every day in Andhra. There is no power for electric pump sets; but when power comes the land mortgage bank comes and attaches the pump, because it is only interested in collecting money, not in development. They are giving all the big landlords because money will be safe. The Centre or the State Governments are interested only in collecting money and in its safe custody, not in the development. There are slogans in this pamphlet about benefit to small farmers. What is done? For the last two months, at the time of the harvest, unfortunately or fortunately there was agitation; the NGOs were not working. Then they had money.

But they have not come to collect the dues. After the agitation is over, the NGOs have come to harass people and do not spare even the agricultural implements; even the electric motor is not spared. In Vizag district a tractor was attached from a farmer when he was ploughing his land. Animals are attached. It was for a Rs. 1,000 instalment. Estimates Committee in 1972-73 suggested amendments. The Government of India should not be simply satisfied in bringing forward and backward Bills for small farmers.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The Government of India is not bringing any backward Bill.

SHR K. SURYANARAYANA: I request once again the Government of India should take interest directly also, not through the State Governments. In this pamphlet they say that the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act is being amended. After ten years it has come. I want to request the Government of India, department of finance that financing is not only refinancing. The nationalised banks should be given refinancing authority to the farmers.

15.00 hrs.

Then only our problem will be solved. If there is no inclination like this, no useful purpose will be served. If the small and medium farmers are to be really benefited by this Act, the Government of India should direct all the land mortgage banks, cooperative banks etc. through the Reserve Bank not to finance those who are keeping deposits in private banks and to the money-lenders, even though they may be agriculturists and they may have the right to get loan up to Rs. 15,000. In my constituency, people, who have huge deposits in the private banks are coming to the land mortgage banks for finance. The minister should direct these banks not to give any loan to such people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up Private Members' Bills.

15.01 hrs.

REMOVAL OF DISPARITIES AND CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for removal of large disparities in wages and for removal of concentration of wealth by converting big industrial and business concerns into cooperatives managed by all for all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for removal of large disparities in wages and for removal of concentration of wealth by converting big industrial and business concerns into cooperatives managed by all for all."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

15.1½ hrs.

CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMISSIONS BILL*

श्री कद्दु लिक्कपे (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संविधान द्वारा प्रत्याभूत रैघन, तथा मूल वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रता के अतिक्रमणा का अन्वेषण करने के लिये नागरिक स्वतंत्रता आयोगों की स्थापना का उपबन्ध करने के लिये विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Civil Liberties Commissions to investigate violation of legality and fundamental

personal freedom guaranteed by the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कद्दु लिक्कपे : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

15.02 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(SUBSTITUTION OF ARTICLE 16 AND AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 320 ETC.)

श्री कद्दु लिक्कपे (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित 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 कद्दु लिक्कपे : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

15.03 hrs.

MOTHER'S LINEAGE BILL*

श्री कद्दु लिक्कपे (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि किसी की वंश परम्परा का उस के मातृपक्ष से पता लगाने के अधिकार का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to trace one's lineage from the side of one's mother."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कद्दु लिक्कपे : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

*Published in Gazette of India dated 10-8-73.

15.3½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 37,45, ETC.)

श्री भू लिवधे (बांका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित 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 भू लिवधे मैं विधेयक तो पेश करता हूँ ।

15.04 hrs.

NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY
BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the motion of Shri Samar Guha on the Netaji National Academy Bill. On the last occasion Mr. Guha took 25 minutes. I hope he will finish in another 5 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Please give me 15 minutes I do not think I spoke for 25 minutes on the last occasion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the record. Anyway, please don't repeat the arguments of your last speech.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the image of Netaji before the Indian people is the image of an epical hero. The dazzling effulgence of the heroic personality of Netaji to a large extent over-shadowed his ideological personality. It will not be possible for us to evaluate the real personality of Netaji unless we go deep into the inspirational source of his life.

I hope, my friends who have gone through the autobiography of Netaji have noted one point that, although

Netaji has been described by our nation as a great revolutionary, as a great hero, as a great leftist, as a great socialist, he named his autobiography as the autobiography of "An Indian Pilgrim". Herein lies the real personality of Netaji. He wanted to live in posterity not as Subhas Chandra Bose, not as an Indian revolutionary, not even as a fiery fighter for the freedom, but in a Nameless Name of "An Indian Pilgrim".

He felt from the younger days of his life that India had a mission to fulfil and he was a missionary in fulfilling that mission of India. This is what Netaji said: I quote:

"What is India in reality? No doubt, we have a very ancient civilisation, but unlike other ancient civilisations, such as of Egypt or Babylon, of Phoenicia or even of Greece, the ancient culture and civilisation of India is not dead. It still lives in the present.

In spite of the fact that fundamentally we have the same culture and civilisation as we had several thousands of years ago, we have nevertheless changed and moved with the times. Today, in spite of our ancient background, we are able to live in a modern world and adapt "ourselves to that world. We want to built up a new and modern nation on the basis of our old culture and civilisation."

Netaji further said:

"One may call me a chauvinist yet I will say that India has Mission to Fulfil."

This Mission according to Netaji is essentially the mission of realising the Indian concept of 'Basudhayba Kutumbam' of harmonising, reconciling and bringing about a golden synthesis of the values of different civilisation of the world.

Netaji's political philosophy is nothing but an extension of his fundamental philosophy of life.

Ideologically, Netaji has been described by many as a Fiery Leftist, as an Aggressive Nationalist, as a flexible Pragmatist, as an Idealist socialist, or even as a Neo-Fascist or a Crypto Communist. Such imperfect evaluation of Netaji's political philosophy arose out of lack of understanding of the fundamentals of the perspectives of his Philosophy of Synthesis.

Netaji never believes in any kind of deterministic perspective of any philosophy or accept any totalitarian Jaim of any philosophy as infallible.

In his perspective of evaluation of his own philosophy, Netaji is a Relativist, and believes that the creative role of human genius lies in the appreciation of relative truths of different fundamental values or political philosophies and integrate them into a philosophy of synthesis that agrees with the socio-cultural and scientific discoveries of the age.

Netaji said:

"What our political philosophy is? On this question, I gave my own views in a book I wrote ten years ago called, 'The Indian Struggle'. In that book, I said that it would be our task in India to evolve a system that would be a synthesis of the system in vogue in different parts of the world.

"It will be foolish for anyone to say that anyone system represents the last stage of human progress. Human progress can never stop, and out of the past experience of the world, we have to produce a new system.

Unless we are at the end of all process of evolution or unless we deny evolution, our choice is not restricted to alternatives like Fascism or communism...."

"...No stand-point of theory in socio-political affairs can be the last word of human wisdom. The socio-political theories and institutions of modern nations are the product of

their history, environment and needs—they are liable to change as human life is.

"We should study with critical sympathy all the movements and experiments that are going on in Europe and America and we should be guilty of folly if we ignore any movement or experiment because of any preconceived bias or predilection."

Why have I said in this Bill that higher studies of Comparative Political Philosophy should be one of the subjects that should be taught in such an Academy is that Netaji wanted that we should study all the political philosophies and political institutions of the world with critical sympathy. But we have to evolve our own methods and ideology according to our own culture and own national genius. Netaji never undermined the development of the political philosophies and institutions that gradually evolved in different parts of the world. I quote again. As far back as 1935, Netaji said:

"When India is free, original thought and fresh experiment will be necessary as India will be called upon to play an important role in the world. In the 17th century, England made remarkable contribution to the world civilisation through her ideas of constitutional and democratic Government. Similarly, in the 18th century France made the most wonderful contribution to the culture of the world through her ideas of liberty, fraternity and equality. During the 19th century, Germany made the most remarkable gift through her Marxian philosophy. During the 20th century Russia has enriched the culture and civilisation of the world through her achievement of proletarian revolution, proletarian Government and proletarian culture. The next remarkable contribution to the culture and civilisation of the world, India will be called upon to make."

[Shri Samar Guha]

He reiterated his faith in the mission of India again in his historic Tokyo University Speech in 1944 when he said:

"India will move to the next phase of socio-economic evolution of the world."

In his Ramgarh address Netaji urged that the ideals of free India should be "Freedom, Democracy and Socialism". He further urged that it will be the task of free India to evolve a philosophy of synthesis of the fundamental values of freedom, the value of democracy and the value of socialism into an integral concept of a political philosophy and this will be the message of free India to the world civilisation.

15.19 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair.*]

I have also said that in the field of higher studies, in the proposed Academy, economics of planning should also be undertaken. Why have I said so? The reason is this. It is a known history that Netaji is known in our country as the father of Indian national planning. Ever since he was released from the Mandalay jail in 1927, Netaji played the role of a crusader for preaching the ideals of socialism from one corner of India to the other. He said:

"I have no doubt that salvation of India as of the world depends on socialism, but India will have to evolve her own method and form of socialism."

I want to quote a few words of Netaji's speech which he made in the Navjawan Congress held at Karachi in 1931 where he said:

"I want a socialist republic in India.

"We want political freedom, whereby it is meant the constitution of an independent Indian State, free from the control of British imperialism.

"Secondly, we want complete economic emancipation. Every

human being must have the right to work, and the right to a living wage. There shall be no drones in our society and no unearned incomes. There must be equal opportunities for all. Above all, there should be a fair, just and equitable distribution of wealth...."

"For this purpose it may be necessary for the State to take over the control of the means of production and distribution of wealth. Thirdly we want complete social equality. There shall be no caste, no depressed classes. Every man will have the same rights, the same status in society. Further there shall be no inequality between the sexes either in social status or in law and women will be in every way an equal partner of man."

In his Haripura Congress speech, Netaji outlined the concept of National Planning for India. For that he had to incur the wrath of the Wardha School of Economists, in those days. I quote from his Haripura speech on the Concept of National Planning. He said:

"Though it may be somewhat premature to give a detailed plan of reconstruction, we might as well consider some of the principles according to which our future social reconstruction should take place. I have no doubt in my mind that our chief national problems relating to the eradication of poverty, illiteracy and disease and to scientific production and distribution can be effectively tackled only along socialistic lines. The very first thing which our future national government will have to do, would be to set up a Planning Commission for drawing up a comprehensive plan of reconstruction. This plan will have two parts an immediate programme and a long period programme. In drawing up the first part, the immediate objectives which will have to be kept in view will be threefold—firstly, to prepare the country for self-sacrifice? Secondly, to unify India? and thirdly, to give scope for local

and cultural autonomy... While unifying the country through a strong Central Government, we shall have to put all the minority communities as well as the provinces at their ease, by allowing them a large measure of autonomy in cultural as well as government affairs. Special efforts will be needed to keep our people together when the load of foreign domination is removed, because alien rule has demoralised and disorganised us to a degree. To promote national unity we shall have to develop our lingua franca and a common script.

"...With regard to the long period programme for a free India, the first problem to tackle is that of our increasing population. I simply want to point out that where poverty, starvation and disease are stalking the land, we cannot afford to have our population mounting up by thirty millions during a single decade. If the population goes up by leaps and bounds, as it has done in the recent past, our plans are likely to fall through.

"Regarding reconstruction, our principal problem will be how to eradicate poverty from our country. That will require grading reform of our land-system, including the abolition of land lordism. Agricultural indebtedness will have to be liquidated and provision made for cheap credit for the rural population. An extension of the co-operative movement will be necessary for the benefit of both producers and consumers. Agriculture will have to be put on scientific basis with a view to increasing the yield from the land.

"To solve the economic problem, agricultural improvement will not be enough. A comprehensive scheme of industrial development under state-ownership and state-control will be indispensable. A new industrial system will have to be built up in place of the old one, which has collapsed as a result of mass production abroad and alien rule at home. The Planning Commission will have to carefully consider and decide which of the home industries could be revived

despite the competition of modern factories and in which sphere large-scale production should be encouraged. However much we may dislike modern industrialism and condemn the evils which follow in its train, we cannot go back to the pre-industrial era, even if we desire to do so. It is well, therefore, that we should reconcile ourselves to industrialisation and devise means to minimise its evils and at the same time explore the possibilities of surviving the inevitable competition of factories. In a country like India, there will be plenty of room for cottage industries, especially in the case of industries including hand-spinning and handweaving allied to agriculture.

"Last but not the least, the State on the advice of a Planning Commission, will have to adopt a comprehensive scheme for gradually socialising of our entire agricultural and industrial system in the spheres of both production and appropriation. Extra capital will have to be procured for this, whether through internal or external loans or through inflation."

Sir, even in his Tokyo speech in 1944—in this historic speech—he never forgot the basic question of National Planning for India. He said:

"The moment India is free, the most important problem will be organising our national defence in order to safeguard our freedom in future. For that, we shall have to build modern war industries, so that we may produce the arms that we need for self-defence. This will mean a very big programme of industrialisation.

"After satisfying the needs of our nation in the matter of self-defence, the next problem in the degree of importance will be that of removal of poverty and unemployment. So our most important problem will be how to give employment to the millions of the unemployed in India and how to relieve the appalling poverty which now exists among the masses of the Indian people."

[Shri Samar Guha]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will please conclude. Others are also anxious to participate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I shall need ten more minutes. Netaji went on to say in this speech:

"The third problem in a Free India will be the problem of education. Our problem will be to give at least elementary education to the Indian masses, as soon as possible, and along with that to give more facilities to the intellectual classes in the matter of higher education.

"We cannot leave it to private initiative to solve the national problems especially the economic problem. If we leave it to private initiative to solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, for instance, it will probably take centuries. Therefore, public opinion in India is in favour of some sort of special system, in which the initiative will not be left to private individuals, but the State will take over the responsibility for solving economic questions. Whether it is question of industrializing the country or modernizing agriculture, we want the State to step in and take over the responsibilities and put through reforms within a short period, so that the Indian people could be put on their legs at a very early date."

But, he reminded by saying:

"But in solving this problem, we want to work in our own way. We will naturally benefit by experiments made in other countries but after all, we have to solve our problems in an Indian way and under Indian conditions. Therefore, the system that we shall ultimately set up will be an Indian system to suit the needs of the Indian people."

Sir, I want to draw your kind attention that this is why I have said that the proposed Academy should include the advance study of the economics of planning. Netaji was the architect of National Planning in India.

Why I say that the study 'Advanced Military Science' should also be included in the Academy? Netaji is the greatest Khatriya of modern India after Shivaji, Netaji is a great military genius modern India produced. We shall ever remember in our freedom history Netaji's Order-of-the-days which are immortal piece of literature for the men of arms. I quote what he said in his first Order-of-the-days to his Army of Liberation.

"There is in the distance—beyond that river, beyond those jungles, beyond these hills, lies the promised land, the soil from which we sprang—the land to which we shall now return.

"Hark! India is calling, India's metropolis Delhi is calling, three hundred and eighty-eight millions of our countrymen are calling. Blood is calling to blood.

"Get up, we have no time to lose. Take up your arms. There, in front of you, is the road that our pioneers have built. We shall March along that road.

"We shall carve our way through the enemy's ranks, or if God wills we shall die a Martyr's death.

"And in our last-sleep we shall kiss the road that will bring our army to Delhi. The road to Delhi is the road to Freedom. Chalo Delhi!"

This was the first part of the Order-of-the-day that he issued to his army. I quote a few more lines from his another Order-of-the-days to the INA before they launched the final liberation struggle.

He assured his army of liberation in glowing words.

"I assure you that I shall be with you in darkness and in sunshine, in sorrow and in joy, in suffering and in victory. For the present, I can offer you nothing except hunger, thirst, privation, forced marches and then death. But if you follow me in life and in death, as

I am confident you will, I shall lead you to victory and freedom. It does not matter who among us will live to see India free. It is enough that India shall be free and that we shall give our all to make her free. May God now bless our Army grant us victory in the coming fight."

I do not know of any General anywhere in the world who had promised only death, starvation, hunger and forced marches yet it acted as magnetic spell on them. It was a saga of martyrdom—not of just a hundred or a thousand people who sacrificed their lives in the Azad Hind Revolution but 26,000 Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, who fought shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, died for the liberation of their common Motherland.

One of the Japanese Generals who led the Japanese Army in the Burma front, General Kawabe, when I met him in Tokyo, said to me:

"As an organiser and inspirer of a revolutionary army, as an acute strategist and as a planner of military operation and manoeuvrability, any nation should feel proud of Chander Bose."

General Kawabe further said:

"Chander Bose was a great revolutionary but the greatness of his leadership is largely due to his brilliance as a military leader.... The unique character of Netaji's military leadership as the supreme commander of INA, his magnetic inspiration in infusing dignity, discipline and dauntless patriotism in his liberation army, his paramount control over his revolutionary army during attack or retreat, his innovation of soul-stirring battle-cries, his electrifying order-of-the-days and all other gallant fighting feats in Germany and South East Asia in organising and leading the Azad Hind Fauz manifestly show that India should pay homage to Netaji not only as the greatest revolutionary of our age but also as

the greatest revolutionary military leader of modern India."

This is the reason why I say that the proposed Netaji National Academy should include higher studies in advanced military science.

I have also said that the problems of national integration should also be taught as one of the subjects in this Academy. The tragedy of the Partition of India followed from the failure to make the concept of emotional integration of the people of India a reality. Netaji was the only leader under whose inspiration a real integration of the Indian people was achieved under the banner of the Azad Hind Revolution.

In the Azad Hind Fauz, the Muslims, the Christians, the Sikhs, and the Hindus lived together in the same barrack, dined the same food in the same kitchens and died together hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder for the sacred cause of the liberation of their Motherland. In this last war of Indian Independence, 26,000 Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and the Hindus created an immortal saga of martyrdom for the liberation of their common Motherland. In paying tribute to Netaji for his unique achievement of national integration under the banner of Azad Hind Revolution, Gandhiji said:

"The greatest lesson that we can draw from Netaji's life is the way in which he infused the spirit of unity among his men so that they could rise above all religious and provincial barriers and shed together their blood for the common cause. His unique achievement would surely immortalise him in the pages of history. Everyone of Netaji's followers who saw me on their return to India had said to me without exception that Netaji's influence acted like a charm on them, and they acted under him with the single aim of achieving Indian freedom. The question of religion and provincial or any such difference had never cropped in their minds at all.

[Shri Samar Guha]

The greatest and the lasting act of Netaji was that he abolished all distinctions of caste and class. He never thought himself to be a caste Hindu. He was Indian first and Indian last. What more, he fired all under him with the same zeal so that they forgot in his presence all distinctions and acted as one man."

I want to remind you again that before India was divided, about 80 per cent of the higher officers in the Azad Hind Army were those belonging to the Muslim community. It never occurred to anybody, whether they were Hindu, Christian or Sikh, whether they would fight under such leadership. I also want to draw your attention to the fact that when Netaji planned to go outside, it was a Frontier pathan, Akbar Khan, who helped him. Again during his three-month perilous submarine journey from Kiel to Singapore, from Germany to South-East Asia, only Major Abid Hussain was with him. Again next in command to him when Netaji was leading the liberation expedition to Assam was Maj. Gen. M. Z. Kiani, now a Pakistani. The Subhas Brigade was led by I. K. Kiani. Col. Berhanuddin was in charge of the Bahadur Group, the guerilla wing of the INA. Col. Kiani made daring records in leading the Subhas Brigade. Col. Ehsam Qudir was in charge of Transport of the Liberation Army and Col. Shaukatullah Malik controlled INA Intelligence. It was Col. Shaukatullah who earned the highest honour by raising the first flag of Indian freedom at Moirang. It was again a Pathan, Lt. Nazir Ahmed, who sacrificed his life to save the life of Netaji from British bombing.

The last word about Netaji can be said only by Col. Habibur Rehman. All of them are now Pakistanis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you the widest latitude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am finishing in two minutes.

को मुक्तबंध डालके (पम्की) : सभ्यपति महोदय, जेस सुक्तब है कि 'हम यह प्रस्ताव पास करे कि इस बिच के लिए सारा दोहेन भः समर गुह से ले जार हम लोग उदका समर्पण कर दे ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention to a speech made by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister of India while unveiling a statute of Netaji in Calcutta. He said:

"What tremendous organisation, what organising ability, what competence and talent! It is difficult to find another leader who could, single-handed and relying solely on his own strength, build up such a gigantic organisation. And, the people who joined him submitted to all the discipline, sacrifice and regulations and accepted him as the liberator of India. I do not know of any parallel to the sacrifice and self-abnegation that Netaji made, knowing the great risk he was taking in going out of the country. There was no thought of his own self in his being he did not care about his own life—national revolution and his country's freedom were his goal. And thus, from wherever he went his message continued to reach us his broadcasts came through to us, his dedicated life brought forth new life and new power to this country. When the INA trials were going on here, such a revolutionary situation was created in the country that it was impossible to stem its overwhelming tide. The entire country accepted Netaji as its leader, the greatest revolutionary leader of the country, and his message of the time that Indian was bound to be free, no power on earth could keep her in bondage any longer. And they became prepared to fight for the cause with all the strength at their command. To this day, we accept Netaji as our greatest leader, as a great leader and revolutionary, he is an example to us, a beacon light."

A year before Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had said in a public speech that in her younger days when she saw in the eyes of Netaji the effulgent light of a revolutionary, it inspired her. President Giri has said that from a historical prospective, Netaji is the first President of Free India.

I leave it to the patriotic conscience of my brother colleagues in this House whether in this Silver Jubilee year of our national independence, they will accept this Netaji National Academy Bill of mine as a token of homage to the greatest revolutionary of our country, to a missionary pilgrim of India. I leave this question to my brother colleagues to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Netaji National Academy to disseminate knowledge on various important subjects and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto may be taken into consideration."

There is notice of an amendment; it is a motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. Are you moving it, Mr. Daga.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Yes, Sir. I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Netaji National Academy to disseminate knowledge on various important subjects and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 22 members, 15 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri Madhu Dandavate
- (2) Shri Samar Guha
- (3) Shri Indrajit Gupta
- (4) Shri D. P. Jadeja
- (5) Shri Shyamsundra Jha
- (6) Shri Jagannathrao Joshi
- (7) Shri Prasanlal Mehta
- (8) Shri Prakash Haskar
- (9) Shri Partap Singh

- (10) Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan
 - (11) Shri Arjun Sethi
 - (12) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
 - (13) Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha
 - (14) Shri D. P. Yadav
 - (15) Shri M. C. Daga
- and 7 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) - सभापति महोदय, नेताजी का नाम मानने आते ही अपने जीवन के वे पुराने दिन याद आ जाते हैं, जब कि हम लोग स्कूल में पढ़ रहे थे। 1926 में जब गांधी जी ने उत्तरी भारत का दौरा किया, तो मैं छटी क्लास में पढ़ रहा था। उस समय गांधी जी, नेता जी, पंडित नेहरू और दूसरे बहुत से नेताओं के नाम हमारे सामने आते थे, लेकिन अगर नौजवानों के दिलों में सब से ज्यादा प्रेरणा, जोश और हिम्मत पैदा होती थी, तो वह नेताजी के नाम से होती थी। वह अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन से ही साहसी और क्रांतिकारी रहे थे। उन्होंने छोटी उम्र में ही अपने कालेज में एक छोटी सी क्लब का कर के अपने साहस और क्रांतिकारिता का परिष्कृत किया था।

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

जब जेनेवा में कांफ्रेंस हो रही थी, तो वह हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीयता के भाव से भरे हुए बोले थे। भारत के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम के इतिहास में उन का नाम नौजवानों के हृदय-सम्राट के नाते हमेशा लिया जाता रहा है। 1930-31 के वाद की एक ऐतिहासिक घटना है कि सरदार भगत सिंह और उन के साथियों, राजगुरु और सुखदेव, को फांसी हो चुकी थी और कराची में कांग्रेस का सम्मेलन हो रहा था। उस समय हिन्दुस्तान का वातावरण ऐसा था कि खास तौर से नौजवानों का जोश रोके नहीं रुक रहा था। गांधी जी कराची के सम्मेलन में शरीक होने के लिए जा रहे थे। नौजवानों को गुस्सा था कि सरदार भगत सिंह को फांसी क्यों दी गई। बड़ा प्रदर्शन हो रहा था और गांधी जी की जान के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया था। उस वक्त उन को बीस मील पहले एक स्टेशन पर उतारा गया। जब इस बात का पता चल गया, तो भीड़ बहुत ज्यादा हो गई। हमला हुआ ही चाहता था कि नेताजी सामने आ गये। उन्होंने कहा कि ए नौजवानो, अगर तुम्हें मारना है, तो पहले मुझे मारो, गांधी जी को बाद में मारना। यह सुन कर नौजवानों का जोश ठंडा हो गया। नेताजी नौजवानों के दिलों के बादशाह थे।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : वे लोग गांधी जी को क्यों मारना चाहते थे ?

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : उन का खयाल था कि अगर गांधी जी चाहते, तो सरदार भगत सिंह को बचाया जा सकता था। उन को इस बात का गुस्सा था कि गांधी जी ने देश में नान-वायलेंस और पीस का नारा दे कर नौजवानों के जोश को दबाये रखा और उन की इस नीति के कारण अंग्रेजों को सरदार भगत सिंह को फांसी देने की हिम्मत हुई।

इसी तरह नेताजी ने आगे भी इतिहास को बनाया। जब तक वह कांग्रेस में रहे, उन्होंने नौजवानों को संगठित कर के अपने क्रान्तिकारी प्रोग्राम को आगे बढ़ाया। कांग्रेस के इतिहास में उन का अपना ही स्थान है। हम उन को ग्रेटेस्ट कहें, महानतम कहें, या जो भी कहें, भारत के इतिहास में उनका नाम हमेशा हमेशा के लिए ऊंचा रहेगा और जीवित रहेगा।

उन के कांग्रेस से बाहर जाने की जो घटना हुई, वह भी इतिहास में अपना स्थान रखती है। उस समय कांग्रेस में दो दल थे: एक प्रगतिशील और दूसरे नरम दल के लोग कहे जाते थे। नेताजी ने दूसरे पक्ष को लिया हुआ था। उस समय जो इलैक्शन हुआ, उस में वह जीत गये। लेकिन उस के बाद उन को मजबूर हो कर कांग्रेस छोड़नी पड़ी, क्योंकि उन के बहुत से प्रगतिशील कहे जाने वाले साथी ऐन वक्त पर उन के साथ नहीं रहे। गांधी जी ने अपना राजनैतिक जीवन दांव पर लगा दिया और कहा कि अगर नेताजी को अपनी वर्किंग कमेटी बनानी है, तो वह बनायें, मैं उसका विरोध तो नहीं करूंगा लेकिन सहयोग भी नहीं दूंगा। तो ऐसी हालत में, उस वक्त भी अपनी राष्ट्रीयता का बड़ा ऊंचा परिचय उन्होंने दिया। गांधी जी में उनकी आस्था थी। उन्होंने कहा कि हो सकता है कि इस वक्त गांधीजी के बिना हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस और हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य शायद अच्छा न रह सके। उन के अंदर फिर भी कुर्बानी और बलिदान का यह मादा था। लेकिन बाद में जो आग उन के अंदर जल रही थी कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होना चाहिए, तेजी से कदम बढ़ने चाहिए, उस को ले कर उन्होंने एक फारवर्ड ब्लाक बनाया और नौजवानों की टोली को ले कर वह आगे चले। अंग्रेज बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सका। लड़ाई आ गई। उन को घर में नजरबन्द कर दिया गया और उन्होंने पुराने

इतिहास को जो शिवाजी के संबंध में था, फिर से दोहरा दिया। शिवाजी जिस तरह से औरंगजेब के यहाँ से मिठाई की टोकरी में बैठ कर बाहर निकल गए थे और सारे देश को अचम्भे में डाल दिया था उसी तरह से नेताजी ने बड़े हिस्टारिकल तरीके से अपने आप को घर से बाहर निकाला। अपनी जान को खतरे में डालते हुए वह काबुल पहुँचा। काबुल से जर्मनी पहुँचे, जर्मनी से जापान पहुँचे। जैसा समर गुहाजी ने कहा उन को बताया गया कि पचास प्रतिशत चांसेज हैं सही सलामत पहुँचने के तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर पांच प्रतिशत भी चांसेज होंगे तो वह जरूर जाएंगे। उन के दिल में जो हुबबल-वतनी का जज्वा था, देश को आजाद करने का जोश था, उस के कारण देश का सारा नातावरण आज भी उन के नाम से गूँज जाता है।

सभापति सहोदय : थोड़ा प्रस्ताव पर आ जाइए। उन की जीवनी पर तो आप बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन थोड़ा अब प्रस्ताव पर आ जाइए।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : मैं प्रस्ताव पर ही आ रहा हूँ। इसी की बैकग्राउंड से प्रस्ताव बनता है। मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ।

सीधी सी बात है कि उन का जीवन देश की आजादी के लिए गया। उन को देश के नौजवानों ने अपना बेताज का बादशाह माना। उन के विचार, उन की फिलास्फी, उन की राईटिग्स, उन की सारी चीजें साबित करती हैं कि उन का नामोनिशां हिन्दुस्तान में रहना चाहिए। उन की टीचिंग से, उन की थिंकिंग से, उन की फिलोस्फी से आज के भारत की इस परिस्थिति के अंदर एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान मिल सकता है। जैसा कि अभी बयान दिया गया उन्होंने एको-नामिक प्लानिंग भी दिया है और देश की और समस्याओं को लेकर भी अपने

विचार दिए हैं। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा था कि देश के जन-जन के दिमाग में चाहे वह किसी भी राजनैतिक पार्टी का हो, नेता जी के नाम से एक नई प्रेरणा पैदा होती है। पिछले दिनों जब यह बात आई कि नेता जी जिन्दा हैं तो लोगों में कितनी उत्सुकता पैदा हुई। भारत की सारी जनता नेता जी को जिन्दा देखना चाहती है। जब भी कहीं जरा सी खबर निकल जाती है किसी अखबार के कोने में तो सारे देश में पढ़ी जाती है और लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या यह सही हो सकता है? मगर उन की आशा फिर निराशा में बदल जाती है। तो नेताजी का नाम हिन्दुस्तान के साथ, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के साथ, हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के साथ, हिन्दुस्तान की योजनाओं के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है और जुड़ा रहना चाहिए।

अभी कल ही की बात है, हमारे फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के सम्मेलन के अंदर जब माननीय इंदिरा जी ने उद्घाटन किया तो उस समय नेताजी का नाम नहीं आया। उसी समय एक वृद्ध स्त्री ने उस की चर्चा शुरू कर दी कि नेताजी का नाम क्यों नहीं आया। उस के बाद एकदम सब तरफ से मांग हुई कि उन को बोलने का अवसर दिया जायें। इंदिरा जी को दोबारा डायस पर आना पड़ा और उन को कहना पड़ा कि मैं बहुत से नेताओं के नाम ले रही थी, नेता जी का नाम जान कर नहीं छोड़ा गया है। यह तो एक बात ऐसे ही हो गई। तो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हों या राजनैतिक दलों के आदमी हों, झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले हों या बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में रहने वाले हों नेता जी का नाम आज सारे देश को प्रेरणा देता है। हिन्दुस्तान की आजाद की लड़ाई से उन को अलग किया नहीं जा सकता। हमारे जैसे आदमी को जिस ने विद्यार्थी जीवन से लेकर आगे तक बराबर नेता जी से और ऐसे ही महान नेताओं

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

से प्रेरणा ली है लोक सभा के सदस्य बनने के बाद जब हम पार्लियामेंट को देखते हैं, दिल्ली शहर को देखते हैं तो न उनकी स्टेच्यू मिलती है, न उन की तस्वीर मिलती है, न सेंट्रल हाल में उन की कोई फोटो है, तो ऐसे बड़े नेता की कोई यादगार अभी तक 25 सालों के अंदर नहीं बन पाई है, यह बहुत बड़े ताज्जुब की बात लगती है ।

समर गुहा जी ने यह बड़ा अच्छा प्रस्ताव रखा है कि उन की यादगार में एक एकाडेमी बने जो चिन्तन करे उन की लिखी हुई किताबों के ऊपर, उन की फिलास्फी के ऊपर और देश की वर्तमान हालत में उन की योग्यता से, उन की मेहनत से, उन के चिन्तन से देश को एक दिशा मिले । यह बहुत छोटी मांग है, कोई बड़ी मांग नहीं है । नेताजी का व्यक्तित्व, नेताजी की महानता, देश से बहुत बड़ी आशा करती है, । मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह प्रस्ताव किसी एक व्यक्ति का न मान करके पूरे सदन का यह प्रस्ताव माना जाये और जिस तरह उदारता के साथ में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दी गई ... (ध्वजवाहन)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : माननीय मंत्री जी पाराशर जी से बात कर रहे हैं, वह नोट भी नहीं कर रहे हैं, न सुन रहे हैं ।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह कोई बड़ी मांग नहीं है । यह तो नेशनल एकाडेमी बहुत छोटी सी चीज है । देश के अंदर नेता जी के नाम पर बहुत कुछ हो जाना चाहिए था और बहुत कुछ होना चाहिए । जिस तरह से सरकार ने उदारता के साथ में 25 साल के बाद हमारे एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर श्री शिबन

लाल सक्सेना के प्रस्ताव को माना और एक योजना सामने आई जिस में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को पेंशन दी गई उसी तरह से श्री समर गुहा जी के प्रस्ताव के अंदर जो स्पिरिट है वह देश के जन-जन के हृदयों से निकली हुई एक पुकार है । उसे वह ऐक्सेप्ट करें और नेताजी की सिर्फ एकाडेमी ही नहीं और भी यादगार देश में कायम की जायें ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On the last occasion also the Minister of Education, Prof. Nurul Hasan was not present. I was told that he was busy in the Rajya Sabha. This is not a political Bill or a Bill of any contemporary political importance or of any party importance. A day will come when Prof. Nurul Hasan may have to answer for it. He does not realise what a disrespectful attitude he has taken by not coming to the House even for a few minutes. I did not expect him to take such a trifling attitude towards such a sacred Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The Minister is in the other House. The moment he is free from there, he will come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any matter connected with the life of Netaji, specially a motion which seeks to perpetuate his memory by establishing an Academy is going to revolve round the sentiments of the entire House. As soon as the Minister is free from the other House, he will come. The story of Subhas Babu's life is the story of India's beloved, noble and brave son. It is, however, my duty to point out that we have to confine ourselves to the motion which relates to the establishment of an Academy. I would request hon. members to bear this in mind because there are certain rules of procedure to abide by.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I congratulate Professor Samar Guha for having introduced this Bill. You Mr. Chairman, have rightly pointed out that what we need now to discuss with regard to this Bill is not so much the great qualities of Netaji and the heroic contribution which he made to India's national struggle and its freedom, but we shall have to refer in greater detail to the provisions of this Bill. But I hope you will appreciate and permit us if we take a few minutes by way of an introduction to suggest why such an academy with the kind of objectives that Professor Guha has in mind is welcome because of the kind of life that Netaji himself lived. To that limited extent, I think, you will pardon our references to Subhas Chandra Bose.

Netaji's life, as I said a little while ago, has been truly heroic. He is not a mere name in India's history. It is a legend. It is a symbol which stands for eternal youth; it is a symbol which stands for spirits rebellious; it is a symbol which stands for freshness of outlook and bravery in action.

We all remember Subhas Chandra Bose with gratitude because he stood for certain ideals; he had the courage of his convictions; and, whatever he said and whatever he wrote, he had the boldness to carry it out, no matter what obstacles were in his path. Even when it came occasionally to having a confrontation with the tallest of the tall leaders of our country, including Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, Netaji had no hesitation whatsoever in standing to his guns and keeping to his point of view and in trying to persuade even Mahatma Gandhi as to why he, that is, Subhas, thought differently from the thought of the Father of the Nation.

If we want a National Academy in honour of Netaji, then we need to inculcate these habits and characteristics in our youth of modern India and of the Democratic Republic of

India. It is only such type of people who are independent in outlook, who have honesty of purpose, who have character, who have integrity, who have a certain way of looking at national problems in an impersonal manner, who are utterly selfless and dedicated whom we want and it is only such people's independent thought that we need at this critical juncture of our country's development. It is from that larger angle also that I feel that this Bill needs to be supported by all sections of the House.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House except to refer to one book among many that I have with me here and that is entitled "Cross-Roads: being the works of Subhas Chandra Bose, 1938—40." If one reads through some of these short articles and speeches of Netaji, one comes to understand and appreciate the kind of independence of outlook and the critical thought approach that Subhas Chandra Bose had towards various political, economic, social and other problems facing India at that time.

I was only a small boy but I remember vividly, being in Haripura, in Gujarat, in February, 1938, when Subhas Chandra Bose was elected as the President of the 51st Session of the Indian National Congress. He was received by tens of thousands of people. In spite of the fact that the election had a certain background, a certain bitterness created also politically, Subhas Chandra Bose himself had no bitterness whatsoever in his mind. He had the generosity to say in that very speech that Mahatma Gandhi was the leader because he stood for ideals of humanity but that what he, that is, Subhas, thought ought to be done for the country's development and that he shall stick to that. It is this spirit which we need to develop in this country. I would invite the attention of hon. Members here to some beautiful, inspiring and stimulating thoughts and addresses and articles by Subhas Chandra Bose.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

He had also an occasion to speak at the inauguration of the All India National Planning Committee at Bombay. While doing that, he mentioned how it was important not to neglect the smaller village industries while, at the same time, emphasizing the need for developing industrialisation in our country.

So, he had ideas on planning, he had ideas on foreign policy, he had ideas on economics, he had ideas on administration, and he had given not only thought on these matters but he had also to a large extent acted on those ideas. Apart from these angles, Professor Samar Guha's Bill on setting up of Netaji National Academy is also to be welcomed from other points of view.

In our country, since independence, not much thought and study have been given to many of the pressing problems that face our developing democracy. It is a tragedy of the situation that although we have got a number of colleges and universities, and their number is increasing, these colleges and universities, by and large, barring a very few exceptions, are not proving themselves to be either temples of learning or places where truth and research have the highest priority in our educational life. Nor are our colleges and universities able to inculcate in our youth the habits of critical independent thinking on a variety of problems facing the public life of this country and democracy.

Therefore, I feel that an academy of this nature if it is founded, and if it is also founded with the blessings not only of the Government but also of the people at large and support and co-operation of all the peoples, then such academies will act as a very useful supplementary and complementary process to the kind of thinking and activity which really ought to go on every day in our colleges and universities.

The House will pardon me and you, Mr. Chairman would also pardon me if I take the liberty of injecting a small personal note into the debate by referring to one Institute, not named in honour of any Indian, but named in honour of a British professor, the late Harold Laski, a distinguished professor of Political Science in the London School of Economics and Political Science from the years 1920 to 1950 until he died in March 1950. My wife and I have been working at this Institute in Ahmedabad which we had the honour of founding ourselves on 15th August, 1954 and for the last 19 years—this is the 20th year which we have just entered—at this Institute in Ahmedabad what we are doing is precisely what Professor Samar Guha has in mind, *viz.*, promoting an independent critical thought activity in our country on every public issue and developing an objective view of various problems facing the country. We are not taking any Government grant—local, State or federal as a matter of principle and general policy. At the same time, we do not take any foreign foundation money much less from CIA. Then, we have no paid staff. We have only a team of voluntary workers who are dedicated to the work of seminars, lectures and bringing out publications and monthly bulletins. We meet our deficit by getting money by way of donations and life membership fees.

My point also is that you cannot, however, do such activities by associating the names of big honoured men of our country merely on a voluntary basis. The State has to come into the picture. The Government has to give liberal assistance. Fortunately, the Minister is present and I appeal to him that Government should give serious consideration to this proposal and they should come forward themselves and take up this challenge—after all Professor Samar Guha's endeavour has a very laudable object—and see to it that such insti-

tutions and academies do not depend merely on voluntary assistance. When I say this, I want to say one thing with your permission, that the State should not think that because it comes out with a massive assistance in terms of finance, therefore, it has automatically the right to interfere into the autonomy of the academic activities of an academy of this nature. Government must not interfere in its programmes, its publications and as to what kind of talks and lectures it should have on its platform because after all, if you want study and research, it must be objective, it must be impersonal, it must be in tune with the needs and requirements of the country and of the situation.

It is from these angles that I feel that the House should warmly commend this Bill of Professor Samar Guha proposing the setting up of the Netaji National Academy. As I was saying, because of my personal experience of 20 years in this field and being an academic person myself, I feel very happy and elated that Subhas Bose's memory for once is being honoured in this way, by founding, not so much a party political institution, but a national institution, where academic, objective and impersonal thought activities will go on vigorously, independently and for all times so that our governments and our establishments all over the place get guidance, assistance and support in terms of ideas, suggestions and programmes with a view to eradicating poverty from this country and making this ancient land of ours a very good, modern, democratic, scientific and progressive nation.

With these words, I warmly commend the laudable objects of my friend, Professor Samar Guha and I hope the House will unanimously support this Bill.

16.00 hrs.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Muzirpur): It is in the fitness of things that in this Bill the

Parliament has an opportunity to pay its homage to the memory of one of the outstanding persons of modern India. When we listen to the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose our heads bend low with reverence, for the symbol of sacrifice that he was and for the tower of nationalism that he became during the course of his life. Now I am reminded of Sir Walter Scott's famous lines:—

Breathes there the man with soul
so dead;

Who never to himself hath said

While wandering on a foreign
strand,

This is my own, my native land!

This concrete, this undying, eternal spirit of nationalism, of patriotism and of sacrifice of self for the sake of the country rose in Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and he became a source of light and learning to millions of Indians. I had no opportunity or the good fortune of having seen him because I was too young at that time but I have had the good luck of studying his works, of browsing through his lines, and I feel that in the Silver Jubilee Year of Indian Independence it is in the fitness of things that Parliament is paying its homage to this great man who was the symbol of our fight for independence. His programme was one of concrete struggle, in terms of radical re-evolution, in terms of starting a planned programme. I refer to a few lines from a book. A Beacon across Asia, regarding the address that he gave to the conference of the All India Naujawan Bharat Sabha on 27th March 1931. His words were full of wisdom, that shows his paramount approach and his concern for the nation and we also find a vision of the shape of India which he had in his mind. When independence was to dawn upon India, he wanted India to work on a concrete six-point programme. This is not a political manifesto, but it is a call for

[Prof. Narain Chand Parasrar]

the regeneration of India, regeneration of Indian society on the strength and will of people, due to which India will live eternally and will give for ever, becoming a symbol of hope for the world as a whole. One of the items of this programme is:

"Organisation of peasants and workers on a socialistic programme."

There is another item of the programme, which says:

"Abolition of the caste system and the eradication of social and religious superstitions of all kinds."

These programmes shows that Netaji wanted the future of India to be built not on sands, not on slogans, but on concrete steps, on the steps that will lead to the temple of glory, to the temple of higher and higher achievements.

Another of his programmes was:

"Creation of new literature for propagating the new cult and programme."

That shows that he believed in cultivating the Indian mind, to dispel the evils of the past, to welcome the new lights of the future and with that kind of vision he wanted the future India to be strong and to be firm.

His sojourn through Asia and his march and his last fight through the INA are marvels unparalleled and we know how people were trained and how people were fighting forgetting their caste, their creed, their districts, their tehsils, their taluks, their languages, their dialects, and even themselves, their sons and daughters and brothers and sisters and forgetting their all for the goal they had before themselves, the liberation of India. I want to quote from a speech which he made on the 15th of August, 1945 as Supreme Commander of the INA. I quote:

"Comrades, I feel that in this critical hour 380 millions of our

countrymen at home are looking at us, the members of India's Army of liberation. Therefore remain true to India and do not for a moment waver in your faith in India's destiny. The roads to Delhi are many and Delhi still remains our goal. The sacrifices of your immortal comrades and of yourselves will certainly achieve their fulfilment. There is no power on earth that can keep India enslaved. India shall be free and before long."

These are words of a prophet, I would say. These are words which symbolise in them great inspiration, great hope, for the future of our country, his abiding faith in independence and freedom. The establishment of an academy as desired by Mr. Samar Guha has this spirit in view, has this objective in view. We have to carry this message to the youth. Because, the old persons may not have much of chance to get inspiration from the academy, but it is the youth, it is the young persons who have to reshape the future and fashion the destiny of India and it is they who must get a spark from the teachings of Netaji Subha; Chandra Bose.

So, Sir, this kind of call by one of the closest associates of Netaji is, to our mind, one of the most important and inspiring things. Even now, when we go to the villages, people, still remember the glow that their faces have whenever they think of Netaji. Even now we can see what is the magic in that name that transforms the people ridden by caste, creed, parochialism, regionalism and all that to go up and march for the country.

So, a programme of education that will inculcate in the entire student community of India, in the youth of India, the basic concepts of Netaji's teachings would be a great tribute and I appreciate the spirit behind this Bill and I would expect and request the Government to see what can be

done in this regard because, if there are some hurdles, it is for the Government to cross the hurdles and if there are some difficulties, it is for the Government to remove them because the objectives are the same. Our National Government, as it is at present, is going to do the same thing—the reconstruction of Indian Society—which Netaji aimed at. So, the spirit of the Bill is highly commendable and I request the Government to consider it fully and try to see that the basic objectives of the Bill are achieved. Even if there are some difficulties in the way, this being the year of Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence, this is the time when we can give some thought to this noble objective and with that, we shall be doing not only a good thing but also giving a good tribute to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no doubt that the House will unanimously welcome this Bill introduced by Prof. Samar Guha, and I hope that Government would come forward and accept the principle of the Bill and perhaps, if they are so minded, they can produce a technically better formulated proposition. But, I am sure, in regard to the basic assumptions of this Bill there should be no difference in this House.

Sir, in regard to Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, if I have to speak to you about him with the objectives and superlatives, it is an attempt to gilt the gold and paint the lily; it is completely superfluous for us who belong to a country which is so very much in the debt of Sri Subhas Chandra Bose to speak about him with a plethora of adjectives. But at the same time, with the kind of make-up that most of us have, it is difficult for us to desist from being almost lyrical, as Mr. Samar Guha has been in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, in stating our reactions

to the memory of Subhas Chandra Bose.

When he was alive, as far as my party is concerned, we had occasionally many and sometimes serious differences with him, but all that is like dust in the balance in the historical scale, when one comes to think of Subhas Chandra Bose as he emerged on to the stage of history in the glorious role that history itself invested him with.

I personally have the recollection of the Haripura Congress where he gave a magnificent speech as the president, and I had the honour and privilege of having been elected to the AICC on that occasion, but I cannot, of course, claim the kind of nearness to him, even though I knew him all right; I cannot claim anything like the proximity which Prof. Samar Guha enjoyed. But even in the days when we had strident differences with him, we could see the quality of the man, and we could see how he always saw straight and spoke straight like the military personality which deep down he was to a certain extent, because he knew that in this country where the speechification was the principal stock-in-trade of the professional politician, it was necessary to have certain other qualities among which military discipline and all that it connoted was very important. He was like Arjun of old who saw only one thing; when he wanted to hit at a target, he would not look at other things beside, and this kind of single-minded patriotism was something of a phenomenon which we have hardly found in any other case in comparable manner in the history of modern India.

As I came rushing in to take part in this debate, I thought of a poem which got stuck in my memory when I was young, in regard to the kind of national feeling that Subhas Chandra Bose represented, and I had just jotted it down from memory and I think it.

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

fits Subhas Chandra Bose to the teeth, and it is as follows:

"I vow to thee, my country, all earthly things above,

And entire and whole and perfect, the service of my love,

The love that asks no questions, the love that stands the test,

That lays upon the altar the dearest and the best,

The love that never falters, the love that pays the price,

The love that makes untaunted the final sacrifice".

It was on the 18th August, 1945, I think, that he disappeared from the wordly stage, and his people love him so much and Prof. Samar Guha in a shining example, that they still cannot reconcile themselves to the idea of his death. I have no manner of doubt that he is no longer in the land of the living, because if he were, he would not be so spiriting himself away somewhere, but he would have come out to serve his anguished country. But he is not in the land of the living, but our people like Samar Guha for example can never reconcile themselves to the fact of his being dead. This is some symptom of the kind of place he has secured in the affections of our people. He had a single-minded patriotism as a result of which on occasions, he would be very impatient of ideology and he would be very critical of even a perspective analysis of the international situation. His aim was the freedom of this country, and he would say that 'All my labours and all the labours of my countrymen would be fulfilled, if only we get rid of the British yoke, every other thing can take care of itself later on'.

That kind of single minded patriotism and dynamic ceaseless activity in order to fulfil the cause of freedom is something which is almost without

parallel in the history of our freedom struggle. And that is why it is more than time that Government comes forward with some proposition. And Prof. Guha has given the lead. Here is an idea of an Academy where the things which he tried to fight for can be studied in some detail. He has referred to economics and planning, because after all, Subhas Chandra Bose was the Congress President who appointed the National Planning Committee before independence, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of that Committee as an appointee of the Congress President. Then he talks of a study of comparative political philosophies because Subhas Chandra Bose in his life-time was torn between different ideologies from time to time, but he always wanted, first of all, to achieve Indian freedom and then link it in his own way with his idea of socialism. Then advanced military science and problems of Indian national integration. It is very appropriate because Subhas Chandra Bose's name is linked up with such things as the *Azad Hind Fauj*, with the formation of the Indian National Army, with the slogan of *Itifaq, aetkad, kurban*, unity of faith and sacrifice. The Indian National Army brought together people of every denomination, the Indian National Army which overcame every kind of difference that plagues the people of our own country. Subhas Chandra Bose was responsible for coining that slogan which has become part of the Indian consciousness, *Jai Hind*. Subhas Chandra Bose was responsible for coining that other slogan which is redolent of our history. When he was in Rangoon suffering imprisonment under British rule, he went to the grave of Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal emperor of Delhi and shed tears at the grave because Bahadur Shah was, after all, an Indian he was not a bird of prey and of passage like the British rulers who came after him and he was the last Indian ruler of this country. *Dain chalo, Chalo Dain*—that was the slo-

gan which he put before his countrymen. It is a picturesque slogan, a profound slogan, a politically meaningful slogan of a kind which appealed to people in a manner which was referred to a little while ago by my hon. friend, Shri Parashar.

In regard to the Azad Hind Movement, I think I should tell the House something which might be very well known to most of them, that while at one point of time there were some misapprehensions about Subhas Chandra Bose having got some affiliation with the Fascists of those days, this misapprehensions have now been entirely removed. In Germany itself, in the German Democratic Republic, which is the first socialist country on German soil, her researchers have discovered records from the German archives which show that Subhas Chandra Bose never truckled down to Hitler, and when he discovered that in Europe he could not do his primary job which was the freedom of his country, he undertook a hazardous journey in a submarine to the Far East. And there again he tried to work in a manner which would keep him absolutely independent of the fascist machinations of that period.

I have heard Soviet academicians like Academician Deakov, for example, who at one time was highly critical of Subhas Chandra Bose's role during the second world war. He has told me that he has discovered new material which shows how Subhas was absolutely untouched by any kind of affiliation with fascist ideology. But he had a one-way mind. Why not? Our minds are diverted. Even some of our greatest leaders, I would not name them, their minds were diverted by a miscellany of interests in regard to world problems, and—we could not concentrate on what we wanted to do inside our own country.

This was the man, therefore, whom it is our duty to honour. It is a pious obligation on this country.

I am sure, my young friend, the Deputy Minister of Education, would agree that this is a pious obligation on the part of our country. I think Prof. Guha spoke about it. I am sorry I did not hear him. But there is no idea of competitiveness in this. There is the Gandhi Peace Foundation, there is the Jawaharlal University and Museum and heaven knows what else, so many other things. Therefore, there should be a Netaji Academy. It is not merely that.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has become Netaji not because you and I like it. Personally I am rather allergic to this kind of appellation being given to anybody, whether it is Duche or Fuhrer or Netaji. I do not like it. But here is a title which history itself has conferred upon him. Here is a man whose lifework can be studied in a different fashion, and that is why I feel that this academy should be set up as soon as ever it is possible.

There are now some efforts being made in a disparate way, in a footling little way, in one place or the other, but those activities can be co-ordinated into a dynamic institution because Subhas Chandra Bose, if anything, was a dynamic sort of person and he had no other dream than the dream for his own country's future. He had no other fixation except the freedom of his own country and he had known at the same time, that the fulfilment of a people's freedom can only come by way of socialism. Even though, as I have said, he was not ideologically oriented to the extent of trying to go into all the factors which make for a socialist society—but that apart,—here was a historical figure, here was a patriotic figure of the first magnitude, here was something like the ideal political man whom India has produced in the last hundred years or so. Here is a person to whom the country owes its tribute. Here is a person about whom, sometimes it is felt, that the Government is rather niggardly in its approach towards his memory. That is why it is all the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

more incumbent that the Government comes forward, accept the principle of the Bill, perhaps improve upon it to the extent that is possible and then, I am sure the House would be happy and the people would be happy.

I give my entire support to the Bill which has been moved by Prof. Guha and I venture to hope that the Government will respond accordingly.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is really a pleasure and rather an opportunity in the parliamentary democracy, as a Member of Parliament, to participate in such a discussion where there is scope for paying a tribute, scope for assessing the whole heroic traditions of great national leaders, and particularly, a leader like Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I would like to confine my speech to this Bill and suggest a few points absolutely on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The idea which has been depicted in the Bill moved by Prof. Guha is no doubt an honest one, and I should say it is a sincere attempt.

16.23 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair*]

But I would like to speak very frankly, and I think the whole House will not misunderstand me if I say that the attempts taken for the last few years to pay our regards to Jawaharlalji, to pay our regards to Sri Aurobindo, to pay our regards to Mahatmaji and also to pay our regards to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in some way or the other, either by forming the university, or establishing training institutions of making research arrangements,—I consider the entire thing as useless, when I consider the basic objectives and values of the Indian educational system. I can tell you that even if you support the Bill and a sort of Netaji Academy is formed, I have no doubt that due to the unscientific,

unhygienic and the most back-dated colonial system of Indian education prevailing in the country, no purpose of national character can be revealed in the Indian soil. I have no doubt about that. (*Interruptions*).

I can tell you very elaborately, for the last few years, if the nation wants to accuse anybody else, and if they accuse so one day, the Government of India who is ruling this country for the last few years, whether in this form or that form, I would agree with them that the Government would be responsible to the nation for not having a concrete, scientific, national, educational policy for the past years.

A few days before, I had been in Germany for the youth festival. I found there, in Europe, and particularly in the socialist countries, especially in the Soviet Union, where some boys of India go to study, the first compulsory subject of study is the revolution of Soviet Russia and they are supposed to study particularly the Marxist economy. But in this poor country, India, there is no compulsion either to know the history of the freedom movement or there is any necessity to study or evaluate the character of the great national heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our soil. I consider that in spite of our approach to take over this mine or that factory, in spite of the sound democratic system, in spite of our parliamentary history and we being a great nation in the world, the whole educational approach of our country is so poor, that in spite of forming such an academy, such an institute, the actual purpose for which Prof. Guha, our senior colleague and personally, a teacher to me, is trying his best, it would be baseless and useless unless and until the basic educational objective is reoriented.

With the progressive outlook of the hon. Education Minister I can claim that it may be possible within this Government, under his ministership to create an atmosphere in our country where people can feel that they are

studying in India, and not outside; that they are receiving education based on the national philosophy and traditions. Appointment of committees or passing Bills like this may only serve a certain purpose; it cannot serve the purpose for which the Indian students are waiting. Prof. Mukerjee was saying that Netaji had been accused in many corners and appreciated in many corners. I also cannot reconcile myself to the notion that he is dead. It is not because of emotion. Because great men like Netaji cannot die in such way. Even if it has happened in Japan it cannot be a matter of emotion. People who cannot reconcile to the notion that he is dead, I do not consider them mad; I do not consider that they are emotionally and sentimentally fools. After his disappearance from India, he was claimed as dead. It is baseless.

Shri Samar Guha has mentioned the purpose for which he has brought forward this Bill: economic planning, advance military science, political philosophy, national integration, etc. As for national integration, the Government of India is doing the best it can within the character of our society. Real integration cannot come only by certain things like this; it can come by the participation of people in national affairs and acceptance of the basic objectives of the Constitution and its secular approach.

Our country after independence has deliberately neglected the important sacrifice of Netaji. I do not want to accuse any individual; we are all responsible for it. May be he was not in Congress; may be he left Congress or he was removed from Congress Presidentship. But his character was not as a Congressman or as a forward bloc man; his character was that of an Indian, a patriot, a permanent patriot, in every liberation movement in the country and outside. Netaji's memory, his ideas and services to the nation were not properly assessed by the free India. I can swear in the name of God that frankly the Indian students politically have not been

taught by the political leaders who actually can be treated politically as the first president of India. If I consider Ho Chi Minh, if I consider the then President of Bangla Desh before its independence, I can certainly say that Dr. Rajendra Prasad was constitutionally the first President but Netaji was the first political President of India who tried to free India from British occupation by his sacrifices. The students should know the whole history. Unfortunately the history of modern India is being translated in a different manner. It is not fair judgment. Congress leadership claimed Gandhiji as Congressman. Gandhiji was the father of the nation. There are many persons who were not in the Congress but who thought Gandiji symbolised the nation. Similarly the Forward Bloc tried to project Netaji as its own. That is not so; Netaji is for the nation. These are wrong conceptions.

I consider that this sort of a Bill is not actually going to serve the object, though I appreciate the spirit of the hon. Mover. Our Government in our country are trying their best for social reconstruction. But national character has to be moulded properly, by mobilising people properly. As far as the social reconstruction programme is concerned, the privy purse abolition measure or the nationalisation of banks was a farce; it cannot serve the purpose which the nation wants.

Prof. Mukherjee said that Netaji was great because he was appreciated by the socialist countries. I object to these remarks; it is not fair. It is not correct. The socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, are not quite clear about the heroic contribution of Netaji. I have no illfeeling for them, but that is not the point. The point is whether Netaji has been properly assessed in our country or not. It has not been done. If anybody wants to speak for Netaji, either he is blamed as an antagonist of Gandhiji or he is accused of being an antagonist of democratic rights. This is absolu-

[Shri Priya Ranjya Das Munsi]

tely wrong. Even the Vice-Chancellor of a University or Governor of a State on some occasion have bypassed the issue trying to create an impression as if Netaji cannot be projected as a leader of the nation. It is unfair to Indian history and to Indian education. I hope our minister with his progressive and dynamic approach will definitely try to create a new impact on our society through educational means, so that the students can feel there is a national stream flowing through their education and they can feel that they are properly educated through Indian national stream.

So, I think this Bill is not the only way in which the purpose can be served. I think the purpose can be better served by a progressive and dynamic approach towards education so that Netaji will get a permanent, noble and respectable place in the minds of the millions of the people of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, after having heard my friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi. I was inspired by not only what he said but by the manner in which he said it, because it gives me hope that there may be some small ray of light, that there are some youth in this country who can pull this country out of the enormous heap of morass which has clouded our thinking and led us into an atmosphere where one does not see anything too clearly.

There have been many assessments of Netaji. In the battle of independence, he was perhaps the most controversial figure. But the correct assessment, if it is to be made, was made by Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, in the early part of his speech. In the latter part of his speech, having to reconcile his speech with the earlier part, he went into a kind of gymnastics and calisthenics to justify his praise of Netaji in the concept of his outdated, antediluvian socialist philosophy. That apart, several people here have tried to make out that Netaji was great because he was a

socialist. If that is all you can say about him, I am sorry I would have to downgrade Netaji completely in the history of the world. But it is not so. The only thing that was pertinent about him was his single minded patriotism which did not countenance any other form of activity or influence or toleration. It was merely patriotism. If you are, therefore, erecting a monument to Netaji, it can only be a monument which can teach patriotism to future generations of India, where patriotism, I think, has, all but died. Patriotism is not the monopoly of any individual or any group of people.

Patriotism is a way of life, a way of thinking and a way of feeling. When I see the sanctimonious humbug that I hear in this House on numerous occasions about people trying to show their patriotism without feeling, without actually living the sentiments of patriotism, I think, we have moved very very far away not only from the days of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose but also from the thinking of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Therefore, I will appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha and the Government, if they have the wisdom to accept this Bill, that is, if an Academy like this is to be set up, it should deal with nothing except how patriotism can be spread, taught and, particularly, infused in the generations to come. I have very little hope of this generation that I see here but at least in the generations to come.

My hon. friend Shri Samar Guha, says that this Academy will deal with things, like, the economies of planning, comparative political philosophies, advance military science and problems of Indian national integration. I would appeal to him, "Don't try to make Netaji anything more than what he was." He was a patriot. And that is where it ended. From the beginning to end, he was a patriot. He was no genius in economic planning even though he might have presided over some Planning Committee. For that matter,

Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of the Planning Commission but that did not make him a genius on planning. Today, our dear leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I believe, is also the Chairman of the Planning Commission and we know what the condition of planning is in this country. So, let us not try and make people, particularly, after their death into something which they never were. Otherwise, they will turn in their graves. In the case of Netaji, I cannot say even that.

Let us not fiddle around subjects, like, economics and planning, or, for that matter, comparative political philosophies; for Netaji. I think, was rather woolly on matters of political philosophies and things like that. All his many opinions on such subjects have been expressed in the past. Coming to "advance military science" don't degrade the man by saying he was a military genius either. He was a patriot. And what we lack in this country is patriotism. We do not need advance military science; we do not need comparative political philosophies of which you see every conceivable shade right here, in this House, nor do we need economics and planning because it is this economics and planning that is responsible for our present miserable disastrous condition.

Let us leave all these subjects aside. If Netaji had anything to do with them, it was only incidental. The main theme is patriotism. This country needs patriotism. This country needs an Indian who is proud of the fact that he is an Indian; he walks on a cushion of air six feet high and he holds his head high. And he goes to the free nations of the world and says, "I am an Indian". He gets the respect that is due to him. This is what we should infuse in our people.

My hon. friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, said something about the present educational system. Even if you build this Academy, even if you give crores of rupees, and make it on the lines that I have suggested, rather

than what has been put in the Bill, even then, I have my doubts whether it will do the simple task of infusing patriotism into Indian polity, into the Indian people, I entirely agree with what he has said about our educational system I would have liked to add much more. But this is not the occasion. We will catch the Education Minister on some other occasion when we can castigate his Government on its educational policy. Let us not fiddle around the history which we have done for so long, fiddle around with the philosophy of a man like Netaji, for he was nothing if he was not but a patriot.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Before I call the next speaker, I want to inform the House that the time allotted for this Bill will be completed by 4.40 and I have got the names of five more Members who want to speak. So, is it the pleasure of the House that the time be extended?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes

MR CHAIRMAN: So, the time is extended by about half an hour. Then the Minister will reply and Prof. Samar Guha has the right of reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will make a submission to you. There are many speakers here. So, I would say that if need be, the time be extended so that it can be taken up the next day also. This is the type of Bill, if I may quote Shri Parashar, which is a very important and a patriotic one. So, you should give due weight to this Bill.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Pasirhat): As a matter of fact, we also would like to pay homage on this occasion to Netaji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a Bill to pay homage. This is a Bill on a certain matter for which the time is extended. Then, it should be a limited time. I hope half an hour will do.

Mr. Swaminathan.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): This Bill of Prof. Samar Guha gives us an opportunity to remember the greatest revolutionary of our times, Netaji Subhas Bose, who has done the greatest sacrifice and service to our country. We people who were doing service to the country under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhas Bose, vividly remember those days when Netaji was the symbol of sacrifice. When he returned to India after passing the ICS examination, everybody thought that he was going to become a Collector of some District or going to become a District Judge or a High Court Judge or occupy some high position in the government but he sacrificed all that for the cause of the nation. Everyone knows about Subhash Babu's service and sacrifice rendered to the country. When he presided over the Congress session at Haripura, it was a landmark in the history of the Congress and afterwards, when he was elected President of the Tripura Congress, there was difference of opinion among the top leaders of the Congress. He differed from Mahatmaji and Mahatmaji also differed from him though he was elected Congress President. Anyhow Mahatmaji called him that he was like his son while the other is Jawaharlal Nehru. Such a leader like Netaji we have to remember by creating some thing.

I do not know whether the Government will agree with this Bill or not, but the Government cannot disagree with the spirit of the Bill because we must revere our Netaji. Netaji organized the people in the far east, in Burma, in Malaysia and Singapore and other places. When we go to far east and meet some people, who served under Netaji, we hear stories after stories about his sacrifices and ordeal he has undergone. Because of the time limit, I may not be able to narrate all of them but I like to mention here one instance. After the surrender of the Japanese army, Netaji's position became difficult and they were wonder-

ing what to do whether to surrender or withdraw. Then it was decided that they should withdraw to Bangkok. Netaji left Rangoon with his soldiers. Among them, there were about 200 girls of Jhansi Rani Regiment in trucks reached the Moulmein river. This river is just about 100 miles away from Rangoon. They could not cross the river as there was no bridge or even small boats or any facility to cross the river. In fact, I know Moulmein river as I was in Burma. It is a very big river and dangerous to cross since the river was full of crocodiles. Then what did they do? The Japanese soldiers swam from one bank to the other and they formed a chain of floating soldiers holding a rope all through the river of 2 furlongs width. After reaching other side of the river, Netaji was confronted with new and odd problems as there were no trucks or country carts except one or two military trucks which were also loaded with some big Japanese military officials. They offered Netaji a seat, but Netaji refused. He wanted all the 200 girls to be carried. Since these trucks cannot hold all the 200 girls it was decided to walk all the distance to Bangkok. So, Netaji said, I will also walk the whole distance along with others. From Burma border to Bangkok he walked for all the six hundred miles. On the way, due to continuous walking, his legs were swollen. Some of the INA personnel offered to carry him. But he refused. He said, he will rest for a day and then he will commence the walking. So, Sir, like that, for 600 miles, without proper and adequate food and water, Netaji walked all the distance. He has undergone all the ordeal for the sake of our country, for the sake of our countrymen. Netaji was a symbol of the sacrifices in our freedom struggle.

I do not know whether Government will accept this Bill or not. But, I am sure that no true Indian, no patriot in this country, can oppose the spirit behind this Bill. The Government may say, it was prepared by individuals. But, may I appeal to the Government

and to the hon. Minister to come out with some other Bill or some concrete proposal for creating such a monument? This country cannot forget our three great leaders, the Father of our Nation, Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru and Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. The previous speaker mentioned that in communist countries in their schools and colleges they are teaching about revolutionary movements of their countries. What about our country? We must also do something in the schools and colleges for teaching about our freedom struggle. We should also teach our youth and tell them about the patriotic role played by our Indian leaders. We must build up some institution, some type of academy, to perpetuate the memory of hundreds and thousands of our brethren who have sacrificed so much for our country.

So, I appeal to the Government to come forward to do something in line with the spirit behind this Bill. I support the spirit behind this Bill.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to participate in the discussion on the Bill moved by Prof. Samar Guha relating to the establishment of Netaji Memorial Academy to commemorate the memory of the great national hero Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. I extend my whole hearted support to this Bill.

Sir, I wonder whether a leader of the stature of Netaji will ever be born in future; Netaji's life has found a proud place in the history of our country. It was Netaji and none else who affectionately called Mahatma Gandhi as the father of the Nation for the first time. This shows the kind of affection and high regard that he had for Gandhiji. It is true that at the time of election to the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji developed differences of opinion. But we should remember that even at that time Netaji never spoke a word of complaint against Gandhiji nor he attempted to

belittle the leadership of the father of the Nation. What all Netaji said was that ahimsa methods in the struggle for freedom would mean delay in the achievement of independence and the struggle for independence should be intensified greatly. It is all part of history—travels abroad in the quest of support for freedom of India and trials and tribulations that he underwent.

It was in Rangoon that he gave the clarion call "Challo Delhi", which stirred the nation. Netaji's single minded devotion to the cause of freedom made the Britisher sit up. They became aware that the Lion of Bengal was roaring and their days in India were numbered. We all are aware of the fright that gripped the British empire as a result of the activities of Netaji. The Britishers started feeling that thousands of Netaji's were born in the country and it would be impossible to hold on to India. If there was one single factor that contributed to the handing over of the nation by the British to us, it would not be an exaggeration to say that it was the sense of patriotism that was aroused in the hearts of millions of Indians by their beloved leader Netaji.

Today, we are discussing the Bill of Shri Samar Guha to create Netaji Memorial Academy. I am asking this Government and the ruling party as to how such an idea did not find favour with them in all these 25 years since we achieved independence. I have an uneasy feeling that the future youth of our country would not even remember the name of Netaji. If this attitude of the Government persists it will not be a remote day when the people of our country would not even be knowing Netaji and his courageous struggle for freedom. I think it is imperative today to make knowledge of Netaji and his great deeds a part of our compulsory education in the schools and colleges.

Sir, when I went into the Central Hall for the first time after my election as a Member of Parliament I saw many portraits of our leaders ador-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

ning the panels of the Hall. To my great dismay and utter disbelief I found Netaji's portrait conspicuous by its absence. The present Congress Party might have had differences of opinion with Netaji in the past but it would not be proper for that reason to exclude the portrait of Netaji from the Central Hall. It would have been praiseworthy if along with other great leaders Netaji also found a place. But unfortunately, this is not so. If great leader like Netaji are not even remembered and their memory not commemorated approximately, I am afraid this will not do good to our country in the long run.

Just as Shivaji succeeded in destroying the mighty Mughal empire by his brave deeds Netaji too kindled the spirit of patriotism among his countrymen. There is no doubt that this led the entire nation to campaign against the British under the Quit India Movement which shook the confidence of the British empire.

We have at Dehra Dun the Indian Military Academy. It would be in the fitness of things that in the Silver Jubilee Year of our Independence that we name this Military Academy after Netaji. It was Netaji who took up arms against a regime which believed in subjugation of the people of our country by military force. I therefore appeal to the Government to seriously consider this proposal for renaming the academy after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

I would also suggest in conclusion that the ruling party and the Government should not hesitate in accepting the principle behind the Bill and should not feel differently merely because the Bill has been presented to the House from the Opposition. It is the duty of the entire nation to commemorate the memory of a great leader.

Extending once again my full support to the Bill I conclude.

श्री मूल अन्व डाणा (पाली): सभापति जी, राणा प्रताप का नाम इतिहास में लिया

जायगा और उनका नाम देश भक्ति से भरा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राणा प्रताप के नाम से कई लोगों में जवानी आ जाती है, जिन बूढ़ों में हरियाई नहीं है उन में भी आ सकती है। सुभाष का जो नाम है (व्यवधान) आप हल्दी घाटी का युद्ध याद करें। राणा प्रताप ने अपनी जिन्दगी में कितनी मुसीबतें देखी हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी गर्दन नीची नहीं की। आज दुनिया के लोग उस इतिहास को पढ़ते हैं। नेता जी का नाम एकेडमी बनाने से कोई भ्रमर रहेगा? उन्होंने जो देश की सेवा की है वह जो ऋण है उस से हम उच्छ्रण नहीं हो सकते। उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी के जो दिन निकाले हैं, मैंने उन के दो तीन पत्र पढ़े हैं, वह बताते हैं कि वह देशकीमती जिन्दगी है जिसने भारत को मालामाल कर दिया, देश उस से ऊँचा हुआ, इस धरती पर पैदा हुए। लोग कहेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की धरती में ऐसे लोग पैदा हुए। कैसे ऐसे लोग पैदा हो जाते हैं। किसी को नेता कहने का मन ही नहीं करता। नेता कौन है? सुभाष चन्द्र बोस।

सभापति जी, जनसभ के सकीर्ण दायरे से तो भगवान ही बचाये। नेता जी ने एक दफ़ा कहा था :

I should like to see some of you becoming great, not for your own sake to make India great, so that she may stand with head erect among the free nations of the world.

नो देश भक्ति का सवाल यह नहीं था कि कहीं कुर्सी पर झपटने की इच्छा थी। जब वह विद्यार्थी और जवानों को सम्बोधित करते थे तो कहते थे कि जवानों तुम इसलिए बड़ों कि देश तुम्हें पुकार रहा है। और जैसे राणा प्रताप ने भीलों की फ़ौज तैयार की थी वैसे ही नेताजी सुभाष ने आजाद हिन्द फ़ौज बना दी। भूखें मरते मरते और तड़पते तड़पते उस ने अपनी गर्दन नहीं झुकाई। नेता जी ने क्या किया? दिल्ली बलों का नारा

दिया और उस ने वह स्वप्न पूरा किया। जब वह बीमार थे तो उन से लोग कहते थे, तो उन्होंने अपने दादा को पत्र लिखा था कि बीमारी हाड और मांस की है, इस से कोई असर नहीं पड़ता मेरे शरीर पर। शरीर में एक नई ताकत है जो आघातों की रोगशक्ति देती है, बीमारी से और पीडा से मैं नहीं घबराता, मेरी जिन्दगी में एक ही लगे लगी हुई है और उम लगे लगे के आगे मुझे कुछ नहीं मूझता। सुभाष का नाम एक ऐकेडमी के अन्दर लाना चाहते हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि समर गुह और जो उन के भगत हैं बड़े बड़े, उन से एक किताब आप लिखाओ उम का हाई स्कूल और इंटर की परीक्षा में कम्पलसरी पेपर होना चाहिये पैट्र्याटिज्म का। मारा सुभाष का जितना लिटरेचर है उम को बच्चों को पढाना चाहिये। इन्सान बनना है अच्छे विचारों से। अच्छे विचारों से इन्सान कितना अच्छा बन जाता है। सुभाष का नाम लेन म लोगो में जिन्दगी आ जाती है। आने वाले जमाने में सुभाष की किताबों और शिक्षा को अमर रखने के लिये मैं ने एक दफा कहा था कि सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ में यह डर था कि कहीं शिक्षा मंत्री यह न कहे कि यह तो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और वह मवाल पैदा हो जायगा।

173r hrs

मन्त्री महोदय कानून की वारीकियों में जाएंगे। कहेंगे कि हम आपके साथ महमति प्रकट करते हैं। लेकिन मय कुछ कहने के आखिर में कहेंगे कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इस में पूरी गहराई में जाना होगा। वारोफी में जाना होगा। अब तो उनको एक और ममला श्री पीलू मोदी ने दिया है। उस पर भी वह थोड़ी रोगशक्ति डालेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से वारीकियों में जाने की जरूरत है। सुभाष बोस की जिन्दगी को आप देखें। उन्होंने देश की जिन्दगी को बनाया। अपनी जिन्दगी को

नहीं बनाया बल्कि देश की जिन्दगी को बनाया है। उनका एक एक सांस देश के वास्ते समर्पित था। उन्होंने जो कुछ दादा को अपनी चिट्ठी में लिखा वह अविस्मरणीय रहेगा। मैं एक अक्षर उसका आपको पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ। वह लिखते हैं :

“मनुष्य विचारों में ही सचालित होता है। ये सभी विचार निष्क्रिय नहीं बल्कि क्रियाशील और द्वन्द्वात्मक हैं। हेगेल का एक्सोल्स्युट आइडिया, हिपमैन और शापनहाअर का ब्लाइड विल तथा हेनरी वॉर्सा के एला वाइनेल की तरह ही यह विचार क्रियाशील है। यह अपनी राह स्वयं बनाना है। हम तो मात्र मिट्टी के गिरीने हैं, भगवान की तेजोराशि के कुछ स्फलिंग मात्र मूझ में निबद्ध हैं। हम लोगों को इसी धारणा के आगे आत्मोत्सर्ग करना होगा।

आगे चल कर वह कहते हैं

“विज्ञान एवं नष्टकर शरीर की हारी बीमारी के ऊपर जो उठ सकेगा उसके जीवन में मकलता अवश्यम्भावी है। मेरा आदर्श एक न एक दिन विजयी होगा यह मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है। अब अपने स्वास्थ्यवा और भविष्य के बारे में मैं तनिक भी चिन्तित नहीं हूँ।”

कितने उच्च विचार हैं। अपनी चिन्ता नहीं देश की चिन्ता है। उन्होंने अपना सब कुछ देश के वास्ते न्याछावर किया।

अब यह जो नेशनल ऐकेडमी का प्रश्न है इस पर आपके गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। उनकी स्मृति में जो

[श्री मूल चन्द झाग]

चीजें उनको प्रिय थी उनकी व्यवस्था यहाँ होनी चाहिये । उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी का एक ही मिशन रखा और वह था देश भक्ति का, देश को आजाद कराने का, देश को भागे ले जाने का । सुभाष बोस की जिन्दगी देशभक्ति की जिन्दगी थी । देशभक्ति के विचारों को सामने रख कर ही उन्होंने सब काम किया है । यही उनकी लाइफ का मिशन था । मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में आपको बहुत ज्यादा सोच विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । आप एक दम से कदम उठा लें ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): We support this measure very strongly for it seeks to perpetuate the memory of one of the greatest sons of our country which this country will ever have. We should have thought that Government itself should have come forward with a measure like this with some concrete proposals to perpetuate the memory of one of the greatest sons of this country. But it is very regrettable that except paying lipservice no occasions, specially at the end of the five year term, they have hardly thought of Netaji or of doing something to propagate the teachings and ideals of Netaji among the people of this country. There is no history or proper research of Netaji's achievements or his ideas or his principles. Government have not taken any step in that respect. We should congratulate Prof. Guha on bringing forward this Bill for the consideration of Parliament.

So far as Netaji's contribution to our freedom struggle is concerned, it cannot be highlighted; it has been unique and his great efforts, no doubt, accelerated the pace of the achievement of independence by this country. Many of the pitfalls which were faced by the country in achieving Independence, I am sure, would have been avoided if Netaji's efforts had been wholly successful.

There are many facets of his genius. He was a great patriot; a revolutionary; he was the idol of the Indian youth; he was a champion of civil liberties; a dynamic personality who made the greatest sacrifice for the country. He is truly treated as the father of Indian planning; he was a pragmatic socialist, who believed in secularism and in national integration. Therefore, we no doubt welcome any move towards setting up an academy as is envisaged in this Bill for the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it may be that there is much room for improvement, and I am sure the Government will accept the spirit behind the Bill and come out at an early date with a properly drafted Bill which will make the academy a true academy in the sense that a proper educational atmosphere is created, wherein, I should think not only higher studies -or -advanced studies should be conducted but many important branches of our education should be dealt with in that academy itself.

I find one of the objects of this Bill is only for research work and for holding seminars. Probably that may not wholly serve the purpose because there are in this country very little research facilities, and unless at the earliest stages a proper approach is made, proper educational facilities are given and a proper emphasis is paid in accepting or adopting an adequate educational policy or system, merely providing for research work may not serve the purpose for which this Bill has been brought.

One of the important things will be the control over this institution which is proposed. It should not be left only to bureaucratic control. It should be broad-based, and I would request the Government and the Minister to consider the inclusion of subjects like social sciences, and,

Netaji being a great champion of civil liberties, a course on civil liberties which are very much at stake in this country, should be one of the necessary curricula of this academy or whatever the institute that we ultimately have.

We think that the Government should take up this matter in right earnest, and we expect the Minister will declare what is the policy and decision of the Government while replying to this debate, and we strongly support this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for discussion of this Bill is up to 5.10. So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for a further period?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one speaker left. Then the Minister will reply, and then Prof. Samar Guha will reply. It may not be concluded by 5.30. At 5.30 we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may not be possible to finish this before 5.30, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will try.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may be that the debate on this Bill will have to be continued on the next occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Extend the time?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It will have to be extended and the debate taken up on the next occasion.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा इस बिल में नेताजी नेशनल एकडेमी की स्थापना के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उस में कुछ कमी हो सकती है, उस को सुधारा जा सकता है और इस सम्बन्ध में दो राये हो सकती हैं। लेकिन नेताजी की देशभक्ति और उनकी अपने को देश पर बलिदान कर देने की भावना

के बारे में सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र एक मत है।

जिस भावना से माननीय सदस्य, श्री समर गुहा, इस बिल को लाये हैं, वह उन्होंने अपने बिल के स्टेटमेंट ग्रॉफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स में व्यक्त की है। मैं उसका न्वोट करता हूँ :

"It will be the most befitting homage that our nation can pay to him by constituting a National Academy in his name to conduct advanced studies in comparative political philosophies, in economics of planning, in higher military science and in search of new avenues of our national integration."

इस भाषना का आदर करते हुए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आज देश के सम्मुख चरित्र-निर्माण और राष्ट्रियता की समस्याएँ मुख्य रूप से हैं और मैं श्री समर गुहा से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने विधेयक में इन दो बातों को भी जोड़ दे। अगर हर विद्यार्थी को शिक्षा के आरम्भ से ही चरित्र-निर्माण और राष्ट्रियता की भावना की शिक्षा दी जानी लगेगी, तो आज तोड़-फोड़ आदि की जो समस्याएँ सामने आ रही हैं, वे बहुत हद तक अपने आप हल हो जायेंगी।

मुझे दुःख है कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का जो इतिहास लिखा जा रहा है, वह शासन से चिपके हुए कुछ चाटुकार इतिहासकार लिख रहे हैं और वह स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास न होकर काग्रेस का इतिहास है। 1920 से पहले का जो इतिहास है, वह स्वतंत्रता के लिए देश की बलिबेदी पर मर मिटने वालों का इतिहास है। (ध्वजध्वान)

श्री मूल खन्व डागा सभापति मद्दोदय माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह इर्रैलिवेंट है। उम्मा इस बिल के मागी कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। (ध्वजध्वान)

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य इतने परेशान क्यों हो जाते हैं? अगर कोई

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

सही बात सामने आती है तो इनको बड़ी परेशानी हो जाती है। सब जानते हैं कि इतिहास को जिस तरह अंग्रेज ने तोड़ा-मरोड़ा था, उसी तरह कांग्रेस शासन भी तोड़ मरोड़ रहा है। माननीय सदस्य तथ्य को स्वीकारते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और उसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इतिहास को सही ढंग से लिखा जाना चाहिए। कोई भी पार्टी शासन में हो, लेकिन उसका यह धर्म नहीं है कि वह इतिहास को बदल कर, तोड़-मरोड़ कर, अपनी भूमिका को बड़ा चड़ा कर दिखाए या अपने स्वरूप को उज्ज्वल करे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सद्वृद्धि आये और नेता जी नेशनल एकेडमी के माध्यम से चरित्र-निर्माण और राष्ट्रियता को भावना की शिक्षा दी जाये। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिल पेश किया है, शासन का उसका खुले रूप से स्वीकार करना चाहिए—अगर कुछ फेर-बदल की आवश्यकता है, तो उसके साथ नेताजी के प्रति सच्ची श्रद्धांजली यही होगी कि हम अपने देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली और व्यवस्था में ऐसा परिवर्तन करें, जिससे नेताजी की तरह के लोग इस देश में पैदा होते रहें। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए शासन को नेताजी के नाम पर कुछ करना चाहिए।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Sir, during this illuminating debate, which has been carried on for two days, we have been reminded in eloquent terms of the exploits, discipline of mind and body and burning sense of patriotism of one of the greatest sons of our nation. Many of us had known Netaji personally; others were not so fortunate. All of us, however, are familiar with the Netaji legend. Through many moving tributes paid

by so many of us during this absorbing debate, we have once again been made aware of this dominant personality and his singular contribution to the freedom struggle.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Don't read the speech. Speak extempore. It is not a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can read it.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Doubts, apprehensions or anxieties which might have arisen, however, fleetingly, that the memories of this great leader were receding in the background have, I hope, been dispelled once and for all. Rarely has the House spoken with such unison and with so much fervour.

No one, I am sure will quarrel with the motives behind Shri Samar Guha's Bill, that the name of this great revolutionary should be kept alive so that future generations will continue to draw inspiration from his deeds. I think we are all a little touched by this effort but—and here comes the dreaded 'but'—will the establishment of such an institution serve this purpose? And would this be feasible from the legal and practical points of view? Are there institutions already existing which cater to some of the objects mentioned in this Bill? These and other questions arise in my mind in considering this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can you name one institution? You are a ** Don't talk ** We know that this ** has been going on for 25 years. But a time will come when the nation will not tolerate it. The whole Congress, your Government, will be answerable to the country, not to the future generation but to the near future generation. I know your mind.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I am not against the purpose indicated in the Bill, but there are practical hurdles which may be difficult to surmount.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

the Chair.

First of all, there is a constitutional hurdle to overcome. Entry 11 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the way he treats it! The senior Minister is sitting and his junior is replying. This is the way they are treating it. I refuse to hear... (*Interruptions*) Prof. Nurul Hasan, when he was a student of the Aligarh Muslim University, he used to escape from the University to see Netaji at the Aligarh station. Now, this gentleman is sitting smiling and he is giving the task to his junior Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. You will get your chance.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Entry 11 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution—better known as the "State List"—deals with "education, including universities" subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I and entry 25 of the List III to this Schedule. Entry 25 of the List III is not relevant to the objects of the Netaji National Academy, as it deals with vocational and technical training for labour. In any case, we gather that any matter relating to education, including establishment of a university or other institution for spreading or dissemination of knowledge falls in the sphere of State Jurisdiction unless covered by any of the aforesaid entries of List I. The subject matter of the proposed Bill, however, is relatable only to Entry 11 of the List II, i.e. the State List and so the Central Government could establish such an Academy only in a Union Territory in respect of which it may assume the role of a State Government. Unless the jurisdiction of the Bill is envisaged as extending to the whole of India, the proposed legislation falls out of the legislative competence of the Union of India and is constitutionally not feasible.

On the other hand, it is felt that the existing universities in India already have adequate facilities for imparting instruction in the various

subjects and fields proposed to be covered by the Academy envisaged in Shri Samar Guha's Bill. There are at present six Central Universities (including two in Delhi) in different parts of the country. In terms of article 252 (1) of the Constitution, a Bill has been enacted by Parliament for establishment of another Central University, namely, the North Eastern Hill University at Shillong. The University has been established recently. This being the case, the establishment of an Academy, as contemplated in the Bill, may only lead to a duplication of effort.

At the same time, I would like to say emphatically that the Government are aware of the need to remind the young of the place of Netaji in the history of our nation. The Government considers it of great importance that the younger generation should draw inspiration from Netaji's life and works. No study of the national movement will be meaningful without a study of Netaji's life.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is called hypocrisy galore.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The Government is making efforts to keep alive the name of Netaji on a national plane—I repeat, a national plane. Above all, he was an Indian and he subordinated everything to his great love for India. He is remembered with equal reverence all over the country. As such, it is the view of the Government that the measures taken by them should be such as would be available to the entire country.

The Indian Council of Historical Research recently organised in April this year an exhibition of revolutionaries abroad. A conspicuous part of this exhibition was a pictorial essay of the achievements of Netaji and his colleagues in the INA.

THE ICHR is also bringing out two volumes of source books on the role of revolutionaries abroad.

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

Amongst others, the contribution of Netaji as also the part played by INA, will figure in these books.

Besides the above, the Indian Council of Historical Research has undertaken a project to record oral evidence of revolutionaries who participated in the freedom movement. This would obviously involve those who were in the INA and would form an authentic and live record of the movement organised by Netaji.

The emphasis that Netaji placed on discipline of the body has not been forgotten either. The National Institute of Sports, Patiala has been now named as the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should have sense. Is this the way you should revere the memory of a great military genius?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Simultaneously, its functions have also become engaged primarily in training and preparing coaches for a small group or urban based youngmen interested in sports, the focus of the Institute is now being directed towards promotion of physical education, games and sports and search for talent right from the grass-root level. For this purpose, five Netaji Subhas National Centres are proposed to be located in five regions, to be selected in the country

All this will give the House an idea that the Government is aware as anyone else in this House, about this contribution of Netaji towards achieving freedom and is equally concerned about keeping his name and deeds alive.

I am sure I have been able to convince Shri Samar Guha...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have you convinced yourself, not to speak of Samar Guha? Just have your hand here (upon your heart) and say.

SHRI D. P. YADAV:.....and I would request him not to press his Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Samar Guha, before you begin your speech, I want to inform the House that the word used by you during the Minister's speech, is unparliamentary as per this list of unparliamentary expressions, and it will be expunged.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But what would you do with all the **

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be expunged.

Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is in the record of the House that even in the moment of great anger and anguish, provocation or expression of emotion, I had desisted from using any word or words that are derogatory to the accepted concept of the dignity of this House or against parliamentary convention. But, today I have done it consciously, I have done it deliberately, I have done it purposely, because I thought that if I kept silent and silence masquerading under a sense of decency and decorum, I would only be betraying the sentiments of the Indian people, the millions of people outside, to whom Netaji is not only their beloved hero but also an immortal idol of patriotism and to whom Netaji is the inspiration for all and the best emblem of the concept of Indian nationalism. I have done it deliberately although it is against the test of my sense of dignity. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will have the satisfaction, at least for once, of using a strong word, just expressing the feelings of the masses of the people of India outside this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Samar Guha, it is already 5-30. We should take up the Half-an-hour discussion...

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let him finish the sentence; you cannot stop him in the middle.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to say that what had been said by the honourable Junior Minister when senior colleague is sitting by him in an attitude of stoic silence and indifference, is nothing but hypocrisy galore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion will continue on the next day.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION NARMADA RIVER WATERS ISSUE

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Half-an-hour discussion on Narmada River Waters issue. Shri P. M. Mehta.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Narmada project is a national project. The country should know what is the loss which it suffers in terms of power generation and in terms of food production, which this river causes to the country. The country is losing Rs. 1500 crores every year. I will not deal with all the technical and economic aspects of the projects simply because the scope of the discussion is limited. But I will say that the demand of the people of Gujarat and the Government of Gujarat that 530 feet should be the height of the dam is based on sound techno-economic grounds, considerations and principles. Their demand is that there should be a 530 feet dam; this is based on pure merits. I have raised this discussion to seek some clarification from the hon. Minister. What I want to say is this. I would like to bring to the notice of the honourable House certain major decisions which were taken by the concerned State Governments and the Central Government.

Sir, in regard to the water dispute in the year 1954, the Government of India appointed an expert Committee known as the Khosla Committee in consultation with the Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra Governments. In the year 1955, the Khosla Committee submitted its report and

the Government of Gujarat accepted the recommendations of the Report.

In the year 1958, the Government of Gujarat asked the Central Government to appoint a Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and referred the long pending issue to the Tribunal. In the year 1959, this demand of the Government of Gujarat was accepted by the Central Government and the issue was referred to the Tribunal.

While adjudication proceedings were in progress, all the Four Chief Ministers of the concerned States, that is, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan came to settle their dispute and arrived at an agreement after the Assembly elections of 1972. Because the same ruling party came into power, they came to an understanding an agreement that this dispute should be referred to or should be handed over to the Prime Minister of India. Therefore the dispute is handed over to the Tribunal. At that time hopes were raised that the Prime Minister was performing the stone-laying ceremony on 15th August, 1972.

The settlement of dispute was referred by the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power in written answer to Q. No. 316 dated 14th November, 1972. I would like to quote it:

Q. No. 316: to be answered on 14-11-72.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, in reply, stated as follows:

"The Chief Ministers/Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan had discussions on the Narmada dispute from 18th to 22nd July, 1972. They pointed out that, though Narmada is one of the best rivers of the country with a great potential, it has not been developed so far and requested the Government of India to give priority to its development in this decade. The Chief Ministers felt that development of Narmada should no longer be delayed in the best regional and national interests and therefore agreed to the settlement of

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

disputes connected with this river by mutual agreement and with the assistance of the Prime Minister."

The quantity of water available in Narmada for the year is assessed at about 28 million acre feet. The requirements of Rajasthan and Maharashtra for use in their territories were 0.5 and 0.25 million acre feet respectively. The Chief Ministers requested the Prime Minister to adjudicate for the balance of water of 27.25 million acre feet between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat taking into account the various relevant requirements of both the States. The Chief Ministers have also requested the Prime Minister to fix a suitable time for determination in regard to the height of the Navagam Dam after going into the foundations and the view point of the Chief Ministers where after they would finalise the arrangements for the power generation and its distribution.

Thereafter, the hon. Members of this House and the other House had, from time to time, asked questions and I would like to quote the answers given by the Irrigation Minister in this House and the other House, Sir, on 27th November, 1972 the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, in reply to a question put (Q No 827) in the Rajya Sabha stated as follows:

"(a) and (b): The Chief Ministers of the Four States concerned have agreed that Rajasthan and Maharashtra would have 0.25 million and 0.25 million acre feet respectively of Narmada water for use in their territories and would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister in regard to the allocation of the balance water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, and in regard to the height of the Navagam Dam proposed by the Government of Gujarat. It is expected that the decision would be available by the end of the year."

Thereafter, on 4th December, 1972, while replying to Q. No. 1191 in Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Minister had said:

"The dispute relating to the Narmada waters among the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan have been referred to the Narmada Waters Dispute Tribunal in October, 1969, for adjudication. While the adjudication proceedings were in progress, the Chief Ministers of the four States met in July, 1972 and felt that the development of the Narmada basin should no longer be delayed in the best national interest, and agreed to the settlement of the dispute connected with the river by mutual agreement with the assistance of the Prime Minister of India."

At the end, he said:

"It is expected that a decision on two matters would be available in the course of the next two months."

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Meanwhile, the Chief Ministers have changed and now the Prime Minister is about to change.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: In the same way, in reply to Q. No. 4084 in the Lok Sabha, in a written answer, he said:

"The Chief Ministers of the four States concerned have agreed that Rajasthan and Maharashtra would have 0.5 and 0.25 million acre-feet respectively of Narmada waters for use in their territories, and would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister in regard to the allocation of the balance between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, and in regard to the height of the Navagam dam proposed by the Government of Gujarat, it is expected that the decision would be available in about two months."

A similar reply was given to Q. 1072 in the Lok Sabha in a written answer.

In the Raya Sabha, in reply to Q. No. 792, the answer was:

"In regard to the Narmada project it is expected that the award of the Prime Minister is likely to be given soon."

This was on 5th March, 1973.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He will give the same reply today also. What do you call this, if not a bunch of lies?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would ask the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to clarify the whole position. Firstly, on what ground had the Deputy Minister and the hon. Minister stated in this House and in the other House that a decision would be available in two months or a decision would be available soon?

Most respectfully, I would ask the Minister: Do they attach any value to what they speak in this House? Do they attach any value to the assurances they give or the statements they make in this House? Would the hon. Minister now tell us why the award has not been announced till today? What are the factors coming in the way of the announcement of the award? Is it a fact that political reasons have caused the inordinate delay? Is he aware of the fact that Gujarat is very sensitive on this issue and people there are agitated? Is he aware of the fact that they do not want a decision on political grounds but a decision based on techno-economic justification and considerations? Lastly, would the hon. Minister tell this House when the hon. Prime Minister will be pleased to spell out her award?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना)

समापति जी, यह जो योजना नवागाव की बनने वाली है इसमें 3 लाख एकड़ भूमि समाप्त होने वाली है, और सरकार एक तरफ कहती है कि जो उपजाऊ जमीन है उसको किसी तरह समाप्त न किया जाय, लेकिन दूसरी

तरफ ऐसे काम करती है जिससे उपजाऊ जमीन पानी में बर्बाद की जाती है। साथ ही जल का सवट है, ऐसे समय में इतना अधिक भूमि पानी में जायेगी इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय। इसी के साथ-साथ 2 लाख कास्तकार उजड़ जायेंगे, बेघर हो जायेंगे और 300 गांव बर्बाद हो जायेंगे जिनसे अच्छे पक्के मकान बने हुए हैं, काफी पैसा लोगों का उनमें लगा हुआ है। बहुत से कास्तकारों ने सरकार से बर्जा लेकर मकान बनाये हैं। जब यह बाध बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा तो इनका जो लाभ है वह 90 प्रतिशत गुजरात को मिलेगा, और मध्य प्रदेश को केवल 10 प्रतिशत लाभ ही मिलेगा। इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश के हितों का ध्यान रखा जाय। जो बाध बनाने जा रहे हैं वह 530 फीट ऊंचा बनाने जा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सिफारिश की है कि इस बाध का 350 फीट ऊंचा रखा जाय तो जमीन भी इसमें इतनी नहीं जायेगी, लोग बर्बाद भी नहीं होंगे और गांव भी नष्ट उजड़ेंगे। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार उसके साथ-साथ 3 और छोटे छोटे बाध बनाने जा रही है जिसमें करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होगा। अगर इस बाध को 530 फीट ऊंचा बनाया गया तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार जो तीन छोटे बाध बनायेगी वह भी टूट जायेंगे। मतलब यह कि उन वा कोई उपयोग नही होने वाला है। इस लिए तीन बाध बने, तीन लाख एकड़ जमीन बचे और गांव भी बचे जाए इसका ध्यान रखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सिफारिश को मान लिया जाय तो अच्छा होगा।

इस बाध का झगडा पिछले कुछ दिनों से है, इस लिए गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि बैठकर निर्णय करें कि क्या करना है। सारा निर्णय आपने प्रधान मंत्री पर छोड़ दिया है। उन पर पहले ही इतना काम है, ऊपर में यह काम भी दे रहे हैं। आप चारों सरकारों मिल कर कह दो कि आपस में फैसला कर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

कि कम से कम किस किस को कितना लाभ मिलना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री से पिछली बार कुछ लोग मिले थे जिन की जमीन जाने वाली है। उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया। लेकिन आज तक कोई निर्णय इसके बारे में नही हुआ। इस लिए जल्दी निर्णय हो और इस काम को प्रारम्भ किया जाये। लेकिन लोगों का हित किस में है यह भी ध्यान रखा जाय। हम कहते हैं अधिक जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाया जाये, लेकिन दूसरी ओर आप उपजाऊ जमीन को उजाड़ना चाहते हैं। इन बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए मंत्री जी जवाब दें और आश्वासन दे कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र बीच में पड़ कर समझौता करायेंगे यह मामला प्रधान मंत्री को मत सौंपिये। वह काफी बजन से दबी जा रही है सारा देश परेशान है आप चारो मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर निर्णय कर दे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. G. Mavalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this half-an-hour discussion has been necessitated by the simple fact that the Minister of Irrigation and Power has throughout, on the question of the Narmada waters dispute, been evading an answer and we wish, therefore, at least in this particular half-an-hour discussion that the Minister will be specific and give us the necessary details and tell us why it has been delayed and tell us, which is more important, when the award will come.

Sir, if you will recall the latest occasion, as recent as the 31st July, last, my hon. friend, Shri Prasannabhai Mehta, and I had asked a question and when we asked 'Are not the people of Gujarat and elsewhere agitated over this matter he merely replied to the effect that "Some MPs have made some enquiries about this." (Interruptions) Then, on the last occasion, he also answered in a very general, vague way, saying that there are problems. Of course, there are problems,

and because there are problems the matter has been referred to the Prime Minister and if the Prime Minister has not solved the problems let the matter go back to the tribunal. Now, between the tribunal and the Prime Minister, the whole country, and particularly the four States are going to be kept under suspense, and who are suffering? Not only the people of these States are suffering but the whole nation is suffering. Crores of rupees worth of production through irrigation and water facilities are being lost because of the fact that nothing is being settled. This habit of not taking any decision and going on postponing it is wrong. This is the first part of my question, namely, how long this Government will delay such matters of importance, such matters of national urgency, where they should give topmost priority, or rather, should give immediate and active consideration, what to talk of priority.

I say that the utilisation of Narmada waters is a vital matter. It is a national project of great importance, of great promise and potentiality. In view of the drought-affected and drought-prone areas in Western and Central India, I would like to tell the Minister that an immediate, amicable settlement of this problem is all the more urgent. People everywhere are getting restive and restless over this long silence and the inexplicable delay on the part of the Prime Minister in giving her award.

What is more important is that the monsoon has already set and the Narmada has for yet another year become turbulent and is in spate. A tremendous loss of land, people, and cattle is taking place. Dislocation of traffic has also taken place. The people's patience should not be tried and tested any longer, but a definite time limit is required. So the conclusion of this part of the question is, is this delay not really unjustifiable and unpardonable? Is it not a fact that the dispute was referred to the tribunal and then it was referred to the Prime

Minister so that it could be settled expeditiously and satisfactorily? But we find that instead of doing it expeditiously, the Prime Minister is taking more time. Therefore, I want to ask this. Already, one full year has passed since it was referred to the Prime Minister for her award. When is her award going to be available? Is it not true that people all over Gujarat and elsewhere are suffering? Indeed, as my hon. friend Shri Kachwai has rightly put it, in all the four concerned States, the people are agitated over this point, because this is not a provincial matter. It is a question of national importance and of national urgency and priority. I hope at least here in this discussion, at the end of this discussion, the Minister will come out with a definite statement and will give us an assurance that the matter will be discussed and settled in terms of the national interest without the intervention of political pressures or difficulties, and in the best interest of the development of the country so that the people of this country can be benefited and poverty can be eradicated.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan).
Sir, on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA. This half-an-hour discussion is regarding the Prime Minister's award on the Narmada river waters dispute. So, she should reply to the debate or at least she should have remained present. If it is not possible today, then let her reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The Minister of Irrigation and Power is here.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: My question was disallowed merely because of the fact that I asked when the award was expected, the award to be given by the Prime Minister. The question was disallowed because of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Irrigation and Power is here and he will reply.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Mainly she has to reply; it was entrusted to her by the four Chief Ministers; the question was addressed only to the Prime Minister and not to Dr. K. L. Rao, the Minister of Irrigation and Power.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह मामला प्रधान मंत्री को सीपा हुआ है। उनको यहाँ रहना चाहिए और जवाब देना चाहिए था। मामले को उनको सीपा हुए बहुत समय हो गया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: If it had been left to Dr. Rao, he would have decided long time back.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Dr. Rao will give the same reply. In a country where over 23 crores of people live below the poverty line especially when the Chief Ministers have said that they would abide by the award of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister must come here and reply to the debate.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Today the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh met this morning and they discussed this issue. I request the hon. Minister to tell this House the outcome of the discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am afraid that as the Prime Minister becomes weaker the dam will become lower. So the sooner a decision is given the greater will be the extent to which we can salvage and save this project.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I am thankful to the Members for keeping an even level because I expected much more excitement. Water disputes always lead to a lot of excitement (Interruptions) It is said that the Prime Minister must come here. She is the arbitrator, how can she come here. The very suggestion is wrong.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: She should explain why there is the delay.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sorry Dr Rao; we do not appreciate the logic of your argument.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) If Dr. Rao is going to take up this attitude all that I can say is that this is most deplorable. He should understand the reason why everybody is agitated and he should reply

DR. K L. RAO: I am trying to give a reply. I heard the hon. Members very patiently. Narmada is one of our important rivers in the country, and it has not been harnessed as yet in the national interest. We are all agreed that the waters in this river must be harnessed at the earliest opportunity and we should not lose any time. I only hope that in the Fifth Plan it will be possible for us to make considerable headway in the harnessing of this noble river

I must say the circumstance in which the whole problem has arisen Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat came to a head on collision about 10 years ago. We tried our best to get them together for six years, but we could not succeed. Then we referred the matter to a tribunal and after four years the tribunal cannot give a decision even on the amount of water in that river. Therefore, we thought that it would take much more time. So it was decided that we should take this out of the tribunal and I am very glad to state that the Chief Ministers have done a wonderful thing by agreeing on the total quantity of water in the river which is itself very important. More than five years have been taken by the Krishna tribunal to come to the agreed amount of water in the Krishna river. Here a difficulty has been overcome on this account.

Now the question is what should be the height of the dam and what should be the allocation of water. These are apparently two simple questions, which have been referred for arbitration. However, the problem is not so simple. The hon. Member Shri P. M.

Mehta asked why time was extended. It is quite true that we expected that it would be possible for the award to be given much earlier, but complications have arisen. The main complication is the submersion of the territory in another State and the submersion is of a very high order if the dam is to be of particular height and if that height is not adopted there is no use for another State. Therefore there is conflict.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: From 1972 onwards you have said the something in reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Will you allow me to make one constructive suggestion towards the solution of Narmada problem? Let Gujarat decide the height of the dam and let Madhya Pradesh allot the waters

18 00 hrs

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no use in saying that I am trying to give some explanation. It is a question of submersion of a very large extent of land. In the case of the Pong Dam, we did not arrive at any solution of this question and we rushed and constituted it. The result was we had to stop the work in the middle. The work was completely retarded. Pong Dam presents one of the problems from which we have got to learn a lesson. When we have to spend only Rs 18 crores for compensation we have paid more than Rs 40 crores. Still, the problem is so difficult. For three or four years, it has come in our way and we could not apply our mind to any engineering problem. So, the question of submersion is not so simple. Suppose the Prime Minister gives an award and it is not possible to execute it. What is the use of that award? If the submersion is in the same State, there is no problem. But in this case, the submersion is in the other State and it is of such a very heavy nature. You must recognise the importance of the problem. I fully appreciate that Gujarat has got lots of parched land which have to be

given water and we are quite anxious that Gujarat must get more water. But at the same time, there is no use of rushing. We are trying to find out a solution. The Prime Minister is very patient in this matter. Even today there were discussions with the Chief Minister but the question is not so simple. If it were simple, there would have been no necessity of going on discussing it. Mr. Mavalankar is very angry with me. He is bound to be angry. I can appreciate his excitement. We have heard Mr. Kachwai. Mr. Bade was not given a chance. Otherwise, we would have had fireworks. If Mr. Mehta had suggested a particular height, I would have been happy. But he has pitched the height too high. Naturally Mr. Kachwai is anxious because it involves very heavy submersion. No project can submerge so much of land. That is the main problem. We are fully aware that Narmada waters must be used in Gujarat to as large an extent as possible. At the same time, the other problem of submersion of huge areas of land is there. We are

grateful to the Prime Minister for the extreme patience she is showing over this matter. I have personal experience of Bansagar project over the Sone river. It is a very important project and it will irrigate the worst drought-hit area of the Ganga basin. I have been trying for more than one year, but all sorts of problems and difficulties are arising. If you refer it to a tribunal, it will take 10 years. You should look at it from the practical point of view.

All that I can say is that the problem is receiving the utmost attention, a very practical consideration, and the Award will be given as soon as there is a certain amount of agreement between the various parties concerned.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 13, 1973/Saravana 22, 1895 (Saka).