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Chaitra 25, 1894(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 14, 1972/Chaitra 25, 1894
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

*401. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the proposed Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur has been established;
- (b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) whether the Plant will go in production during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have sanctioned the establishment of the Project in November, 1971.

(c) The implementation of the Project will take about 5 to 6 years.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister is aware that, now that we are heading towards self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional and sophisticated weapons, special alloy steel is the only thing which is needed for such sophisticated weapons. So, I would like to know whether the difficulties of foreign exchange have been solved and

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whether this project is likely to be established in Kanpur during the Fourth Plan.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The difficulties of foreign exchange have been solved and the project has been cleared for implementation. The action for implementation is also in hand. We have drawn out a very careful progress chart to see that there is no delay in this project. As the hon. Member knows, it has already been delayed quite a lot and we do not want that any delay should creep in during the execution of this project.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that this is being established in Kanpur. What will be the employment potential of this project and will the construction work be taken up practically in the same area as of the ordnance factories or has land been acquired somewhere else ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not at present have the definite figures of employment but, I suppose, the employment would be quite substantial in this because it is rather a large project. There would, no doubt, be very many automatic processes but even then there would be good employment potential in this.

The hon. Member, in whose constituency this project is being set up, knows the place that has been selected. It is near the ordnance factory where we have set up a school. There a large area, which already belongs to the Department of Defence Production, has been selected.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : It is in my constituency.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am sorry, it is in the constituency of the hon. lady Deputy Minister. Anyway, it is being done in a proper manner and we hope to complete this project in the scheduled time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह तो बताया कि इसमें स्वचालित मशीनें लगेंगी और काफी रोजगार मिलेगा पर उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और कितनी पूंजी की इसमें खपत होगी—इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान से नहीं सुना, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि अभी मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता कि कितने लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा। कितनी पूंजी की खपत होगी, कितना पैसा लगेगा यह पूछा नहीं था। इसमें हमारा अंदाज है कि करीब 46 करोड़ से ऊपर खर्चा लगेगा जिसमें करीब साढ़े 5 करोड़ रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज होगा जिसका मतलब यह है कि 46 करोड़ का स्टील प्लान्ट जो है उसका अधिकतर भाग हिन्दुस्तान में ही बनायेंगे और उमको बनाकर के वहाँ स्थापित करेंगे।

Direct Air Service between Bhubaneswar and New Delhi

*405. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to connect the State capital of Orissa with Delhi by a direct flight; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration as the traffic potential does not at present justify a direct service.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : I am sorry to say that there is no direct flight from Delhi to our State capital till now. Still I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that a great deal of inconvenience is being faced by passengers due to

the change in timings of the morning flight No. 261 and, if so, whether he is considering to change the present timing of this flight.

DR. KARAN SINGH : With regard to a direct flight, I may just say one thing that direct flight can only be viable if there is traffic. Otherwise, the plane capacity being limited, it is not possible to run a direct flight simply because it is a State capital. The traffic has got to justify it. As far as the change in timing is concerned, I will look into the matter.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister as to which of the State capitals today remain without a direct flight from Delhi to the State capital. The hon. Minister says that because of the lack of passenger traffic, it is not possible to have a direct flight. There is a flight which touches other places, like, Banaras and Patna. What prevents the hon. Minister to get that flight again to Bhubaneswar ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : It is our effort that every State capital should be provided, if not with a direct flight, at least with a Jet service. Several new services have been introduced. There are still some State capitals, for example, Bhopal and Jammu which do not have a Jet service, and so on. The thing is that Calcutta-Bhubaneswar traffic is heavy density traffic. Therefore, whatever flights we have to Bhubaneswar, for the time being, will have to be through Calcutta although we have now got an other service coming from Vizag to Calcutta. The question whether the plane which goes to Patna and Varanasi should also stop at Bhubaneswar is a matter which is connected with the traffic. The traffic from Varanasi to Bhubaneswar is likely to be nil. We are looking into the matter. I am trying to see that a jet flight from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar and back, if possible, may be introduced as and when the fleet position improves. I am seized of the matter.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : The hon. Minister says that there is no traffic potential for a direct flight to Bhubaneswar. We do not mind a flight from Delhi via Calcutta. Now, there are two flights from Dum Dum, Nos. 261 and 271. That shows there is

enough traffic potential. Therefore, the proposal to have a direct flight would be quite feasible.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I think, about the traffic potential between Delhi and Bhubaneswar via Calcutta, there is traffic.

Expansion of Koyali Refinery in Gujarat

*407. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outgoing President of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Centre to expand the refining capacity of the Kayali Refinery in Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Representations from State Government of Gujarat, Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and some M. Ps. and M. L. As. were received for setting up of an additional refinery in Gujarat and/or expansion of Koyali Refinery. Government appointed a study Group to examine the desirability of expansion of the existing Koyali refinery. The Study Group has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that expansion of the Koyali Refinery by one million tonnes will cost Rs. 1 crore only and the proposed new refinery in the north-west region would cost nearly Rs. 15 crores, and if so, why is there delay in taking a decision for the expansion of the Koyali Refinery ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I will assure the hon. Member that cost factor is not the factor which is coming in the way of taking a decision in this. As I said, apart from the cost factor, if techno-economic considerations justify the expansion of the Koyali Refinery, surely the decision will be taken, and I will assure the hon. Member that this matter is very actively under consideration. I will only

indicate two of the factors which are important and not the cost factor—the cost factor will not come in the way. One consideration is that, originally, the ONGC had assessed some time in 1969 that, by 1975, the production of crude in Gujarat would be to the tune of 5 million tonnes or a little over. They, however, made a revised assessment and they came to the conclusion that, on the basis of experience gained, it was not possible to reach the 5 million tonne limit as they had originally anticipated. Therefore, the matter has been referred to international experts for opinion. Apart from being able to reach the 5 million tonne limit, even the possibility of expanding the refinery by imported crude is also under consideration, and even that factor is borne in mind in deciding.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I would also like to know whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for revising plans to start the pipeline at Okha or Kandla and if so, what are the proposals and whether Government is considering a proposal that the pipeline will be laid along a route passing through Baroda which would enable the nearby Koyali Refinery to use imported crude.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The question is very wide. But what I can say now is this. In view of the possibility of setting up a refinery in the north-west region, the question of laying a pipeline which can be related to the expansion of the Koyali Refinery is also under consideration so that the two can be coordinated.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question, Question 408...**Shri G. Y. Krishnan...**He is absent.

I must say that it is the duty of the Member who gives notice of a question to be present in the House, and if he is not able to come to the House, he must have the courtesy at least to inform the Chair. After all, these questions come and the members are not present. At least the opportunity could be given to another member. So much of expenditure is involved in all these things. If the member is not able to come, he must have the courtesy to inform the Chair that he is not coming...*(Interruption)*

They are fixed for certain days. It is the member's duty to be present.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I do appreciate, Sir, that it is very important. But you have adopted certain procedures by which many members send questions but the names do not come in the ballot. I had sent some questions, but in the ballot the name is not there...*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You must be prepared for all these contingencies.

SHRI P. VFNKATASUBBAIAH : In the absence of a Member, he can authorise another Member to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER : He is authorised for the second round.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Suppose, I have tabled a question and the same question has been tabled by some other members, then you have been allowing five names to the questions. Then, in that case, if I am absent, it can be asked by another member. Let there be four or five names to a question.

MR. SPEAKER : We have allowed this practice of allowing three names already.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I support the contention of Mr. Banerjee

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले एक एक सवाल के लिए चार-चार और पाँच-पाँच संभवसं का नाम क्लव्ड रहता था और इस तरह से कोई न कोई उन चार, पाँच में से खड़ा हो ही जाता था।

MR. SPEAKER : I did not make these observations to invite a regular debate on it. The list is circulated quite in advance. The Member ought to know. The Member who is not coming should inform us.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH : According to the procedure, if the Members authorises, it can be taken up along with up along with the other questions.

MR. SPEAKER : That is for the second round, not for the first round.

Mr. Samanta.

Shipment of U. S. Arms to Pakistan

*409. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent shipment from U. S. A. to Pakistan of huge quantities of arms, ammunition and military hardware; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government have information on this subject which is being verified.

(b) The impact of these supplies on our security is being assessed so that it can be taken into account in our plans for defence preparedness.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Were any shipments diverted from some other countries ? If so, may I know the names of those countries ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There have been press reports that some of the supplies of military hardware from the United States are being diverted to Pakistan through third country sources and these are the reports that we have been verifying.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Which countries, he wants to know.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The countries that have been mentioned are, Libya, Jordan and Iran.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know the source of information for the Minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Obviously, we cannot disclose our sources of information.

SHRI M RAM GOPAI REDDY I want to know what sort of arms shipments were sent to Pakistan. Has the Minister got any information about it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA In reply to the original question I have already stated that we have information which we are verifying, but I don't think that unless we have definite information, we should disclose the nature of the information that we have.

MR SPEAKER Mr Sathe, you have come on the front line?

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHI I could not catch your eye sitting there.

MR SPEAKER No, no. You will have a better chance by being a back-bencher.

SHRI S M BANERJEE Members are supposed to ask the questions from their seats.

MR SPEAKER Yes, they are supposed to.

SHRI S M BANERJEE I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that according to the revelations made by Jack Anderson, the United States Government, despite their denials that they are sending any fresh arms to Pakistan directly, are sending sophisticated weapons to Pakistan through various countries, and if so, whether this matter has been taken up with the US Government, and with what result?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA This matter was taken up with the United States Government, in Delhi as well as in Washington. They have denied it. They have said, "Well, no transfer from third countries can take place, of USA equipment without their knowledge."

SHRI K. MANOJARAN. An utter lie.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. But, later on, they said that they are looking it, they are investigating whether such a thing has happened or not. Therefore, the

denial was not also categorical, and we are pursuing the matter with them.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHI. Will the hon. Minister say if this shipment is the remnant of the pipeline or in addition to it, and what is the value of the present supply?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. The pipeline was never stopped and these are surreptitious supplies and not pipeline supplies. Pipeline supplies were direct and, therefore, it is obvious that they do not belong to the pipeline so far as pipeline supplies are concerned.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHI. What is their value?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. Well, I don't think we can say anything about it, unless we have verified it.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR SPLAKR I am sorry. So many questions have already been asked on it.

Shri Pampan Gowda

Visit by Foreign Army Chiefs

*410 **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of foreign Army Chiefs who visited our country after the recent Indo-Pak war, and

(b) whether they have made any reports on the performance of our Forces in Bangla Desh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Col. Gen. Viktor Bubanj, Chief of the General Staff, Yugoslav Armed Forces visited India from 25th February to 7th March, 1972.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : I want to know whether there is any proposal before the Government to strengthen the armed forces both numerically as well as qualitatively to meet the challenges if they arise in future.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have said about this matter several times in the House. We have an overall plan and we review our defence preparedness and take various steps from time to time, in view of whatever information we receive about possible threat to our security and these are matters which are going on continuously and there it is a strange question to ask whether we do it or not.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not put the question but he gave some information independent of the question; you are answering...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I thought you had allowed, unless you ask me not to answer. About defence preparedness we keep this constantly under review.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : What are the impressions of the visiting chief of Yugoslavia ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : What are the places which the Army Chief visited ? Did he give any suggestion with regard to any of our beauty spots or ordnance depots ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : He visited Bombay, Himatnagar, Khajuraho, Agra, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Dehra Dun and other places.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is in Khajuraho ?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : May I know whether they are visiting the country on the invitation extended by our Government ? What is the purpose of their visit ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They visit our country on invitation; no such dignitary comes without invitation. Our people are also invited in like manner. These are reciprocal.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They go without invitation...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : None of us ever go without invitation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed visited Rabat.

SHRI S. A. KADER : In view of the invitation extended by our country some itinerary of the visit must have been prepared by us. If so, does the itinerary include such other places like Khajuraho ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I think this supplementary question does not relate to the main question.

SHRI S. A. KADER : The hon. Minister himself had referred to the itinerary. Since he was invited for a purpose, may I know whether a visit to this place was also included in that purpose ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : After the purpose is over, he had recreation.

MR. SPEAKER : I think that this question need not be answered. After all, he was invited here. He came here and he went away.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : When we invited such Chiefs of Army are we going to discuss with them our problems ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : These visits are mainly good-will visits. Naturally, during discussions with the counterparts, some matters of mutual interest come, but it is not necessary that our problems have to be discussed with visiting Chiefs of Staff from other countries, but if we have any mutual problems or things of mutual interest, we do discuss such things.

प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

*411. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जान-

कारी है कि पिछले छः मास से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी है;

(ख) क्या यह कमी तेल व्यापारियों द्वारा जमाखोरी के कारण अथवा देश में तेल के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण है; और

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से ठोस कदम उठाए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Except during the month of December, 1971, when, because of the state of emergency, the State Governments were requested to exercise checks on the consumption of Kerosene, and if necessary, to introduce rationing with a view to conserving stocks, kerosene supplies have been maintained without any restrictions to meet the full requirements of the country. There has been no general complaint of shortages in the rural areas.

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

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि दिसम्बर में इमर्जेंसी की वजह से कैरोमिन की शार्टेज हुई। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी देहातों में डेढ़ रुपए लिटर मिट्टी का तेल मिल रहा है। जब छोटे दुकानदार पेट्रोल पम्पों के डिपो पर जाते हैं तो डीलर कहते हैं कि तेल की कमी है लेकिन अगर वही दुकानदार देहातों में चले जाते हैं तो उनको डेढ़ रुपए लिटर मिट्टी के तेल का दाम देना पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : First of all, complaints of isolated shortages do arise, but these are due to factors such as interruptions in despatches due to breaches of rail track, accidents, strikes etc. I am not saying that at no place cases of hoarding etc. have not occurred. But as the hon. Member knows, so far as we are concerned, we allot quotas on yearly basis to the State Governments and the

State Governments carry out the distribution to the retail dealers, and they have been authorised under the Essential Commodities Act, when complaints are brought to their notice, to take appropriate action. If the hon. Member has any particular place in mind, I would request him to bring it to the notice of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact or not that there were a number of allegations from West Bengal that there was acute shortage of kerosene supply due to extensive blackmarketing in Kerosene, and also whether it is not a fact that the chief of the IOC in the eastern region who was involved in a big blackmarketing of kerosene happened to be the son of a State Governor ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALL : I am not aware of extensive or large-scale complaints having been received from the State of West Bengal. I am also not aware of any such allegation as has been made by the hon. Member with regard to the officer of the IOC.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But this gentleman used to stay in the Governor's house at the time when Shri Dharma Vira was Governor. Everybody used to know it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Again, we are involved in trouble. I want to remain peaceful. It came out in the press and in several papers in Calcutta a number of letters were written. I had myself written a letter. And yet the hon. Minister pleads ignorance. How long will they go on behaving like this in this House ? It is up to you to judge and set them right.

MR. SPEAKER : I am worried about the hon. Member also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why should you have one eye, Sir ? You should have two eyes.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : How is it that the hon. Minister is not aware of the artificial shortage of kerosene created by dealers after the recent increase in the kerosene levy ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I did not say I was not aware of it. I was referring to the question regarding Bengal. I am aware that the large price differential between kerosene and HSD has been a big inducement for the misuse of kerosene and this has had the effect of reducing the availability of this product in one part of the country or another. It is not unlikely that rural areas may also have been hit in this way, however, no complaints on record from State Governments to support this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In view of the fact that there is an acute shortage of kerosene not only because of inadequate production but also because of black-marketing indulged in by dealers, what steps do Government propose to take to increase the production of kerosene oil ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : As for production in the country, I would point out that a substantial part of our requirements is met by indigenous production and a comparatively smaller part is met by import. To give the figures for 1967-71, while in 1967 production was to the tune of 2,024,000 tonnes imports were to the tune of 448,000 tonnes whereas the demand was 2,580,000 tonnes. In 1971, production was 2,991,000 tonnes and import only 600,000 tonnes, while the demand was 3,461,000 tonnes. The demand has been met by supplementing indigenous production by the necessary amount of import.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY : As the hon. Minister says that there is no general shortage, may I ask whether he would instruct the States to bring down the price of kerosene as there is blackmarketing going on in this commodity ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I presume the hon. lady Member is asking whether it is possible to bring down the price of kerosene.

AN HON. MEMBER : She referred to blackmarketing.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : So far as blackmarketing is concerned, the law has taken care of it. As far as I am informed, all State Governments, when complaints are

made with regard either to hoarding or blackmarketing, do take action under the Essential Commodities Act against all erring dealers indulging in blackmarketing and hoarding. If specific instances are brought to my notice, I may assure the hon. Member that we will bring them to the notice of the the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : विभिन्न प्रदेशों को आपके द्वारा दिये जाने वाला कोटा समान रूप से वितरित नहीं किया जाता। उसी का यह नतीजा है कि बहुत से प्रदेशों में कैरोसीन आयल की बहुत ज्यादा कमी अनुभव होने लग जाती है। यही कारण क्या नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश को दिया जाने वाला तेल इतना अपर्याप्त रहा कि दूर दूर तक गाँवों में वह नहीं पहुँच सका और यही कारण है कि गाँव वालों को महँगे दामों पर कैरोसीन आयल खरीदना पड़ रहा है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The supply of kerosene State-wise is on the basis of previous consumption. Estimates are made on yearly and monthly requirements also. In spite of these estimates, oil companies have been instructed not to rely only on these estimates but to supply larger or lesser quantities depending upon the actual position. As far as I am aware, the MP Government, had been awarded a quota on this principle of past consumption in the relevant year on an annual and monthly estimate basis. If there is a shortage, as the hon. Member says, and it is brought to my notice—I am sure the State Government would have brought it to my notice—the oil companies will be instructed to supplement the quota.

चीन द्वारा उद्जन बम का विस्फोट

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*412 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री चित्तारामणि पाणिग्रही :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने हाल ही में एक उद्जन बम का विस्फोट किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह विस्फोट अनुमानतः कितनी शक्ति का था; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) China has recently conducted a nuclear explosion, but its nature is not known.

(b) The yield of the explosion was between 20 and 200 kilotons.

(c) All developments of this nature are taken into consideration in reviewing our defence measures.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : चीन की बढ़ती हुई शक्ति को देखने हुए, भारत भी क्या अपनी आणविक नीति के संबंध में परिवर्तन करने की बात सोच रहा है ? चीन ने जो विस्फोट किया है उससे हमारे वायुमंडल में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से और उससे कितनी हमारी हानि हुई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इसके संबंध में हम कई बार माननीय सदन के सामने अपनी नीति की घोषणा कर चुके हैं। हमारी नीति हमेशा से यह रही है कि अणुबम हम अपने देश में नहीं बनाएंगे। इस प्रकार की चीजों से हम अपनी रक्षा कैसे कर सकते हैं, इसके बारे में हम लगातार सोच-विचार करते रहते हैं।

जहाँ तक फाल आउट का सवाल है, इसकी जाँच पड़ताल एटॉमिक एनर्जी कमिशन वाले और एटॉमिक एनर्जी डिपार्टमेंट वाले करते हैं और वही इसके बारे में बता सकते हैं।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से वायुमंडल में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है, हानि क्या हुई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वही मैंने कहा है

कि अणु विभाग जो है वह इसकी जाँच पड़ताल करता है और देखता है कि फाल आउट कितना हुआ है, नुकसान क्या हुआ है, क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या यह सही है कि चीन ने अणु आयुध का निर्माण कर लिया है और यदि यह सही है तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत भी अणु आयुध का निर्माण करने जा रहा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी शक्ति की तुलना में अपनी शक्ति का विकास करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि हमने इसके बारे में सोच विचार किया है और उसके हिसाब से जो हमको करना है, अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए, वह हम करते हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Up to now, this is the 9th nuclear explosion by China. The strength of the explosion was hitherto between 20 and 100 kilotons, but today, it is surprising to know from the answer of the hon. Minister that this latest explosion was between 20 and 200 kilotons. May I know whether the hon. Minister could tell us if our observatories were able to actually assess it, because the range of difference is too much—it is now between 20 and 200 kilotons—and whether they have been able to assess that the explosion was more than 100 kilotons ? May I also know whether the Government is aware that of late China is shifting its nuclear establishment from Lop Nor to some interior place in Sinkiang and, if so, what is the reason for such shifting from that region, and whether the Government would also tell us—because he said that the Government are reviewing our military position in view of the latest Chinese advancement in nuclear science—

MR. SPEAKER : All in one question ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I only abide by your ruling. Just one minute. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would categorically let us know by what period of time we are

behind—five years, 10 years or even 20 years—the Chinese in advance nuclear science.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no question of our being behind the Chinese advance in nuclear science. The only difference is that they are developing their nuclear science for warlike purposes and we are developing nuclear science for peaceful purposes.

As far as the strength of the explosion is concerned, we have got various sources of information and we also get it corroborated from various other sources that are available. Whatever information I have given to the hon. House is based on reliable sources.

As far as the question of shifting the site is concerned, they are taking various measures which we come to know of, but I do not think it would be in our interests to disclose the nature of the information or the extent of our information about this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, the answer was not clear. That is why, in order to get a clear answer, it took a little longer time, but you wanted me to sit down and I sat down. The question that I asked was—

MR. SPEAKER : The question, in your view, was not properly answered because you put too long a question. You are not concise and precise. If it was a concise and precise question, he would have been able to answer.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Can I precisely ask again ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will be next time.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय और बातों का जबाब तो प्रधान मंत्री से पूछे बिना नहीं दे सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम प्रीसफुल मीन्ज के लिए इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अणु-शक्ति का विकास कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कहीं हमारे देश में अणु शक्ति का उपयोग पहाड़ तोड़ कर नहर निकालने के लिए किया गया है, ताकि हमें पता

चले कि उसका उपयोग प्रीसफुल मीन्ज के लिए किया जा रहा है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल : अणु-शक्ति का जो भी शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग हो सकता है, वह सब हम कर रहे हैं। कहीं कहीं उसका उपयोग पहाड़ तोड़ने के लिए या नहर निकालने के लिए किया गया है, इसके बारे में जानने के लिए माननीय सदस्य अणु-शक्ति विभाग से पूछें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Since the hon. Minister mentioned the capacity as 20-200 TNT, it is obvious it is atomic bomb and not hydrogen bomb. The capacity of hydrogen bomb explosion is counted in terms of millions of tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this your question ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the Government have any information regarding the stock piling of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons by China and also whether China has perfected its inter-continental ballistic missiles and its preparing for experiments over the Indian skies in the Indian Ocean and, if so, what steps are Government going to take to prevent it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have information about the tactical deployment of atomic weapons by Chinese... (Interruptions.) But I do not think we can disclose the nature of information.

We have answer the second part of the question earlier in this House about the ICBM. They have perfected the ICBM and we have reports that they were going to testfire these missiles. The possible sites were either the Indian Ocean area or somewhere in the Pacific. But so far we have no definite information whether they have decided on this course or that. Even if they want to do it over our air space, I do not really know what we can do about it because they are fired at a high range and they pass over several countries.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I seek your protection. He says that they have information about stockpiling of tactical weapons but that they would not disclose it. It is known

all over the world; the Institute of Defence Studies publishes information about stockpiling and it is known in many countries. This affects the security of India and it has to be disclosed... (Interruptions).

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a well-known fact that there are various Institutes in the world which give their own assessment. It is a completely different thing for an Institute or an independent body to give its assessment and a country or a Government to give its assessment officially. It is not in the national interest to let other countries know to what extent we know about their stockpiling. They would know the accuracy or otherwise of our information and therefore it is not proper to disclose the kind of information that we have about other countries in this matter.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : May I know whether the explosion of the hydrogen bomb by China constitutes a threat to our sub-continent ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री शंकर बेब : यह जो दस्त्रों की होड़ चल रही है, उसको एक वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट ही खत्म कर सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है, क्यों कि भारत सदा से एक आदर्शवादी देश रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अगला सवाल बुला लिया है।

Deployment of Chinese Army along Himalayan Border

*413. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed any significant change in the deployment of the Chinese army along the Himalayan border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No unusual military activity by the Chinese has come to notice of Government along the Northern borders.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report published in the *Tibetan Review* in which it has been stated that in addition to the three regular divisions of the Chinese army and three divisions of their Border Guards, after the Sino-U. S. rapprochement, a few of the 28 divisions that were deployed in the eastern coastal regions have been shifted to Tibet, and if so, the facts about it ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have said that no unusual activity has come to our notice.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given official information, not from the papers. Questions are asked for eliciting information within the cognizance of the Minister, but if you want to test his general knowledge, I have no objection.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : China might have moved its forces from one place to another, but as far as our border is concerned, we have not seen any unusual activity.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it a fact that during the last year, China has built three airstrips in Tibet for using jet aircraft at Shigatse, Padma and Gonkcn, besides other civil aviation airfields and if so, the effect of these on the border defence of our country ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They have not only three but several airstrips all along the India-China border, and we have taken into account the kind of planes that they will use and the airstrips they have got in determining the kind of air protection that we should have in our country.

**Agreement with Foreign Companies
for oil drilling in India**

*415. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into agreement with certain foreign companies this year for drilling oil in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a). An agreement was entered into with M/s Offshore International SA (OISA) of Houston, USA for offshore drilling using the self-propelled jackup platform now being built in Japan for ONGC.

(b) As per terms of the agreement, M/s. OISA would conduct the drilling operations for a period of one year in the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining area of the Arabian Sea. They would conduct the drilling operations at the drilling locations selected by ONGC and in accordance with technical programme and instructions given by ONGC. For this purpose, they would bring in a limited number of their own technical personnel. The complementary personnel would be provided by ONGC.

Additionally, the OISA would also train a selected number of technicians in offshore drilling. The training would be provided in their operations abroad as well as on-the-job training, when our platform is put into operation.

SHRI N. E. HORO : This agreement with M/s. Offshore International is only for one year and according to the terms of the agreement, they are also to train our people abroad and also on the job. I want a clarification whether this agreement is only for one year and whether there is any condition that after the expiry of one year, it will be renewed.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is true that the main purpose of the agreement is to provide assistance in training to our person-

nel in the matter of offshore drilling and in the matter of the use of the offshore drilling platform which is expected to arrive from Japan sometime later this year. Initially the period of the agreement is one year. It is hoped that within one year, our people will be in a position to pick up the job. But there is provision in the agreement to extend it for a further period of 2 years at our option.

SHRI N. E. HORO : What is the total expenditure that Government will incur in employing this firm ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I do not have the information now. I will place it on the Table.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister kindly tell us whether the technical service in the shape of collaboration was agreed upon for drilling Bodra oilfield in the south of Calcutta and what is the present position with regard to this ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This arrangement is only in respect of drilling oil in the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining area of the Arabian Sea, as I have said in the main answer.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : In the light of drillings in the North Sea, would the minister consider drilling in Arabian Sea beyond in the international waters ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : For the present the immediate question is, use of the platform which we are getting from Japan, if I remember aright, in September this year. It is highly specialised job. I hope, however, that when our people are trained—we expect that they will be trained within one year—further extension of the drilling operations to other areas will naturally be considered at the appropriate time.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : In the North Sea, drilling operations were carried on for beyond in the international waters. I wanted to know whether in the Arabian Sea and beyond the Gulf of Cambay we will extend the jurisdiction for oil drilling or not. }

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it. Next question.

विकास योजनाओं के लिए पी० एल०-480 की धनराशि का उपयोग

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

(क) विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं में इस समय पी० एल०-480 का कुल कितना धन लगा हुआ है; और

(ख) इन विकास योजनाओं को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयाम किये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI (YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and b). The US keep their rupee funds mainly in the Reserve Bank who invest them in Special Securities of the Govt. of India. Thus these US rupee holdings are not directly invested in any specific development schemes. The figures of PL. 480 funds held by the US as on 31-12-71 have given in the statement furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1224 answered on 24th March, 1972.

From the rupee funds which have accrued to the US from the sale of agricultural commodities under PL. 480, the US have given over the last 12 years, loans and grants to the Govt. of India totalling Rs. 1410 75 crores and Rs. 376.68 crores respectively. The schemes for which these loans and grants have been received by the Govt. of India are shown in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. Sec. No. LT-1752/72] Many of these schemes have already been completed and may not require additional outlays. Further, these are Plan schemes and their future requirements will continue to be financed from the Budget.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1410 करोड़ 75 लाख रुपया जो ऋण का योजना पर खर्च किया गया और 376 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपया अनुदान जो उसमें मिला है

उसमें चम्बल घाटी के अंदर 31 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया ऋण में से और 19 करोड़ रुपया अनुदान में से खर्च किया है। यह उस क्षेत्र की समस्याओं को देखने हुए बहुत ही कम है। भारत सरकार ने मुरैना और भिंड जिले को पिछड़ा हुआ जिला माना है और चम्बल घाटी का विकास जो किया है, थोड़ी बहुत नहरें जो बनाई हैं, वह बहुत ही अपर्याप्त हैं, उनका लाभ नहीं मिला है, तो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस क्षेत्र में और अधिक खर्चा आप करने वाले हैं जिससे ठीक प्रकार से, जो पैसा वहाँ खर्च किया गया है उसका सदुपयोग उस क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए हो सके ?

इस के साथ ही साथ एक आँकड़ा और भी दिया है। राष्ट्रीय राज पथ के लिए 37 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। तो दिल्ली से लेकर बम्बई तक जो राष्ट्रीय पथ है इसमें पिछले अनेक वर्षों से कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है और आप दिन एकसीडेंट्स होते हैं, काफी संकरी सड़क है। तो उसकी आवश्यकता को देखने हुए यहाँ भी कोई और खर्चा करने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Naturally, for our own plans and development schemes we cannot entirely depend upon the foreign aid from different countries. Our requirements will have to be continuously looked after and considered from our own budget provisions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा कि उस ओर और अधिक खर्च करने वाले हैं या नहीं ? जो ऋण मिला है पी एल-480 का उस के अतिरिक्त कोई और खर्चा करने वाले हैं क्या ?

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : आवश्यक हो तो, हाँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने जो आँकड़े दिए हैं गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में, केवल 64 अरौड़ 8 लाख रुपया उसके हिसाब से शहरी गन्दी बस्तियों के लिए खर्च किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कौन कौन

से ए या बी क्लास के नगर छांटे हैं जहाँ गन्दी बस्तियाँ साफ की हैं और उनके आँकड़े क्या हैं ? और जो उत्तर में बताया है कि कुछ योजनाएँ पूरी हो गई हैं, कुछ शेष बची हैं तो कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ पूरी हो गई हैं और कौन-कौन शेष बची हैं, तथा उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए आप कब तक व्यवस्था कर देंगे ? वह कब तक पूरी हो जाएंगी ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member asked me about the utilisation of the aid money for certain purposes and he wanted information about those schemes. If he wants to go into the details of the utilisation, whether it is complete or incomplete, whether something more will have to be done or not, it can be done only in consultation with the State Governments or the project authorities. I cannot answer these questions off-hand like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था हिन्दी में, उत्तर दिया अंग्रेजी में, और यह तार निकल जाने से कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको वह फिर से बता दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि पी-एल-480 का सवाल जनरल फॉर्म में आपने पूछा था उसका जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया। उसके डीटेल्स नहीं पूछे थे तो वह उनका जवाब कैसे दे सकते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरा प्रश्न पढ़िए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी तरह पढ़ा हुआ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (ख) भाग देखिए जरा-इन विकास योजनाओं को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ? यह मैंने पूछा था।

MR. SPEAKER : On a general question he cannot ask for too much details. Further, the question hour is also over.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने स्वयं जिन जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ जिला माना है, जैसे भिण्ड और मुरैता . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी मेरे बैठे हुए आप मंत्री बनेंगे, तब आप को टेस्ट करूँगा। इनको मंत्री बनाना चाहिये, तब इनको पता लगेगा। लेकिन आप ऐसी जगह बैठे हुए हैं, जहाँ कभी नहीं बन सकते हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : आपने ऐसी क्या बात कह दी, क्या आप भविष्यवक्ता हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इनको दल-बदलने के लिये नहीं कह सकता।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : वह तो इधर बैठ कर ही मंत्री बनने वाले हैं।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fire in Godown of the Customs Department, New Delhi.

S. N. Q. 2. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fire broke out in the godown of the Customs Department in the Central Revenues Building, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire and the extent of loss as a result thereof; and

(c) whether some official records were also burnt and if so, the nature of the documents burnt ?

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

(b) The cause of the fire is being investigated by the local police who are being assisted by the Crime Branch and other experts. The police report has not yet been

received. The value of goods lost as a result of the fire is Rs. 24,000/- approximately.

(c) No official records were burnt.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय सीमा शुल्क विभाग में आग लगी, उस समय बत्ती जल रही थी। अखबारों में जो खबर आई है, उस से साफ़ जाहिर होता है, कि वह आग शार्ट-मर्किट से नहीं लगी है। ऐसी स्थिति में आग लगने का कारण क्या है, क्या आप इसको जान सकते हैं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—आग लगे हुए अब काफी दिन हो गये हैं, वहाँ पर क्या क्या मामान जला है, क्या इस संबंध में कोई आँकड़े आप इकट्ठे कर सके हैं ? इस के पीछे क्या मंदिरघ कारण है, क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय कुछ रोशनी डाल सकेंगे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : About the lights being switched on, the Collectorate of Customs and other authorities who were present there are of opinion that the lights were not switched on when this fire took place.

As far as the motive of the fire is concerned, the investigation is being conducted by the police; the Crime Branch is assisting them; the explosives authorities have also gone into the question and they are also taking the help wherever necessary of the C.B.I. In a matter like this when the police is investigating, it is not possible for me to indicate the reasons for the fire but you cannot rule out any eventuality that might have taken place. It is for the police to find out. The departmental officers have given their views to the police.

About the extent of damage and the goods involved, I have already said that the extent of damage was about Rs. 24,000. The goods involved were periodicals and calendars, tubes and tyres, machinery parts, handloom garments, plastic goods, liquor, carpets, nylon cloth and such other materials.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I had also given notice of the same question but perhaps

I was late so that my name could not be clubbed with his. Anyway, my question is : (a) whether it is a fact that 900 lbs. of hashish seized in February 1970, which was kept in the same store room for producing it in the court, has either been consumed by this fire or washed away by the water from the fire brigade hoses; and (b) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I. and the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police, who are investigating into the causes of the fire, have ruled out any possibility of short-circuiting of electricity.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As far as the first question about hashish is concerned and about which he is probably very much concerned, it was not stored at the place where fire took place. No hashish has been destroyed. As regards the second question, we have no report about the conclusions that the C. B. I. and the police have reached.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is on the basis of a report appearing in the most widely circulated weekly...

MR. SPEAKER : When he says no, why do you insist on it ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It has been published in the most widely circulated weekly of India, the *Blitz*. It clearly states that. So, I asked the question on that basis.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied from his own source.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have categorically denied it that the report is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : Can you show him hashish some time ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It should be done on a holiday so that both you and I can visit together.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much afraid of that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There is a rumour, a suspicion, that the people who are engaged in this investigation, the C. B. I., are not being given full support by the authorities concerned. If that is so, may I

know whether the Government is going to allay that suspicion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no basis for the fear that the hon. Member has got. We are placing all the facts before the C. B. I. We want to go into the root of the question and we want to find out why the fire took place.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Improved Version of MIG-21 Aircraft

*402. **DR. KARNI SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress so far made in the production of improved version of MIG-21 aircraft in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA**) : The manufacture of improved version of MIG-21 aircraft has been entrusted to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The delivery of aircraft is expected to commence from 1973-74.

Employment of War Widows

*403. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide employment to the War Widows;

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

(c) the number of widows who have been provided with jobs so far ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM**) : (a) to (c). The problem of rehabilitation of war widows has been tackled through a series of measures. Sanction for liberalised pensionary awards was issued on 24 February, 1972. As an interim measure, Government had sanctioned full pay and allowances for the months of

December, 1971 and January, 1972 to the bereaved families.

2. For employment, priority has been accorded in Class III and Class IV posts in Central Ministries and Departments, for employment of a maximum of two members each from the bereaved family, including the widow. Several State Governments have extended similar concessions. For posts under Ministry of Defence, employment would be given without registration at the Employment Exchanges.

3. A special organisation has been set up to attend exclusively to the rehabilitation of war widows and disabled personnel. This organisation would supplement the efforts made by the Directorate General of Resettlement.

Non-Supply by Pakistan Government of Complete List of Indian POWs in Pakistan

*404. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government have not given the names of all the Indian Prisoners of War under their custody, especially those of the young officers; and

(b) if so, how far the efforts made through the International Committee of Red Cross to get the complete list of the Indian Prisoners of War have borne fruit ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM**) : (a) and (b). Out of the total number of 1,006 missing Military and Para Military personnel, Pakistan, through the International Committee of Red Cross, has declared 638, including one unidentified person, as Prisoners of War. Out of the remaining 369, lists of 328 personnel belonging to the Armed Forces and J & K Militia, have been sent to International Committee of Red Cross for verification with Pakitani authorities. The list of balance 41, belonging to Border Security Force, is under verification and will be sent to International Committee of Red Cross, later. The lists so far sent to the International Commi-

tees of Red Cross, are still under investigation by them.

**शालीमार बाग, श्री नगर (काश्मीर)
में ध्वनि और प्रकाश प्रदर्शन
करने का प्रस्ताव**

*406. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शालीमार बाग, श्रीनगर (काश्मीर) में ध्वनि और प्रकाश प्रदर्शन करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव को सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये हालैड में से उपकरणों का आयात करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क). जी, हाँ। इस पर 26.30 लाख रुपये का कुल व्यय आने का अनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हाँ। इसकी अनुमानित लागत 4,12,735/- रुपये है।

**Repatriation of Funds by Foreign
Companies**

*408. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign companies which have been repatriating full dividends year after year have now begun remitting substantial amounts from Reserve Funds also to their Head Offices abroad;

(b) whether the outgoing foreign exchange on capacity account has been larger than usual; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government are aware that some of the foreign controlled companies, specially the foreign owned oil refinery companies, have been drawing heavily on their reserves in order to declare high dividends resulting in increased remittances abroad. Government have now taken a decision whereunder remittance facilities in respect of dividends declared by 100% foreign owned companies, wholly or in part out of reserves, will be conditional on the Reserve Bank being satisfied, (i) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10% of the paid up capital, whichever is more, (ii) that the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10% of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at beginning of the year and (iii) that the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15% of the total of the paid up capital and reserves as in (ii) above.

**सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त
अधिकारियों को सिविल सेवाओं
में प्राथमिकता**

*414. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों को सिविल सेवाओं में प्राथमिकता देने और उनको रोजगार को गारंटी देने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नीति निर्धारित की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को पुनर्व्यवस्थित करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं। इन उपायों का उल्लेख करते हुए एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विबरण

(क) और (ख). सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को सिविल नौकरियों में या निजी रोजगार योजना में पुनर्व्यवस्थित करने के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदम निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

1. सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों/अल्पकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए अखिल भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं दोनों में स्थायी तथा दीर्घकालीन अस्थायी रिक्त स्थानों को सीधी भरती के द्वारा भरने के लिए निम्नलिखित आरक्षण किए गए हैं —

आई ए एस/आई एफ एस	20 प्रतिशत
आई पी एस	27 प्रतिशत
क्लास-I	25 प्रतिशत
क्लास-II	27 प्रतिशत

अखिल भारतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के आरक्षित रिक्त पदों को सच लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के आधार पर केवल आपात कमीशन प्राप्त/अल्पकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों में से भरा जाता है। उन्हें केवल तीन प्रश्न-पत्रों नामतः निबंध, सामान्य इंग्लिश तथा सामान्य ज्ञान में परीक्षा देनी होती है। उनके मामले में आयु सीमा को सिधिल किया गया है तथा निर्धारित आयु सीमा नामतः 24 वर्ष अगस्त की तारीख कमीशन पूर्व प्रशिक्षण में भर्ती होने के वर्ष में लिया जाता है।

2. राज्य सरकारें भी अपने यहाँ क्लास I तथा क्लास II (गैर तकनीकी) पदों को सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए कुछ प्रतिशत आरक्षित करने के लिए सहमत हो गई हैं।

3. शैक्षणिक योग्यताओं में भी आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों/अल्पकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए सिधिलन की अनुमति दी गई है जहाँ पर उनके अध्ययन में सेना में

भर्ती होने के कारण बाधा पड़ी हो तथा जिसके फलस्वरूप वह सिविल सेवाओं में नियुक्तियों के लिए न्यून तक शैक्षणिक योग्यता डिग्री अर्जित न कर सके हो।

4. सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों/अल्पकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों, जिनके पास इजीनियरिंग डिग्री है, उनके लिए क्लास I तथा II सेवा के 32 प्रतिशत रिक्त पदों को आरक्षित किया गया था। अब इसे घटा कर 27 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है क्योंकि अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षण को बढ़ा दिया गया है। उम्मीदवारों का चयन सच लोक सेवा आयोग के लिखित परीक्षा के स्थान पर तकनीकी माहातकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

5. आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसर जिन्हें बैंकों में पदोन्नति प्राप्त हुई थी तथा जिन्हें स्थायी कमीशन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं माना गया है कम से कम जे० सी० ओ० के रैंक में प्रत्यावर्तित शुद्धतः स्वेच्छा के आधार पर किया जायगा तथा प्रत्येक मामले को उसके गुणावगुण के आधार पर जाँचा जायगा।

6. राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह सेवा मुक्त आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को उनके औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में सहकारी संगठन के रूप में प्रयास करने के लिए सब सुविधाएं बिसमें वित्त, तकनीकी जानकारी, कच्चा माल, इत्यादि शामिल हैं, जुटाएं।

7. इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत महानिदेशालय पुनर्स्थापन में एक विशेष अफसर को आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को अपना खुद रोजगार चलाने को दिशा में छोटे उद्योग चलाने तथा कृषि आदि के लिए मार्ग दर्शन कराने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है।

8. आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को सहायता देने के लिए बहुत से व्यावसायिक, औद्योगिक तथा कामिक प्रबंध के कोर्सों की व्यवस्था की गई है। अभी तक ऐसे कोर्सों में

253 आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों ने प्रशिक्षण लिया है।

9. केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संस्थानों को जोर दिया जा रहा है कि वे आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को अपने यहाँ खपाएं। इसी प्रकार से प्रयास निजी क्षेत्र की संस्थानों से भी इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत महानिदेशालय पुनर्स्थापन के विशेष अफसर जो दिल्ली तथा बम्बई में स्थित है कर रहे हैं।

10. स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीयकरण किए गए बैंकों ने जहाँ सीधी भर्ती होती है, अफसर संवर्ग में 20 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत तक पद आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए आरक्षित किए हैं।

11. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने इस पर विचार करना स्वीकार किया है कि सर्वेक्षण में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त आपात कमीशन अफसरों को भारत के सर्वेक्षण विभाग में नियुक्त करने के लिए विचारा जाए तथा वास्तव में जो योग्य पाए गए हैं उन्हें भारत सर्वेक्षण विभाग में खपा लिया गया है या नौकरी देने के लिए पेशकश की गई है।

12. भूतपूर्व आपात कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों/अल्पकालीन कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों को देश में निम्नलिखित प्रशिक्षण/उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए व्याज मुक्त 2,000 रुपए तक संस्वीकृत करने की एक योजना लागू की जा चुकी है।

(क) व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण, (ख) प्रबंध प्रशिक्षण, (ग) डिग्री या ऊपर के शैक्षणिक अध्ययन करने के लिए।

Report of the Study Group set up to assess the difficulties of Small Scale Drug Manufacturing Units

*417. SHRI C. CHITTBABU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the Report of

the Small Scale Study Group set up to assess the difficulties of Small Scale drug manufacturing units as a result of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) The important recommendations contained in the Report of the Small Scale Study Group are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1753/72.]

Decline in Number of Entrants to N.D.A. and I.M.A.

*418. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the number of entrants to the National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

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

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

Nationalisation of Wholesale Trade of Foodgrains, Cement, Sugar and Coarse Cloth

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

(a) whether it is proposed to nationalise the wholesale trade of foodgrains, cement, sugar and coarse cloth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Decisions in regard to nationalisation of any branch of economic activity are taken in the light of the public interest. The Government is, however, already carrying on a considerable volume of wholesale trade in major foodgrains through the public procurement and distribution system. As from January, 1972 arrangements have also been made for 60 per cent of sugar output to be sold through fair price/ration shops. Releases of sugar from the factories are also regulated. Arrangements have been made with the textile mills for producing 100 million square metres of controlled cloth per quarter; the question of devising suitable distribution arrangements is under examination. Control over the price and distribution of cement has been in existence for a number of years.

Financial Assistance from Canada

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

(a) whether talks have been held between the representatives of India and Canada regarding India's development programmes;

(b) whether Canada has indicated its desire to make substantial increase in her aid to India; and

(c) if so, the extent of increase proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The talks centered round Canadian Assistance for the year 1972-73.

(b) and (c). A precise aid commitment could not be indicated by the Canadian representatives as the Canadian Cabinet had not yet approved economic assistance allocations for the year 1972-73.

Arrears of Excise Duty in Bihar

2780. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of Cen-

tral Excise duty in Bihar, District-wise for the last two years;

(b) the number of such cases pending for more than two years; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total amount of Central Excise Duty pending realisation for the last two years in Bihar is Rs. 5,77,54,000. The district-wise break-up is as under :

District	Amount (Rs. 000)
1. Singhbhum	3,04,83
2. Ranchi (including Santhal Parganas District)	2,47
3. Dhanbad	1,49
4. Hazari Bagh	20
5. Sahabad (including Palamu District)	3,12
6. Gaya	76
7. Monghyr	2,33,92
8. Patna	1,31
9. Bhagalpur	76
10. Chhapra	9,67
11. Muzaffarpur	6,78
12. Motihari	5,70
13. Darbhanga	2,45
14. Purnea (including Saharsa District)	4,08

(b) 45,382 cases.

(c) A substantial portion of the demands has been disputed in the courts of law as also in Appeals and Revision Applications before the departmental authorities. More than Rs. 244 lakhs is pending before the law courts and is therefore, *sub-judice*. About Rs. 147 lakhs have been blocked up in Appeals and Revision Applications. Nearly Rs. 12 lakhs have been referred to provincial authority for realisation. The rest of the amount *i.e.* about Rs. 174 lakhs is under persuasive action.

Arrears of Income Tax in Bihar

2781. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of individuals and firms in Ranchi, Giridih, Patna and Daltonganj against whom arrears of Income-tax of Rs. 1 lakh and over are still outstanding together with the amount of Income-tax outstanding against them; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The requisite particulars as on 31-3-1972 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Loans sanctioned to Engineering and Medical Graduates by Nationalised Banks in Bihar

2782. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineering Graduates and Medical Graduates who applied for loans from the nationalised banks since nationalisation in Bihar; and

(b) the number of the applicants who were granted loans and the amount of loans granted ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Data regarding advances to engineering and medical graduates is not maintained separately as asked for by the Hon'ble Member. However, advances to such persons are covered under the categories of small-scale industries and professional and self-employed persons. Data in respect of advances to these categories in Bihar State as at the end of December, 1971 is given below :—

Advances by Nationalised Banks

Category	No. of borrowal accounts	Amount outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
Small-scale industries	855	504.61
Professional and Self-employed persons	558	16.82

Note : Figures are provisional.

Arrears of Income Tax in Bihar

2783. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of Income tax in Bihar, District-wise at the end of year 1971-72; and

(b) the steps taken so far to realise the arrears and the outcome thereof ?

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

Number of Oil Refineries in India

2784. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Oil Refineries in India at present and the number of Oil Refineries Government propose to set-up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period with their proposed capacity;

(b) whether any preference will be given to economically backward areas like Chhotanagpur in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a). There are in all nine oil refineries at present in India, out of which five are in the Public Sector. In addition to a refinery with a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum under construction at Haldia in West Bengal which is expected to go on stream by the middle of 1973, the Government have approved a proposal for setting up of an oil refinery at Bongaigaon in Assam with a capacity of 1 million tonnes per annum. Another proposal to set up an oil refinery in the North-West region of the country with a capacity of about 6 million tonnes per annum is also under consideration of the Government. No decision in regard to its location has yet been taken. Both these projects are expected to be commissioned during the Fifth Plan period.

(a) and (c). Locations for new refineries have to be governed largely by techno-economic considerations.

Policy Regarding Foreign Majority Industrial Concerns

2785. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have changed their policy regarding foreign investment;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to acquire 51 per cent shares in a foreign majority industrial concern in the national interest; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have not made any change in their foreign investment policy, which is, broadly, to welcome foreign capital, on a minority basis, in fields where it has a real contribution to make.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Warsaw Convention of 1929 on Compensation to International Passengers

2786. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the 1955 amendment to the Warsaw Convention of 1929 at Hague on compensation to international passengers;

(b) whether any claim has been received from the victims of the Kampam air crash, which occurred towards the end of 1971 for compensation according to this Convention; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir. However, it is proposed to introduce legislation to amend the Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 to give effect to the provisions of The Hague Protocol of 1955.

(b) Indian Airlines have received some claims for compensation, but these are not related to The Hague Protocol.

(c) All claims are being considered expeditiously in accordance with applicable laws, Agreements and Conventions.

Compensation to Victims of Kampam Air Crash

2787. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of compensation given to the victims of Kampam Air Crash occurred towards the end of 1971; and

(b) the amount of compensation given to each victim ?

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

(a) and (b). The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Claims received by Indian Airlines from the relatives of deceased/injured passengers are awaiting settlement pending completion of legal formalities.

The amount of compensation payable by Indian Airlines in case of death or any bodily injury is indicated hereunder

Passengers :

- (i) For death or any bodily injury or wound suffered by the passenger which results in permanent disablement incapacitating him/her from engaging in or being occupied with his/her business or occupation :
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) in case of a passenger of 12 or more years of age on the date of accident | ... Rs. 42,000 00 |
| (b) in case of passenger below 12 years of age on the date of accident | ... Rs 21,000 00 |
- (ii) In the event of any bodily injury suffered by the passenger which results in temporary disablement entirely preventing him/her from attending to his/her usual business or occupation or duties :
- Rs. 40.00 per day for a period during which he/she continues to be so disabled, or a sum of Rs 8,000 00 whichever is less.

The above risk has been covered under the policy issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Crew

The amount of compensation payable by Indian Airlines in case of death or disablement of crew members is governed by the Corporation's Service Rules. Compensation payable in this case is as follows :

Commander	...	Rs. 80,000 plus 36 times basic salary :	Total	Rs. 1,59,200.00
First Officer		Rs 70,000 plus 36 times basic salary :	Total	Rs. 1,08,160.00
Air Hostess (two)	...	Rs. 42,000 plus 36 times basic salary :	Total	Rs. 59,4600.0 (each)

Compensation amounting to Rs. 2,48,390.00 has been paid to the nominees of the Captain and the two Air Hostesses. As regards the fourth crew member, the claim will be settled on completion of legal formalities. The claims in respect of the deceased passengers will be settled one by one as soon as the legal requirements are met

Smuggling on Kerala Coast

2788. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of smuggling cases detected by the Customs authorities on the

Kerala coast during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the total amount involved therein;

(b) whether the smuggling business on Kerala coast is on the increase; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total number of smuggling cases detected by the Customs authorities on the Kerala coast during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the amounts involved therein are as under :

Year	No. of cases	Amount involved
1970-71	412	Rs. 86,08,853
1971-72	514	Rs. 78,78,422

(b) and (c). It is not possible to say whether smuggling on Kerala coast is on the increase or not. However, the Government have taken various administrative, legislative and economic measures to combat smuggling into the country. Some of the important measures taken by the Government are as under :

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Some confiscated launches and a number of vehicles have been placed at the disposal of Customs Officers. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take specific measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. These measures are kept under constant review.

World Bank Loan for Development of Coal Mines in Private Sector

2789. SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have given any undertaking/understanding/ assurances to the World Bank when they contracted the Rs. 17 crore loan for the development of the coal mines in private sector;

(b) if so, the nature and the exact wording of such an undertaking/understanding/ assurance; and

(c) whether all the instalments of the loan have been paid in time ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In the context of a loan of \$ 35 million (of \$ 28.9 million has been utilised and the balance cancelled) given by the World Bank in 1961 for the import of equipment by private sector collieries, Government's policies at that time regarding the development of the coal industry in the private sector were explained to the Bank. The various covenants have been set forth in the Loan Agreement, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament. Section 5.04 (b) of the Loan Agreement provides that the Government of India and the World Bank shall from time to time exchange views through their representatives with regard to matters relating to the purposes of the Loan and the maintenance of the service thereof and that the Government of India shall promptly inform the Bank of any condition which interferes with, or threatens to interfere with, the accomplishment of the purposes of the Loan or the maintenance of the service thereof.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Financial Assistance for Famine Relief Works in Tamil Nadu

2790. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu had approached the Central Government for financial assistance for famine relief works; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance asked for and the decisions taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No such request was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1971-72.

(b) Does not arise.

**Number of POWs in India and Pakistan
Rank-Wise and Sector-Wise**

2791. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani Prisoners of War held by India during Indo-Pakistan conflict, rank-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the number of Indian Prisoners of War held by Pakistan, rank-wise and sector-wise; and

(c) the number of Prisoners of War exchanged till now with Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :

	Western Sector	Eastern Sector	Total
(a) Army			
Officers	7	1,682	1,689
JCOs	8	1,943	1,951
ORs	296	50,121	50,417
(including NCOs)			
NCsE	1	704	705
Para—Military	226	18,091	18,317
Navy			
Officers	—	91	91
POs	—	181	181
Ratings	—	1,105	1,105
NCsE	—	32	32
Air Force			
Officers	—	59	59
WOs	—	15	15
Airmen	—	755	755
NCsE	—	6	6
Total :	538	74,715	75,323
(b) Army			
Major	1	—	1
Capt.	4	1	5
2/Lt.	3	—	3
Sub.	6	1	7
Nb Sub.	9	—	9
Hav.	15	1	16
L/Hav.	2	—	2
Naik.	36	2	38
L/Nk.	44	2	46
Sepoy	389	11	400
NCsE	2	—	2
Total -	511	18	529

Air Force

Wing Cdr.	1	—	1
Squadron Leader	2	—	2
Flight Lt.	6	—	6
Fg. Offi.	3	—	3
Total :	12	—	12

Border Security Force

Sub Inspectors	3	—	3
Head Constables	11	—	11
Naiks	6	—	6
L/Naiks	7	—	7
Constables	57	—	57
Followers	8	—	8
Total :	92	—	92

J&K Militia

L/Naik	2	—	2
Sepoy	2	—	2
Total :	4	—	4

Unidentified — 1

(c) Pakistani Prisoners — 62
Indian Prisoners — 18

**Number of Defence Personnel Killed,
Wounded and Missing, Rank-Wise
and Sector-Wise**

2792. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Defence Services personnel wounded during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, rank-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the number which was declared missing, rank-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the number of missing personnel who have since been traced as Prisoners of War in Pakistan; and

(d) the number of Defence Services personnel who have lost their lives, rank-wise and sector-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). Information is contained in the statements I to IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 1754/72.]

**Employment to Defence Personnel
Disabled during War**

2793. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Soldiers and Officers of Armed Forces disabled during the last Indo-Pak war and who have since been provided with alternative employment by Government; and

(b) the number of soldiers and Officers who have been provided with employment by private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Armed Forces personnel disabled during the last Indo-Pak war are still undergoing treatment in Military Hospitals. Government are making necessary arrangements so as to provide employment to them at the time their retention or release is decided.

Aid For Bangia Desh Refugees

2795. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India had made an appeal to the U. N. Focal Point to make a call on the international community for additional contributions to meet the expenses for the rehabilitation of millions of Bangia Desh evacuees from India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of U. N. Focal Point thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of India had presented an Aide Memoire to the U. N. Focal Point to this effect on 21 January, 1972. A copy of this Aide Memoire is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1755/72.]

(b) Based on this Aide Memosire, the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees had addressed an appeal to all Member Governments for immediate additional contributions.

Escape Lid by P. O. Wa. in India

2796. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's Attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 9th March, 1972 which referred to the attempt by the Pakistani Prisoners of War to break away from the camp;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident;

(c) whether representatives of the International Committee of Red Cross were allowed to visit the camp and whether an enquiry has been held into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents ?

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

(b) The prisoners attempted to overwhelm the escort and some of them tried to snatch the rifle of a member of the escort. The other prisoners numbering some 500 rushed towards the fencing and the gate in an obvious attempt to break out. The escort had to open fire when the prisoners went out of control and advanced towards the guards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Chief Delegate of the International Committee of Red Cross in India, in his report after the visit of a Red Cross team to the Camp, has stated that fire was opened when prisoners has gone out of control and were advancing towards the guards.

Adequate security measures exist in all Prisoners of War Camps.

**Raid by Income-Tax Officials
in Delhi**

2797. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-tax Officials conducted a raid in Delhi on 8th March, 1972 at

a private residence and recovered certain documents regarding the alleged income-tax violations; and

(b) if so, the brief facts of the case ?

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

(b) The Income-tax Department conducted a search of the residential and business premises of two persons in Delhi on 8th March, 1972 and seized certain books of accounts and documents. One of the persons has gone in writ questioning the legality of the search and the assessment proceedings have been stayed by the Delhi High Court.

Representation of M Ps. in Public Undertakings

2799. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give representation to the elected Members of Parliament on the Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Government have decided that the Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings may include part-time members from outside the Government who should be persons with proven ability in the fields of industrial, commercial or financial enterprise or in administration or in trade union organisation. While there is no proposal as such to give representation to elected Members of Parliament on the Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings, individual members may be so appointed. In making such appointment, Government will also take into consideration the provisions of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 (No. 10 of 1959) etc.

Steps to Modernise Indian Drug Industry

2800. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Drug Industry is backward and its products costly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to modernise it ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The drug industry has made very significant progress in recent years and as a consequence, a wide variety of essential and life saving bulk drugs which were hitherto being imported e.g. Antibiotics, Sulpha drugs, Vitamins, hormones, etc., are currently produced in the country involving intricate manufacturing operations. Further, continuing efforts are being made by the industry to modernise the operations over a wide front with a view to keeping abreast of developments elsewhere. As regards prices of finished formulations, they compare favourably with those prevailing in other countries.

उद्योगों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को दिया गया धन

2802. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 जनवरी, 1970 के पश्चात कुछ राजनीतिक दलों को विभिन्न उद्योगों द्वारा चुनाव के लिए धन दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त अवधि में चुनावों के लिए कितनी धनराशि चन्दे के रूप में दी गई; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). एकाकी उद्योगपतियों या साझे-

दारी फर्मों द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को चुनाव निधि के संबंध में दिये गये चन्दे की सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। जबकि 28 मई, 1969 से कम्पनियों को इस प्रकार के चन्दे देने की कानूनी निषेधाज्ञा दे दी गई है, फिर भी राजनीतिक दलों या राजनीतिक उद्देश्य हेतु एकाकी या साझेदारी फर्मों द्वारा चन्दा दिये जाने से निषेध करने का कोई कानून नहीं है।

Planning and Implementation of Down Stream Projects of Naphtha Cracker in Baroda

2803. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given consent to the planning and implementation of Down Stream Projects of the Naphtha cracker in Boroda;

(b) if so, whether any foreign exchange will be required; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in Down Stream Projects there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated expenditure is Rs. 112.11 crores for the following down-stream projects in the public sector :

(1) Acrylonitrile	Rs. 15.85 crores
(2) Polybutadiene Rubber	Rs. 13.50 crores
(3) Polypropylene	Rs. 18.87 crores
(4) Low Density Polyethylene	Rs. 17.98 crores
(5) Detergent Alkylate	Rs. 12.92 crores
(6) Ethylene Glycol	Rs. 9.10 crores
(7) Acrylic Fibre	Rs. 23.89 crores

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय युद्ध बन्दियों की राज्य-वार संख्या

2804. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान में नजरबन्द भारतीय युद्ध बन्दियों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

	सेना	वायु सेना	जे० एण्ड के० मिलिशिया	जोड़
असम	64	—	—	64
दिल्ली	5	—	—	5
गुजरात	1	—	—	1
हरियाणा	54	2	—	56
हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	—	—	7
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1	—	4	5
केरल	11	1	—	12
मध्य प्रदेश	1	1	—	2
महाराष्ट्र	7	4	—	11
मणिपुर	24	—	—	24
मैसूर	—	1	—	1
पंजाब	62	1	—	63
राजस्थान	81	—	—	81

1	2	3	4	5
तमिलनाडु	5	—	—	5
उत्तर प्रदेश	54	2	—	56
पश्चिम बंगाल	2	—	—	2
मेघालय	14	—	—	14
मिजो राम	18	—	—	18
नागालैंड	8	—	—	8
नेपाल	108	—	—	108
त्रिपुरा	1	—	—	1
नेफा	1	—	—	1
पहचान रहित	—	—	—	1
जोड़	529	12	4	546

(इसमें एक कामिक ऐसा भी है जिसकी पहचान नहीं हो सकी)

उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों में सीमा सुरक्षा दल के 92 कामिक शामिल नहीं हैं जो पाकिस्तान में युद्ध बन्दी घोषित किये गये हैं। उनका विवरण प्राप्त किया जा रहा है।

गुम हुये सैनिकों की राज्यवार संख्या

2805. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं के गुम हुए जवानों और अफसरों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) . सूचना सभा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दी गई है [प्रश्नसंख्या में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—1756/72]

Agreements for Aid from U.S.A.

2808. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the text of the various agreements under which U. S. Aid assistance has been received by India till date ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Copies of all agreements, entered into with U. S. for development assistance have been sent to the Parliament Library, as soon as each was signed and these may kindly be perused.

Construction of a Fertilizer Plant for Bangla Desh

2809. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has offered to construct a Fertilizer plant for the agricultural development of Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). There has been some exchange of thought about possible areas of collaboration between the two countries, but no specific proposals in regard to construction of a fertilizer plant in Bangla Desh have so far been received.

Benefit of FR-asC to Assistants and Stenographers

2810. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether benefits of FR 22-C have

been given to some of the Assistants/Stenographers on their promotion from Class III posts to Class II posts and whether similar benefits have been denied to some others in the same category and if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(b) whether Government propose to extend the benefits to all those who are promoted from a Class III post of Assistant/Stenographer with lower pay scale to a higher post of Assistant/Stenographer in Class II; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Benefit of FR. 22-C is admissible in the case of appointment to a post involving duties and responsibilities higher than those attached to the lower post held by an officer previously. The appointment of a stenographer Class III to the post of stenographer Class II does not involve assumption of higher duties and responsibilities. The benefit of FR 22-C is not, therefore admissible in such cases. In order to ensure uniformity of treatment, Ministries had been advised in June, 1970 to review all cases where benefit of FR 22-C had been incorrectly allowed by them and to have the pay fixed under FR 22 (a) (ii), and treat the resultant drop in pay if any as personnel pay to be absorbed in future increases in pay. However, appointments to the post of Assistant Class II from Stenographer Class III are treated as involving assumption of higher duties and responsibilities and the benefit of FR 22-C is admissible in such cases.

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained above.

Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Ordnance Factories

2811. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Ordnance Factories is less than the percentage fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect ?

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

(b) In implementing the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel in regard to the employment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved vacancies, the Employment Exchanges are specifically requested to sponsor sufficient Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates so as to enable the departments to select the required percentage of these candidates. The cases where sufficient numbers do not become available, the vacancies are carried forward till such time as they can be finally filled up or have to be de-reserved according to the instructions in force.

Purchase of Surgical Instruments from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., by an American Party

2812. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an American party has agreed to buy \$ 6 million worth of surgical instruments from the Soviet-aided Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.;

(b) whether the deal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, sir.

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

Demand Made by Pensioners' Organisation Regarding Appointment of a Pension Commission

2813. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Organisation

of Pensioners has urged upon Government to appoint a Pension Commission to look into the grievances of nearly ten million pensioners in India; and

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

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

(b) It is proposed to consider in due course the question of grant of relief to Central Government Pensioners in the light of general recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in the matter of pensionary benefits for serving Government servants. Appointment of a Commission for looking into the problems of Pensioners does not seem necessary in the circumstances.

**Ammunition Seized from a House
in Kalyan (Bombay)**

2814. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of ammunition meant for the Army has been seized from a house in Kalyan near Bombay;

(b) whether Government have made an enquiry to find out as to how this ammunition had reached there; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action taken to punish the culprits and to prevent the recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

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

**S. C. and S. T. employed on Daily Wages
in L. I. C. India, Cuttack**

2815. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

who were employed as daily wage labourers in Cuttack Divisional Office of Life Insurance Corporation of India, during the year, 1971;

(b) the number of Class IV employees and Class III employees including technical employees, like phone-operators, Electricians, Stenoers, Typists etc., belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in the said office during the last three years; and

(c) the number of Development Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in the said Office ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The desired information is not available as no Caste-wise statistics of daily wage labourers are maintained by the L. I. C.

(b) The number of Class III and Class IV employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed by the Cuttack Divisional Office of the LIC during the last three years is given below :

Year	Number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	Class III	Class IV
1968-69	None	One
1969-70	One	None
1970-71	Five	Two

(c) The Cuttack Divisional Office has not appointed any Development Officer belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**कराचल और राष्ट्रीय आय
की वृद्धि दर**

2816. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951 से आज तक प्रत्यक्ष कर और अप्रत्यक्ष कर दोनों में मिलाकर कुल कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय आय भी उसी में बढ़ी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T.—1757/72.]

विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कंटेनर कोर का प्रशिक्षण

2817 श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कंटेनर कोर में शामिल होना अनिवार्य है; और

(ख) उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ यह प्रशिक्षण आरम्भ किया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) तथा (ख). एन० सी० सी० अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार, एन० सी० सी० का प्रशिक्षण छात्रों की किसी भी श्रेणी के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं है। एन० सी० सी० का प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य हो या ऐच्छिक यह हर विश्वविद्यालय अपने अपने छात्रों के संबंध में निर्णय करता है। केवल कुछ ही विश्वविद्यालयों ने एन० सी० सी० प्रशिक्षण को अनिवार्य रखा है, शेष ने इसको ऐच्छिक कर दिया है। सम्पूर्ण विश्वविद्यालयों की एक सूची, यह दिखाते हुए कि कहाँ कहाँ एन० सी० सी० प्रचलित है और अगर है तो अनिवार्य रूप में है अथवा ऐच्छिक रूप में, बनाई जा रही है और यथा समय, सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Decline in U. S. Aid

2818. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the extent of decline in U. S. aid and its effect on India's development since 1969, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The trend in development aid authorised by USA to India for the 3 financial years (April-March) since 1969 is as follows :

1969-70	Rs. 152.1 crores
1970-71	Rs. 149.1 crores
1971-72	Rs. 26.1 crores

Consequent on the U. S. decision to suspend a part of their non-project assistance to India, the authorised amounts available for utilisation during 1971 and 1972 has been reduced by an amount of Rs. 65.69 crores.

Government of India's policy is to reduce progressively the dependence on foreign aid and our development plans have been drawn up with this end in view. The decline in U. S. aid over the years has not, therefore, materially affected our economic development.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को दिए गए ऋण

2819. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1971 तक कितना धन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को ऋण के रूप में दिया गया;

(ख) पाँच एकड़ से कम, 10 एकड़ से कम, 20 एकड़ से कम और 20 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले किसानों को दिये गए ऋण की राशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसानों को ऋण देने से संबंधित सरकारी नीति का राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने पालन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किम सीमा तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव बह्मण) :
(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने कृषि के लिए सीधे जो वित्त व्यवस्था की थी उसकी बकाया राशि मार्च और अक्टूबर, 1971 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार

को क्रमशः 134 72 करोड़ और 152 44 करोड़ रुपया थी।

(ख) बैंको द्वारा डम प्रकार और डम तैयार नहीं किये जाते जिम्मा प्रश्न में उल्लेख है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा किसानों को उनकी भूमि के आकार के अनुसार दिए गये अग्रिमा का व्योरा दिसम्बर 1970 तक उपलब्ध है जो कि डम प्रकार है

	(करोड़ रुपये में)	
	खानों की मर्यादा	बकाया रकम
(1) 5 एकड़ भूमि वाले और उससे कम भूमि वाले किसान	2,19,345	24 80
(2) 5 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले किसान	1,88,584	87 50

(ग) तथा (घ) किसानों को दिये गये सीधे ऋणों में सम्पूर्ण रूप से जो वृद्धि हुई है उससे पता चलता है कि बैंको को इस संबंध में जो हिदायतें दी गई थी उनका पालन लगभग सभी बैंक कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, स्थिति की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है और समय समय पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया है और उनका क्या दंड दिया गया है ?

वित्त और म्यादा तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा डम प्रकार की केवल तीन शिकायतें की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) एक मामले में व्यापारी की मिट्टी के तेल की एजेंसी समाप्त की गई है, दूसरे मामले में शिकायत का प्रणाम नहीं दिया गया था और तीसरे मामले में जांच कार्य जारी है।

पेट्रोल में मिट्टी के तेल की मिलावट करना

2820. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि कुछ पेट्रोल पम्पो पर पेट्रोल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाया जाता है जिसके कारण मोटर गाड़ियों के इंजनों को भारी हानि हो रही है,

(ख) इस प्रकार की घटित गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

यह निश्चित करने के लिए कि स्टाक में किसी प्रकार की मिलावट नहीं की जा रही है, भारतीय तेल निगम का क्षेत्रीय स्टाफ फुटकर विक्रय केन्द्रों की आकस्मिक जांच पडताल करता है।

ग्लोब मोटर्स कम्पनी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये डिपॉजिटस

2821 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्लोब मोटर्स कम्पनी, नई

दिल्ली न बहून में लागा रो धन (डिपॉजिट्स) प्राप्त किया था तथा जमाकर्ताओं को इन्हें वापिस करने में वह असमर्थ रही,

(ख) क्या अब दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने इस कम्पनी के लोगों की जमा राशि को किरातों में लौटाने का निर्णय दिया है,

(ग) क्या कम्पनी ने न्यायालय के निर्णय को कार्यरूप नहीं दिया है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो जमाकर्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य में सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) तथा (ख) हाँ, श्रीमन्

(ग) तथा (घ) सूचना मंगरीत की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

अमर जवान ज्योति

2822 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली स्थिति दांडिया गेट पर जलने वाली अमर जवान ज्योति में किम प्रकार के ईंधन का उपयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) इस पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है तथा प्रतिदिन होने वाला व्यय अनुमानित कितना है, और

(ग) इस ज्योति को कब तक प्रज्वलित रखा जायगा ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) भारतीय आयल कुकिंग गैस प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) (1) 31 मार्च, 1972 तक गैस पर कुल व्यय 23,610 रुपये हुआ था ।

(2) 1 अप्रैल, 1972 से दैनिक औसत व्यय 153 रुपये प्रतिदिन है ।

(ग) जब तक अधिक स्थायी व्यवस्था वर्तमान या वैकल्पिक स्थान पर नहीं हो जाती है ।

केरल में कार्य कर रहे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

2823 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्रीमती भार्गवी तनकण्ण :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में केरल में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएँ काम कर रही थी और वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्य में कितनी शाखाएँ खोले जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कृषि और लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) केरल में काम करने वाले 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यालयों की संख्या 31 मार्च, 1971 और जनवरी, 1972 को (सबसे हाल की उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार) क्रमशः 265 और 288 थी । 1972-73 के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा राज्य में 18 और कार्यालय खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) केरल में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि के लिए और लघु उद्योगों के लिए दिये गये ऋणों के संबंध में बकाया रकम इस प्रकार है

	(लाख रुपयों में)	
	1970 के अन्तिम	1971* और शुक्रवारो को बकाया रकम
(1) कृषि (प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों)	538.21	711.82
(2) लघु उद्योग	1160.01	1331.86

Defence Personnel Wounded and Disabled during War

2824. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY; SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian defence personnel belonging to Army, Navy and Air Force who were wounded and disabled during the recent Indo-Pak conflict; and

(b) how many of them belonged to the cadre of Officers and how many to other ranks ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b).

	Army	Navy	Air Force
Wounded/Officers	427	5	27
† Disabled JCOs	310	—	—
ORs	7822	19	38
	8559	24	65

World Bank Assistance for the Second Phase of Cochin Fertiliser Project

2825. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of world bank assistance given for second phase of Cochin Fertilizer Project; and

(b) when the Second Phase is scheduled to be completed ?

* अन्तिम

† Since the wounded personnel are largely still under treatment and since their disability will be known only when the treatment is completed, separate figures in respect of "wounded" and "disabled" are not available.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Twenty million dollars

(b) By middle of 1974.

Export Potential for Indian Armour

2826. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been marked improvement in the export market for the armour manufactured in Indian Ordnance Factories during the recent past;

(b) whether negotiations have been held with some countries for the export of Indian armour recently; and

(c) if so, whether any agreement has also been signed in this regard after the recent Indo-Pak War ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The export of armour has not yet been undertaken in view of our own requirements.

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

Anti-Submarine Exercise in Indian Ocean by U. S. A.

2827. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States has plan-

ned anti-submarine exercise in the Indian Ocean; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have no information in this respect.

(b) Government's view that the Indian Ocean area should remain as a zone of peace and free from great power rivalries is well known to the House. However, under international law, the high seas can be used by all countries.

**Survey of Country's Oil Resources
by O. N. G. C.**

2828. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the O. N. G. C. is now conducting survey for oil deposits;

(b) the places likely to be selected for survey in the immediate future; and

(c) the projects of survey recommended by the State Governments to the O.N.G.C. during the last three years and the projects on which decision by the O.N.G.C. is still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) Geological surveys are being conducted in various areas in Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan,

Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Andaman Islands. Geophysical surveys are being conducted in various areas in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The surveys are likely to be conducted in the areas onshore and offshore adjoining those in which they are being conducted at present.

(c) No specific projects have been recommended by the State Govts. although suggestions have been made in some cases for conducting surveys/drilling in their States. Wherever the surveys were considered necessary from geological point of view and were considered feasible taking into account the availability of instruments and equipment required, the work has been taken up.

**Institutional Credit Advanced to
Wholesale Traders**

2830. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total annual institutional credit advanced to the whole-sale traders and mill-owners of foodgrains, cement, sugar, coarse cloth during the last three years and the rise in the prices of those commodities during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

Information regarding credit facilities extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks to mills and others against stocks of foodgrains, sugar including Khandsari and Cotton Textiles including Yarn are given below :

Scheduled Commercial Banks' Outstanding Advances against Stocks

Advances against/to	(Rs. crores)		
	June 13, 1969	As on June 12, 1970	June 11, 1971
1. <i>Foodgrains</i>	246.4	215.9	215.3
To Mills	12.1	15.5	30.0
To others	234.3	200.4	185.3
2. <i>Sugar (including khandsari)</i>	148.1	209.8	186.4
To factories	141.5	204.5	176.7
To others	6.6	5.4	9.7

	1	2	3	4
3. <i>Cotton Textiles (including yarn)</i>		228.3	257.7	279.8
To Textile Mills		157.4	172.3	185.7
To others		70.9	85.4	94.1

The Index Number of whole-sale prices (Base 1961-62) of foodgrains and sugar showed a decline of 4.6% and 1.0% respectively during Mid-June 1971 over the prices in Mid-June 1969, while prices in respect of Cotton Manufactures registered an increase of 14.8% during the same period.

Similar information in respect of Cement will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Camping Sites at Badarama in District Sambalpur (Orissa)

2831. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish camping sites at Badarama in District Sambalpur (Orissa) along with a landing ground for attracting tourists there; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The location of camping sites at various places in the country is under examination.

There is no proposal to construct an aerodrome at Badarama.

1972-73 का सामान्य बजट पेश किये जाने के बाद मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि

2832. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन् 1972-73 का बजट लोक

सभा में पेश होने ही कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी वृद्धि हुई और,

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). थोक-मूल्यों का सूचकांक (1961-62=100), 11 मार्च, 1972 को अन्त होने वाले सप्ताह (बजट-पूर्व सप्ताह) 25 मार्च, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह तक की अवधि में 192.5 से घट कर 192.1 हो गया है। यद्यपि इस अवधि में, कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में सीमान्तिक वृद्धि हुई है किन्तु कुछ अन्य वस्तुओं की कीमतें घटी भी है। सरकार की राजस्व संबंधी नीति का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य है— ऐसे तरीकों से साधन जुटाना जिससे मूल्यों में वृद्धि न हो, तथा विकास भिन्न व्यय पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण रखना। मूल्यों को अनावश्यक रूप से बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये मुद्रा-संबंधी तथा भौतिक नियंत्रणों का भी उपयोग किया जाता है।

वर्तमान सैनिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को खेती योग्य भूमि आवंटित करने संबंधी योजना

2833. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्तमान सैनिकों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को खेती योग्य भूमि आवंटित करने की कोई योजना बना रखी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्तमान एव भूत-पूर्व सैनिकों को दा गई भूमि का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) तथा (ख). भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का आबटन राज्य सरकारें करती है, जो उन्हें अग्रता प्रदान करती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक योजना 145 परिवारों को अरुणाचल में तथा 1000 परिवारों को ग्रेट निकोबार द्वीप समूह में बसाने की बनाई है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना को सब राज्य सरकारों/प्रशासनों से एकत्रित करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा जो कि प्रयोजन के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Indian Airlines Service to areas with Limited Access

2834. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to serve the relatively smaller communities in areas with limited access and if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) the type of aircrafts to be used for the purpose; and

(c) whether private airlines are proposed to be given a share in the operations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Indian airlines intends gradually to expand its network to serve such areas keeping in view operational, technical and economic considerations. Necessary studies are being conducted in regards to its future fleet requirements.

(c) Under the Air Corporations Act 1953, the provision of civil air services in the country is the responsibility of the national domestic carrier. Private airlines can, however, be permitted to operate on sectors

not served by Indian Airlines subject to their complying with Rules and Regulations in this regard.

Proposal to bring Jabalpur on the Air Map

2835. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring Jabalpur on the air map of the country; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal in the current plan.

Go Slow Agitation started by the Engineers of Indian Airlines

2836. DR. RANFN SEN : SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

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

(a) whether Engineers of Indian Airlines have recently resorted to go slow agitation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The maintenance engineers are taking an unusually long time to services air-craft.

(b) The previous wage agreement having expired, the All India Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Association is demanding a considerable increase in emoluments. The offer made by the Corporation has not been accepted by the Association.

(c) The management of Indian Airlines has been discussing the matter with the Association and has informed it of its

willingness to refer the matter to arbitration or adjudication.

**Recommendations of the Expert
Committee for Selection of
Site for setting up of a
Petro-Chemical
Complex**

2837. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up for selection of site for setting up Petro-Chemical Complex has given its recommendations to government;

(b) if so, the most suitable site recommended by the Committee for the Complex; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on the report of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A site Selection Committee consisting of representatives from IOC, IPCL and others recommended Bongaigaon as the site for setting up a refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex in Assam and the Government have accepted the recommendation. Another expert group set up by the Ministry is currently examining the most feasible location for setting up a second Aromatics Plant in the country.

Upgradation of Cities

2838. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the criteria observed by Government for upgrading 'C' Class cities to 'B' Grade cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Cities are classified for purposes of compensatory allowances on the basis of their population. The qualifying limits of population for 'C', 'B-2' and 'B-1' cities/towns are 50,000, 4 lakhs and 8 lakhs respectively.

**Outstanding Amount of Loan
against Rajasthan**

2839. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central loan outstanding against the State of Rajasthan;

(b) whether this amount includes the sums given to the State Government for the purpose of draught and flood relief if so, the total amount given for the purpose;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to write off such amounts as were given for relief operation; and

(d) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The total amount of Central loans outstanding against the State of Rajasthan as on 29th February, 1972 was Rs. 547.81 crores. This is inclusive of Rs. 79.12 crores for draught relief measures and Rs. 6.42 crores for flood relief measures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Income Tax outstanding against
Industrialists in Rajasthan**

2840. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrears of Income-tax amounting to Rs. 1 lakh and above are outstanding against certain industrialists in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the industrialists and the total amount outstanding against each;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the arrears; and

(d) the time by which the arrears are expected to be recovered and whether the recoveries will include fines to be imposed on defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The requisite particulars regarding the assesses in whose cases arrears of Income-tax as on 31-3-72 exceeded Rs. 1 lakh are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(d) The collection of arrears is a continuous process. Old arrears are reduced by appeal or collections and new arrears are added by fresh demands. Some arrear demands which are not in dispute from assesses who have liquid assets are collected quickly and the demands which are in dispute and also from assesses who have no liquid assets or assets which are the subject matter of litigation take much longer. Sometimes there are civil suits about the assets which are attached for recovery and the litigation drags on for a long time. It is not, therefore, possible to state the time by which the arrears are expected to be recovered.

Penalty is imposed for non-payment of tax where the circumstances of the case call for a penalty. Interest is also charged for delayed payments of demands wherever chargeable under the law. Such penalties and interest will be recovered along with the Tax.

Creation of Rehabilitation Directorate under Armed Forces

2841. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three Services of Armed Forces have created "The Rehabilitation Directorate" for the care and rehabilitation of soldiers and officers who were gravely wounded or incapacitated during the last war; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of its functions.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A new organisation has been set up under the Ministry of Defence for making special efforts for rehabilitation of war widows and disabled servicemen and to supplement the activities of Directorate General of Resettlement.

(b) The main function of the organisation is to coordinate and pursue the implementation of decisions of the various Departments of the Central Government, State Governments and other organisations who have extended various concessions in the matter of pension, education, employment opportunities, house-building facilities, allotment of land for agriculture and homestead and vocational training.

Martyr's Home Scheme

2842. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Command in Lucknow has formulated Martyr's Home Scheme and if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) whether Martyr's Homes will operate only in Military Cantonments or be extended to other Districts where Martyrs came from ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Command have not formulated a scheme for construction of residential accommodation for the families of Defence Service personnel killed in the recent Indo-Pak conflict; however, they are assisting the Uttar Pradesh Government in implementation of such a scheme, the details of which are as follows :

- (i) It is planned to build 24 houses for deceased officers families and 450 houses for the families of deceased JCOs and ORs. A Pilot Project for the construction of 84 houses at the following stations has commenced :

Station	No of houses for the families of deceased officers	No. of houses for the families of deceased JCOs/ORs
Lucknow	6	16
Bareilly	—	10
Meerut	3	10
Dehradun	3	10
Ranikhet	—	10
Lansdowne/ Kotdwara	—	10
Gorakhpur	—	6
Total	12	72

(ii) These houses are being built both in cantonment stations and in other places where land is available.

2 The Central Command have also suggested to the Govts of Bihar, MP and Orissa that some schemes may be formulated by them

3 Bihar Government have offered for the families of deceased JCOs/ORs 270 houses already built in Patna at Lohianagar. These houses are expected to be ready for occupation by the middle of May, 1972. In addition they have further planned to build houses at the following stations for the families of officers JCOs and OR killed in the recent Indo-Pak conflict

Patna	—	6 for officers
Ranchi	—	6 for officers
Arrah	—	20 for JCOs and O. R.

4. No details are available about the plans of the Orissa and the Madhya Pradesh Governments in this regard.

Facilities for Tourists at Varanasi

2843. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that facilities in the form of hotels and cars are inadequate at Varanasi to cater for the needs of the tourists; and

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

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

(a) and (b) It is recognised that there is a general inadequacy of good hotel accommodation and transport facilities at almost all places of tourist importance in the country.

A 50 room motel cum-tourist reception centre at an estimated cost of Rs 50 lakhs is under construction at Varanasi and is expected to be commissioned next year. Simultaneously, it is proposed to set up a transport unit at Varanasi at an estimated cost of Rs 4 lakhs.

Candidates from Tamil Nadu trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme of Fertilizer Corporation of India

2844 SHRI P A SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates from Tamil Nadu who have been trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme of Fertilizer Corporation of India, and

(b) how many of them have been given dealership in fertilizers in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHAL)

(a) Two.

(b) These two persons were offered dealership but could not accept it because they were not able to raise the necessary finances.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Famine Relief Works

2845. SHRI M M. JOSEPH : SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had approached the Centre for

financial assistance for famine relief works; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought and the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No such request was received from the Government of Kerala in 1971-72.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniformity in Sainik School Scholarship Schemes of Defence and Home Ministries

2846. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3297 on the 28th June, 1971 and state the action taken by Government for removal of disparities between the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme and Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik School Scholarships ?

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

Orders for Frigates with Mazagon Dock Ltd.

2847. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Navy has placed orders with the Mazagon Dock Ltd., for three Leander class frigates;

(b) whether some frigates were also ordered earlier;

(c) if so, an account thereof; and

(d) the approximate amount to be spent in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The earlier orders were for three frigates. Thus, in all, six Frigates are now on order on Mazagon Dock Ltd.

(d) According to the present estimates of Mazagon Dock Ltd., the cost of construction of the 6 Frigates is likely to be about Rs. 130 crores.

Purchase of Pistols by Officers of Ishapore Rifle Factory

2848. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the officers of the Ishapore Rifle Factory who succeeded pistols (produced in this factory) at cheap prices in 1970 and 1971;

(b) the description of pistols purchased by each of these officers;

(c) the market price of the pistols purchased by each of the officers; and

(d) the prices at which these have been sold to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Since Pistols are not being produced at Rifle Factory Ishapore, the question of purchase of Pistols produced at that factory and other details in respect thereof, does not arise.

Advance made by Scheduled Commercial Banks to Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries

2849. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise advances made by the Scheduled Commercial Banks to large, medium, and small-scale industries as in June, 1968 and March 1971; and

(b) the number of large, medium and

small scale units covered by Scheduled Commercial Bank advances, State-wise during the same period ?

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

and (b). Information is not maintained by banks in the manner asked for by the Hon'ble Member. However, State-wise distribution of advances made by scheduled commercial banks to small scale sector is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Statewise advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks to Small-scale Industries

State/Union Territory	As on June 28, 1968		As on March 26, 1971	
	No. of units financed	Amount outstanding	No. of units financed	Amount outstanding
1. Andhra Pradesh	4,459	13,32.6	11,094	37,50.0
2. Assam	141	1,08.3	801	3,98.5
3. Bihar	355	1,61.0	1,492	8,56.7
4. Gujarat	3,211	14,07.0	9,882	47,36.1
5. Haryana	834	3,83.9	2,073	11,12.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	87	22.0
7. Jammu & Kashmir	62	29.0	443	1,39.1
8. Kerala	1,965	18,80.7	6,075	26,59.0
9. Madhya Pradesh	907	4,73.3	3,204	14,16.1
10. Maharashtra	7,862	44,96.5	18,247	114,54.8
11. Meghalaya	—	—	1	0.4
12. Mysore	3,225	12,34.1	8,535	30,59.3
13. Nagaland	—	—	24	11.7
14. Orissa	143	85.3	697	2,63.9
15. Punjab	2,662	10,70.4	5,358	24,52.5
16. Rajasthan	1,131	3,03.6	6,564	8,97.6
17. Tamil Nadu	5,251	26,21.9	10,989	58,69.5
18. Uttar Pradesh	3,612	11,55.1	8,531	31,90.7
19. West Bengal	1,636	15,51.8	5,355	44,66.6
20. Union Territories	1,533	8,62.6	4,083	27,79.5
TOTAL	38,989	191,57.1	103,535	493,46.7

Advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks to Industrial Sector

2850. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the advances by Scheduled Commercial Banks (limits in force and amount outstanding) to the industrial sector as in June, 1968 and March, 1971;

(b) the share (in amount as well as in percentage terms) of the 75 large Houses in this total as in June, 1968 and March, 1971; and

(c) the share of each of the 20 larger Houses in this total as in June, 1968 and March, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Estimated figures of outstanding advances by scheduled commercial banks to industries including whole-sale trade at the end of March, 1968 and 1971 were Rs. 2608 crores and Rs. 3422 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). Information regarding Nationalised Banks advances to 75 Business Houses and 20 larger houses is available only for the periods 18th July, 1969 and

26th March, 1971 which is furnished below :

Amount outstanding in Rs. crores

Category	As on 18.7.69	As on 26.3.71
75 Business Houses	440.28 (71)	491.73 (73)
Of this, share of 20 larger houses	252.72	271.04

Note : Figures in brackets relate to number of business-houses.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 information relating to individual accounts is not to be divulged.

Facilities provided by Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation for Research and Development at Baroda

2851. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided by the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation for research and development at Baroda; and

(b) the nature of research which has been utilised for Petro-Chemical products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation is taking steps to set up a research and development organisation in the petrochemicals field. The areas in which it proposes to take up work are :

Chemical Engineering
Polymer Chemistry
Catalysts
By-products utilisation
Fibres

In addition, the Corporation will be sponsoring research in other organisations for working out problems within their fields of interest.

Units set up to meet the output of P.V.C. and Polyethylene

2852. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of units, manufacturing P.V.C. and Polyethylene with their location, set up during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) whether the demand for P.V.C. and Polyethylene is fully met; and

(c) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No new unit went into production during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) and (c). Demand for PVC and Polyethylene has been almost fully met so far. During the current year, it is expected that demand may be marginally more than indigenous availability. To meet this situation in regard to Low Density Polyethylene, the Government has allowed exporters to obtain their supplies against export replenishment licenses. In regard to High Density Polyethylene, action is being taken to enable the manufacturer to obtain a product loan for this commodity from its foreign collaborator. Availability of PVC will increase as and when the new plant at Tuticorn is commissioned.

De-Reservation of Posts meant for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

2853. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes de-reserved by the Undertakings under the control of his Ministry during the last three years; and

(b) the Undertakings which de-reserved the posts without obtaining prior concurrence of his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Border Villages got vacated during War

2854. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of villages got vacated on the border during the last War and the number of people affected thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : 1443 villages along our western borders were vacated during the last Indo-Pak hostilities. The number of people affected there by was approximately 7½ lakhs. After the cessation of hostilities the bulk of the affected persons have returned to their villages.

Issue of Licences to Companies

2855. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Companies granted Licences during the last three years; and

(b) how many of them belonged to the Monopoly groups as defined by Monopoly Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY) : (a) and (b). Detail of all licences and letters of intent issued including the industry to which they relate, are regularly published in the weekly "Bulletin of Industrial Licences Import Licences and Export Licences", weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and Monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

Write Off of Arrears of Income-Tax

2856. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much of the Income-tax arrears Government have written off in each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The amount of Income-tax arrears written off in the financial year 1969-70 and 1970-71 along with the number of cases is as under :

(In crores of rupees)		
Year	No. of cases	Amount written off
1969-70	9737	2.38
1970-71	13662	5.00

The requisite information regarding financial year 1971-72 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

General Reasons for Write Off

The demand (or a portion of the demand) due from an assessee is written off, if it becomes irrecoverable in spite of all steps for recovery having been taken. Demands become irrecoverable for among others the following reasons :

- (i) Assessee has died leaving behind no assets.
- (ii) Assessee's Companies have gone into liquidation.
- (iii) Assessee has become insolvent.
- (iv) Assessee is untraceable.
- (v) Assessee has left India.
- (vi) Assessee has no attachable assets.
- (vii) Amount written off as a result of settlement with the assessee.
- (viii) Demands found not due on the basis of subsequent information, such as duplicate demands, demands wrongly made, demands being protective etc.

**Development of a New Tourist
Centre at Cochin**

2857. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under
consideration of Government to develop the
back waters at Cochin and the small islands
there as a new tourist centre;

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

(c) when it is likely to be implemented ?

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

(a) No such proposal is under consideration
of the Department of Tourism.

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

(c) Efforts are constantly made by
Government to reduce dependence on foreign
loans by increasing exports, encouraging
import substitution and by mobilising
internal resources. As for domestic public
debt, its growth in a developing economy is
inevitable in order to finance rising levels of
investments and other essential activities.

**Plan Investment Board for Public
Undertakings**

2859. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set
up a Plan Investment Board to have better
co-ordination and for elimination of delay
in dealing with investment proposals for
major public sector undertakings in the
country;

Public Debt of India

2858. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the public debt of India is
likely to go up during the year 1972-73;

(b) the amount of public debt during
the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to
minimise the public debt ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The public debt is expected to
rise by about Rs. 965 crores during
1972-73 as per Budget Estimates for the
year.

(b) The amount of public debt, domestic
as well as external, outstanding at the end
of the last three years is given below :

(In round crores of Rs.)

	Debt raised in India	Debt raised outside India	Total
1969-70	7067	6153	13220
1970-71	7665	6485	14150
1971-72 (Revised)	8165	6954	15119

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

(c) the time by which the Board will be
set up and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided
to constitute a Public Investment Board as
a forum for consideration of public sector
investment proposals.

This Board is expected to meet periodically
and to consider proposals relating to
investment decisions in respect of public
sector projects. It is expected that with the
formation of this Board there would be a
reduction in the time taken in scrutiny of
project proposals and in investment decisions.
It will also provide a fixed and identifiable
forum for such purposes.

(c) Necessary orders are to issue shortly.

Establishment of Subsidiary Commercial Banks in Assam

2860. SHRI NIJHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to establish subsidiary commercial banks in Assam and other parts of the country where the primary agricultural credit societies are weak;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements proposed to be made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reserve Bank formulated a scheme in 1970 for financing selected primary co-operative agricultural credit societies by the commercial banks in certain districts of 5 States viz, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh where the Central Co-operative Banks are financially and organisationally weak. The experiment may be tried out in States like Assam also. The matter is under study by the Reserve Bank of India.

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के गवर्नर द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचार

2861. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1972 में पूना में आयोजित एक गोष्ठी में, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के गवर्नर ने कहा था कि बैंकों के लाभ की योजना होनी चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बैंक प्रबन्ध संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित, 1972 की प्रथम उन्नत प्रबन्ध गोष्ठी का उद्घाटन करते हुए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि बैंकों के लिए अपने कार्य का आयोजन राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप करना जरूरी है और सामाजिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति और अलग अलग बैंकों द्वारा कमाये जाने वाले लाभ की अधिक से अधिक वृद्धि के बीच सहज रूप से कोई विरोध नहीं है।

(ख) भारत सरकार का भी स्थूल रूप से यही मत है।

मध्य प्रदेश में विमान सेवाओं का प्रसार

2862. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ अन्य नगरों में विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स दिल्ली-ग्वालियर-भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई सेक्टर पर ग्वालियर भोपाल तथा इन्दौर को जोड़ते हुए एक दैनिक सेवा का परिचालन कर रही है। रायपुर और भोपाल भी कसकसा-जमशेदपुर-राँची-रूरकेला-रायपुर-भोपाल सेवा द्वारा जुड़े हुए हैं।

**बेश में औषध कम्पनियों में लगी
विदेशी पूंजी**

2863 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितनी ऐसी औषध कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिनमें विदेशी पूंजी लगी है;

(ख) उक्त कम्पनियाँ कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं; और

(ग) इनकी प्रारम्भिक और वर्तमान प्रदत्त पूंजी कितनी कितनी है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलिएम और रसायन मंत्रों (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) औषध एवं भेषजों का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों, जिनमें पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से, विदेशी निवेश (दोनों प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष) की भिन्न भिन्न प्रतिशतता है, की कुल संख्या 68 है।

(ख) और (ग). संबंधित कम्पनियों के स्थान तथा उनकी वर्तमान अभिदत्त पूंजी से संबंधित सूचना विवरणपत्र में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [संस्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 1758/72] उनकी प्रारम्भिक प्रदत्त पूंजी के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

आय-कर की बकाया राशि

2864. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और अन्य कम्पनियों तथा व्यक्तियों की ओर आय-कर की बकाया राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा अन्य कम्पनियों और व्यक्तियों की तरफ आयकर

की बकाया का व्यौरा अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

तथापि, यदि माननीय मदस्य सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी विशिष्ट उपक्रम, कम्पनी अथवा व्यक्ति की तरफ बकाया रकमों के बारे में सूचना चाहते हों तो वह प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है।

भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व में गिरावट

2865. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व में पर्याप्त गिरावट हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क). जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

**Setting up of a National Pay
Commission**

2866. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from State Governments demanding setting up of National Pay Commission;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b). A few state Government had urged that a national wages and income policy should be evolved and that decision regarding increase in pay and dearness allowance of Central and State Government employees should be taken keeping in

view totality of resources available with the Centre and the States. There was also a suggestion that the terms of reference of Third Pay Commission could be revised so as to include the case of State Government employees also and that Commission be redesignated as National Pay Commission.

(c) It has not been found feasible to accept the suggestion for including the State Government employees also within the purview of the Third Pay Commission as this would delay the submission of the report by the Commission relating to Central Government employees. Moreover, as conditions differ from State to State regarding the salary structure of State Government employees, it would be for the State Government concerned to decide the extent of modifications in salary structure required from time to time with due regard to their own resources, position and the devolution of resources from the Centre as may be recommended by the Finance Commissions from time to time. However as provided in their existing terms of reference the Third Pay Commission are required to take into account the repercussions on the finances of the State Governments local bodies etc., while formulating their recommendations relating to Central Government employees.

Uniform Procedure for Issuing Pay Slips to Adhoc Promotees of Indian Statistical Service by A. G. C. R.

2867. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi had issued pay slips for a restricted period up to 31st December, 1971 to certain adhoc promotees in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service;

(b) if so, the reasons for not adopting uniform procedure for all the adhoc promotees to the various Grades of the Service under this audit control; and

(c) the steps being taken to issue provisional Pay Slips from January, 1972 onwards to obviate hardships to the officials concerned ?

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

(b) The duration of the pay slips issued by the A. G. C. R. in the case of adhoc promotees of the Indian Statistical Service is based on Government orders in each case.

(c) At the request of Government, provisional pay slips have already been issued upto 31.3.1972.

प्रत्यक्ष कर आंच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

2868. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस संबंध में वांचू समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्यक्ष करों के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का विकास करने के लिये क्या सरकार का विचार संसद के सभी वर्गों से परामर्श करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : प्रत्यक्ष करों के संबंध में वांचू समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के प्रकाश में, सरकार किसी मुद्दाव का स्वागत करेगी। वित्त मंत्रालय से संबंध संसदीय सलाहकार समिति ने 12 अप्रैल-1972 को हुई बैठक में वांचू समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने का निश्चय किया है।

बुरहानपुर, मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे व्यापारियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

2870. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर के छोटे व्यापारियों को व्यापार में विस्तार करने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे छोटे व्यापारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त बैंको द्वारा ऋण दिया गया था और उनमें से प्रत्येक को 1971 में कितना ऋण दिया गया था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :
(क) : जी, हाँ ।

(ख) बैंक व्यवसायियों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और परिपाटियों के अनुसार तथा बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 एवं भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप, अलग अलग व्यक्तियों के खातों के संबंध में सूचना को प्रकट नहीं किया जाता है । फिर भी, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक बुरहानपुर ने दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त तक 9 व्यापारियों को 09 लाख रुपये की ऋण सीमाएं मंजूर की थी । राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के संबंध में सूचना, जहाँ तक सम्भव होगा, एकत्रित करके सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा ऋण का भुगतान न किया जाना

2871. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों का समय पर भुगतान नहीं किया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 के अंत मध्य प्रदेश की ओर मूलधन तथा ब्याज की कितनी रकम बकाया थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) 1970-71 के अन्त में, मध्य प्रदेश पर केन्द्रीय ऋणों का बकाया रकम 398 59 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

1970-71 के अन्त में राज्य सरकार पर ब्याज की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं थी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में व्यक्तियों तथा कम्पनियों की ओर आय-कर की बकाया राशि

2872. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति और कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनकी ओर एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि आय-कर के रूप में बकाया है, और

(ख) इस बकाया राशि का वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). 31-3-1972 की यथा-स्थिति की अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में 'नाइलोन टेक्सटाइल फिलामेंट यार्न' एककों की स्थापना के लिए आवेदन पत्र

2873. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में नाइलोन टेक्सटाइल फिलामेंट यार्न, एककों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार को कितने आवेदन-पत्र मिले हैं; और

(ख) आवेदकों का ब्योरा क्या है और उनके आवेदन-पत्र पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) 5 जुलाई, 1970 को सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रेस नोट, जिसमें नाइलोन टेक्सटाइल फिलामेंट यान के निर्माण के लिए संयंत्र स्थापित करने हेतु

उद्यमकर्त्ताओं से आवेदन पत्र मांगे गये थे, के प्रत्युत्तर में मध्य प्रदेश में एकक स्थापित करने के लिए चार आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ?

(ख) इन आवेदन-पत्रों के ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :

क्रम संख्या	आवेदक का नाम	आवेदन पत्र की स्थिति
1.	दी मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि०, 'ए' ब्लाक, ओल्ड-सेक्रेटेरिएट, भोपाल (म० प्र०)	प्रतिवर्ष 2,100 मीटरी टन की क्षमता से एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए 29 दिसम्बर, 1971 को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है।
2.	श्री कुबेर चन्द्र, 15/88, मिडिल लाइन्ज, कानपुर।	21-1-1972 को अस्वीकार किया गया।
3.	श्री ए० एस० केला, 16, हिमगिरि, पदम टेकरी, पेढार रोड, बम्बई-26।	21-7-1972 को अस्वीकार किया गया।
4.	श्री जयन्त एम० दलाल, मार्फन प्रेरणा एण्ड कम्पनी, जहाँगीर बिल्डिंग, महात्मा गांधी रोड, बम्बई-1।	21-1-1972 को अस्वीकार किया गया।

Clash between Army and Tripura Police Personnel at Agartala

2874. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a clash occurred recently between army personnel on one side and members of the public and Tripura Police personnel on the other side at G. B. Chommuhani Market Area of Agartala Town (Tripura) ;

(b) the number of persons injured in the clash; and

(c) the reasons for clash and the steps proposed to be taken to stop such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) On 15th March 1972 at 1900 hrs., 4 personnel of the Border Roads Organisation armed with lathis/sticks are reported to have clashed with civilians at G. B. Chowmuhani Market Area

and to have been arrested by the civil police.

(b) and (c). Information is not available and has been called for. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

The steps to be taken will depend on the enquiries being made.

Setting UP of Pipeline at Okha/Kandla in Saurashtra

2875. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that no Refinery will be set up in border States for defence reasons;

(b) the impact of the decision on the proposed plan to set up the pipeline at Okha or Kandla in Saurashtra; and

(c) where the pipeline is now proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Decision on the location of a port terminal for import of crude oil will be taken when the results of detailed hydro-graphic surveys and exploration of sea-bed conditions are known. The alignment of the pipeline will depend upon the location of the port terminal and the location of the proposed refinery in the North-West region.

Forming of an Economic Panel

2876. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form an economic panel to work as "Bram Trust";

(b) if so, its members; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the Panel for the economic development of the country ?

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

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

Import of Finished Petroleum Products

2877. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries from which Government proposes to import finished petroleum products;

(b) whether these products will be costlier than those supplied by the foreign Oil Companies in India; and

(c) if so, by how much ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) U. S. S. R., Kuwait and other Gulf countries, depending upon the competitive nature of the offers received from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of I. G. R. C on Inhuman Treatment of P. O. Ws in Pakistan

2878. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has since received any report from the International Committee of Red Cross regarding the inhuman treatment meted out to Indian P. O. Ws. in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has not so far received any report from the I. C. R. C. regarding inhuman treatment to the Indian P. O. Ws. in Pakistan.

Down-Stream Units of the Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

2879. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of officials of the Union Ministry visited Ahmedabad in February, 1972;

(b) if so, whether it was impressed upon the team by the State Government to take an early decision on the question of participation of the State in the two down stream projects of the Petro-Chemical complex; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

Drilling for oil in Kutch

2880. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started exploratory drilling for oil in Kutch from February, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether some of the structures are described as highly promising ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. However, in the Banni area of Kutch, arrangements for undertaking drilling at one location are in progress. Drilling is likely to commence in June, 1972. This location is on a structural "terrace"/"nose" which was discovered by seismic surveys. No suitable structural closure which is normally considered the most favourable for oil and gas entrapment, has so far been located in this area by the seismic surveys.

Suspension of Booking of Seats on Air India Charter Services Between U. K. and India

2881. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has suspended booking of seats by its Charter Service between U. K. and India after the 25th March, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Residential quarters for ONGC Staff in Tripura

2882. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any residential quarters have been constructed in Atharamura (Tripura) by O. N. G. C.;

(b) the cost of construction; and

(c) whether the drilling staff has since been shifted there and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

C. B. I. Enquiry Against Managing Director, Director Production and Marketing of Fertilizer Corporation of India

2883. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests from some Members of Parliament to entrust charges numbering over 100 against Managing Director and Director Production and Marketing of Fertilizer Corporation of India to C. B. I. for thorough investigation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Copies of a memorandum containing allegations numbering over 100 against the Managing Director and certain other Functional Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India have been received from some Members of Parliament. Request has also been received subsequently for referring the allegations to the C. B. I. for enquiry.

(b) The allegations are presently under examination of Government.

**Reconsideration of Policy Regarding
Expansion of Foreign Firms
in India**

2884. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign companies whose expansion proposals are under examination in his Ministry;

(b) the salient features of the expansion proposals put forth by those companies; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Expansion proposals of foreign companies, in industries covered under the Industries (D&R) Act, are received in the Ministry of Industrial Development, and those attracting the provisions of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, are received in the Department of Company Affairs. Applications received in the Ministry of Finance pertain to proposals under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, for expansion of capital and/or capitalisation of reserves. The Ministry of Finance also deals with applications for setting up of additional branches by foreign incorporated companies already established in India. The particulars of pending applications under both these categories are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1759/72.]

**Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen
in NEFA**

2885. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ex-Servicemen's families rehabilitated in the NEFA area and the States from which they hailed;

(b) the number of families who have stuck to their places and the area of land allotted to them;

(c) the number of families who were first invited for rehabilitation and thereafter evicted and the reasons for their eviction;

(d) the number of families who made representations against eviction and Government's decision thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to set up an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A total of 154 families were settled initially. They were drawn from Punjab, Haryana and U. P.

(b) Out of the above, 109 have stuck to their places. Land was allotted according to the scheme, that is 25 acres for officers, 15 acres for JCOs and 11 acres for ORs including 1 acre for homestead.

(c) The local administration evicted 5 families on ground of undesirable activities.

(d) and (e). The position is being ascertained from the Administration.

Gap in Foreign Aid

2886. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India faces a foreign aid gap of around 350 million in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to fill this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). As compared to the World Bank's estimate of requirements of project and non-project aid of \$ 1150 million for the year 1971-72, Agreements have so far been signed for \$ 738.6 million. Indications regarding overall external assistance for the current year are not yet available.

I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to para 27 of my Budget speech of 16th March, 1972 wherein I have indicated the steps being taken by Government to minimise dependence on foreign aid. Government are making all possible efforts to be progressively independent of external

assistance through increased indigenous production, import substitution and export promotion.

Recommendation of Ramakrishnayya Committee on Re-organisation of Fertiliser Corporation of India

2887. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of Ramakrishnayya Committee on re-organisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India, with particular reference to appointment of Functional Directors; and

(b) the present position of Functional Directors in the various wings of the Corporation along with functions assigned to them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) A Study Team was appointed in October, 1967, of which Shri M. Ramakrishnayya was convenor, to study the organisation, structure etc. of the then two public sector fertilizer Corporations, namely, Fertilizer Corporation of India and Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd., and to recommend, *inter-alia*, whether there should be one or more public sector fertilizer corporations, etc. The Study Team recommended that there should be a single public sector fertilizer corporation. Government broadly accepted the ultimate pattern recommended for the headquarters of the single fertilizer corporation for implementation in regard to Fertilizer Corporation of India. It was decided that the creation of different posts as recommended by the Study Team be phased according to the needs of development and the work load from time to time. The need to have full time Directors for Finance, Production, Marketing and Projects was accepted. It was also proposed to appoint a technical director.

(b) There are, at present, the following Functional Directors at the Headquarters in addition to the Managing Director :

- (i) Director in charge of projects
- (ii) Director in charge of production
- (iii) Director in charge of finance
- (iv) Director in charge of Personnel and Industrial Relations.

Representation on the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India

2888. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum strength of the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India under Articles of Association;

(b) the present strength and names and designations of Directors;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Board has been appointed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to give representation to some other Sections on the Board and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) 15.

(b) There are at present 8 Directors in position. Their names and designations are given below :

1. Dr. K. R. Chakravorty, Managing Director.
2. Shri K. C. Sharma, Director (Projects).
3. Dr. S. K. Mukherji, Director (Production).
4. Shri C. K. Ghosh, Director (Finance).
5. Shri R. Hasan, Director (Personnel and Industrial Relations).
6. Shri S. K. Majumdar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure)—part-time Director.

7. Shri S. M. H. Burney, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture—part-time Director.
8. Shri C. R. Das Gupta, Managing Director, Refineries Division, ICC—part-time Director.

(c) The question of appointment of the Chairman of the Board is under consideration of Government.

(d) Proposals for appointment of a few more Directors are also under consideration.

House Rent Allowance to Postal Employees Working in Beas Sutlej Project

2889. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees under the control of Comptroller and Auditor General of India working in Beas Sutlej Link Project are given rent free accommodation or granted house rent in lieu thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to restore the house rent allowance or rent free accommodation in lieu thereof which has been withdrawn in July, 1970 to the Postal Employees working there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The concession has already been restored with effect from 1.7.1970.

(c) In view of reply to part (b) the question does not arise.

Credit Facilities Provided for Retail Traders and Self-Employed Persons in U.P.

2890. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the auspices of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India, any

credit facilities have been provided for retail traders and self-employed persons in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Credit Guarantee Corporation of India extends guarantee cover upto specified limits on the advances given by banks to certain categories of small borrowers including retail traders and self-employed persons. The Corporation had started functioning from 1st April, 1971, and upto 24th September 1971, it had extended guarantee covers upto Rs. 12.23 lakhs and Rs. 4.68 lakhs on bank advances to traders and professional and self-employed persons respectively in Uttar Pradesh.

Formation of a New Holding Company to Manage Petrochemical Projects

2891. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the formation of new holding company to manage various Petro-Chemical projects that will be coming up in the next couple of years; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No decision in this regard has been taken by the Government.

Agitation by Officers of L. I. C.

2892. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers of the Life Insurance Corporation launched an agitation from 16th February, 1972;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to settle them amicably ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the class I officers were :

(i) Payment of City Compensatory Allowance as per classification of cities adopted by the Central Government,

(ii) An increase in the dearness allowance from 1st November, 1970 and a further increase from 1st November, 1971, and

(iii) Withdrawal of the Scheme of Incentives for Actuarial Studies.

(c) The demands have already been settled.

Pilots Trained in Flying Clubs and Civil Aviation Training Centres

2893. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Flying Clubs and Civil Aviation training Centres in the country in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the number of pilots trained in these Clubs and Centres during the said period; and

(b) the average amount of money spent by Government on training each of these pilots and the average expenditure incurred by each pilot personally during the training period ?

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

(a) There were 24 Flying Clubs/Schools/Institutes in the country both in 1970-71 and 1971-72 apart from a Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad, 284 persons obtained Private Pilot's Licences or Commercial Pilot's Licences in 1970-71 and 237 in 1971-72.

(b) On the assumption that a Private pilot's Licence would require 60 hours of flying and a Commercial Pilot's Licence 250 hours, the flying fees payable by a Matriculate below 22 years of age would be Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 6,250/- respectively. For others, the corresponding figures would be Rs. 2,400/- and Rs. 10,000/- respectively. It is not possible to assess the average amount spent by Government on training each pilot since grants-in-aid paid to Flying Clubs are made on the basis of the number of instructional flying hours completed by the Clubs, and not on the basis of the number of persons who obtained licences.

Proposal to Construct Hostels at Tourist Centres in Kerala

2894. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Tourist Centres in Kerala;

(b) the Centres where there are no hostels;

(c) whether Government propose to construct hostels there for the convenience of tourists; and

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

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

(a) to (d). No specific list of tourist centres is maintained, as the development of places of interest is a continuing process related to the attractions they have to offer. In Kerala facilities for tourists have been provided or are proposed in the Central Sector at Kovalam, Trivandrum and Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary. At Kovalam a beach resort is being developed where a hotel and cottages are under construction, and a youth hostel is being constructed in Trivandrum. At Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary, 2 motor launches are being provided for cruising on the lake to view wild life. In the previous plan periods the Department of Tourism had given subsidies to the State Government for the improvement and expansion of the

Aranya Nivas Hotel at Thekkady, extension of the Mascot Hotel at Trivandrum, improvement of the golf course in Bolaghaty Island at Cochin, for launches for cruising on the backwaters at Cochin and on Periyar Lake, for the construction of a rest house at Churuthuruthy, a sloping jetty at Thekkady and for organising the Onam festival.

Expansion of Caustic Chlorine Plant of Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Udyogmandal (Kerala)

2895. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for a major expansion of caustic-chlorine plant of the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd, Udyogmandal in the state of Kerala, and if so, the main features thereof. and

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir The proposal envisages substantial expansion of the existing capacity for caustic soda and chlorine by 33,000 tonnes and 29,000 tonnes per annum respectively The proposal has already been approved.

(b) The Government of Kerala had requested for the import of a rectifier for the project It has not been agreed to as the rectifier can be obtained from indigenous manufacturers.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Kerala

2896. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of kerosene oil supply in the State of Kerala; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नई बिल्ली के अशोक होटल में घूमती छत वाले एक रेस्टोरेंट के निर्माण करने के बारे में निर्णय

2897. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम ने जो नई दिल्ली के अशोक होटल में एक घूमती छत वाले रेस्टोरेंट बनाने के बारे में एक योजना पर विचार कर रहा था, इस बीच हम योजना पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है, और

(ख) उक्त रेस्टोरेंट के निर्माण कार्य में कितना समय लगेगा और इस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). प्रायोजना के आर्थिक पक्ष को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Perquisites of Officers of General Insurance Companies

2898. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to Custodians of General Insurance Companies to fix or reduce the existing emoluments of incumbents in the Managerial Cadre;

(b) whether some of the Custodians have decided to withdraw the existing perquisites

of some of the Managers and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether some of the Custodians have issued instructions to Managers not to undertake any business tours and if so, the reactions of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). No instructions have been issued to the Custodians to reduce the existing emoluments of officers in the Managerial Cadre. However, instructions have been issued to the effect that where the officer is not on an incremental scale :—

- (i) No increments should be given to officers who are drawing basic salary of more than Rs. 4,000/- per month; and
- (ii) the increment should not exceed Rs. 150/- in any case and after the grant of increment the basic salary should not exceed Rs. 4,000/- per month.

(c) As the person in charge of the management it is the responsibility of the Custodian to decide whether any tour proposed to be undertaken is necessary. No information is available about the number of tours disallowed as this is a matter of internal management.

General Managers of General Insurance Companies working as Custodians of other Insurance Companies

2899. SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of General Insurance Companies, whose General Managers are at the same time working as Custodians of other Insurance Companies;

(b) whether there is any clash of interest in the business of the two Companies in such cases; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Three.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Chinese Arms to Pakistan After Indo-Pak War

2900. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in "THE HINDU" of March 26, 1972 stating that an increasing number of Chinese ships are calling at Pakistani ports unloading a large quantity of military hardware;

(b) whether Government have got any information about the quantity and nature of the military hardware supplied to Pakistan by China after the December War; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to meet this threat ?

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

(b) Government have information on this subject but it would not be in the public interest to disclose it.

(c) The impact of these supplies on our security and our defence preparedness is reviewed from time to time.

Exemption From Wealth Tax on Horticultural and Agricultural Lands in Himachal Pradesh

2901. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Himachal Pradesh Government for exempting horticultural and agricultural land from Wealth-tax and Income-tax; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof and the income likely to be affected as a result of the proposed exemption ?

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

(The levy of Income-tax on agricultural income is otherwise a State subject.)

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of Income-Tax Laws

2902. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were considering major revision of Income-tax laws;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals under consideration; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be finalised and whether these will include the recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce a Bill to give effect to those recommendations of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) which are acceptable to the Government. The Government is also considering the question of making the family consisting of husband, wife and minor children as a unit of taxation for the purposes of income-tax and wealth-tax.

It is proposed to sponsor suitable legislation as early as possible.

Loss in Imports of Petroleum Products

2903. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have incurred a loss of Rs. 2.1 crores in importing petro-

leum products from the Refineries of the Burmah Shell, Caltex and ESSO Companies in West Asia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Oil products are imported by the Indian Oil Corporation on the basis of competitive tenders. As such it cannot be said that any loss has been suffered by the Indian Oil Corporation on imports of petroleum products either from the Refineries of Burmah-Shell, Caltax and ESSO, or from other sources in the Gulf region of West-Asia.

M/S. Molins India Ltd.

2904. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when was Molins (India) Ltd., established in India and what is its present status;

(b) the value of its shares held by Indians, foreign companies or their associates and sister companies, separately;

(c) whether this Company has common Directors with Indian Tobacco Company, Wazir Sultan Tobacco Company, Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., and British American Tobacco Group of companies;

(d) if so, their remuneration and perquisites; and

(e) whether this company is considered to be a monopoly undertaking and registered under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Molins of India Ltd. was registered under the Companies Act in the State of West Bengal on 23. 6. 60 as a private limited Co. It became a public limited Co. under section 43 A of the Act on 1. 5. 1961. It is a subsidiary of a foreign company, M/s. Molins Ltd. of U. K.

(b) As on 24. 9. 1971, out of the total equity shares of the face value of Rs. 91, 69, 480, shares of the face value of Rs 50, 83, 300 were held by its foreign holding company, Rs. 10/- by a foreign national, Rs. 27, 68, 650 by two Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies and the balance of Rs. 13, 17, 520 by Indians including bodies corporate.

(c) Shri A. N. Haksar is a common Director in Molins of India Ltd. and India Tobacco Company Ltd.

(d) Mr. A. N. Haksar is entitled to a sitting fee of Rs. 200/- per Board Meeting attended by him in Molins of India Ltd.

(e) The company has been registered as a dominant undertaking under section 26 of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

Proposal for Development of Chilka Lake in Orissa

2905. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the Development of Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether World Bank has been approached for financial assistance for implementing the proposal and if so, the extent of assistance sought and the Bank's reaction thereto ?

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

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

Deposits from Assam in the Nationalised Banks

2906. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total deposits from Assam in the nationalised banks since nationalisation.

(b) the total investment in the State by the nationalised banks; and

(c) the amount received by the agricultural sector and the small industries out of the total investment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Data are not available in the desired manner. However, the deposits of nationalised banks in the erstwhile State of Assam were Rs. 27.70 crores as at the end of March 1971, the latest date for which such information is available.

(b) Total investment in the State, separately by the 14 nationalised banks, is not readily available. It will be collected, to the extent possible, and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Out of the nationalised banks' total advances of Rs. 1143 lakhs as on 12th March, 1971, the outstandings in respect of agriculture and small-scale industries in the State of Assam as at the end of March 1971 were Rs. 35.65 lakhs and Rs. 131.16 lakhs respectively.

Appointment of Auditor of Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.

2907. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Asian Cables Corporation Ltd., appointed on the 7th November, 1970 M/s. K. N. Gutgutia and Co., and Auditors in replacement of M/s. C. C. Chokshi and Co.;

(b) whether Government have accorded approval to this appointment;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (c). M/S. K. N. Gutgutia and Company did not, however, accept the said appointment. The Board of the company then appointed M/s. Sanghi and Co., Chartered Accountants as Auditors, and their appointment was confirmed by the company in its general meeting held on 23-3-71. The Government can act only within the powers of Section 224 (3) of the Companies Act, 1956.

**Re-appointment of Auditors for
M/s. Smith Stanistreet and
Company Limited**

2908. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of the Shareholders rejecting the re-appointment of retiring auditor by M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company at their Annual General Meeting held on 24th March, 1971, the same Auditor was re-appointed for the Company by the Central Government under section 224 (3) of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, the Regional Director, who is empowered by the Government, appointed the retiring auditors as auditors of the company under section 224 (3) of the Companies Act.

12'08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED SEVERE DROUGHT AND FAMINE
CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY**

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि इस संबंध में वे अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, बिहार, पश्चिम-बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों के कुछ भागों में सूखे और अकाल की गम्भीर स्थिति के समाचार और स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से दी जाने वाली सहायता।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : The Primary responsibility for undertaking relief measures in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought and famine rests with the State Governments concerned. Nevertheless, the Central Government, through its various Ministries, keep in constant touch with the State Governments so as to be fully in the picture and to be in a position to provide assistance as may be necessary.

At present, drought relief measures are continuing in parts of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh where drought conditions occurred last year. In Orissa also, relief operations, necessitated by last year's cyclone and floods are continuing. Fresh reports of scarcity conditions prevailing in parts of Rajasthan and small pockets in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have been received recently. In all cases, as reported to the Government of India, the State Governments have undertaken necessary relief measures.

These measures include starting of works to create employment opportunities, suspen-

sion of land revenue, distribution of gratuitous relief, supply of drinking water where necessary, opening of fair price shops, distribution of loans for agriculture and rehabilitation programmes. Central assistance as required by concerned State Government, is given according to a prescribed procedure, and wherever necessary, central teams for assessments of the situation and to fix ceilings of expenditure to be shared between the Centre and the State would be deputed. Last year, central teams visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Orissa. On the basis of the recommendations of the central teams, central assistance has been released.

The food situation in the country is comfortable and all reasonable requirements of the States with regard to foodgrains for public distribution in the scarcity areas are fully met.

The Government of India is in constant touch with the State Governments and all steps to provide relief as demanded by the situation would be taken with the cooperation of the State Governments.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में तथ्यों को छिपाया है, वास्तविकता को छिपाने की कोशिश की है और हम सदन को भ्रम में डालने का पूरा पूरा प्रयत्न किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ क्या उन्होंने दो चार दिन के पिछले अखबार उठाकर देखे हैं? समाचार-पत्रों में समाचार छपे हैं कि उड़ीसा, बिहार, बंगाल, राजस्थान में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। राजस्थान के जो अकाल राहत मंत्री हैं, श्री परसराम डेखा, उन्होंने सदन में कहा है कि 35 सौ गाँवों में अकाल की स्थिति है और लगभग 25 लाख लोग मौत की कगार पर खड़े हैं। इसी प्रकार से उड़ीसा में वहाँ के राजस्व मंत्री ने विधान सभा में कहा है कि एक करोड़ लोग आज मौत के मुँह में खड़े हैं क्योंकि वहाँ भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है। इतना ही नहीं, उड़ीसा के अन्दर सौ व्यक्ति अकाल से मर गए हैं और राजस्थान के अन्दर दो सौ लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। यदि हम देखें तो

पिछले दस वर्षों में राजस्थान के अन्दर निरंतर भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति रही है। पीने के पानी की कमी के कारण पिछले समय वहाँ पर दस लाख पशु मरे और 20 हजार मनुष्यों की जानें गईं। अभी भी वहाँ पर जो पीने का पानी दिया जा रहा है वह इतना दूषित है कि एक और तो भूख के कारण और दूसरी ओर दूषित पानी पीने के कारण लोगों की मौतें हो रही हैं।

अकाल राहत के नाम पर जो पिछले वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में अध्ययन दल गया था उसने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें उसने कहा है कि राज्य अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट को कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं करते। अकाल राहत के नाम पर जो रुपया केन्द्र से दिया जाता है उसको राजनीतिक म्बायंपूर्ति के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। उस दल ने यह भी कहा है कि राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए वहाँ की सरकारें उस पैसे का निरंतर दुरुपयोग करती हैं। अध्ययन दल ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि उसकी सिफारिशों को ठीक रूप से लागू नहीं किया गया है।

मैं एक बात की ओर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान की विधान सभा के अन्दर अनेकों विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने तथा कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने इस बात के आरोप लगाए हैं कि वहाँ पर जो राहत के नाम पर रुपया खर्च किया गया उसमें भारी भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। अभी तक अकाल राहत के नाम पर लगभग सवा अरब रुपया खर्च किया गया है लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ, मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि यह सवा अरब रुपया ठीक से अकाल राहत क्षेत्र में खर्च नहीं किया गया। यदि यह रुपया ठीक से खर्च किया गया होता तो वहाँ के लोगों को राहत मिलती। केवल अकाल राहत के नाम पर सड़कों पर मिट्टी डाल देना और वहाँ पर लोगों को रुपया, बारह आना मजदूरी देना—इससे अकालग्रस्त जो क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ के लोगों को राहत नहीं मिलेगी। प्रयत्न यह करना चाहिए कि ज

[श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा]

अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, जिन जिन राज्यों में अकाल की स्थिति है वहाँ पर कुछ स्थायी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए, तथा ऐसा निदान निकालना चाहिए जिससे अकाल की परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए हमेशा हमेशा के लिए फुरसत मिले। लेकिन इस ओर कभी हमारी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ अकाल राहत के नाम पर जो धन खर्च किया गया है जिसके संबंध में राजस्थान विधान सभा के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाया है क्या उसकी आप जाँच कराने के लिए तैयार है? आज अकाल राहत के नाम पर जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें काफी भ्रष्टाचार और गोलमाल हुआ है—यह बात अध्ययन दल ने भी कही है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इसके संबंध में आप जाँच आयोग बिठाये।

सारे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में जहाँ हमेशा अकाल की स्थिति रहती है उसके लिए मंत्री जी से मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो राजस्थान कॅनल (नहर) है उसे चौथी योजना के अन्दर क्या आप युद्धस्तर पर उसके काम की शुरुआत करेंगे जिससे कि अकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने में सहूलियत हो सके और अकाल को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए समाप्त किया जा सके? दूसरी बात यह है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर लगभग 50-60 ट्यूबवेल बन्द पड़े हैं उनको तुरन्त चालू करने के लिए क्या आप राज्य सरकार को निर्देश देंगे? इसी प्रकार से जहाँ-जहाँ राजस्थान में नहरें नहीं जा सकती वहाँ पर ट्यूबवेल खुदवाने के लिए क्या आप तुरन्त राहत के रूप में पैसा देंगे?

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा कि राज्यों में फ़ेमीन कोड होते हैं जिसमें व्यवस्था रहती है कि जहाँ पर अकाल की स्थिति हो वहाँ पर अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाये ताकि वहाँ पर लोगों को झूट व अन्य सुविधायें दी जा सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय सरकार एक फ़ेमीन कोड मॉडेल रूप में बनाये और उसमें व्यवस्था करे कि अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र में अकालग्रस्त

स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए क्या स्थायी निदान सुझाये जा सकते हैं, उसकी खोज करनी चाहिए और उनको ढूँढना चाहिए—मैं समझता हूँ इससे काफी लाभ होगा और अकाल की जो स्थिति है उससे निपटने के लिये काफी मार्ग दिखाई देंगे।

एक बात और कहकर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। जिन राज्यों में बरसात न होने के कारण अकाल पड़ता है, क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि वहाँ पर मास्टर प्लान बनाकर दीर्घकालीन स्थायी योजनायें लागू करे और अकाल की स्थिति जो वहाँ पर हमेशा रहती है उसको हल करने की दिशा में एक प्रयत्न करे?

अंतिम बात यह है कि जो अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र है वहाँ पर मजदूरी की जो दर है वह बहुत कम रखी गई है। बच्चों को 12 आने, महिलाओं को एक रुपया और पुरुषों को सवा रुपया दिया जाता है। यह जो मजदूरी की दर है वह बहुत कम है। आज इस बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई के जमाने में 12 आने, एक रुपया और सवा रुपया कोई विशेष माने नहीं रखता है। इतने में तो एक किलो ज्वार का आटा भी नहीं आना है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि चूकि यह मजदूरी की दरें बहुत पुरानी हैं और सूचकांक तथा मंहगाई जब इतनी बढ़ गई है तो उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए मजदूरी की इन दरों को इंक्रीज़ किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो स्पेसिफ़िक क्वेश्चन्स मैंने पूछे हैं उन सभी का उत्तर देने की वे कृपा करें।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the enthusiasm of the hon Member, but he should not make statements which are not justified by facts.

First, he made a statement that there have been starvation deaths. No State Government has reported to us any starvation deaths nor any complaint has come to us. If the hon Member has any specific information with him, he should be good enough... (Interruptions) Why don't you listen

to me ? I have listened to you patiently. He should be good enough to give me specific information, then we will go into individual cases. Starvation death is not a very ordinary thing. We will take it very seriously and we will examine and investigate every individual case. Our information is that there have been no starvation deaths. With the present comfortable food situation in the country, there must be no such situation. We are prepared to meet fully the requirements of the State Governments as far as food is concerned.

Then, as far as the drought relief is concerned, may I submit that as I explained in the statement, the State Governments have to take necessary measures. They need not wait for the Central Government's suggestions or instructions. Constitutionally it is within their jurisdiction. They will have to take necessary steps. As soon as the margins which are provided by the Finance Ministry and the funds which have been provided in their budgets are spent, then they will have to write to us. Then there is an established procedure. We depute central teams for the purpose. For that purpose, there should not be any red-tape or delay. Representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministries of Finance and Agriculture are included in that team. They go to the spot, consult the State Governments, make inquiries and suggest ceilings required under the various heads and if the amounts are required for the various State Governments, they make recommendations and on the basis of those recommendations necessary assistance is given to the State Governments. As soon as any State Government writes to us, immediately the central teams are deputed and measures are taken to help the State Governments.

Regarding his question about the Famine Code, may I submit that Famine Code is a State subject. It is for the State Governments to bring it uptodate. We have drawn the attention of the State Governments over a number of years to this aspect of the problem and many State Governments have made their Famine Codes uptodate. If any State Government has not done so, we will take it up with them.

Then, the hon. Member raised the question about the Rajasthan canal and asked what permanent measures are being adopted for giving relief to the drought-prone areas. Now, as the House is aware, the Government of India, during the last two years, have taken up a programme called the Rural Works Programme for providing permanent relief to the drought-prone areas. Almost Rs. 100 crores have been provided for this project during this plan. This year Rs. 25 crores have been spent under this plan. Activities and works of a productive nature are taken up under this scheme. In drought-prone areas, necessary relief measures are taken up. Then he went on with his usual allegations, which, I must say, are a little out of date now. So far as the Rajasthan Canal is concerned,...

श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि आपने जो पिछला रूपया दिया उसमें भ्रष्टाचार हुआ तो क्या उनको यह विश्वास है कि अब वह जो रूपया देंगे उसमें भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon Member has been making such allegations frequently in Rajasthan Canal area this year about 4 to 5 lakh acres are likely to be irrigated by this Canal. If the hon Member wants further information he may take this up with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhaiyanagar) : The hon. Minister made a statement,...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI D. K. PANDA :*

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I agree with the hon. Minister when he said in the statement that primary responsibility of giving food to the people rests with the State Government. I agree with what he has said. But, Sir, this House is aware and the whole country is aware that there were unprecedented havoc

* Not recorded.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

and damage in Orissa last year. We have been getting reports from newspapers of the terrible famine conditions now prevailing in Orissa. 9 to 10 districts out of 13 districts in the State have been affected. The hon. Minister tells us that no State Government has reported cases of starvation deaths. It is on that very point that we wanted your approval for tabling this Calling Attention Notice. I have visited some of these areas in Thakurmunda area in the district of Mayurbhanj, when I visited that area on the 6th of February, already 4 persons had died of starvation by then and no relief measures were started by then, and the names of the persons were reported to the State Government and this has come in the papers and this matter was reported to the Governor also. Starvation deaths have started taking place from the last week of January onwards in the State. The district-wise figures are: In Cuttack 11; in Keonjhar 6; in Mayurbhanj 22; in Dhenkanal 6; in Balasore 17; and in Sambalpur 3, making a total of 65. Reports of starvation deaths are also reaching from the districts of Puri, Sundergarh and Ganjam no relief measures have yet been undertaken in these places. The Minister said that unless State Government reports cases of starvation deaths, it is difficult for him to say anything. I want him to understand this problem.

The cyclone of last year was due to a natural calamity. But during this year, the famine and the starvation deaths are due to something which is man-made. The hon. Minister says that there is enough food. The State Minister and the State Government say that in Orissa there is 1 lakh tonnes of food-grains with the Food Corporation of India, but rice is selling in Orissa today at Rs. 1.50 per kg. in those drought-affected and cyclone affected areas; the maximum controlled price ranges from Rs. 1.10 to Rs. 1.25 per kg or Rs. 1.30 per kg but it is selling at Rs. 1.50 per kg. An artificial scarcity has been created in rice deliberately. The Food Corporation is asked to send its rice to other States, but the people there do not get any rice to eat, and the prices are rising. So, this is one problem that we would like to place before Government.

During all these six months, when so

many people have died of starvation and the Leader of the Opposition has come out yesterday with a statement saying that about hundred people have died of starvation now suddenly, the State Government has risen from its slumber and they are now sending frantic calls to the Prime Minister and others and asking them to send a Parliamentary team, because everything has gone bad there and famine is there. When the Congress Party and the entire country has now taken up this problem and had focussed attention, the State Government now says that everything has gone bad and famine is there.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the reply that Shri R. K. Khadiolkar gave in this House on the 30th March, 1972, namely:—

“At the request of the Orissa Government, 15,000 tonnes of rice were allotted by the Government of India, but as desired by the State Government, an allotment of 10,000 tonnes was subsequently cancelled. The actual quantity lifted by the State Government was only 3,600 tonnes of rice.”

So, you can see from the answer that the Government of India wanted to allot 15,000 tonnes of rice to the starving people of Orissa in the cyclone-affected areas, but only 3000 tonnes could be lifted and the balance was cancelled.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another statement made recently by Shri R. K. Khadiolkar wherein he has said:

“Altogether, the Central Government has allotted Rs. 23 crores for meeting the problems arising out of cyclone and for relief, and the State Government could not spend it fully.”

So, we find that even where a hundred people have died, Rs. 3 crores even has not been spent, and when the Government of India allotted 15,000 tonnes of rice, that also could not be lifted.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another statement in regard to the crash programme. The Central Government have released up to date Rs. 1.26 crores, but the State Government have been able to spend not even Rs. 20 lakhs by February this year, while it is necessary however to open a vast number of relief works everywhere and open thousands of fair price shops where Government could dump rice. About 8 million tonnes of foodgrains are available with the Government of India, and I would like to ask the hon. Minister and the Central Government here, whether in case the State Government does not report to them about starvation deaths, is it not their responsibility to step in and do the needful. Supposing the State Government want to hide their black face and their corrupt face from the people of Orissa, is it not the responsibility of the Government of India to come forward and help, especially when there is enough foodgrains to the extent of 8 million tonnes in the buffer stock? I would plead with the hon. Minister that they must send at least 1 million tonnes of rice through the Central Citizens' Council which has been doing useful work in Orissa in the cyclone-affected areas. Why should the hon. Minister not discuss this with the Chief Minister of Orissa? I would like to know whether he discussed it with the State Chief Minister. Did he discuss this question at the Chief Ministers' Conference?

Recently, a Central study team has been sent to visit all these areas in Orissa. I would like to know whether they have sent their report to the hon. Minister. Have they suggested any increase in the quantum of relief and also in the other types of assistance in view of the fact that Rs. 23 crores have been sanctioned by the Central Government?

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether besides this official aid of Rs. 23 crores, the non-official aid which has come from the international agencies like the Red Cross etc. from the different countries has reached there, and how much of it has been utilised. I am surprised to know that Rs. 13 crores of promised aid is still to reach there; it has not reached there yet. Even the aid worth Rs. 3 crores which reached Orissa has not been spent properly. May I know whether the Central team which went there looked into these problems and inquired

whether the relief which was given did not reach the proper persons and whatever amount was allotted was also not fairly and impartially distributed? There have been allegations of discrimination from all sides in the Assembly. Even the members of the Utkal Congress and the Swatantra Party also say that the Government has been unable to cope with the situation arising out of the calamity.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It was openly said in the State Assembly.

In view of the fact that the price of rice has been soaring very high and there are no fair price shops, and the next three or four months are going to witness a serious tragedy and thousands of people are going to die of starvation in Orissa and it has become a most acute problem, I would like to know categorically whether within a week Government are going to take some serious steps so that whatever further amount of money and other assistance needed to relieve the misery of the starving people is given and the Government see to it that it is properly spent. Also will the recommendations of the central study team for affording relief be implemented forthwith so that the necessary relief work is started in all the affected areas? Even a crash programme may have to be undertaken where there are scarcity pockets. A large number of fair price shops stocked with adequate quantity of foodgrains have to be opened and run for at least three or four months. The disabled should be given gratuitous relief. Will all these measures be taken on an expeditious basis?

SHRI ANNASAIIEB P. SHINDE : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. Before I go into the other points raised by him, I would like to assure him that the Government of India will spare no efforts to help the State Government to see that all necessary relief is provided for the distressed people.

The hon. Member referred to starvation deaths. This information has not been corroborated by the State Government. But since he has mentioned it on the floor of the House, I would again ask the State Government to look into this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has quoted figures.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : In *Prajatantira*, which is a Congress paper, this information has been appearing for the last one month.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Orissa has been really a very unfortunate area. There was a cyclone tragedy last year when thousands of people died. The whole House sympathised with them. Thereafter the Government of India took a number of steps. As the hon. member himself mentioned, Rs. 19 crores have been released to provide relief. Recently, on the request of the State Government, a central study team also visited Orissa. They went into the problem again. They have investigated whether there is any further need to provide any assistance to the State Government. The report of the team is awaited because they visited the State only recently.

As for the food situation, there is no cause for anxiety. The Orissa Government themselves have in their stocks—I am reading from very recent information—88,000 tonnes of rice and 6,000 tonnes of wheat. As the House is aware, there is no difficulty as far as supplying foodgrains to the State Government is concerned. In fact, even yesterday we discussed this with the Chief Ministers. We have requested all the Chief Ministers, particularly the Chief Minister of Orissa, to see that the public distribution system is strengthened and all steps taken in that regard because even if we have a comfortable stock position, unless there is a well-organised network of public distribution, it will not be possible to protect the interests of the consumers by way of providing foodgrains at reasonable prices, more especially to the poorer sections so that starvation is warded off. We requested the Orissa Government to take adequate steps in this direction. After opening an adequate number of fair price shops, if the Orissa Government tell us that they want more foodgrains, it can be supplied as there is no scarcity of food in the country.

It is true there are 7 cyclone-affected districts plus certain pockets where there has been failure of rain. There is need for providing some relief because of loss of crop

etc, because the consumers will be facing difficulties. But let me repeat that we will take every care to see that all necessary help is provided to the State Government to take the necessary relief measures.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, the most astonishing thing is that this time also, on such a vital issue, the Minister has come forward with a very stereotyped statement and also in the reply he has given, there is nothing new. There is no specific answer to the question.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, there is a mention that in some pockets there is a scarcity condition. May I remind the Minister that only in the month of September last, there was a serious and unprecedented flood all over West Bengal and almost all the districts—Burdwan, Burdhum, Malda, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, West Dinajpore, Cooch-Bihar, etc—were seriously affected, and all told there was damage to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. The aftermath of it is still continuing, and no positive step was taken to see that the flood-affected people were really given substantial relief so that they can sustain themselves. That has not been done even after this so-called Ministry has come to power there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why 'so-called' ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : "So-called", because after so many corrupt practices and rigging, they have come to power. Everybody knows it. (*Interruption*) The hon. Member has mentioned that there have been starvation deaths in Orissa. I agree with him. But you will find that no Government will ever come forward with a statement that there has been any starvation death. There have been deaths by continuous starvation, and when the particular person dies, the Government will say that because of some disease he has died.

Now, Malda has been mentioned. If the Minister takes the trouble of visiting some of the villages he will find that most of the labourers on land, share-croppers and poor peasants are not able to secure even one meal a day. Even if relief measure are there, they do not reach them. Physically they are so much depressed and due to continuous star-

vation they cannot even reach the place of their work. This is not only so in Malda but also in all the rural areas of Burdwan, Hooghly and Nadia he will find the same feature.

My accusation is this. Every time the Centre will say that it is the primary responsibility of the State Government to adopt the relief measures. When we approach the State Government, they say they have no funds. For the last one year there was the rule of the Centre in West Bengal and we have approached the authorities there no many occasions. Every time, stereotyped answers were given that the Centre was not giving them enough money. Even the meagre relief could not reach the rural people. In West Bengal, the Congress party and the authorities there played politics with it. Just a week before the election, bags and bags of maida and flour were sent to different places. The Congress volunteers and the Yuva Congress people travelled throughout the countryside and distributed them only on one understanding. Whether the person who received the relief required it or not was not the criterion. Whether he would vote for the Congress or not was the only promise that was to be given by the recipient. This was the feature through out the rural areas of West Bengal just prior to the election. Before that, no gratuitous relief was given even after the devastating floods for so many months. But suddenly; just before the election, gratuitous relief in the form of maida and flour was distributed only to play politics.

Then, what is the feature? The other hon. Members should know what is happening. If you read Bengali newspapers you will know. My friend Chintamani was saying that in Orissa rice was selling at Rs. 1.50. Last year in West Bengal too it was selling at Rs. 1.50; then it went up to Rs. 1.80 and now after the new Government of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray had assumed office, the price is Rs. 2.50 per kilo. It is higher in West Bengal than anywhere else. The hon. Minister says that there is no scarcity of rice or other foodgrains, I agree. Still people are starving. Why? Because they have no purchasing power. That is so everywhere in the rural areas, be it West Bengal or any other place. The middle-class people also suffer but the middle-class or the rich do not

starve; poor people in the rural areas, especially landless labour, always starve in these conditions.

My question is : what positive steps are the Government taking to see that the prices of foodgrains, especially rice do not go so high? Secondly, what positive steps are they contemplating so that the meagre amount of gratuitous relief are not used to serve political ends in the villages? The Centre should see that politics do not come into play in gratuitous relief and other relief matters. The pick and choose method should not be there by the Congress Government which has now come to power. It should be given on as wide a scale as possible among the rural people. I deny totally the suggestion that only in some pockets of West Bengal there are scarcity conditions. In rural areas of West Bengal people are starving; they have no money to buy. What positive steps are the Government taking to raise the purchasing power of these poorer sections? I expect the hon. Minister will give proper and satisfactory replies to my questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Members are asking more than one question in spite of my repeated requests. According to the rules they can put only one question. They should be careful about it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am sorry that the hon. Member and his party cannot raise any issue, an issue relating even to distress, without bringing in politics and making wild allegations. It is for him to decide how he should behave.

As far as relief measures are concerned, despite Bangla Desh refugees and a number of other difficulties, the Government of India have upto 31 3 1972 spent Rs. 73 crores for relief in various parts of the country. If even now any difficulties arise in any part of the country, the Government of India will not spare any efforts to help the State Governments.

The hon. Member has stated that the Central Government always points out the fact that relief for national calamities has to be carried out by the State Governments. What can I do? It is a constitutional matter.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

The hon. Member himself, while in West Bengal, speaks in a different strain, saying that the State Government should have more powers. This is the constitutional distribution of work between the States and the Centre. We are consulting the State Government, and if they feel that any additional measures have to be taken and our assistance is required, we will do everything to help them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What about the price rise? The price of rice is Rs. 2 60. What are you doing about it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Is a discussion of the general price rise relevant to this? I am prepared to answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is relevant.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : West Bengal has been one of the areas in the country which was subjected to an influx of almost six to seven million refugees. Then, there were floods and dislocation of transport. Despite all this, there was never any dislocation of supplies. The Government of India did everything to see that the rice and wheat required by the West Bengal Government were supplied. Even now there is a marginal rise all over the country, it is not confined to West Bengal alone, but the price increase in West Bengal is much lower than in other parts. But the food situation has been so comfortable during the last two weeks as a result of the expected bumper crop, that the prices of all cereals have started coming down. In West Bengal there is a wide network of fair price shops and the public distribution system. We are taking adequate steps to see that food stocks are maintained and that the public distribution system functions satisfactorily.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : While expressing my gratefulness to you, Mr. Speaker, for admitting the motion, may I submit that the situation in Orissa should have been put on a different footing altogether, because, in the words of the President of India, the calamity that

befell this unfortunate State last year was an unprecedented tragedy of the century. Be that as it may, I would request the hon. Minister to pay some special attention to this State without politicking, because it involves human misery and this is not the time nor the forum where we can indulge in petty politicking.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Destitutes are starving.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Some people think it is their exclusive monopoly. There is no monopoly in serving the people.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We are against monopoly.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The dividing line between Central and State responsibility in meeting catastrophies and tragedies of this nature is very thin. I invite the attention of the minister to item 33 in the Concurrent List wherein he will find that supply and distribution of foodgrains is exclusively the responsibility of the Centre. Therefore, it is for the Minister of Agriculture to reconcile these two irreconcilables, the paradoxes of green revolution on the one hand and famine and starvation on the other. Therefore, he should not take the plea that it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. It is true that it is the responsibility of the State Government, but the over-riding responsibility is that of the Centre and there should be no shirking of this responsibility on this flimsy ground.

It is true no State Government ever concedes starvation deaths. No death ever occurs due to starvation. The biological system is such that a man tries to live till the very last moment by eating something, which may be unfit for human consumption and dies on that account. Therefore, all these deaths are ascribed to gastro enteritis or diseases like that. But that does not give an excuse to the Government to take the plea that no starvation death has occurred. I want to know whether the Government of India will conduct an enquiry through their own agencies not only in Orissa but throughout India, even in States administered by

the Ruling Congress, whether such conditions are prevailing or not.

The Minister said that the central team which had visited Orissa has been working in consonance with the State Government. May I invite his attention to the fact that the central team has arrogated in certain instances to itself a position which overrides the State Government and is considered calculated bureaucratic insolence. For instance, Orissa Government asked for Rs. 2 crores for gratuitous relief, but the Central team has recommended Rs. 1 crore. What is the answer for that? The State Government wanted Rs. 5 crores for test relief against which the Central team fixed the ceiling at Rs. 1.50 crores. Though, I do not want to indulge in any controversy, it has been suggested by Mr. Panigrahi that the State Government is not spending the money which has been so liberally released by the Government of India. To set the record right, by 31st March 1972 the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 23.77 crores as against the central ceiling of Rs. 23.23 crores. This Rs. 23.23 crores includes Rs. 3 crores for flood which visited the State last year and has nothing to do with the cyclone. Therefore in a nut-shell, whereas the State Government wanted Rs. 23.77 crores, the Government of India has released only Rs. 19 crores out of which Rs. 3 crores is grant and the rest loans.

I want to know whether now the Government of India will take a compassionate view of the human misery which is doing no credit to the national government to see that immediately relief is rushed to such States, particularly Orissa, without depending upon the prejudiced views of the central team which has been visiting and arrogating to itself a kind of attitude which really does not speak well of a democratic government.

In conclusion may I ask the Government to take certain immediate steps to see that wherever the purchasing capacity is lacking, the purchasing capacity is injected into the community and foodgrains are made available at subsidised rates in those pockets where the prevailing price of rice is very high, not only in Orissa but in other States as well?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As

far as the Government of India is concerned, we would never like to play with the misery of the people and bring in politics. It is for the hon. member and his party and others to consider whether to bring in politics into such matters. As far as central assistance is concerned, there is a well-established pattern. The pattern of Central assistance is, 75 per cent of the amount required is provided by the Central Government. Out of that 50 per cent is grant and 25 per cent is loan. The rest of the 25 per cent have to be provided from the resources of the State Government. This is the pattern applicable to the whole country. On this basis, the Central team works out the ceilings under various heads.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : That is under normal conditions.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I am very sorry that the hon. Member has made an aspersion against the Central team. We have so much of experience of providing relief in various parts of the country and our experience is that the Central team is helpful. Their assessment is truthful and realistic and the State Governments invariably accept them, because the team goes into the question of the capacity of the State Government also. Therefore, as far as the Government of India are concerned, we will accept the recommendation of the team. Of course, if there are any specific complaints by the State Government, we are prepared to look into them.

Coming to the supply of foodgrains by fair price shops at reasonable prices...

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : At subsidised rates.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have already stated that it is for the State Governments to organise a network of fair price shops. In fact, my grievance against the Orissa Government is that they are not organising adequate number of fair price shops to take care of the affected people, particularly in the distress areas. As far as subsidised food is concerned, if the State Government want to provide it within the allotment of Central assistance, it can do it,

12.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL AND AIRCRAFT PRIZE RULES, 1972
AND NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS
OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS
(2ND AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1972)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH):
On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram I beg to
lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Naval and Aircraft Prize Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 2 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Naval and Aircraft Prize Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T. —1743/72*]
- (2) A copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—1744/72*]

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL
REPORT ON UNION GOVERNMENT
(CIVIL REVENUE RECEIPTS,
NATIONALISED BANKS, MANAGE-
MENT AND MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS) (AMENDMENT)
SCHEME, AND NOTIFICA-
TIONS UNDER CUSTOMS
ACT AND CENTRAL
EXCISE RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts for the year 1970-71,

under article 151 (1) of the Consti-
tution. [*Placed in Library. See No.
LT—1745/72*]

- (2) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 192 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—1746/72*]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
 - (i) G. S. R. 217 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 218 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1747/72*]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
 - (i) G. S. R. 234 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G. S. R. 382 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See. No. L. T. —1748/72.*]

ANNUAL REPORT 1970-71 OF PRAGA
TOOLS LTD. SECUNDEEBABAD

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Sir,
on behalf of Shri Vidya Shukla. I beg

to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1749/72*]

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORT 1970-71
OF FERTILISER CORPORATION OF
INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION
LTD., BOMBAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-
MICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg
to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers
under sub-section (1) of section
619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) (a) Review (Hindi and English
versions) by the Government on
the working of the Fertilizer
Corporation of India Limited,
New Delhi, for the year 1970-
71.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and
English versions) of the Fertilizer
Corporation of India limited,
New Delhi, for the year 1970.71
along with the Audited Accounts
and the comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General
thereon. [*Placed in Library. See
No. L. T.—1750/72.*]

(ii) (a) Review (Hindi and English
versions) by the Government on
the working of the Indian Oil
Corporation Limited. Bombay.
for the year 1970-71.

(b) Annual Report of the Indian
oil Corporation Limited, Bombay
for the year 1970-71 along with
the Audited Accounts and the
comments of the Comptroller
and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for

not laying the Hindi version of the
Report mentioned at (ii) (b) above.
[*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.
1751/72.*]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the
following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions
of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform
the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha,
at its sitting held on the 11th April,
1972, agreed without any amendment
to the Marine Products Export
Development Authority Bill, 1972,
which was passed by the Lok Sabha
at its sitting held on the 29th March,
1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions
of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the
Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose
a copy of the Architects Bill, 1972,
which has been passed by the Rajya
Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th
April, 1972,"

ARCHITECTS BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table
of the House the Architects Bill, 1972, as
passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the
Table following three Bills passed by the
Houses of Parliament during the current
session and assented to since a report was
last made to the House on the 7th April,
1972 :

(1) The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

- (2) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1972.
- (3) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Fourth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each :

1. Shri Somnath Chatterjee — 18th November to 10th December, 1971 (Third Session).
2. Shri C. K. Jaffer Shariff — 29th November to 18th December, 1971 (Third Session).
3. Shri Martand Singh — 28th July to 12th August, 1971 (Second Session) and 15th November to 20th December, 1971 (Third Session).
4. Shri T. H. Gavit — 13th March to 20th April, 1972 (Fourth Session).
5. Shri M. Muthuswamy — 13th April to 20th May, 1972 (Fourth Session).
6. Shri Umed Singh Rathia — 13th March to 11th April, 1972 (Fourth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members will be informed accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF A MEMBER DURING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on the Conduct of a Member during President's Address.

13 hrs

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

STRIKE BY TEXTILE WORKERS IN KANPUR ON THE BONUS ISSUE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity once again to raise the question of 13,000 workers belonging to Swadeshi Cotton Mills and J. K. Cotton Mills, who are on strike from the 3rd, on the question of the payment of bonus according to the Khadiolkar formula. As you are aware, last time when this issue was raised on the 29th March, the hon. Union Labour Minister made an appeal to the workers to withdraw the strike. After that the Chief Minister of UP also urged the workers to withdraw the strike as the matter is going to be finalized by him in consultation with the Union Labour Minister.

The employers have not yet agreed to pay the difference between 8.33 per cent and 5 per cent as advance against bonus for 1970; on the other hand, they are prepared, according to the Chief Minister, to pay another 5 per cent as bonus for 1971 but are not agreeing to give the advance of Rs. 150, as demanded by workers, to be adjusted after the matter is finally decided the arbitrator—in this case, either the Chief Minister or the Union Labour Minister.

I wish to make it clear that the unions and the workers, who are conducting the strike in these two textile mills, are prepared to withdraw their strike immediately in case their legitimate demand for advance is conceded. I am happy that the Chief Minister is here and is likely to meet the Union

Labour Minister to solve the problem. I have every hope that a meeting between the Chief Minister and the Union Labour Minister will be held today.

I wish to thank the Chief Minister and the Union Labour Minister for their kind intervention. The employers should now be told to settle this matter immediately because most of them are producing defence articles in their units. It is they who are standing in the way. I hope, the powerful Union Labour Minister and the Chief Minister, who belong to the same party, will assert themselves and see that the strike is withdrawn. Since the Labour Minister is here, I would request him, if he could possibly do so, to say a good word, some word.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I have carefully gone through the statement read out by the hon. Member here. Since yesterday I have tried my best to contact the Chief Minister of UP who is concerned with this question. Unfortunately, so far I have failed. In case I succeed in contacting him, I am prepared to spare some time and lend my helping hand to resolve the dispute. Beyond this I am not in a position to say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Last time the Chief Minister told me that he would like to consult Shri Khadilkar. He is here and a man like the Chief Minister does not escape the notice of the Union Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : If you stand outside Vigyan Bhawan, he will be traceable.

13.08 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS 1972-73—Contd.

(1) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up the Demands of the Department of Science

and Technology for discussion and voting. We have a balance of 1 hour and 5 minutes. How much time would the Minister like to take for his reply ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : About 25 to 30 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, there are about 40 minutes left for Members and the Minister can start his reply at 2.40. At 3 O'Clock we will take up the next item.

We are very tight in our time schedule and have to abide by that.

There was no Member on his legs. All the parties have exhausted their time. Only a few Congress Members are left. Shri B. V. Naik. He may start after Lunch.

13.03 hrs

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at eight minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1972-73—Contd.

(1) DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Contd.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Department of Science and Technology. I support them all the more because in the last few years we have seen the impact of science on our society. There has been the Green Revolution, and that has virtually made us turn the corners of our national economy, so much so when we say today about a possible and permanent self—

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

sufficiency in food, there is no credibility gap as it used to happen about ten or twenty years ago; each year we used to say that there would be self-sufficiency and then we used to blame the monsoons or the other vagaries of nature. Besides the Green Revolution of which we have not been able to get a scientific or clear or elucidative reply whether the Green Revolution has been all for the good or all for the bad or whether it has any adverse effect as such, we have also seen the impact of the radio the electronic revolution, the impact of the radio particularly on our methods of mass communication, in which our country has been recently awakened and has been able to carry out a substantial amount of political changes in the country... (Interruption) particularly in the establishment of a stable Government, good for Mr. Piloo Mody, good for the people on the opposition side, good for all of us and good for the country. These are only one or two instances which I would like to quote as an illustration of the impact of science and technology, in particular, on our Indian society.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : One Nation, one Leader and one Party.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I don't want to apologise for the failures of the Opposition. But they have their options still open to rectify their defeats, if they can.

Coming back to the establishment of this independent Department of Science and Technology, I welcome it. But, at the same time, in the requirements of the various Ministries, whether it be the Ministry of Industrial Development or if it be the Ministry of Agriculture, I hope it does not have the effect in as much as a separate and alienated section of scientists and scientific workers do not enter into an ivory tower. In other words, I hope that the requirements of the various Ministries, in other words, the requirements of the various sections and various economic facets of our national life are not lost sight of. There is the possibility of a tremendous amount of inbreeding of the ideas with the scientific community coming together and getting isolated from

the masses. I hope this Ministry or this Department does not enter into that sort of an ivory tower situation. And, in this behalf, I would like to draw your kind attention to certain things, in regard to the composition of the National Committee of Science and Technology. We find that there is, of course, the Minister of Planning. We have a physicist we have the people from the Planning Commission. We have people from medical sciences, from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. But, any science, if it is to be all-encompassing, we cannot content ourselves with the scientists drawn from the physical and biological sciences alone. I find that there is a conspicuous lack in this National Committee of the people being drawn from one of the social science like the science of Economics or the sociologists. I hope that this can be bridged. All the more it should be bridged because I read one of the terms of the reference of this Committee is :

"Preparation and continuous updating of national scientific and technological plans, both Five-Year Plans and as Perspective Plans. This would have to be carried out in close association with Planning Commission and be intimately related in terms relative priorities of allocations and resources, to the national socio-economic development plans;

It is a very huge order virtually.

This Committee will have to function as a sort of a brains trust for the Planning Commission. Therefore, I would like to say that the composition of this Committee, besides being composed of pure scientists from specified sciences like Metallurgy and Chemistry and Physics, it should also be made all-encompassing. Some of the work that this Committee is doing has been very commendable. There is some work of a historical nature Botanical and Zoological Surveys, but some of the mass-based demands like the low-cost tractor of 10 to 12 horsepower or attachments to the back-mounted engines, I think, it is on these lines...

श्री सुबलचन्द्र कडवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.

...Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In regard to all these matters, the Ministry's attention should be drawn to the demands of the common man and to the problems of the common man and we have to conduct a certain amount of research into the areas of consumer satisfaction which are so very important for us. For carrying out this work we basically need certain things. We now lack the resources. We have today about 65,000 to 70,000 people engaged in scientific pursuits, in the service of the community as such, but still we have a tremendous amount of gap in regard to employment and there are still 1,00,000 people, qualified technologists, engineers as well as others, in science faculties, and I think we should bridge this gap—this employment gap—in regard to qualified talents which is going to waste in this country. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the so-called problem of 'brain drain.' So much has been said about 'brain drain'. We send our students for training abroad, but when they return, we do not have conditions which will suit their aspirations and they do not find the opportunity congenial. If we cannot meaningfully employ them here, let us not put an embargo on these people being trained abroad at all. They get in touch with the open society, western society or affluent society; having trained them and given them the opportunity, we ask them to come back and settle here where we have no opportunities. I think we would not have had an eminent scientist like Hargovind Khorana if we had not sent some of our scientists for training abroad, if we did not have a sort of brain-drain. Under these circumstances we are not able to give these scientists and doctors and engineers and technologists meaningful and purposeful employment and we have not created conditions for the same. The conditions are not comparable with the western standards. So, let us not go with the slogan that there is a brain drain in this country. Even in spite of the drain there is adequate talent in the country, and adequate ability, resourcefulness etc.

Therefore, let us create conditions that

are good for these people. I say this because these people will have to have an opportunity and let us not curtail our own opportunity for employment and advancement for the existing people. We should not have apeish imitations of hallowed ideas from the west.

Whether it is the Planning Commission or we in general, we have the scientific options. They are hard options. They may not be pleasant options or popular options; they may be unpopular options also. But we have to make such options. We have made a green revolution; we have created conditions for a green revolution. We have created a situation of surplus in certain commodities like wheat in the country. When it comes to a question of hard decision, a Committee of Experts is appointed to go into the question in detail of fixing the price and cost of production. At the end of it all we say it is not possible to get away from a position of subsidising. If we are going to subsidise the wheat-grower, we will have to subsidise the rice-grower. What I am trying to say about this formula of the powerful wheat lobby is this. If it is a question of scientific option,—we have to remember that the States have become soft,—we have to invest our money on worthwhile objects. There is this amount of Rs. 135 crores. You may invest part of it in a project in my own constituency like the Kali Hyrdo Electric project or in any other project which is going to provide facilities for irrigation in wheat growing areas. Let us know what employment potential you are going to generate out of this amount of Rs. 135 crores, so that, in course of time, this may not become an impossible situation. So, here I want to say that it is rather the soft State which presents itself with a problem and then when it comes to it, it is most likely and musty prone to take an unscientific decision. I wish that our Planning Commission as well as our scientists have the necessary amount of pressure not to yield to unscientific pressures and lobbies.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Moral courage.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It is existing and it has to be given an opportunity.

The immediate requirement of our

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country, I would suggest, is that the scientists as well as the planners as well as science will have to bridge the gap between our thinking at a particular level as well as the masses. In this, I think that we have to get rid of the communication gap that is there in our society at present and reach out to the masses and ascertain their requirements and come to certain conclusions.

In conclusion, I would say that this scientific approach ultimately will have to revolutionise our thought patterns and thought processes. I think that the scientist of today is just the beginning of the new type of technocrat who will be able to take the decisions, and since scientific decisions will not be popular decisions, it is for the ruling party or the people in charge of the decisions to sell it in the market-place, that is, to sell these unpopular decisions. I think one of the worst consequences, as our friend Shri Jyotimoy Bosu has said, of the unscientific planning which is thoroughly associated will be the regional imbalances. Imagine that within about 20 or 25 years there will be areas of prosperity in certain parts of the country because of sheer advancement due to their natural as well as other advantages, and there will be certain areas with regional disparities and poverty. From the point of view of the interests of the nation and the integrity of the nation and the co-ordinated development of the country as a whole, this will be disastrous for us. Therefore, I would say in the ultimate analysis, though our Marxist friends to my right will say that a State rich in more scientific is a Marxist State, that we need not go to that extent, but we can rectify our steps even at this earlier stage.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Department of Science and Technology.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : It is a welcome decision on the part of the Government to have set up this Department of Science and Technology. I hope, Sir, you will remember that on several occasions I had raised this matter in this House. It was rejected at first, but I am very happy now that wisdom has ultimately prevailed. But I am very sorry to say that a purposeful dis-

cussion on this subject has been denied to us, because the report was circulated to us only last evening. We find that out of Rs. 37 crores of the grants, Rs. 25 crores go to the CSIR. But you know, Sir, that there was a big storm in this House about the structure and functions of the CSIR, as a result of which there was an inquiry committee and that committee submitted its report with sweeping recommendations suggesting both structural and functional changes in the CSIR. Without that report, as I said earlier, the discussion today will not be very purposeful...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It has already been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But it has not been circulated to us. The full report has not been circulated to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything placed on the Table of the House need not necessarily be circulated. Some are circulated and some are just placed on the Table, and those hon. Members who are interested in any particular document can ask for it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am glad to know this, but I had no idea of it. However, I would only request that an opportunity should be provided for a thorough discussion of the inquiry committee's report...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It has already been implemented.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It may have been implemented, but we have a right to have our say on the process of implementation, because it was on the basis of the demand made in the House that an inquiry committee was appointed and its recommendations were submitted, and so, we should have the right to say whether those recommendations are proper or not. The report of the department of Science and Technology is naturally not a record of its achievements. But this enunciates certain functional and structural principles for this depart-

ment. I will confine my observations to the functional and structural features only.

It has been said that the main objective of this department is to make our economy self-sufficient and self-reliant. I would add another word and say that it should also be self-propellent.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Kharagone) : The report was discussed in 1970 when it was placed before the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Only the first part. The second and most important part, which was later laid was not discussed.

It has been stated that the main objective of the Department of Science and Technology is the promotion of R & D for defence, import substitution, and allied matters. I would add one more in the light of the statement of the Minister of Planning that the main objective of the next Plan will be to provide more jobs, and the Plan will be employment or job-oriented. If we have to do that, we have to devise a new technology of industrial development, or a decentralised technology of industrial development. In short, the objective of this Department should be to devise a new industrial technology, a new engineering technology, a self-reliant technology for defence production, both for armament and explosives, and also, as I have already said, some kind of a decentralised technology. This will make our plan job-oriented.

I must say that the whole objective of this Department should be to concentrate in the present phase of our technological development on applied science and applied technology, not on basic or fundamental science. The latter should not be brought within its purview. This should be left if the objective is to make our economy self-reliant, self-sufficient and self-propellant. Then only a sense of urgency will be imparted to the functioning of this Department of Science and Technology. Then only will we be able to develop a technology which will be based on applied science. Therefore, I should suggest that research and fundamental science and also fundamental technology should be left to university laboratories and post-graduate research institutions.

The functional task before this Department has been made too general, too heavy, too bulky and I should also say, too diffusive. A set of 21 tasks have been assigned to the Department. Tasks like ecology, environmental science, oceanography are listed as its task, which should not have been there. I should say subjects like family welfare and health, agriculture, meteorology should not have been included in the list of the works of Science and Technology Department. If we want to impart a sense of urgency and immediacy into this department, if our object is to make the country self-sufficient, and if we want to substitute our imports by indigenous production as early as possible, these subjects should not be included in the purview of the department. If we have to diffuse and decentralise and make it job-oriented, we have to have sharp, concentrated and purposive objectives before our applied scientists. Of the 21 tasks assigned, only these should remain for urgent handling by the Department of Science and Technology : fuel and power, heavy engineering, chemical industries, machine tools and agricultural equipment for agro-industries. Mining, steel and metallurgical industry, aeronautics, transportation, defence and space, electronics, and in respect of education, only scientific research, should be there. Why are you going to bother about the environment and ecology, oceanographic survey, etc. as subjects for this Department ? Those should be left to the other departments of Education Ministry. As you have said, if you have a purpose, to make our industry self-sufficient, self-reliant and, as I said earlier, self-propellent in the shortest space of time, so that we can stand on our own feet in applied science and applied technology the mind of the technocrats and the scientists should be polarised on some specific tasks to be fulfilled within a certain specific period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please give me some minutes more. I am also a student of science. It is astonishing to see that this department is to deal with foreign powers in respect of certain cultural agreements. That means, you have to exchange your scientific matters through the attaches attached to different missions. I do not

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know why it should be the function of this Department. It will diffuse the concentration and purpose and the objective and even the energies of this Department.

Then, as have said out of the 21 tasks or functions assigned to the Department only 11 functions should be there, and the other tasks should be given to the education or other departments. But you should have a co-ordination to know what are the requirements and needs of the Department of Science and Technology and what it should undertake as urgent tasks. Naturally, certain co-ordination should be necessary, and a co-ordinating committee should be associated with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industrial Development should also be associated with it. Also, if you want to be purposive and time-bound, in implementing objectives and if you want to stand on your own feet, to have an independent economy and to develop your own science and technology to serve our purpose, then the objective should be limited and should not be diffusive as it is found in the list of tasks of the Science and Technology Department.

Then, about the structure, and the structural pattern of this Department, I should say that this department should be entrusted to certain specific Minister. It should not be under the Minister of Planning who has so many huge problems to deal with. The choice of a Minister for the Department should be made from among the scientists; he should be a man with capability to deal with men of scientific erudition, scholarship and a certain scientific sophistication like the specialised technocrats and scientists.

Then, I should say that these applied scientists and also technocrats should be treated as a special community. They should be given better salaries, better emoluments and they should have better amenities. You know that in Russia today, if there is any privileged class in communist society and it has become the fashion in our country to refer to the communist countries—if there is a most-favoured class or community there, it is the scientists and the technocrats. As my

hon. friend has said already, a lot of brain drain from our country is there, and it could be stopped if you make the work of the Department of Science and Technology purposive and see that those who will deal with work of science and technology, they should have nothing else except development of technology, science and a quest for discovery so that we can make our industry self sufficient, and to this end, you should give the scientists better emoluments.

Then, there is the National Committee on Science and Technology which is the hard core organisation for dealing with this department. But I am sorry to say, and I do not understand why it should be composed of so many part timers, why on the committee of eleven, the members are to be drawn from the different departments. They are already employed in different departments with specific work to do. They will be part-timers in the Science and Technology Department. How can you expect them in one month, two months or three or four months, to meet regularly and give a decision? It cannot be done. Make this a small committee on which a few wholetimers—scientists and technocrats—who will devote their whole time, attention and energy could function properly to serve specific purposes. Also, at the same time, the composition of the sub-committees or the group committees of the core committee is absolutely unpurposive. It cannot discharge or fulfil the objectives. This group is drawn from the different scientists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding. If they are taken from different departments, how can they contribute their energies and pay attention and look after the tasks in an integral perspective. Therefore, make it a small committee with whole-timer scientists and technocrats, the sub-committees should also be composed of wholetimers from among specialised technocrats, and scientists, so that your objective may be really time-bound and purposive. They have done a great injustice to Dr. S. K. Mukerjee, the Director of the Zoological

garden in Calcutta who was an extraordinary man in that line. They assigned him certain task, to develop certain things according to the Fourth Plan but he has been replaced by another less qualified director.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not bring in personalities. And try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In conclusion, I am astonished to see this list. Among the eleven persons you have chosen for your hard core committee, I am sorry to say, those scientists, 50—60 per cent of whom presided over different sections of the Science Congress for over last 25 years, there is no representative from that group of scientists, there is not one Bengali representative... (Interruptions) Their contribution is there and if I could get time in this House I could show you, I can produce documents. It is my national duty to draw the attention of the House to this matter.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH (Phulpur) : I am faced with a scientific and technical problem of expressing myself within five minutes. This is an age of miniaturisation so I shall also try to miniaturise my speech also.

If on the national scene the place of the scientist was on the periphery, their voice was still more distant. It was the vision of the great Jawaharlal Nehru that gave our scientists a place on the national stage and it was the determination and wisdom of our Prime Minister that has given them a voice and powerful voice at that, by way of the National committee on Science and Technology. By yoking the N. C. S. T. to the Planning Commission, we have ensured that the best talents of our scientists are harnessed to our social goals that in the labyrinths of abstract thinking shall echo the aspirations of the teeming millions that intellectual adventure shall not be divorced from its social context, and that learning and paths shall go together.

Different social objectives demand different technological approaches. For this I would refer to one instance. We have a sub-committee under N. C. S. T. for agricultural equipment. Now our agricultural equipment and agricultural technology has to be

in consonance with final social order that we envisage in the rural area. If we are going to have small land holdings, we should go in for small tractors. Big tractors will become only museum pieces. Conversely, if we are to utilise the technology of big harvesters, combines and tractors, then we should go in for collective or co-operative farming. So it is our social goals that should dictate our technology.

Suppose the Sub-Committee on Urbanisation and Transportation under the Committee on Science and Technology considers the Bombay traffic problem, persons whose eyes are glued to and glamourised by the West, will suggest that we should widen the roads, that we should have fly-overs and free-ways, etc. But if we change our social perspective and focus on the humble pedestrians, we will not be thinking first of widening the roads, but of widening the sidewalks. Instead of pondering over traffic jams created by private cars and vehicles we will be thinking of evolving mass transportation systems like underground circular trains and electric buses. So, our technology here again will have to be conditioned by our social objectives.

Coming from broad principles to details, it is a happy thing to note that the urgent needs of defence, of import substitution of other non-defence products essential to our economy have been given a due place by the NCST. I have no detailed advice to give to our scientists on these counts. In the matter of anti-tank ammunition whether they choose the plastic type explosive or the liquid core type, it is their choice, for developing thallic anhydride, what catalyst they select is their choice; for the guidance of missiles whether they prefer the inertial or the magnetic system of control, again it is their choice. But I would remind our scientists that beyond all this there stands on the periphery of our society the landless labourer who has not had any share in the green revolution, and who will not receive much of a share in the "grey" revolution of capital intensive imported technology either. I would request our scientists to keep him in mind, to go out and reach him, and if they do so, I am sure that they have a country, a Parliament and a Prime Minister behind them.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : I am really happy that almost all the Members welcomed the now Department of Science and Technology and also made very useful suggestions for its successful functioning. This is a young department, a new department. As a matter of fact, we do not have even a proper house to live in, but this department has proved, and the National Committee on Science and Technology also has proved, that even without these basic amenities, if only you have the will, you can turn out a good deal of work. I would like to express my appreciation for the good work that has been turned out during these few months.

Some doubts were raised with regard to the wisdom of combining science and technology with planning. In my view, this is a wise decision. The Plan has to influence science and technology, as pointed out by the last speaker, and science and technology should influence planning. It is for the purpose of this mutual reaction that it has been put under the same Minister. Whether a proper Minister has been chosen for that purpose is matter of subjective judgment. I am prepared to agree with Shri Guha that perhaps the Prime Minister has made a bad judgment in this regard. That is quite a different thing. But the combination by itself is a good thing for our country and for planning.

The tasks are really challenging and immense because if self-reliance is not to be a mere slogan, it can be only on the basis of our scientific and technological competence. Today if we depend on foreign assistance, it is a reflection of our scientific and technological backwardness. That is why to achieve self-reliance, science and technology have to play a crucial role. That is why this department has been brought into existence.

Some other hon. Members in their enthusiasm said that the whole field of scientific activities should be brought under this Department of Science and Technology. I would like to say, it is not an umbrella ministry under which the whole science and technology and its various aspects are placed. As a matter of fact, it was considered whether such a ministry for science and

technology should be created. After a good deal of discussion, we came to the conclusion that perhaps it is not desirable.

This Department of Science and Technology has been brought into existence for bringing about coherence and coordination in the scientific activities being carried on not only in the Government departments and Government institutions but in the nation as a whole. That is why it has not only to function as a department but it has to react and coordinate with various departments and influence those departments, so that we have a meaningful scientific and technological effort made in our country and I am hoping that it will be possible for us to bring about this coordination with regard to our scientific and technological activities. If you look at the function of this department from this aspect, hon. Members would realise why we are dealing with so many subjects and why we have appointed so many sub-groups for considering various subjects coming under science and technology. Therefore, it is not just a question of picking up a few areas and reaching excellence in those areas by concentrating them under this department. This department has to take an overall view and bring about meaningful and coordinated scientific and technological activities, which would be beneficial to our social and economic development in the country as a whole. It is from this point of view that we are reacting with the various agencies which are involved in scientific and research work in our country today.

Scientific education is a subject which the Education Ministry deals with, but still we are interested in the development of power. Therefore, we have to react with the Education Ministry so that we have a meaningful, rational system of scientific education from the very beginning, so that we may produce eminent and talented scientists. That is why you will find in the NCST there is a committee relating to education and scientific man-power. It is from this aspect that the Department of Science and Technology is functioning. CSIR is directly under the D.S.T. It is just a coincidence. It could be elsewhere, but we thought that for seeing that it functions properly, because it has a big role to play in the present context. A committee has been already appointed to go

into the working of the CSIR. It is not as if any institution functions in a perfect way. There are defects and deficiencies. A comprehensive report has been prepared and submitted to the Government, which has already been placed on the Table of the House—both the reports. I may inform the hon. Member that the report has been circulated to all the members on 27.12.71. I do not know how he missed it.

As far as the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee are concerned, they were immediately taken up for consideration and there was absolutely no delay. The report was placed before the directors of the various laboratories. In the meeting of the directors decisions were taken as to which of them should be accepted in toto, which will have to be modified to a certain extent which will have to be rejected, which will have to be further studied and so on. If the hon. Members are interested in knowing the figures, there were 96 recommendations, out of which 37 were major recommendations relating to the structure of the CSIR. All those 37 recommendations have been fully accepted. Then there were 37 recommendations relating to the personnel policy. They made a recommendation that a special committee should be appointed for that purpose and that committee should go into the personnel policy. That committee has already been appointed and it is on the eve of presenting its report. Only 8 recommendations we found it not possible to accept. But they are marginal recommendations which do not affect the main recommendations with regard to the structuring and the functioning of the CSIR. There are 14 other recommendations which concern other departments also. Therefore, we have referred them to the various departments and Ministries for their reactions. As soon as their reactions are received we would be able to take action on them. Perhaps, we can claim credit for this that all the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee were considered, decisions taken and implemented expeditiously. As a matter of fact, the report was received in November 1971. We set targets for consideration and implementation of the various recommendations. I am glad to inform the House that those schedules were kept up and now the CSIR is functioning on the basis of the implementation of those recommendations.

Some hon. Members have referred to certain defects in the functioning of CSIR. Perhaps, they relate to an earlier period. Even though it is not going to become perfect, I can assure the hon. Members that past mistakes will not be there. If at all mistakes are committed, they will be new mistakes. We will always be prepared to realise past mistakes and whenever any mistakes are pointed out we will rectify them as soon as possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Modernisation of the mistakes !

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Coming to the NCST, some criticism was made with regard to the composition of it. Some people thought that it consists of only theoretical scientists. It is not so. As a matter of fact, you will find in that consultants, technologists who are involved in production and research of various kinds, Director of the All India Medical Research Institute and so on. In my view, it is an assemblage of representatives of various sections. The criterion that I have applied here is that, as far as possible, there should be young scientists. While experience is good enough, knowledge of the fast advancing science and technology is the privilege of the younger generation. So, if we want to keep abreast with regard to modern science and technology, while we do take advantage of the experience of the older scientists who have done some service to the community in the past, we have to depend on the coming generation, the younger scientists.

Then, it is not as if these 11 people represent the entire scientific wisdom in our country. But we have to make some choice and we have made the best choice we can. They have decided to bring about various groups to consider the various areas. Science is such a vast subject that even 21 groups would not be adequate to cover all the aspects. Perhaps, many more groups would be necessary. So, you will find that in each area there are sub-groups. Ultimately, you will find that thousands of scientists would be involved in identifying the action to be taken on research programme and various other things.

One suggestion was made that they should all be full-time people. We tried to

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get some full-time people, but when you want a person who is eminent in that line, he is already engaged in an activity which is important to the nation as a whole. So, we have to make a decision whether to disturb him from that post and take him away from that to the NCST or to try to get him on a part-time basis but with the commitment that he should devote at least a minimum time with the NCST. As a matter of fact, the commitment that they have made is that they will provide a minimum time for the purpose of functioning in the NCST. On that basis, every month the formal meeting of the NCST takes place for two or three days. In addition to that, everybody works at least a week in a month for the purpose of working on this plan and the various functions which the NCST has to discharge. I wish, we had such eminent people and we could have all of them as full-time members. But that would mean that we would be disturbing the activities in which they are already engaged. That is the justification for having part-time members.

Various suggestions have been made that for improving the quality of our scientists constantly opportunities should be given to them to upgrade their knowledge. As a matter of fact, this is kept very much in our mind and in the CSJR, what is called, sabbatical leave is given every seven years so that they may upgrade their knowledge.

In addition to that, we hold seminars where they interact with each other. They are allowed to go abroad to be exposed to the new ideas and discoveries that are being made in the field of science. Therefore, we are quite well aware of this aspect of the question and we are trying our best not only to have scientists produced but to keep these scientists, as far as possible, up to date in their knowledge so that they may contribute their best to the community as a whole.

In addition to that, what is now important is the management of science which itself is becoming another science, a science of sciences. Particularly when we want to enlarge our activities, unless we have a proper management of science we may not be able to

use the resources available in the country, whether human material or physical materials, in the best way possible. It is in this field that there is scarcity of personnel and perhaps we will have to train them. But with the few persons that we have we are trying to find out how best to manage the science and technology of our country.

Fortunately, in our country we have a large reservoir of scientists, technicians and technologists. It is unfortunate that some of them are today unemployed. I have made the commitment that our first duty will be to see that at least all these scientists, M. Sc.'s and above and the engineering graduates—I am not saying, every diploma-holder—get fully employed within the next few years. As a matter of fact, I have given the target that before the end of the Fourth Plan all these people should be properly employed. That means, two years, which is not far away. The NCST has given me that assurance. It is not an impossible task which has been given to them. It is possible to have an employment programme for this purpose.

In this, particularly the survey of our natural resources has to play a big role, because ultimately science and technology is for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources of the earth. Therefore, a survey of our natural resources is a big thing which we have got to do. For this we have appointed task forces and very soon, within the next six months, we hope to have an overall plan for the survey of our natural resources in which thousands of our technically trained people could be employed in a very meaningful way.

This is how we are approaching the problem. Therefore, while we have only made a beginning and are not in a position to place before the House the record of our achievements, even then within this short time I think, we have organised it in such a way that in the coming years, particularly before we reach the Fifth Plan, we will have a proper science and technology plan to match our socio-economic objectives which we are laying down in our Fifth Plan.

15 hrs.

In the Fifth Plan, as we all know, we have laid for ourselves the main task of removing poverty in the sense that we will provide basic minimum needs to the people. Therefore, our technology also is not for the purpose of reaching the moon or exploring the planets. It is for the purpose of providing the basic minimum needs. This will have to get priority in our science and technology plan. That is why it is closely linked up with the planning programme in our socio-economic field. Our science and technology will have to be oriented to find out means and methods so that the realisation of this provision of basic minimum needs is achieved in a very quick, efficient and effective manner. So, the National Committee on Science and Technology will have to react to our basic approach to the Fifth Plan and, when they plan, they will take this into account and, on that basis, try to fill the gaps as far as science and technology is concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta has made very many relevant points with regard to the substitution of foreign technology with indigenous technology. It is a very difficult and complex problem, particularly, in an atmosphere where we have a craze for everything foreign, not only technology but even goods which are produced abroad and are supposed to be more valuable, more beautiful and more durable than goods produced within the country even though, in fact, it may be otherwise. Therefore, that craze will have to go and that can be done only by a certain amount of discipline in our industrial licensing, in our industrial producing and in our industrial programme.

I want to give an assurance, because I hold some position as the Planning Minister with regard to planning of industries also, that it will be my endeavour to see that indigenous technology is used more and more and, whenever indigenous technology is available or indigenous technology is in sight, it will be my endeavour to see that foreign technology is not allowed to come into the picture. It is not merely a question of indigenous technology being introduced newly. We have imported a good deal of foreign technology and the upgrading of technology is also important. Till now, we used to import technology and even for slight impro-

vements again we used to go to the source to get those new developments. As long as we continue to depend upon the foreign source for this purpose, we are not going to achieve scientific and technological eminence. That is why, one of the main tasks of the N. C. S. T. is to set up R & D in the existing industry for the purpose of upgrading technology, whether it is imported technology or indigenous technology. This is a very important aspect of our effort.

Another task is to try to find out what are the things which are being imported today and how those things could be produced within the country within a very reasonable time. That exercise has been not only very gainful but it has been very profitable because, when we look into the articles which are being imported, particularly, in chemicals, we find that we have the technical know-how and, in some cases, we have the equipment to produce them but, in spite of that, we have been importing these articles. Therefore, we are trying to find out from all these aspects how to have technological competence, how to have import substitution and how to improve our capacity to deliver the goods to people in the sense of bringing to them a better life, by providing them at least the basic minimum amenities.

I am glad the House has taken a welcome view and have encouraged the establishment of this Department. One point was made with regard to the availability of finances. I have given an assurance to our scientists, not only in the N. C. S. T. but in various other platforms, that hereafter, our scientific effort is not going to be bogged down for want of financial resources. If there is any worthwhile project the finances will be made available. This is not a tall order, I have made a calculation about it as to how much we will require it. It is not beyond our reach. Therefore, the financial resources are not going to stand in the way.

The same thing was said about the brain drain also. It is not as if we can employ all the persons who are functioning abroad today because they have got specialised knowledge, some of them, in very narrow areas, which may not be applicable to our area. Still there are a large number

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

of people with talents and merit functioning abroad who could usefully contribute to our scientific and technological competence. It would be our endeavour, after having identified the areas where we are going to concentrate, to bring from abroad all those people who are functioning within the priority areas. Therefore, it is not a question of brain drain but utilising the brain that we have, the indigenous brain which is functioning within the country or abroad, and utilising it to the best advantage. But on that account we need not bring the people whom we may not be able to use profitably here. This is the broad approach to our science and technology effort. I am glad, Parliament is taking an enlightened view, but it should not be an interest at the time of discussing the Demands for Grants alone. I hope it should be possible for us to revive the Science Committee of Parliament and to have meaningful discussions every year. If Parliament takes an *enlightened interest*—I would like to underline 'enlightened interest'—then alone scientists would prosper. But we can, by our interference, also spoil the growth of science and technology as there are some people, even in the scientific field, who carry tales, who carry all sorts of false propaganda, and if we fall a prey to that false propaganda, we will only be discouraging the scientists and, perhaps, demoralising them also. Therefore, before hon. Members take a position with regard to the news they may get, I would request them to send it to me and I am prepared to give the correct version as to what had happened in that area. And even after that if they are not satisfied, it is open for Members of Parliament to raise it in various ways in Parliament. For example, with regard to our electronic laboratory at Pilani, various Cut Motions have been given by Shri Chandrappan. I am constrained to say, the hon. Member would pardon me for this—that, evidently, he has been carried by some tales which were brought to him from that laboratory or elsewhere. It is not as if I am saying that the Director is a man very eminent in management, very eminent in the scientific field. He is very eminent in the scientific field; there is no doubt about it. But I cannot say the same thing about his administrative capacity. Still he has been

functioning well, he has been achieving results. And to come and create a situation, an atmosphere, in which it requires another big investigation by a committee, would only demoralise the scientists who are functioning there and, perhaps, frustrate the efforts our scientists there. Therefore, I hope that Mr. Chandrappan, while he has served the purpose by bringing this to the notice of the House and to the notice of the Minister, would not press those Cut Motions because that would only further frustrate the scientists in that laboratory and particularly the Director of that laboratory. Now that all this has been placed before the House, I hope, as a gesture of goodwill to the scientists, the hon. Member would withdraw his Cut Motions.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): May I address just a question to him, Sir? I did not get an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I belong to a State which spends more than a third of its revenue on education—primary education and university education. We have also the largest percentage of science graduates in the country. But, unfortunately, ours is the only State that has been left out, that does not have even a single laboratory out of the 34 national research laboratories that we have in this country. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of this and also let us know why we have been treated like this in the past. For our industrial development as well as for training of our scientific personnel, I would request the hon. Minister to take note of the present position and establish immediately at least a regional research laboratory.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The establishment of a regional research laboratory in all the States where there are no research institutes is under consideration and I shall try to see that Kerala gets some priority in this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, are you withdrawing your cut motions?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-
cherry) : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, I will
put cut motions Nos. 1 to 5 to the vote of
the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 1 to 5 were put
and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the
question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding
the amounts shown in the fourth column
of the Order Paper be granted to the
President to complete the sums necessary
to defray the charges that will come in
course of payment during the year
ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in
respect of the heads of demands entered
in the second column thereof against
Demands Nos. 96 to 98 relating to the
Department of Science and Technology."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants
which were adopted by the Lok
Sabha, are reproduced
below - Ed.]

DEMAND No. 96—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 2,95,25,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1973, in
respect of, 'Department of Science and
Technology'."

DEMAND No. 97—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 7,42,45,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1973, in
respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 98—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 20,61,08,000 be granted to the
President to complete the sum necessary
to defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1973, in
respect of 'Grants to Council of Scien-
tific and Industrial Research'."

15:12 hrs.

(II) MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House
will now take up discussion and voting on
Demand Nos. 87 to 90, 136 and 137 rela-
ting to the Ministry of Communications for
which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who
are desirous of moving their cut motions
may send slips to the Table within 15
minutes indicating the serial numbers of the
cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 87—MINISTRY OF
COMMUNICATIONS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 61 87,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect
of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 88—OVERSEAS
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion
moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 4,36,70,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-

ing the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**DEMAND No. 89—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(WORKING EXPENSES)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,43,60,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

**DEMAND No. 90—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—
DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES
APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE
FUNDS AND REPAYMENT OF
LOANS FROM GENERAL
REVENUES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,59,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues'."

**DEMAND No. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET
FROM REVENUE)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,05,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

The Demands are before the House.

***SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA** (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Posts and Telegraphs Department is considered as a public utility service. In fact it should be treated as such. But often attempts are made to use it as a commercial organisation. As a result of this, the organisation has neither developed as a public utility service nor as a commercial organisation.

Sir, in this department, nearly three lakh persons work as a regular employees and nearly two-lakh persons work as a extra-departmental hands. If such an organisation which should have functioned as a public utility service, is not allowed to function as such then lot of complications will naturally creep into it. Adding to this difficulty, the working of this Department is frequently interfered with by the Ministries of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result of these interferences, neither the Department nor the Minister is left with any independence of their own. This has adversely affected the administration of the Department and made it dependent on other departments. The cause of public service has been jeopardised. The Welfare of the staff has been relegated to a position of neglect and harmony in staff relation has been upset.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The P & T Board was set up in 1961 to invest it with

certain amount autonomy to enable it to cope with the growing needs of public service. Unfortunately this objective has not been fulfilled. The hon. Minister has already conceded that he has to depend on other sister organisations for its functioning but these sister organisations do not always extend the desired co-operation. The Indian Airlines do not carry mail for quite a few days in a month and the railways too do not make extra space available for the mail which could not be carried by air-service. As a consequence, we find that mail bags keep on piling resulting in delay in their delivery. The load of heavy work finally devolves on the lower staff. To clear the back-log, they have to put in extra hours of work. Far from appreciating this, they are subjected to caustic remarks of the senior officers who go about saying that the workers had manouvered the situation to earn overtime. Even despite the grant of overtime, when the workers fail to clear the work and respond to demands for extra time work, due to exhaustion, they are subjected to punishment and victimisation.

Sir, if we look at the functioning of the Department then what do we find? My experience about the functioning of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is indeed very bitter. I will first say something about telegrams. Telegrams are sent by public because they treat the matter to be urgent and they spend extra amount for this. Can you imagine Sir, that a very large number of telegrams are actually sent by post and not by telegraphic system. When this is done the work load of the workers increase. I will, in this connection quote from a notice which has been put up by this R. M. S., Udaipur which reads as follows :—

“On receipt of any telegram cover containing telegrams as “usual mails” please ring up Telephone No. 477 and inform the officer incharge to make arrangements for picking up immediately such covers from the mail office”.

This notice itself proves that telegrams are being sent by post.

Now I will say something about telephones. I will only try to show how bills are inflated. I will quote only one example

and not many. Sir I will refer to a case reported in A. I. R. on the 5th January, 1972. In this case, on Telephone No. 263578, against an average quarterly charge of Rs. 500 an inflated bill of Rs. 72,500 was charged. Again on telephone No. 265177 against an average quarterly charge of Rs. 150 an inflated bill of Rs. 20,000 was charged. The telephones were disconnected. After investigation it was found out that some individual had approached these telephone owners for some money. Failing to receive the same, telephones were connected with the nearby pole and in this way the bill amount was inflated. In this case the court verdict has gone in favour of the telephone owners. Sir, while the authorities are prompt in inflicting punishment, they remain totally indifferent towards appointment of extra hands even when increase in work load justifies it. On the other hand we find that nearly a dozen posts of Directors carrying a salary Rs. 1300—1600 were created. But so far as Class III and Class IV employees are concerned, there is a virtual ban on their recruitment. In this connection I will submit that unemployment has assumed alarming proportions in our country and I will urge upon the hon. Minister to see that more and more persons are recruited in the Department. For this the P & T Board has to function independently.

I would also like to say something about the extra-departmental employees. While a regular employee gets Rs. 200 for 8 hours work, the extra-departmental employee gets a small payment of Rs. 40/50 for 5 hours work. I strongly feel that some parity should be effected in the two rates of payment. I will suggest that in the case of extra Departmental employees, for four hours work the remuneration should be Rs. 100 and for 5 hours work it should be Rs. 125 as the minimum. The Extra Departmental employees work in village post offices. They have no security arrangement for keeping money safe in village post offices wherefrom money orders are sent. They have not been provided with iron safes. I feel that benefits of pay and other benefits as are available to other regular employees should be made available to them also.

A few words about the working conditions of the P & T employees. I would not like to go very far. Here, in Delhi Railway

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

Station, the employees have to work in a dark and dingy room. The employees have to work for long hours at night and it would not be an exaggeration to say that they have a feel of the "black hole" tragedy during every hour of their work. No officer pays any visit to this place. They are afraid that the workers will put up a demand for redressal of their difficulties. Hence their difficulties remain unattended to. I hope the hon. Minister will at least look into the matter.

Despite manifold handicaps and indifference from their officers, the workers of the Department are trying to perform their duties to the best of their capacity. During the recent war, a RMS employee and his wife were killed, but nothing has been done by Government. The employees have to work under very trying conditions in the border areas and through scorching summer and biting cold but they are paid no border allowance for this. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this matter also.

Mere politiquing will not do. The National Federation for P & T employees serve as a National for the workers unfortunately, the Government is trying to break this organisation by setting up a parallel organisation. So disruption is at large and the right of workers in respect of ventilating their grievances has been stopped practically. For participating in demonstration for 10 or 15 minutes the employees in Kerala are charged with break of duty. Therefore instead of this repressive measure, we have to deal with the problems of labour with sympathy and understanding not by political cliques.

Sir, I would now like to say something to show how very sympathetic this Government is towards West Bengal from where I came. I quote below from Ranjit Babu's book, the rental and call charges for Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras:—

	Rental for telephone	Call charges
Calcutta—	Rs. 14	8
Bombay—	Rs. 12	10
Delhi & Madras —	Rs. 10	12

Why should such a thing happen? Why we should have only 8 calls for Calcutta when it is 10 and 12 in Bombay, Delhi and Madras. Why this discrimination between one State and the other? I say, every State should be treated alike. It may be argued that the cost of construction and maintenance is different in different places. Even conceding that, how is it that the cost is same in Delhi and Madras while it is so high in Calcutta and so low in Delhi and Madras again. I do not grudge the States which are having the benefits. I do not suggest that these be withdrawn from them. All I want to say is that West Bengal should be treated on par with other States and not discriminated against.

In conclusion, I would request the hon. Minister to assert his autonomy, extricate himself from the pincers influence of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance, and revamp the whole department to help it to play its role of public utility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given to me and with these words I conclude, Sir.

श्री राम भगत पास्वान (रोसेरा) :
आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत ही आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे संचार विभाग की मांगों पर चर्चा करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। यह सही है कि जब से आज़ादी आई है डाक तार विभाग का विकास बहुत हुआ है। फिर भी हमारा जो लक्ष्य है विकास का जो लक्ष्य है, उस बिन्दु तक हम नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं। हम उससे बहुत पीछे ही हैं। यह डाक-तार विभाग सरकार का ऐसा विभाग है जहाँ जनता की सेवा निष्पक्ष भाव से की जाती है। यह विभाग आनेस्टी, सच्चाई और श्रम के लिये बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध है। फिर भी जब हम इस विभाग के कर्मचारियों की ओर देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि उनके साथ सरकार की सहानुभूति कुछ और 'अधिक' होनी चाहिए। जहाँ तक आवास की व्यवस्था का संबंध है, बाग कर हमारे दिबीजन में डाक तार विभाग का जो कार्यालय है, वह सरकार

के अपने मकान में नहीं चला रहा है। कहीं तो किराये पर लेकर और कहीं गांव के आदमी मकान दे देते हैं, तो वहां पर डाक-तार विभाग का काम चलता है। इनकी हालत इतनी दयनीय रहती है कि पानी बरसता रहता है और कर्मचारी लोग उसमें कार्य करते रहते हैं। लाखों का ट्राजिकशन वहां होता है, परन्तु सुरक्षा की कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं रहती है। इस लिये मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग में जो आवागमन को बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, उसे शीघ्र दूर करें। खास कर तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे दिन भर काम करते हैं और उसके बाद कहीं फुट-पाथ पर, कहीं पोस्ट-ऑफिस के बरामदे में या कहीं प्लेटफार्म पर जाकर विश्राम करते हैं। यद्यपि उन्हें आठ घंटे की ड्यूटी दी गई है, फिर भी उस समय से अधिक ही उन्हें काम करना पड़ता है।

दूसरी मांग उन लोगों के समक्ष यह है कि सच्चाई और निष्पक्ष भाव से जनता की सेवा करने के बाद भी उन लोगों को जो चिलड्रन एजुकेशन एलाउन्स मिलता है वह प्री-यूनीवर्सिटी एजुकेशन तक ही प्राप्त होता है। उसके बाद की शिक्षा के लिये वह बन्द कर दिया जाता है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जहां तक उन लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ें, वहां तक चिलड्रन एजुकेशन एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिये। इसमें दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कर्मचारी अपने बच्चे को दूसरी जगह पढ़ने के लिये भेजते हैं उन्हें अलाउन्स मिलता है, परन्तु जो अपने पास में रखते हैं, उन्हें इस सुविधा से वंचित कर दिया जाता है। एक तो बहुत थोड़ा सा ही एलाउन्स मिलता है, शायद 10-15 रुपया ही मिल रहा है। इतने रुपयों में अपने बच्चे को बाहर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये बाहर भेजें यह असम्भव है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि संचार विभाग के कर्मचारी अपने बच्चों को जितना भी पढ़ायें, चाहे पास में रख कर या कहीं बाहर भेज कर, उनको यह सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने डिबीजन की एक खाम समस्या की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे डिबीजन दक्षिण में महाराजा का मकान खोदा गया था, कर्नाट पांच-सात माल पढ़ने। उसमें अभी पी० एण्ड टी० ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर चल रहा है, जिसमें चार प्रायों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) . . .

अभी मुझे तीन चार मिनट और चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सोमवार को दो तीन मिनट में खत्म करेंगे।

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA
(Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in extending telephone facilities to Ratangarh Jat, Singoli and Diken in Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh (2)].

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to introduce telephone microwave system between Indore and Bombay (3)]

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in introducing direct dialling system between Bhopal and Delhi (4)].

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in providing telephone facilities in the backward and tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh (5)].

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Shri Laxminarayan Pandeya]

[Indifference to provide postal and telegraph facilities in the tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh (6)].

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give similar grades to R. M. S. employees whose responsibilities are same as those of the Posts and Telegraph employees (7)].

“That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in reorganisation of Advisory Committees for various post and telegraph and telephone circles in Madhya Pradesh (8)].

“That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in increasing the number of employees in various Posts and Telegraph offices in view of the inconvenience caused to the public (9)].

“That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in providing postal facilities in various villages in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts of Madhya Pradesh and indifference shown towards the demand of the villages for post offices (10)].

“That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to provide P. C. Os and telephone exchanges in places like Tal, Badavada, Nagari, Ringnod and Sunkheda in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts (11)].

“That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Delay in increasing the capacity of the telephonic exchanges at Neemuch, Mandsaur and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh (12)].

“That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to utilise to full capacity the telephone exchange at Jaora in Ratlam district of Madhya Pradesh (13)].

“That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Lack of suitable waiting rooms for R. M. S employees. (14)]

“That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1/—”

[Failure to remove difficulties experienced by the common man in the absence of improvements in the telephone exchanges (15)].

SHRI R. V. Bade (Khargone): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1/—”

[Policy of demanding security from the villagers for opening a new Post office. (16)]

“That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1/—”.

[Failure to open direct telephone line from Khetiya to Khargone which is a district place. (17)]

“That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1/—”

[Policy regarding opening of Branch Post offices in Adivasi villages in Madhya Pradesh. (18)]

"That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to increase scale of pay of Runner and Postman. (19)]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA
(Ujjain) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to increase the salary of the postmen working in rural areas. (21)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Indifference and delay in providing residential accommodation and other facilities to Posts and Telegraph employees. (22)].

I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to extend telephone facilities to Kantakor village in Dewas District. (23)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to introduce direct trunk-call system between Dewas and Bhopal. (24)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to introduce direct dialling system between New Delhi and Bhopal. (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to link Indore with New Delhi,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta through direct dialling system. (26)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce automatic dialling system in Ujjain (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to set up a public call office at Kumbarkhari Mohalla in Indore. (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to open post offices in rural areas of Ujjain district. (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a post office at Kumbarkhari Mohalla in Indore City. (30)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to reopen a post office in Pipal Kota of Dewas district. (31)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking a decision to enhance pay and dearness allowance of P & T employees (32)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing residential accommodation and other facilities to R. M. S. employees. (33)]

"That the Demand under the Head

[Shri Phool Chand Verma]

Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enhance the pay and dearness allowance of R. M. S. employees. (34)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide adequate facilities to P. & T employees in Ujjain. (35)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the inconvenience caused to residents due to shortage of accommodation for the city post office of Indore. (36)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide P. C. O. in Tok-Khurd village in Dewas district. (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a sub-post office in Tok-Khurd village in Dewas district. (38)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the pay of postmen working in the rural areas. (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the pay of persons working in the rural post offices. (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference and delay in providing residential accommodation and other facilities to Post and Telegraph employees. (41)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking decision for increasing pay and dearness allowance of Post and Telegraph employees. (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in taking decision to increase pay and dearness allowance of R.M.S. employees. (43)]

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form Advisory Committees in sub-urban areas of the cities where telephone exchanges exist. (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce direct dial system from Calcutta to Howrah, Uttarpara, Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsuonh, Bhatpara, Barrackpore, Chandituria, Haripal and Arambagh and bring those exchanges into one local zone. (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish toll system between the exchanges of Calcutta and adjacent districts particularly in Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reduce the higher rates of telephone hire and call charges in West Bengal and bring them at par with other States. (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make permanent those employees who have been working for several years in the extra department of the P. & T. Department. (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Post and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give local allowance to the postal employees of Konnagar though it is being given to the adjacent areas like Rishra, Serampore and Uttarpara. (49)]

"That the Demand under the Head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give similar facilities to the extra departmental class IV employees as are given to other employees of the P. & T. Department. (50)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to change the bureaucratic attitude prevalent in the Posts and Telegraphs Department (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check harassment of the employees by the officers of Posts and Telegraphs Department (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Deterioration in the efficiency of Posts and Telegraphs Department (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the difficulties in regard to conditions of service of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take a policy decision in regard to grant of project allowance to those employees of Posts and Telegraphs who are on duty within 20 kilometers of a Government project (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Organisation of puppet unions in Posts and Telegraphs Department by Government (56)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortage of drinking water for the employees of Patna R.M.S. (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory work in Patna Telephones District (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inconvenience to telephone subscribers due to deficiencies in telephone system in Patna Town (56)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set right several telephones in Patna despite numerous complaints made during the last four months (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nominate the elected M. P. from Patna to Patna Telephone Advisory Committee (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take strict action against those persons who teased lady operators in Patna Telephone Exchange on the occasion of last Holi (62)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to dispense with the practice of demanding security for opening post offices in villages (63)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the rules governing the opening of new post offices in view of increasing demand for them (64)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discontinuance of project allowance to postal employees residing within 20 K. M. from Barauni, Garhara, Mokamah, Begu Sarai and Barauni Fertilizer Factory (65)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-payment of project allowance to postal employees working at Kiul located within 20 K. M. from Barauni Project (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discontinuance of the project allowance of postal employees living in Ranchi (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a P. C. O. at Bihat village in Monghyr district (68)].

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exempt the Members of Parliament from toll and trunk call charges for keeping contact with the District Headquarter and State Secretariat from their usual place of residence (69)].

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give concession for urgent and lightning telephone calls on holidays and at night similar to that for ordinary calls (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to constitute Posts and Telegraph Advisory Committees in Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar (71)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce direct dialling system between Delhi and the headquarters of all State Governments (72)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to link with telephone all the block headquarters of North Bihar bordering Nepal (73)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the pay scales of Dak runners and Postmen (74)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[System of recovery from the villagers in the garb of loss sustained by new Post Offices (75)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make telephone system effective and speedy (76)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make Madhubani of Bihar as a separate Posts and Telegraphs District (77)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sanction minimum living wage to the Posts and Telegraphs employees (78)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to link Patna and Calcutta by direct dialling system (79)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a branch post office at Harna village of Jhanjharpur block of Darbhanga district in Bihar (80)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a public call office at Shaharghat in Madhavapur block of Darbhanga district in Bihar (81)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a public call office at Babubarahi Block headquarter in Darbhanga district in Bihar (82)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a public call office at Bisfi headquarter in Darbhanga district, Bihar. (83)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a public call office at Basain in Benipalli Block of Darbhanga District in Bihar (84)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a public call office at Lauka in Darbhanga District in Bihar. (85)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a sub-post office in Panchobh D. N. High School of Hayaghat Block of Darbhanga district in Bihar (98)].

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Post Office in Dhabahi village of Laukaha Block of Darbhanga district in Bihar. (99)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Post Office in Machia village of Khajoli Block of Darbhanga district in Bihar (100)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make permanent the Post Office in Barha village of Bisfi Block of Darbhanga district in Bihar. (101)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce Morse Code system in Babularahi Block headquarters of Darbhanga district in Bihar (102)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Darbhanga in Bihar with Patna and Calcutta by direct dialling system (103)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Post Office at Bajraha village in Bisfi Block in Darbhanga district in Bihar. (104)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide telephone link between Divisional Headquarters Madhubani and Madhavpur Block head-quarters in Darbhanga district in Bihar (105)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide telephone link between Benipatti and Bisfi headquarters in Darbhanga district in Bihar. (106)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Public Call Office at Singia Block headquarters in Darbhanga district in Bihar (107)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House. Now we will take up the private Members Bills.

15.30 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 4 and substitution
of section 8)

श्री वन्ना लाल बाबूपाल (गंगानगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद सदस्यों के वेतन
और भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954 का और संशोधन
करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की
मुझे अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

श्री पन्ना लाल बाकपाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित कर रहा हूँ।

15'32 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Substitution of Section 153A by
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi)

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of Article 370)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING SCHEME BILL*

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all able-bodied citizens in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all able-bodied citizens in the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 30th March, 1972 :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

Two hours and 30 minutes were allotted. We have taken one hour and 26 minutes, and the balance is one hour and four minutes. Shri Darbara Singh to continue his speech.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल की अहमियत इसलिए भी ज्यादा है कि इसके जरिये हम कम से कम यह बात कर सकते हैं कि जितनी फोर्लिग्स नफ़रत की, जिसको हैट्रिड कहते हैं, पैदा की जाती है, वे इससे कम होंगी। आज कई लोग गलत तौर पर रिलिजन का नाम ले कर, धर्म का वास्ता डाल कर तमाम पालिटीकल ताकत हासिल करने के लिए कोशिश करते हैं। मैं सिर्फ पंजाब की ही बात नहीं करता और सूबो में भी ऐसी बातें हैं कि वे किस तरह से नीचे तक चले जाते हैं, इतनी सतह तक चले जाते हैं कि ब्राह्मण ब्राह्मण में कैसे लड़ाई हो, जाट और राजपूत में कैसे लड़ाई हो सकती है। उसके लिए भी एक सवाल हमारे सामने है कि वह नफ़रत कैसे पैदा करके जात-बिरादरी के नाम पर, रिलिजन के नाम पर एक ऐसी स्ट्रमल करा देते हैं जिससे तमाम देश भर में ऐसे हालात पैदा हो जाएं कि कोई भी एक दूसरे के पास प्यार से बैठ न सके और जो एक आइडिया हम देते हैं कि सारा देश एक है, वंसा देश कभी न बनने पाये। यह एक बहुत बुरी बात है जिसका

[श्री दग्बाग मिह]

कहीं न कहीं निदान करना होगा और अगर हमने इसको नहीं किया तो लाजमी तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान में लोग बट जायेंगे।

हमने जबान के नाम पर स्टेट्स बनते देखे हैं और जबान के नाम पर स्टेट्स बनाने वाले आज यह कहते हैं कि हमने बहुत बुरी बात की है। ऐसा हम नहीं करना चाहिए था। जबान जबान को काटन के लिए नहीं बनाई गई है बल्कि एक जबान दूसरी जबान को अमीर बनाने के लिए बनाई गई है। एक जबान दूसरी जबान में दाखिल हो जाए तो वह जबान अमीर हो जायगी। गरीब जबान उम बक्त बनती है जबकि उनके दायरे को तंग करके हम सीमित कर देते हैं। जब छोटे छोटे सूबे बनाये गये, उस समय भी मे हमेशा उनकी मुखालफत करता रहा हूँ और आज उसके नतीजे हमारे सामने हैं। जहाँ कहीं वे बनाये गये हैं वे किसी एक स्वार्थिशा को महँज रख कर बनाये गये हैं और इसके नतीजे बहुत खतरनाक हुए हैं जिनमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह भी देखने में आया है कि जहाँ पर ये बन गये हैं वहाँ का डेवलपमेंट भी रुकता है और देश की एकेनामिक हालत भी अगर खराब होती है ता वह भी य लोग करने वाले हैं जो कि धर्म के नाम पर और रिलिजन के नाम पर बातें करते हैं। जो लोग ऐसी बातें करते हैं शायद रिलिजन का पता उनको न हो, उनको इसकी पूरी वाकफियत न हो कि हमारा रिलिजन क्या है, क्या उसका बेसिस है और क्या उनको करना चाहिए। धर्म सबका एक ही है और एक ही सी बातें सबमें हैं। उसमें चन्द एक बातें हैं जो कि इकट्ठी हैं। कहीं धर्म के न मानने वाले भी हैं लेकिन इसका यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि हम उनका गला काटने वाले हैं। लेकिन एक बात जो कि एक रिलिजन के बारे में यह कहते हैं कि चूँकि हम फला धर्म के लोग हैं, इसलिए हमारी जो आर्थिक अवस्था है, हमारी जो एकेनामिक कन्डीशनस हैं वे ऐसी हानी चाहिए? ये दो चीजे काट्टाडिकटरी

हैं और एक दूसरे को काटनी है। इसलिए इसको रोकने के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि हम कोई मूवमेंट हिन्दुस्तान भर में इस बात के लिए नाएँ कि लोगो को रोटी, कपडा और मकान मिलना चाहिए। यह बात तो समझ में आती है लेकिन यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि हम छोटे में दायरे में बँट कर रिलिजन के नाम पर सारी बातें करे और यह कहे कि हमारा जो अधिकार हो वह दूसरो से ज्यादा हो, खान किम्म के लोगो के अधिकार दूसरो से ज्यादा हो। यह हासिल करने के लिए जो नामाकूल तरीके इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं उनको रोकने का और कोई ढग नहीं है कि इस पर प्रतिबध लगना चाहिए। इस स्थिति को काबू करने के लिए यही एक तरीका है। यह बांमारी बहुत फैन गई है और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि 20, 25 माल से वह बीमारी है और मुझे ऐसा मालूम होंता है कि यह नीचे जा रही है। यह इतनी छिपी हुई है कि इसकी जड़े काट कर ऊपर लाने की जरूरत है। ऊपर से ऊपर काटने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा। इसे नीचे से काटनी पड़ेगी और नीचे में काटन के लिए इसकी सजा रखनी बहुत जरूरी है। (व्यवधान) काट देगे तो सूख जायगी और सूख जाने के बाद इसकी जड़ो को आप के सुपुर्व कर दिया जायगा ताकि आयन्दा के लिए यह बीमारी पैदा न हो।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब इस क्लोज में जो एमेडमेंट रखी गई है वह सिर्फ इतनी है कि कोई भी अगर यह रिप्रेजेन्टेशन करता है या कोई भी यह कहता है कि मेरी जात-बिरादरी वालो को ये ये चीजे मह्युया हों या यह कहे और इस बात की कोशिश करे कि चूँकि मेरा धर्म यह है इस लिए मुझे ये ये चीजें मिलनी चाहिए, ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारी जबान यह है, इसलिए हम देश से अल्लूदा होना चाहते हैं, यह डी० एम० के० के एक साहब कहते रहे हैं, सीधे नहीं कहा है लपेट कर कहते हैं। एक साहब ने शिष्टाभाव में कहा कि डी० एम० के० वालों का

यह प्रोग्राम नहीं है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान से अरहदा हो जाएं, उनका हिन्दुस्तान से सम्बन्ध हो जाए लेकिन उनका कहना यह है कि हम एक ढंग से जो काम करते हैं उस ढंग से हमें करने दिया जाना चाहिए और सरकार-ए-हिन्द जो तमाम ताकतें अपने पास रखे हुए है, उसमें हमें लेटीट्यूड दे देना चाहिए, इतना लेटीट्यूड देना चाहिए ताकि डी० एम० के० सरकार अपने ढंग से काम कर सके। वे अपनी सरकार में ही सेंटर की सरकार को समझ रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक खिस्ते के लिए या एक रिजिजन के नाम पर या एक खारा कास्ट के लिए जो ऐसी बातें होती हैं, ये बातें हिन्दुस्तान की वाहदत को, हिन्दुस्तान की नेशनलिटी को और हिन्दुस्तान के हालात को दुरुस्त करने के लिए नहीं है। यहाँ हम ने हलफ दिया है कि हम यहाँ भोगेनिजम कायम करके, समाजवाद कायम करके लोगों को रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, औलाद को तालीम और बुढापे में लोगों को पेंशन का इन्तज़ाम करेंगे और जहाँ तक हमारी कोशिश है हमें बेकारी को भी दूर करना है। तो इन सब चीजों को करने के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि हमारे रास्ते में जो रुकावटें डालते हैं उन रुकावटों को दूर किया जाए और उन रुकावटों को दूर करने के लिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह निहायत जरूरी है कि ऐसी बातों पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए ताकि यह बीमारी आगे फैल न सके। यहाँ काश्मीर वाले हमारे दोस्तों ने आपको बताया है कि वहाँ कैसे हालात हैं, वहाँ पर लोगों को कैसे प्रोबोक किया जाता है रिजिजन के नाम पर। यह भी कहा जाता है कि पंजाब में क्या ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है? वहाँ भी ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं और दूसरे सूबों में भी हो रही हैं और जात-बिरादरी के नाम पर ये सब बातें की जा रही हैं। मैं श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वे इन हाउस के नोटिस में ये बातें लाईं और इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए जिससे हम इस पर काबू पा सकें। आज आप इनकी बात को मानेंगे और कम इसी बात को मान जायेंगे।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, सुभद्रा जोशी जी ने जो बिल रखा है, उसकी पुरजोर शब्दों में ताद्द करता हूँ। इन्होंने जो यह बिल पेश किया है यह सारी कम्युनिटीज के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की जो नेशन है उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था को दुरुस्त करने के लिए, हमें यह बात सोचनी होगी कि जिन बातों के कारण हमारा देश टूटता है या लोग बजाय इसके कि हम बात की कोशिश करें कि लोगों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिले, वे लोगों को रिजिजन का गलत वास्ना दे कर उनको एकमप्लायट करने हैं और देश भर में फ्यूडलइज्म या दूमरी ऐसी चीजें जो हैं कायम करने हैं, उनके लिए हम कुछ पाबन्दी लगाएँ।

मैं आप का बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना हूँ कि इस बिल की शकल अगर बहुत दुरुस्त न हो, तो आप इसको दुरुस्त करने लेकिन इसका जो मुद्दा है वह किसी तरह से आना चाहिए जिमसे उन लोगों को कुछ डर हो और जो लोग गडबड करने वाले हैं, जानि के नाम पर जो ऐसी चीजे करने हैं, जो दूमरों से नफरत करने हैं, और जो एक रिजिजन वाले दूमरे रिजिजन के लोगों को नाकारा और बेहूदा समझते हैं और उनको यहाँ नहीं रहने देना चाहते, उनको काबू में लाने की निहायत जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना हूँ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर). उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है उसके लिये श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं। यह प्रश्न आज एक संगोष्ठी के रूप में हमारे सामने आया है कि मजहब अथवा सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर किसी की राष्ट्रीयता को अगर चुनौती दी जाये, किसी की नागरिकता को अगर चुनौती दी जाये, तो वह हमारे देश में जुर्म माना जाय, गैर-कानूनी माना जाये तथा इस आधार पर जो व्यायाम या हथियारबन्द अथवा दूसरे किस्म से अर्द्ध सैनिक प्रशिक्षण का

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

कार्य करे उसको गैर-कानूनी करार दिया जाये। यह बात अगर इष्का दुष्की होती तो इसकी इतनी आवश्यकता नहीं थी, लेकिन हम सभी जानते हैं कि बड़े सगठित आधार पर हमारे देश में यह प्रयास चलता रहा है कि देश की सम्मिलित राष्ट्रीयता को चुनौती दी जाये और इस विचार का एक दौर यहाँ पर कारगर भी हो गया। हमारी राष्ट्रीयता खंडित की गई साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर और आजादी हासिल करने के साथ ही यह दाग हम पर लगा रह गया कि हमारी राष्ट्रीयता ही नहीं मजहब के नाम पर, साम्प्रदाय के नाम पर हमारी मातृभूमि का विभाजन हो गया। उस के बाद से इस विचार को और ज्यादा पुष्ट करने का प्रयास होता रहा है और उसको भारतीय संस्कृति का नाम देकर भारतीयता को कलकित किया जाता रहा है।

हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति में जो कुछ विशेषता है उसमें बहुत बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि धार्मिक विश्वास के लिये, आस्था के लिये बल प्रयोग भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति की स्वीकृत धारा में, स्वीकृत मापदण्ड में वर्जित है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारे दर्शनो में, चाहे वह साख्य के हो या मीमामा के हो अथवा बौद्धिक हो, खासकर न्याय के बहस करने वालों में भी कोई यह कहता है कि गाड़ की कोई हस्ती ही नहीं है, दूसरे कहते हैं कि आप का विचार गलत है, और उनको भी महर्षि कहते हैं। बुद्ध देव ने उस हस्ती को जिस को गाड़ कहते हैं हिला दिया। चूंकि ईश्वर के दूसरे माने होते हैं इसलिये मैं ईश्वर नहीं कहता, ईश्वर के माने श्रेष्ठ होते हैं, भगवान बहीं होते, गाड़ नहीं होते। बुद्ध देव ने पूरे भारत में उस गाड़ में विश्वास को हिला दिया, जाति पाति पर विभाजन को मिटा दिया। मगर कहीं छुरा नहीं चला, कहीं चाकू नहीं चला, कहीं लाठी नहीं चली। लाठी छुरे से कहीं भी प्रशिक्षण नहीं हुआ, कहीं भी किसी की गर्दन नहीं कटी। सारे भारत में इतना बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ, लेकिन वह बहस से हुआ, साम्प्रदाय से

हुआ। हजार साल बाद शंकराचार्य ने फिर बहस की। केरल से ले कर हिमालय तक पूरी बहस हुई। सम्पूर्ण भारत में बौद्ध धर्म में विश्वास को हिला दिया गया। उस को हिला देने के बाद लोगों ने उससे पूछा कि आप की मर्जी हुई भावना क्या है, आपकी राय क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि यह नास्तिक धर्म है। उनसे पूछा गया कि बुद्ध देव के बारे में आप का क्या खयाल है, तो कहा कि वह भगवान है। जयदेव ने गा दिया "केशव घृत बुद्ध शरीर जय जगदीश हरे।" बुद्ध देव को उन्होंने अवतार मान लिया भगवान का उम बुद्ध देव को जिसने भगवान की हस्ती को ही नहीं माना।

यह भारतीय संस्कृति की परम्परा है कि एक ही परिवार में एक आदमी कहता है कि हम मछली खायेगे तो नर्क में जायेगे और दूसरा आदमी कहता है कि अभी ही नहीं, मरने के बाद भी श्राद्ध में मछली देना क्योंकि स्वर्ग में मछली नहीं मिलती, यहा से जायेगी। दोनों ही एक परिवार के हैं, लेकिन छुरा नहीं चलता, लाठी नहीं चलती। न वहा छुरा चला कर किसी की कण्ठी को तोड़ने है न किसी को कण्ठी की बाधते है। यह भारतीय संस्कृति का प्राण है। यह भी एक कारण है कि हमारी संस्कृति में इतना टिकाऊपन है। इसके विपरीत एक अभारतीय मनीवृत्ति हमारे देश में पैदा की गई और वह भारतीयता विरोधी मनोवृत्ति उसने पैदा की जिसने छुरा और हन्टर के प्रशिक्षण के आधार पर, असहिष्णुता के आधार पर एक तरफ राष्ट्रीयता को चुनौती दी और दूसरी तरफ हमारी राष्ट्रीयता को बलपूर्वक कुंठित करने की कोशिश की जिससे हमारी मातृभूमि भी खंडित हुई और उसके बाद भी सन्तोष नहीं किया जा रहा है, आज भी उसका प्रयास चल रहा है।

आप देखिये कि यह छतरा कितना संगीन है। अगर खुल कर राजनीतिक दल के नाम पर यह होता तो आम जनता उसका राजनीतिक

जबाब दे सकती थी, बोटों के जरिये फैसला कर सकती थी। पिछले दिन श्री वाजपेयी बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि कानून लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है तो क्या प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं है। हम सभी समझते हैं कि जो राजनीतिक दल गलत धारणा ले कर आये, खुल कर आये इन पर कानूनी रोक लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। अगर वह प्रचार करे, प्रसार करे तो उसका जनतांत्रिक जबाब दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन जो लोग राजनीतिक दल के नाम पर नहीं अतः जिन का राजनीति के साथ खुला ताल्लुक नहीं, जो अपने विचार को जनता की स्वीकृति के लिये या अस्वीकृति के लिये रखना न चाहे, छुरा हंटर का प्रशिक्षण दे और राष्ट्रीयता को खंडित करे, उसके विचार का कानूनी इलाज करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि जनता खुल कर उस का जनतांत्रिक इलाज करे यह संभव नहीं है, और ऐसी मनोवृत्ति हमारे देश में बड़े खतरनाक तरीके से पनप रही है। मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम इस मनोवृत्ति को अभी नहीं रोकते तो हजारों युवकों को इसके नाम पर मुमराह किया जा रहा है। और ऐसा करके हमारी राष्ट्रीयता को जो भी चुनौती दी जा रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह उस पर ध्यान दें।

मैं यहां पर श्री माधवराव सदाशिवराव गोलवलकर के उद्धरण दे रहा हूँ। यह उन भाषणों के उद्धरण हैं जो उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्वयम् सेवक संघ के प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में दिये हैं, वे आम सभा के भाषण नहीं हैं। यह किताब भी, जिसका नाम 'बंच आफ थाट्स' है, उन्हीं लोगों के द्वारा छपाई गई है, दूसरे लोगों ने नहीं छपी है। मैं कहना यह चाह रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने इस पूरी किताब में यह स्थापना की है कि राष्ट्रीयता भौगोलिक अथवा क्षेत्रीय नहीं है। उन्होंने "टेरिटोरियल नेशनेलिज्म" पर चोट की है और स्वयम् कम्पूनल नेशनेलिज्म की स्थापना की है। और इस तरह से उन्होंने हमारे पूरे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के इतिहास को चुनौती दी है और आज भी दे रहे हैं। इस पुस्तक में वह

कहते हैं :

"But the invaders who came during the last ten or twelve centuries could not be driven out. They could not be absorbed either. They remained a separate entity and ruled as foreigners in this land."

यह वह मुसलिमों के बारे में कह रहे हैं। इसी लिये वह इस नतीजे पर आते हैं। जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता थे उनके ऊपर भी उन्होंने चोट की है। वह कहते हैं।

"They forgot that here was already a full-fledged ancient nation of the Hindus and the various communities which were living in the country were here either as guests, the Jews and Parsis, or as invaders, the Muslims and Christians."

जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन था उसके नेताओं के ऊपर चोट कर रहे हैं कि पारसी, यहूदी वगैरह हमारे मेहमान हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : जिसमें से माननीय सदस्य कोट कर रहे हैं उसको बैं कर देना चाहिये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : वह बैं हुई नहीं है, उसको बैं करने के लिये ही तो कहा जा रहा है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

"They never faced the question how all such heterogeneous groups could be called as children of the soil merely because, by an accident, they happened to reside in a common territory under the rule of a common enemy."

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ जो हमारी राष्ट्रीयता बनी है उस पर वह कहते हैं कि वृत्ति ब्रिटिश ने हमको गुलाम बनाया इसलिए कैसे यह लोग इस धरती के सत्तान गिने जायेंगे?

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : हिंदू के माने क्या हैं ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उनके जो माने श्री गोल-वल्कर जी कह गये हैं वह यह है कि इसमें पारसी नहीं है, क्रिश्चियन नहीं है, यहूदी नहीं है। वह इसी पुस्तक में कहते हैं

'The theories of territorial nationalism and of common danger, which formed the basis for our concept of nation, had deprived us of the positive and inspiring content of our real Hindu Nationhood and made many of the 'freedom movements' virtually anti-British movements''

जिन्होंने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के संरक्षण का काम उस वक्त किया, उनके खिलाफ संघर्ष में नहीं उतरे, आज वे पूरे आन्दोलन को ही कहते हैं कि वह केवल ब्रिटिश विरोधी आन्दोलन रह गया था।

फिर आगे चल कर वह कहते हैं

"Anti-Britishism was equated with patriotism and nationalism. This reactionary view has had disastrous effects upon the entire course of the freedom struggle, its leaders and the common people"

यह पुरी राष्ट्रियता को ही चुनौती नहीं दी गई है बल्कि राष्ट्रिय आन्दोलन के इतिहास को भी चुनौती दी गई है, राष्ट्रियता की विचारधारा को भी चुनौती दी गई है कि हमारी राष्ट्रियता अंग्रेजी नहीं, टैरिटरियल नहीं। उस अवस्था में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जो इस राष्ट्र में आन्दोलन करेगा भारतीय, इसमें कौन होगा। क्या जनेऊ पहनने वाले जंजीबार में जो हैं वे आ जाएंगे? जो इस तरह की चीज को गलत समझते हैं वे खुल कर सामने आएँ और जंसा दाशि भूषण जी ने कहा है इस किताब पर बैन लगाने की आवाज उठाएँ। दोनों बातें साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। यह भारतीय राष्ट्रियता और अंग्रेजी राष्ट्रियता पर चुनौती है। दोनों बातें साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं (व्यवधान) भारतीय राष्ट्रियता का जो मूल श्रोत है "बसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" है। इसको महात्मा बुद्ध ने हम लोगों का सिखाया और लोगों ने सिखाया। इसी रास्ते पर हमें दुनिया को भी लाना है।

हमने बंगला देश में इसको व्यवहार में ला कर, इसका पालन करके दिखा दिया है। हमारी राष्ट्रियता सीमित नहीं है, संकुचित नहीं है (व्यवधान) चाऊ-माओ सुधरें, वह नारा भी लग सकता है। जब वे सुधर जायेंगे तब उनसे हमारी कोई दुश्मनी नहीं होगी। हमारा विरोध इसीलिए है कि वे पथभ्रष्ट हो गए हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनन्द गाव) :
ये सुधर जायें तो ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : इन जनसंघी मज्जनों को सुधारने के लिए तो हम कह रहे हैं।

जब गलत विचारधारा होती है तब खतरे की बात नहीं होती लेकिन खतरे की बात यह है कि ये बातें जनसंघ की मभा में नहीं कही गई हैं जिन को चुनाव में लोग ठुकरा सकते हैं लेकिन ये बातें राष्ट्रिय स्वयं सेवक संघ के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कही गई हैं जहाँ चुनाव की परम्परा नहीं है, जहाँ कोई दूमरी राय दी नहीं जा सकती है जहाँ हटर और छुरे का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। जो राष्ट्रिय स्वयं सेवक संघ में रहे हैं उनसे मेरा आग्रह है कि हो सकता है कि बचपन में वे उममें रहे हों और बचपन में बहक भी आदमी आसानी में जाता है लेकिन अब वे बालिग हो चुके हैं और उनमें मेरा आग्रह होगा कि एक मत हो कर इस राष्ट्र-विरोधी और देशद्रोही भावना का त्याग करें और जो बहा छुरी और लाठी का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, उन पर बर्दाश लगाने की एक हो कर आवाज लगाएँ।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी जी से भी मैं एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव के आखिर में डी में यह कहा गया है

and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquility,

नौकरशाह जो है वे इसको दूसरे माने में इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसको अगर ब्राउ कर दें तो भी काम चल जाएगा। आर करने से अलग सीढी में भी उसको ले जाएँगे।

इस वास्ते इसमें थोड़ा संशोधन कर दें और यह सदन इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे, यही मेरा अंतिम आग्रह है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Communalism is a hydra headed difficult problem faced by our country. But my problem is time. We have just 40 minutes left and I have 20 names with me. I do not know how to manage it. Besides these 20 members, the Minister has to say something and the mover of the Bill has to reply. We can extend the time to some extent but we have to finish it today.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : My submission is that this Bill, though in a limited form, deals with a very vital problem faced by the country. Even though this is a non-official Bill so much of interest has been created in this House and many members want to participate in the discussion. I feel that it should be discussed thoroughly. I wish to see that public opinion is created through our discussion. That is why I submit that sufficient time should be allotted to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will consider all that. In the mean while, let us go on with the discussion.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill that has been moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi. At the same time, I also welcome the directive of Shri K. C. Pant to the police officers to protect the weaker sections of the community.

While the amendment is very much called for and must be supported and passed, I feel that there is some amount of responsibility on the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police in every State and District to prevent a riot. The Preventive Detention Act is already there and I do not understand any reason why they cannot take preventive steps when that Act is there.

Notwithstanding all this, I support this Bill because I feel that the Deputy Commissioners and the Superintendents of Police have been trying to find some reason or the other to escape their responsibility which, I

think, the State Government should place on them. I would go to the extent of saying that when there is a riot, the Government should place the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner concerned immediately under suspension till it is investigated. Why I say so is because these communal riots that tarnish our image in the outside world can be prevented. They are putting the hands of the clock back to the 16th century, when we used to have religious wars. That apart, it also gives insecurity to the minority community. Once you give insecurity to a particular community, which is a minority in character but which has a very large population if you count them, it creates a sort of instability in the country.

I also attach importance to this because this insecurity gives them a chance to go in for separatist tendencies. It is that separatist tendency that actually led to the partition of India and we have not been having peaceful relations with our neighbours ever since and our political and economic development has also been thwarted.

Let us try to understand where and why these riots happen. They happen in industrial towns like Rourkela, Ahmedabad, Ranchi, Tatanagar and places like that. They happen because the vested interests, either in the RSS or in the Jamat-i-Islami or wherever they are, they want to create trouble in order to weaken industrial workers. This postpones the class consciousness which we want to bring about in this country. Therefore, I very strongly support this Bill and say that it must be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I appreciate the desire of hon. Members, their feelings and concern, about this but still we must decide on some limit otherwise we cannot go on indefinitely. Suppose, we carry on with this Bill till 5.45 so that we have some time to take up the other Bill. But there are 20 names here. So, I request that each Member takes only five minutes, because within this time the Minister will also say something and the Mover of the Bill will also say something. Then, it may be possible to accommodate the maximum number. So, let us make an effort and confine our remarks to five minutes each.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA : I would like to make only two points but please permit me to make those points. One of those points was raised by my hon. friend just now. He raised the issue of books. I feel there are books which are being used to poison minds and we are creating a generation which will not be the one which gave birth to people like Maulana Azad and others. Therefore, I feel, it is not enough that such books should be banned but it is necessary, at the same time to encourage books which preach communal harmony or which give a better sense of history, a better version of history.

16 hrs.

It is wrong to say that there was any quarrel between Mughals as Muslims or with Shivaji as Hindus. It was Mughal expansionism. It was Raja Jai Singh fighting for Aurangzeb; it was Raja Man Singh fighting for Akbar and it was Raja Todar Mal who annexed my part of the territory with Akbar's Kingdom. I, therefore, say that these history books should be re-written or revised.

About Jamiat Islami, I want to say one thing. When Jallianwala Bagh incident took place, Gandhiji said that the blood of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs had intermingled. But the R. S. S. came out with a theory of Akhand Bharat. In the same manner, Jamiat Islami came into being in 1941 and it started encouraging separatist tendencies. And the partition followed. In 1948, Madoodi went over to West Pakistan and left his disciples here. They formed a new party and that party was again called as Jamiat Islami.

What is that party? Their books may look innocent. But there again, their preaching was about separatist tendencies. Here, I want to quote Madoodi's approach. He said that Muslims cannot accept the supremacy of legislature because the supremacy of God is to be accepted. The Jamiat do not participate in politics. When they do not participate politically, what do they do? They preach separatist ideas. What does it mean? They create separatist tendencies. They even went to Madoodi for advice and his advice to them was, "You refrain from

active politics because Hindus want Hindu State."

Both the R. S. S. and Jamiat Islami are one and the same thing because the aim is the same. When they say, Akhand Bharat, they mean the same thing. There is absolutely no difference.

I want to quote one thing more. One day, when Shri Shashi Bhushan was speaking he was interrupted and that interruption was, "Why don't you read the R. S. S. constitution?" He said, "What about your giving training in wielding lathis, spears and poison-dipped knives." The reply of Mr Kachwal was,—he is not here today—I quote: "No, they should teach to wear bangles and dance."

If that is the attitude, they do accept the fact that they do give training in lathis, spears and all that. If that is so, it is a matter for us to see whether such things should be allowed to happen or not.

Lastly, I want to say something with regard to Kashmir. The whole point is like this. When all this happened, Kashmir was created as a sort of problem by imperialist who give inspiration to R. S. S. and Jamiat Islami. What happened during the last war? If you look at it on a wider canvas, when our forces were advancing and Kashmir cease-fire line was vanishing, the 7th Fleet moved into the Bay of Bengal, and China said, "We stand by the right of self-determination of Kashmiris." Why can't we be alive to this? Why can't we understand this? Why can't our friends try to see that they are unpatriotic because they are trying to bring about division in us and keep us busy in fighting? I want to ask one thing more. Why does Jamiat Islami here say that they do not want to participate in politics. But why in Kashmir, the Election Commission has permitted them to participate and fight the elections on their request? They are having schools, a large number of schools, and in those they have teachers who are working with missionary zeal spreading poison. If that be so, we must see whether we can in any way fight this evil. As Mr. Darbara Singh said, we have to look at the roots, that the roots are to be taken out. It is not enough giving only a superficial treatment.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : First of all I would like to convey my thanks for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Bill moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

I would like to say a few words on this Bill. The objective of the Bill is appreciable, but is it possible to implement it in practice? With all respect I would like to submit that, in our country, there are many organisations and associations on the basis of religion, community, language and so on. There are many organisations and associations on the basis of religion in order to propagate the doctrine of religion in our country; I will not mention any particular religion, Hindu religion or Muslim religion.

My hon. friend, Shri Darbara Singh, while speaking on this Bill, said that there were many associations and organisations based on religion which were creating enmity in our country. I would like to know from this hon. Member whether he is prepared to give up his religious symbols, whether he is prepared to forego what he has got, beard, etc. These are the symbols of his religion. I am not criticising this, because he is only maintaining what is enjoined on him by religion.

There are so many organisations and associations in our country, as I said, to propagate the doctrine of religion. There are many organisations and associations formed on the basis of community for the development and well-being of the people. Take, for instance, the associations for the welfare of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Similarly, there are many organisations formed on the basis of language for the development of the language. My hon. friend, Shri Darbara Singh, mentioned about DMK, my Party. The DMK is not based on any language or community; it is based on progressive policies. Our language formula is the two-language formula. After all, it is guaranteed in the Constitution; it is a Constitutional right; it is a birth right.

We are not opposing the Constitution; we are not against the Constitution. Only the people in the Hindi-speaking areas are fanatics; they want to impose Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people. We are not fanatics. We teach our mother tongue as well as the link language, which is mentioned in the Constitution, namely, English. Another member was saying that DMK was creating enmity on the basis of language. We are not creating any enmity on the basis of language. It is clearly and categorically stated in our language policy. In our country there are many organisations formed for the development of ancient languages or classical languages. No one can refute that.

As I said, the objective of this Bill is appreciable. But is it workable? That is my only question. In elections the political parties choose their candidates from the community which is predominant in that locality. It is a well-known fact, nobody can deny it and even the ruling Party, the Congress Party throughout the country chooses its candidates from the community which is predominant in that area. Sir, there is a provision in the Indian Penal Code for punishing anybody creating enmity on the basis of religion or caste or language. So, I think the present provisions are enough and no more amendment is necessary in the Indian Penal Code. So, I oppose this Bill.

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय दंड संहिता में संशोधन लाने के लिए जो विधेयक श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी लाई हैं और उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, समय बहुत कम है। बहुत से सदस्यों ने नाम भेजे हैं। मैं पाँच मिनट से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं दूंगा। दो मिनट पहले मैं घंटी बजा दूंगा और उसके बाद दूसरी घंटी पर मेहरबानी करके माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायेंगे।

श्री शशिभूषण : सभापति महोदय, दंड संहिता अथवा कामयाब होती अभी तक तो संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। मुझे मंत्री महोदय बताएँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनल राइड्स

[श्री शशिभूषण]

मे आज तक किमी एक भी आदमी को फाँसी लगा। हजारों दगे हुए। हिन्दुस्तान के 30 साल के इतिहास में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में आज तक किमी को फाँसी नहीं लगी। अगर यह कानून इतना लचीला है, बेढंगा है तो इसको तबदाल करना बहुत जरूरी है। इस देश के अंदर जब खुले आम चाहे जमायते इस्लामी के नोग हो, चाहे आर० एस० एम० के हो, जब लाठी चलाना, छुरे चलाना और एक दूसरे के बीच में नफरत फैलाना सिखाते हैं, और उनको आप बंद नहीं कर सकते तो यह कानून बेकार है। सरकार ने अब तक क्यों नहीं बंद किया? जब सोशलिज्म के नाम पर आप वोट लेकर आते हैं, जब सेक्युलरिज्म के नाम पर वोट लेकर आते हैं और इस ढंग की संस्थाओं को पनपने देते हैं तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है और अभी तक नहीं किया उसके लिए भी सरकार जिम्मेदार है। आगे सख्त कदम सरकार उठाए इस सशोधन को लेकर और यदि कानून में कोई और भी तबदीली लाने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसको भी लाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक इन संस्थाओं का सवाल है इनका ब्रांडिंग प्राउड हिन्दुस्तान का मोनोपलिरट है। अगर वह हमके लिए पैसा न दे तो ये नहीं चल सकती। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अंग्रेज ने इनकी मदद की। आजादी की लड़ाई में हिन्दू संस्थाओं, मुस्लिम संस्थाओं और सिख संस्थाओं ने नौजवानों को फीज में भरती कराया और उनको आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा नहीं लेने दिया। लाखों नौजवान शहीद हुए। और आजादी के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का मोनोपलिरट, विदेशी मोनोपलिरट, फोर्ड फाउंडेशन, सी० आई० ए०, एशिया फाउंडेशन, जमायते इस्लामी और आर० एस० एम० की मदद करते हैं। उनके खिलाफ अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। हमारा कानून इतना लचीला क्यों है? बच आफ थाट्म जो अभी पढा गया, हवाई हिन्दू राष्ट्र, यह जो किताबें हैं श्री गोलबलकर की

वह क्यों नहीं अब तक बंद हुई? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो 'अखबार' साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं उनको क्यों नहीं बंद करते हैं? हिन्दुस्तान के मोनोपलिरट जो बड़े-बड़े अखबार चलाते हैं, न्यूज एजेंसीज चलाते हैं, इन कम्युनल लोगों की मदद करते हैं। जो गाँधी मर्डर केम में गिरफ्तार हुए थे वह चुन कर आ रहे हैं, जो छुरेबाजी में गिरफ्तार हुए थे वह राज्य-सभा में चुन कर आ सकते हैं (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, जो गाँधी मर्डर केम में गिरफ्तार हुए थे वह अभी तक चुन कर आ रहे हैं (व्यवधान) मैं इनका उत्तर नहीं दे रहा हूँ। सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर उन लोगों का नाम मौजूद है, सरकार स्वयं उन लोगों के नाम ले यहाँ पर (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, मैं तो किर्मा का नाम भी नहीं ले रहा हूँ, मुझ से पता नहीं क्यों ये नागज रहते हैं? मेरा यह कहना है कि जो ये फासिस्ट आर्गनाइजेशन है उन सब के ऊपर बंद लगाना चाहिए सरकार इनको दंडित करे वरना जिस प्रकार से बंगला देश में साम्प्रदायिक लोगों के साथ हुआ, उनको रात की अंधेरे में कभी टार्च से नहीं ढूँढ़ा, बन्दूक की नोक से ढूँढ़ा, हिन्दुस्तान में ही बही होगा। इसलिए सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी इसके ऊपर कदम उठाए, इस बिल को मान ले। यह कहना कि सरकार स्वयं बिल लाएगी, इसमें बहुत देर लगती है। आइ० सी० एस० के प्रिविलेज पर बिल ला रहे थे, वह अभी तक नहीं आया। तो इस प्रकार की देरी न हो, जल्दी से जल्दी इसका बिल ले आएँ। इतना ही कह कर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनंदगाँव)
सभापति महोदय, हमारा यह सदन राष्ट्र का सबसे बड़ा मन्दिर है और जब आप सदन के अन्दर प्रवेश करने हैं तो उसके मुख मंडल पर एक सुन्दर श्लोक पंचतंत्र का लिखा हुआ है—

अयं निजः परोवेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।
उदार चरितानां वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

यह उस श्रेष्ठ पंचतंत्र की व्याख्या है जिसमें कि हम न केवल अपने राष्ट्र के नागरिकों को सम्बोधित करते हैं वरन् संसार को एक ममता और एकता के सूत्र में बांध कर, बंधुत्व का पाठ पढ़कर यह कहते हैं कि हम सब एक हैं, कोई अलग नहीं है, छोटे और बड़े की भावना नहीं है। किसी देश में सम्प्रदायवाद के नाम पर जितनी रधिर वहाँ है शायद इन्सान की जिन्दगी में इन्मान तारीख में संसार में कहीं इतना खून न बहा होगा जितना हमारे यहाँ बहा है। हम उन कारणों पर नहीं जाना चाहते जिनसे हमारी धरती बँटी लाखों लोग इधर से उधर गए। मैं उन एतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता, उसमें बहुत करुणा है, दया है जहाँ इन्सानियत बिखर कर गिरी, घायल की गई। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस नवोदित वातावरण में लोकतन्त्र में कम से कम साम्प्रदायिकता, भाषा के नाम पर, सम्प्रदायवाद के नाम पर, धर्म की झूठी परिभाषा के भड़काई न जाये। इतना गुमराह लोगों को न किया जाये, इतना भ्रमित न किया जाये, इतना गुस्से में न डाला जाये कि वे अपनी जेब से चाकू निकाल कर मासूम इन्मान की जिन्दगी को ले लें। वह नहीं होना चाहिए। आज हम आधुनिक समाज में सबसे बड़ा धर्म कोई हो सकता है तो वह रोटी का धर्म है और दूसरा धर्म बंधुत्व का है और तीसरा एक धर्म इन्सानियत का है। इसके परि-
वेष्ट में जितनी धारणाएँ और मान्यताएँ आती हैं उनका स्वागत है और यदि उन तमाम परम्पराओं और धारणाओं से इन्सान इन्मान से लड़ना हो धर्म के नाम पर तो मैं उन धर्म को धर्म नहीं कहता। वह सम्प्रदायवाद जिसमें बंधुत्व न हो सम्प्रदायवाद नहीं है। और अगर उस भाषा में जिसमें हम माँ की गोद से यह शिक्षा लेकर न उदय होता हो हमारे जीवन का कि हम सब बराबर हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस भाषा में भी कोई कमी है। देखना यह है कि इस लोकतन्त्र के वातावरण में जहाँ हमने यह स्वीकार किया है

कि हम समता, एकता और इन्सानियत को स्थापित करेंगे और सबको बराबरी का मौका देंगे, कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि यह डगमगा जाये ? भिवण्डी, अहमदाबाद या जलयाँव में जो कुछ हुआ, दुनिया के लोग क्या कहते होंगे कि यह लोकतन्त्रवादी राष्ट्र है जहाँ हम रोटी और वस्त्र का सवाल नहीं पूरा कर पा रहे हैं दवाई का इन्तजाम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं वहाँ एक इन्सान दूसरे इन्सान को इस प्रकार मारने के लिए एक जजबाती स्पीच पर भड़क जाता है और एक दूसरे का खून करने लगता है। हमारी गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है और हमारा ममुदाय जो लोकतन्त्रवादी ममुदाय है उसका भी लज्जा से सिर झुक जाता है। इस नये वातावरण में रोटी के सवाल को हमें हल करना है और दूसरी व्यवस्थाएँ करनी हैं, हमको आगे बढ़ना है। इसलिए यह जो भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में संशोधन श्रीमती मुभद्रा जोशी का है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। जहाँ इसकी व्यवस्था है, वहाँ इसका पालन भी होना चाहिये। श्री शशि भूषण ने ठीक कहा है कि जितने साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े हुए हैं, किमी को फौमी नहीं हुई। कठोर से कठोर दण्ड देकर हमें नये समाज का निर्माण करना है, जहाँ लोकतन्त्र हो, समता हो, एकता हो।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.) : I have nothing to say against this Bill. I do not oppose it, but I would say that it is a timid approach to the very vital problem, or I should say the poisonous problem of communalism that is eating into the very vitals of our national life. The emergence of Bangla Desh, and not only the denial but refutation of the two-nation theory by Bangla Desh, has now created a new atmosphere, and a new outlook and it has released a new force not only for Bangla Desh but also for the whole of the Indian sub-continent to approach this problem with bigger perspective. I should say, not in a chicken-hearted manner but in a lion-hearted manner, so that this virus of communalism could be uprooted from our national life for good.

Although at the back of her mind, the framer of this Bill, had a certain organisation in view, yet I should say that she has

[Shri Samar Guha]

not had the courage to name that organisation. She has not had the courage to attack that organisation or to ask to ban that organisation. I should say that this Bill is in a sense purposeless, because its main objective is to ban a particular organisation, by approaching it on an individual basis. Therefore, I feel that it seems to be redundant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) She had the Muslim League in her mind.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) No, she had the Jan Sangh in mind.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA During the time of the Bangla Desh liberation, the people of Bangla Desh were expressing their anger against the communal organisations there and they attacked the communal parties and they burnt the offices and premises of the Muslim League, the Jamiat-e-Islami and the Nizam-e-Islami and other communal organisations in Bangla Desh and they have completely eradicated such communal bodies. But in our country we find that not only the communal parties and communal politics are functioning but they are also participating in elections.

I should say that this Bill has only a very limited objective. Many hon. Members have given expression to the hope that some kind of progressive approach and some kind of radical approach should be there, some kind of revolutionary approach should be there so that the communal virus can be eradicated for good. The Government party has got absolute majority and absolute power now. I would like to ask the hon. Member and also the Government party whether they have the courage to ban communal politics and communal parties. I would like to ask them whether they have the courage to derecognise the right of the communal parties to participate in elections. I would like to know whether they have the courage to eradicate communalism from education also. I would like to know whether they have courage to drop the word 'Hindu' from the name of Banaras Hindu University, and likewise, to drop the word 'Muslim' from the name of Aligarh Muslim University,.....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT
I protest against the dropping of the word 'Muslim'.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I would like to know whether they will abolish the distinction between Hindu hotels and Muslim hotels and abolish this type of distinction between one class of citizens and another. I would like to know whether they can think of that kind of law which will ban anything that creates hatred and differences between people of different communities. I would also like to ask whether they have the courage to have the same kind of social laws for all citizens. I would like to know whether they have the courage to see that family planning is introduced uniformly for all communities all over the country.

Sir, this Bill displays only a negative approach. But we can think of a positive approach in the sense that we can create a better atmosphere in the country instead of breeding a communal atmosphere, because of the emergence of Bangla Desh. The positive approach is whether we are going to reorganise education.

Just now, one hon. Member was mentioning that the Indian history books will have to be completely rewritten. I would like to know whether Government are going to do this. Here, I might mention that I was a member of the committee attached to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, and I was trying to have some kind of book written by Government and also some kind of film produced on the role played by the Azad Hind movement. You will remember that Netaji Subhas Bose had in his army not only Hindus, but Muslims and Sikhs, but they all used to live together, dine together and work together, and the temples, mosques and gurdwaras in the jurisdiction of Azad Hind Government were open to people belonging to all communities.

The time has come for a bold approach to this problem. We have seen how even after the liberation of Bangla Desh, after the denial of the two-nation theory, on the basis of which India was partitioned, the virus of the two-nation theory still remains dec-

ply embedded in our national life. We have seen how a section of the people of the country took vicarious pleasure in seeing the dismemberment of an Islamic State. We have also seen how other sections of people felt shocked because an Islamic State was dismembered. We noticed both these opposite mentalities a few months back. Therefore, it is a fact that the communal sentiment, the communal outlook and communal mentality still exists in many sections in our country. Therefore, if we really want to eradicate the communal virus and develop a synthetic outlook of nationalism an Indian national feeling, we have to approach the problem in a bold way and bring forward a radical and comprehensive Bill to tackle it.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय (खलीलाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, देश को आजाद हुए २५ वर्ष बीत रहे हैं, परन्तु आज तक यह देखने में नहीं आया कि जो साम्प्रदायिक पाटियाँ हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ हैं, उन पर किसी भी प्रकार का नियन्त्रण लगाया गया हो। मान्यवर, भारत का इतिहास साक्षी है, जिसने 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' का नारा दिया और आज जब हम इस देश से गरीबी दूर करने का संकल्प कर रहे हैं, साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ, साम्प्रदायिक पाटियाँ एक दूसरे को लड़ाने के लिए हर वक्त प्रयत्नशील रहती हैं। आज भी कालिजों में हमारे जो लड़के पढ़ते हैं, उनको नाना प्रकार के प्रलोभन देकर ये साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ छात्रों को गुमराह करके जाठी और डण्डा चलाना सिखाती हैं—चाहे वे आर० ए० ए० हो या मुस्लिम लोग हो, कोई भी संस्था हो.....

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : मुस्लिम लोग कर्मी नहीं सिखाती।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : इन पर नियन्त्रण लगाना परम आवश्यक है। यह विधि की विद्वम्बना है कि आज तक इस सदन में, जो सदन राष्ट्र का फैसला करता है, कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं आया। ऐसा नियम, ऐसी विधि, ऐसा कानून जल्द से जल्द बनाया जाना चाहिए। श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी जी ने जो बिल यहाँ पर

पेश किया है, सरकार को चाहिए कि उस पर विचार करे और ऐसा कानून यहाँ पर लाये।

आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल भाग में, सभापति महोदय आप जानते होंगे, हर दूसरे तीसरे महीने सुनाई पड़ता है कि हिन्दू-मुस्लिम रायट हो गया है, इसका क्या कारण है? इस पर अगर विचार किया जाय तो मालूम होगा कि ये साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएँ हर वक्त एक दूसरे को लड़ाने का प्रयास करती हैं। इसलिए इन पर नियन्त्रण लगाना परमावश्यक है। इसके लिए कानून बनाकर ऐसी संस्थाओं पर शीघ्र से शीघ्र कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal) : The amendment Bill brought forward by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi to curb communal, caste and religious tendencies in the country is laudable, but I very much doubt whether it will be able to achieve the purpose for which it is intended. India had the inner strength to bear all the vicissitudes of a chequered history when she faced many invasions, on the basis of communal, language and other things. The bedrock of Indian nationalism was tolerance and mutual respect towards all religions. But after the advent of British imperialism, the communities were divided and they were played against each other, and we are suffering from the hang-over of that aspect. It is also being introduced in our politics and politicians are trying to exploit the susceptibilities of the various communities in society. This is the real cause of this problem.

The Father of the Nation has given up his life for the cause of communal harmony. Many saints have sung throughout the length and breadth of our country preaching communal harmony. We had that inner strength to withstand all these vicissitudes, but how it was not possible to eradicate this evil from our body politics? As I have clearly said, something is wrong with our political functioning and also with the present set-up of things.

A few days back, I had occasion to read a news item in a leading daily of Delhi,

[Shri Venkatasubbaiah]

There, the news is very surreptitiously and cynically put in, and I should bring it to the notice of the Ministry. The news item says that in Purana Qila, the temple of Kunti Devi is being removed, and there is a mosque, I am told, where there was no namaz said previously. Under the Ancient Monuments Act, namaz is being said in the mosque now, whereas the temple is being removed. It has been done when Prof. S. Nurul Hasan has become the Minister in charge of education. It has been prominently put in a very leading daily, and this is how it tends to create communal hatred among the various sections of the people. Such writings or such speeches must be dealt with very severely.

Though the country was supposed to have been divided on the two-nation theory to which the Congress organisation under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi did not agree, and as a matter of fact that was a disputed fact, it has now been disproved by the heroic struggle put forward by the people of Bangla Desh. But I only suggest to the hon. Mover of this Bill that it would have been better had she brought forward a comprehensive Bill touching on all the facets of our national life and also seeing how communal harmony has to be achieved.

It is not only communal harmony on the basis of religion but on the basis of caste and community. These are very important factors that have to be gone into. We should make a very thorough probe or research into all these matters, and devise certain measures so as to see that these are eradicated by creating and mobilising public opinion by taking certain measures to impart a sort of social dignity to the various sections of the people.

For instance, I can suggest here the idea of inter-caste marriages or marriages from one religion to the other religion. The Government must come forward to give a sort of incentive to such people and where such things are being encouraged. All these factors are to be taken into consideration, and by this amendment alone, I do not think that the object which the hon. lady Member wants to achieve will be achieved. There

should be public opinion and also there should be a code of conduct among the different political parties.

With regard to the nomenclatures that have been put to various organisations, these nomenclatures must also be done away with. My hon. friend has just now referred to these Hindu hotels and Muslim hotels. In South India, it is not a Hindu hotel or a Muslim hotel, but it is a brahmin and non-brahmin hotel. We have gone still further. It is not merely Hindu hotel or Muslim hotel, but it is a brahmin or a non-brahmin hotel. In this manner, things are going on. Though it may not be apparently harmful, this is all the time reminding the people of the community or caste or religion to which they belong. This type of attitude must be sought to be eradicated and then only we will be achieving the object for which we stand.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (भोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, श्रीमती मुभद्रा जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसका मंशा तो बहुत ठीक है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इमको करेगा कौन ? कानून से राज्य नहीं चलता है, आदमी जब बदल जाता है तब कोई काम चलता है इसलिए आदमी को बदलना चाहिये। गाँधी जी ने हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी को बदला तो आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार हुए और अंग्रेजों से लड़े लेकिन कानून तो बना हुआ है जिस कानून के अन्दर, कोई आदमी खून करे तो उसको फाँसी की सजा होती है लेकिन कितने आदमियों को फाँसी की सजा होती है और कितने आदमी छूट जाते हैं। कारण यह है कि जब तक गवाही ठीक से नहीं मिलती है, आदमी सच्चाई पर नहीं आता है और आदमी खून करता है तो छूट भी जाता है और फाँसी भी पा जाता है। इसलिए आदमी को बदलना चाहिए। आज इस बिल का जो उनका मंशा है, जिन लोगों के प्रति मेरे ह्याल से यह लाया गया है, वे खुद बदल गये हैं इस चुनाव में। बिहार में उस कम्युनिटी को हम लोगों को बहुत कम वोट मिली। उस कम्युनिटी ने खुद अपने विचार से अपनी कार्यवाही को

बदल दिया। इसलिए इस बिल में जो उनकी भावना है, उस भावना से आगे दुनिया चली गई है और सवाल यह है कि बिल का मंशा तो ठीक है लेकिन इसका पालन कौन करेगा और कौन करायेगा? आदमी जब तक नहीं सुधरेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा, लाख यह बिल लावें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी वे जो हम लोगों को सिम्पलिसिटी सिखाई और जिस ढंग से हमको रहना चाहिये, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ चैयरमैन साहब, आप इस हिन्दुस्तान के तख्त ताउस, सोवरेन बाड़ी के तख्त पर बैठे हुए हैं, कितने मिनिस्टर और राष्ट्रपति से लेकर गाँव के स्वयं सेवक तक अपने पद का पालन करते हैं? वह पालन नहीं करता है। इसलिए हम लाख कानून बनावें, लाख बिल बनावें, कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे विधान में यह लिखा हुआ है कि सोशल जस्टिस होना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे ये बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर्स हैं, जो हमारे यहाँ बड़े-बड़े राजा हैं और जो हमारे यहाँ बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं, उनके लड़के ही बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक स्कूलों और कालजों में पढ़ते हैं। जो लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल पाते हैं, वे इस कारण मिनिस्टर नहीं होते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मनुष्य की कोई कीमत है? आदमी को जब तक नहीं बदला जावेगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आज जो मंशा है सुभद्रा जोशी जी के बिल का, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के चुनाव में उस कम्युनिटी के, जिसके प्रति वह बिल है, हम लोगों को बहुत कम वोट मिले दूसरे लोग बोट ले गये। आप खुद इस गद्दी पर बैठे हुये हैं, आप ही बताइये कि बिल जब तक बने, बने, लेकिन वह भावना तो खत्म हो गई है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आदमी को बदलने की जरूरत है। आदमी जब बदलेगा, तो न भाषा की लड़ाई होगी, न धर्म की लड़ाई होगी और न कोई और लड़ाई होगी। लड़ाई होगी तो खाने की। वे यहाँ पर इस बिल को लाई हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर एक आदमी के ऊपर कितना खर्च होता है? उस खर्च से एक

गरीब आदमी का खर्चा मिलाइये। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार अपनी भावना को बदले, अफसरों को बदले। मैं कांग्रेसमैन हूँ, मैं नहीं पूछता कि साहब, आप टिकट किस बुनियाद पर देते हैं? पहले देख लेते हैं कि इतने परसेन्टेज फलां जाति के आदमी हैं तो घूम-फिर कर उतने वोट तो उसको मिल ही जायेंगे। इसलिए उसको टिकट देते हैं। तो फिर सरकार पहले इसमें सुधार करे। सरकार के नेताओं ने हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा क्यों किया? उन लोगों के खिलाफ चार्ज लाना चाहिए जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा कम्युनल बेसिस पर किया। हम लोगों से पूछा नहीं गया। हम फ्रीडम फाइटर थे। न डी० सी० सी० से पूछा गया और न पी० सी० सी० से पूछा गया। करने के बाद ए० आई० सी० सी० की मीटिंग बुला ली और उस पर गांधी जी की मुहर लगवा दी। वह बुड्ढा आदमी क्या करता? आज हम बुड्ढे हो गये हैं, कोई रेबोलूशन नहीं कर सकते हैं। सुभद्रा जोशी जी कहाँ हैं, समझ में नहीं आता उनका बिल तो है पर वह अनुपस्थित है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को बदले, सरकार की मंशा बदले और सरकार में जो लोग हैं वे बदले। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जो हमारे मिनिस्टर हैं ये लोग कहाँ के सेक्रेटरी को रखते हैं? अपने सूबे के सेक्रेटरी को रखते हैं, अपने नजदीक के आदमियों को रखते हैं। ये क्यों नहीं बदलते अपने आप को? जो हमारे अफसर लोग हैं, ये कहाँ के आदमियों को अपने यहाँ नौकरी में रखते हैं। अपने नजदीक के आदमियों को नौकरी में रखते हैं। इसलिए आदमियों को बदलने की जरूरत है और यह कानून आप लाख बनाइएगा, कानून का पालन करने वाला आदमी जब तक नहीं रहेगा, कानून आपका वेस्ट-येपर बास्केट में चला जायगा। हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी को बदलने की कोशिश कीजिए और मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार बिल की जो मंशा है, इसको काम में लाये, कानून रहे या न रहे। इसलिए आदमी को बदल कर आदमी बनावें जब भेद भाव मिटेगा। कानून तो है कि खूनी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

फामी चढेगा फिर खूर्ना कितने फाँसी चढते है। चूँकि आदमी सच्ची गवाही नहीं देते, सरकारी आदमी सत्य की खोज नहीं करते। इसलिए मुजरिम छूट जाता है, तो कानून क्या करेगा। इसलिए आदमी को बदलो।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुझुनू) सभापति महोदय, यह जो इंडियन पेनल कोड का अमेडिंग बिल है इसकी भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आज हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर इंटिग्रेशन की भावना आये और वह आ भी रही है। आज इस तरह का डर इस बिल में व्यक्त किया जा रहा है वह उतना नहीं है जितना पहले था, लेकिन फिर भी वह नाकते मरी नहीं है और कभी भी सिर उठा सकती है। इसलिए इस तरह का प्रावधान होना चाहिये।

आज जो वानावर्ण बना है और जो डिबेट हुआ है वह कम्यूनल बातों पर ही किया गया है, चाहे आर० एम० एम० हा, चाहे जमाते इस्लामी ही या हिन्दू मुसलमान का नाम लेकर हो। मैं मदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कि कोर्ट जाति या बिगदरी कम्यूनल नहीं होती है, न हिन्दू है और न मुसलमान है। हालांकि कम्यूनल लोग हिन्दुओं में भी है और मुसलमानों में भी है लेकिन इस तरह के झगड़ों की जड़ क्या है, झगड़े होते हैं, हमें इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह शिव सेना किम की है ' शिव सेना में कौन लोग है? मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा गौहाटी के दगों की तरफ। वहाँ पर कौन हिन्दू और मुसलमान थे? आज अक्सर कहा जाता है कि बंगाल बंगालियों के लिये है, महाराष्ट्र महाराष्ट्र के लोगों के लिये होना चाहिए। बम्बई के बंटवारे पर आप गुजरात में चले जाये या महाराष्ट्र में चले जाये, इस तरह की बातें उठाई गई थी। हमने देखा है कि इस बिल को लेकर महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रिमंडल को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा। इसके पीछे क्या भावना है? इस प्रकार की जो भावनाये है उनको कंट्रोल

करने के लिए इस तरह का बिल होना चाहिये।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने क्लॉज 153 (ए) में एक शब्द रक्खा है, और शब्द को मैं भी महत्व देता हूँ। उन्होंने रक्खा है

"On grounds of place of birth"

प्लेस आफ बर्थ के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि राजस्थान का पैदा हुआ मारवाड़ी है और उसको बंगाल में जाने का अधिकार नहीं है, बिहारी को बंगाल में जाने का अधिकार नहीं है, केरल वाले को राजस्थान में आने का अधिकार नहीं है। आज इस प्रकार की भावना बढ़ रही है और इसको खत्म करना चाहिए। इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रावधान बनने चाहिये। ऐसी भावनाओं के बारे में जो कुछ श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा वह बिल्कुल सही है। जितनी भी पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज होती है वह जिस प्रान्त में होती है वहाँ का जो मिनिस्टर इंचार्ज होता है वह उसी प्रान्त के लोगों को उसका इंचार्ज बनाता है उसका रिक्रूटमेंट जो होता है वह भी जातीयता और प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर होता है, यह सब बातें इस प्रकार की हैं जिन पर हमको ध्यान देना चाहिए और जिनको हमको कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

इस बिल में जो भावनाये हैं हो सकता है उनके अन्दर यह बातें न आती हों, इस बिल के प्रावधान उनको कंट्रोल करते हों जो काम प्लेस के आधार पर या प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर होते हों। प्रान्तीयता का जो जहर है वह जातीयता और धर्म के आधार से भी अधिक खतरनाक है इसलिए सरकार को इन बातों की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस अमेडिंग बिल के पीछे जो भावना है उसकी बद्र करते हुए इस तरह को प्रवृत्तियों की कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो तरकीब पेश की है वह बहुत ही समर्थन योग्य है, मगर सिर्फ कानून बनाने में ही कोई काम नहीं चलता है। प्राहिविशन को देख चुके हैं। प्राहिविशन का कानून बनाया गया, लेकिन शराबबंदी के जमाने में शराब ज्यादा पी जाती थी। अब प्राहिविशन खत्म करने के बाद लोग कम पी रहे हैं। जहाँ तक बंद लगाने की बात है, मैं अपने अनुभव में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम बच्चे थे, स्कूल और कालेज में पढ़ते थे तब हैदराबाद स्टेट में सत्यार्थ प्रकाश के ऊपर, जिसको स्वामी दयानन्द ने लिखा था, बंद लगाया गया। उस जमाने में पूर्ण हैदराबाद स्टेट में हर घर में सत्यार्थ प्रकाश था, लेकिन आज बंद नहीं है, आज वह किमी भी घर में नहीं दिखलाई पड़ता है। किसी भी चीज पर बंद लगाने से आदमियों के अन्दर एक अट्रैक्शन हो जाता है कि उसको देखना चाहिये और वह उसके पीछे पड़ जाते हैं। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने किताब में पढ़ कर कहा कि उस पर बंद लगा दिया जाये। इसका मतलब तो यह होगा कि जितने भी आदमी है हर एक का ध्यान उस किताब को पढ़ने की तरफ जायेगा बंद लगा कर डेमोक्रेसी में कोई चीज हासिल नहीं की जा सकती। हमारी फ्री सोसाइटी है। हर आदमी को हर किसम की बात कहने का हक है, अपनी मर्जी से वह जो चाहे लिख सकता है। अगर यह डर है कि किसी की तकरीर करने से, किसी के लिखने उसका प्रभाव दूसरों के ऊपर पड़ता है और जो लोग डरते हैं कि उन पर प्रभाव न पड़ जाए, उनसे मैं पूछता हूँ कि ये लोग क्या करने वाले हैं? गोलबलकर जी के भाषणों से इतनी जो पाटिया यहाँ बँठी है, दो कम्युनिस्ट पाटिया है, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है, हमारी कांग्रेस है, वह कांग्रेस है, इतने बड़े-बड़े एम० पी० हैं, नेता हैं, क्या इन लोगों पर असर हुआ है? यह जो टिमिडिटी है, उनका मुकामिला करने से चन्नराने की जो बात है, यह बहुत बुरी चीज है। पिछले चुनाव में मन्मप्रदा-

यिकता को, मजहब को तथा दूसरी जितनी खराब चीजें हो सकती थी, सबको उभारा गया। नतीजा क्या हुआ? कितनी ही जगह ऐसा करने वाला पार्टियों का नामोनिशान ही मिट गया, कई स्टेट्स में उनको एक सीट भी नहीं मिली। जितने डिपार्जिट इस इलेक्शन में जस्त हुए 1952 के बाद के इलेक्शन में उतने नहीं हुए थे। इसलिए अगर यह सोचा जाता है कि पता नहीं वे क्या करेंगे यह गलत है। अगर वे कर सकते हैं तो क्या हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। नेहरू जी ने बहुत सही कहा था कि दसवीं सदी से ले कर बीसवीं सदी तक जिनने लोग आ सकते हैं उतने लोग अब भी हमारे पास मौजूद हैं। उन लोगों में हम डरना नहीं हैं हिन्दुस्तान बहुत आगे बढ़ रहा है लोग भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। कुछ लोग हैं जो कास्टर के बँल की तरह आज भी फिर गड़े हैं। उनमें कोई खतरा हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं है, संक्यूलरिज्म को नहीं है, डेमोक्रेसी को नहीं है। उनको उनके हाल पर छोड़ दिया जाए। लोगों को अच्छी तरह से एजुकेट किया जाए। लोग जो कुछ उनका कहा जाता है उसको परखने की उनमें अकल होनी चाहिये। जब तक उनको अकल नहीं आयेगा तब तक वे अच्छे बुरे में तमीज नहीं कर सकेंगे। गांव का बड़ा आदमी जब कह देता है कि वकैट इसको डालो, उस वकत तो यह खतरा जहर रहता है। इस वास्ते पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि हम लोगों को एजुकेट करें, उनको सोशल फिलॉसोफी, पॉलि-टिकल फिलॉसोफी अच्छी तरह से समझाए ताकि वे अपनी राय का अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
F. H. MOHSIN) : Sir, I am very glad that
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi has moved this
Bill and given an opportunity to the mem-
bers to ponder over this problem. Many of
the members who have taken part in the
debate have expressed the opinion that curbs
are necessary over such organisations who
indulge in communal activities or create
such an order in the country which has for
its base purely communal and racial consi-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

derations. According to the mover, one of the objects of this Bill is to bring within the purview of the law such associations and organisations. But we have to see whether this aim has been achieved by this Bill. Unfortunately it is true that communal organisations and individuals have been creating a law and order situation in the country which comes in the way of progress and development of the country. As we have seen at Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi, Jalgaon, Rourkela and hundreds of other places, there have been incidents of communal trouble all over the country, but it is gratifying to note that such incidents have become lesser and lesser recently. But we cannot ignore the fact that the communal virus is still present in the country and some organisations and associations are still going on with this communal propoganda which is detrimental to the progress of the country as a whole. At this age when we have to think in terms of humanity it is regrettable to note that we think in terms of sectarianism, racialism or casteism.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister may resume his seat. The bell is being rung— Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I was referring to the communal incidents that were occurring in various parts of the country. This is an age when we have to think of providing food, clothing and shelter to the vast masses. So, we cannot think in terms of religion, race or caste. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi has correctly stated that we have to think in terms of progress and development of the country and not on narrow communal or caste lines. Here I would like to quote her own words :

“तो जिस वक्त देश के लोग अपने आर्थिक सवालों के बारे में सोचने लगे, उस वक्त इस संस्थाओं ने ऐसा वातावरण बना दिया कि कोई हिन्दुओं की गिनती कर रहा है, कोई मुसलमानों की गिनती कर रहा है

कोई मस्जिद के लिए रो रहा है, कोई मन्दिर के लिए रो रहा है।”

This is what happens when communal trouble takes place. People forget that they are human beings first and religion or caste comes only second. The moment a communal trouble takes places the Muslims will think how many Muslims are dead, how many mosques have been deserted or burnt while some of the Hindus may think how many of their temples have been destroyed or how many Hindus have been killed or injured.

This attitude in itself should go and we have to think in terms of the national loss that has occurred. If a house or a shop is burnt, we should take it a loss to the wealth of the whole nation, because in a socialist country like ours we have to think in terms of the development of the people generally. If it is a loss to the Muslims, it is a loss to the whole nation and if it is a loss to the Hindus, again it is a loss to the whole country. The country becomes the poorer to that extent. If property worth Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores is burnt or lost, it is a loss to the whole country in a way and we have to strive hard again to produce that wealth and to see that the people become prosperous. Therefore it is high time that we do not think in terms of communalism or communities but should now go ahead to see that real socialism comes into being and the people are provided with shelter, food and sufficient clothes.

Generally, the Members, who have taken part in the debate, are not opposed to the idea of putting curbs on communal organisations which are indulging in spreading communal hatred and creating communal trouble. Even Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, in his own words, says :

“कौन सा दल साम्प्रदायिक है, कौन सा दल साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देता है यह तय किया जाए। इसमें अगर आप आते हैं तो आप फाँसी पर चढ़िये और अगर हम आते हैं तो हम उसको लेने के लिए तैयार है जो भी सज़ा हो।”

He is ready to take whatever punishment that could be given if the organisation that he represents is proved to be communal. In a general way he has accepted that curbs are necessary on such organisations. But it is an important matter to see which bodies are communal and which bodies are engaged in spreading communalism.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN ; It is an open secret.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : It may be an open secret but when we formulate a law, we cannot name the organisations which are communal, because today one organisation may be communal but tomorrow it may change its name and may create difficulties. Therefore, let us not name those organisations. But basically one cannot deny the fact that curbs are necessary on such organisations.

I was very shocked to hear from Shrimati Subhadra Joshi about the philosophy and the doctrine which some members of the RSS have tried to propagate. In her speech she also quoted.

“दुर्भाग्यवश हमारे देश में हमारे संविधान में इस धरती के बच्चों को और आक्रमणकारियों को बराबर समझा है और सबको समान अधिकार दिया है।”

This is a quotation from Shri Golwalkar's book that she has quoted.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Why do you not ban that ?

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : आगे है :

“यह उसी तरह है जैसे कोई व्यक्ति बिना समझे अपने बच्चों एवं घर में घुस आये चोरों को समान अधिकार दे और अपनी सम्पत्ति उनके बीच बाँट दे। यही बात हमारे देश में भी हुई है। आक्रमणकारियों को भी वही अधिकार है जो धरती के बच्चे को है।”

This is one way of thinking. Perhaps, Golwalkarji might think that non-Hindus are

akramanakaris, aggressors, and that they are not citizens or sons of the soil. This tendency has to be curbed. All are equal in our secular country. We have adopted not only democracy but also secularism and we have to promote secular ideas. If anybody preaches that somebody is not the son of the soil and requires Indianization, that tendency has to be stopped. For this, I think, a Bill to curb such activities is quite necessary.

17 hrs.

The Government had already been thinking about it. It is not that, as Mr. Shashi Bhushan put it, there is a long delay about it. As long back as in 1970, the Government brought forth a Bill, the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970. But at the stage of introduction itself, we had to meet with opposition. I remember, when the Bill was being introduced in this House, almost all the Opposition parties opposed it, including the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra Party the C. P. I., the C. P. M. and the Soshit Dal. All the Opposition parties opposed it. I am reminded of a story of five blind men who began to describe an elephant. The man who touched its leg said that the elephant was just like a tree trunk. So, all the five or six Opposition parties...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He will be doing injustice to us by simply saying that. The Bill was framed in such a manner that it created a suspicion in our minds that even political parties may come under the purview of the Bill. So, it was the faulty language of the Bill which was responsible for that.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I remember, Shri Samar Guha also opposed it. That was only a suspicion in the minds of the opposition parties. The C. P. I. thought that the Bill would curb their trade union movement. Some other parties thought that the Fundamental Rights were under the risk of being taken away or curtailed. That is how the Opposition parties thought. But it was not really so. In spite of the fact that the Minister of State, Mr. Mirdha made a statement that the Bill was not intended to curb the lawful organisations or the trade union movement, still there was opposition to it.

In the Criminal Law (Second Amend-

[Shri F H Mohsin]

ment) Bill, 1970, it was proposed to widen the definition of "unlawful associations" in the Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act, 1967 and to bring within it also association which has for its object any activity which is unlawful under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code or which encourages or aids persons to undertake such activity or of which the members undertake such an activity

The intentions of the Bill were quite similar. Not only that. They had a wider scope to cover organisations or associations also within the purview of this Act. But, unfortunately that could not be introduced. Had the Bill been passed, the Central Government would have been empowered to declare as an unlawful association whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony and their activities could have been stopped under the law.

It is not as if we have dropped that idea. Even now, we are thinking on those lines to bring back such a legislation as soon as possible. We agree with the basic principles behind the Bill which has been brought forward by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi. I must thank her for creating an atmosphere in this House and I have seen the House is now favourable to such a legislation. Even the Opposition may also come forward and support such a measure if it is brought before the House.

As I pointed out earlier, in 1970, when that Bill was being introduced, there was some apprehension in the minds of the Opposition parties that it might create harm to some of the secular organisations or some of the trade union organisations if it were really passed. So, from that angle, the Bill is being processed and I am confident that we will be able to have a better Bill embodying the sentiments that have been expressed in this House to see that such of the communal organisations are curbed, and the drills that take place which create terror among the other sections of the people will have to be put an end to. Such of the organisations which engage or which are engaged in preaching communal hatred and thereby come in the way of progress of the country will have to be punished.

Sir, I would appeal to Shrimati Subhadra Joshi to withdraw this Bill as the Government has accepted the principle, the spirit, behind this Bill. I can also assure her that as far as possible, we will try to bring such a measure during this session itself if something else does not happen. However, I am grateful to Shrimati Subhadra Joshi for having brought forward this Bill and created a good atmosphere in favour of the Bill.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बाँदनी चौक)

सभापति जी, इस सदन के सभासदों ने अपने बहुत सारे विचार इस कानून के बारे में रखे। कुछ गलतफहमियाँ जरूर हुईं और कुछ गलतफहमी का कारण तो यह रहा कि पिछली बार जब मैंने इस बिल को विचारार्थ यहाँ प्रस्तुत किया तो मैंने कुछ सगठनों को, जिनकी तरफ मेरा इशारा था बिल को ऊपर करने का, उनका नाम नहीं लिया तो उस कारण एक तो गलतफहमी यह हो गई कि जिम सस्था को मेरे दिमाग में था उसको समझा नहीं और श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जी ने शायद जनसभ को उम लाइन में ममझ लिया कि शायद प्रतिबध लगाने के लिए जनसभ की तरफ मेरा इशारा है और वह ऐसा शायद इसलिए समझे कि अपनी बात-चीत के दौरान में मैंने उनके नेता का जो भाषण हुआ था बंगला देश के बारे में यकीन दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि बिल पेश करते हुए जनसभ ऐसी जमात पर प्रतिबध लगाने की मशा मेरे दिमाग में नहीं थी क्योंकि उसका मुकाबला तो हम वैसे ही कर लेते हैं और कर सकते हैं।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : सभापति जी, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—कोरम हो गया है अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : तो सभापति महोदय, कहने का मतलब यह था कि मैंने जिन

पुस्तकों को उस दिन कोट किया था, जिन्हें अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी दोहराया, तो मेरा इशारा जनसंघ की तरफ नहीं था। मेरा इशारा राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ की तरफ जरूर था, पर श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी ने भी कंप्यूज किया। इस बात की मुझे वैसे खुशी भी है कि आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ में शायद वे फर्क अब कम कहने लग गये हैं या समझने लग गये हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने यह कहा कि पाकिस्तान से जब लड़ाई हुई तो हमारी संस्था के लोगों ने यहाँ पर ट्रेफिक के सिपाहियों का काम किया। मैं उनसे अबद से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ, उनको याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि वे जनसंघ के लोग नहीं थे, वे राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लोग थे, जिन्होंने ट्राफिक पुलिस का काम किया और जिनको यह काम दिया गया था वे जनसंघ के लोग नहीं थे... (व्यवधान) आप उनको अपनी संस्था का ममझते हैं, इस तो ममझते ही थे पर आपने माना इस बात की खुशी जरूर है। तो आज मैं उन चीजों को दोहराना नहीं चाहती हानाँकि हमारे एक दो और साधियों ने कहा, श्री बेंकटामुख्यया ने कहा कि कास्ट वगैरह भी आनी चाहिए, पर वह तो बिल में पहले से मौजूद है और श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा कि सिर्फ कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलता, आदमी बदलना चाहिए। अगर ऐसी बात हो तो इन्डियन पीनेल कोड में किसी भी कानून की आवश्यकता न होगी। आदमी तो बदलना ही चाहिए पर कानून भी मदद करना है और उसको हम इगनोर नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसको भी हमें करना चाहिए। तो आज जबकि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि वह बहुत शीघ्र इस किस्म के बिल को और इससे बेहतर बिल को सदन के सामने रखेंगे और कोशिश करेंगे कि इस सेशन के बीच में ही वह आए तो उसके बाद मैं बहुत कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ पर उनको सिर्फ याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ ताकि इस बात को वे भूल न आवें कि हम उन जमातों पर पाबन्दी लगाना चाहते हैं—वे बिल बनाते वक्त इस बात को ध्यान में रखें—जो सिर्फ कम्युनल ही नहीं हैं

बल्कि पेरा-मिलिट्री जमातें हैं, फासिस्ट जमातें हैं और जो जमूहरियत के खिलाफ है। वे लोक-तंत्र के खिलाफ हैं, समाजवाद के खिलाफ हैं और कोई भी उन जमातों के सामने आना नहीं और मैं उन्हीं साहब को फिर कोट करना चाहता हूँ कि गुरु गोलवन्कर जी हिटलर के बड़े भारी एडमाइटर हैं।... (व्यवधान)... समापति महोदय, उन्होंने अपनी किताब "अवर नेशनहुड डिफाइंड" जो 1929 में छपी थी और उसके बाद कई बार छप चुकी है, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है :

"German race pride has now become the topic of the day. To keep up the purity of the race and its culture, Germany shocked the world by her purging the country of the semantic races—the Jews. Race pride at its highest has been manifested here. Germany has also shown how well nigh impossible it is for races and cultures, having differences going to the root, to be assimilated into one united whole, a good lesson for us in Hindustan to learn and profit by."

अगर आज भी ऐम्. बानें हमको सिखानी हैं तो मैं समझती हूँ कि देश के लिये खतरा है।

आखिर में, समापति महोदय, अपनी बात खत्म करते से पहले मैं सिर्फ दो नेताओं का, जिनका कि अक्मर जिक्र करते हैं, यहाँ पर जरूर जिक्र कर देना चाहती हूँ। एक तो है सरदार पटेल, जो कि हमारे होस मिनिस्टर थे। उनकी इस किस्म की संस्थाओं के बारे में क्या राय थी, उसको मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ और इसलिए भी याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ने कहा— "हिन्दुओं का संगठन करना क्या फिरकापरस्ती है?" उसी से मिलती-जुलती बात का उत्तर सरदार पटेल ने दिया है। उन्होंने लिखा है :

"Organising the Hindus and helping them is one thing, but going for revenge for its sufferings on innocent and help-

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

less men, women and children is quite another thing.

Apart from this, their opposition to Congress..."

उन्होंने कहा है :

"All their speeches were full of communal poison. It was not necessary to spread poison in order to enthuse the Hindus and organise for their protection. As a final result of that poison, the country had to suffer the sacrifice of the invaluable life of Gandhiji. Even an iota of the sympathy of Government or of the people no more remained for R.S.S. In fact opposition grew. Opposition turned more severe, when the R. S. S. men expressed joy and distributed sweets after Gandhiji's death."

यह सरदार पटेल ने कहा था। आखिर मैं पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू की बात आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ। सरदार पटेल के वक्त में एक दफा आर० एस० एम० पर बैन लगाया गया था। उम वक्त श्री गोलवत्कर ने पंडित जी को एक पत्र लिखा था। उनके पत्र के जवाब में नेहरू जी ने जो पत्र लिखवाया था, जिसको उनके सेक्रेट्री ने लिखा था, उममें कहा था :

"He wants me to inform you also that he is not prepared to accept your statement that the R. S. S. are free from blame or that the charges against them are without foundation. Government have a great deal of evidence in their possession to show that the R. S. S. were engaged in activities which were anti-national and prejudicial from the point of view of public good. Just before the banning of the R. S. S. he is informed that the U. P. Government sent you a note on some of the evidence they have collected about such activities of the R. S. S. in U. P. Other provinces have also such evidence in their possession. Even after the ban we have received information about the undesirable activities of old members of the R. S. S. This information continues to

come to us even now. You will appreciate that in view of this, Government cannot consider the R. S. S. as a harmless organisation from the public point of view. It is Government's policy to root out communalism from this country and, therefore, not to encourage any movement which aims at the encouragement of the communal outlook. The approach of R. S. S. as well as their activities have been definitely communal. What sometimes their leaders say is not borne out by what is done and there is a great disparity between outward precept and real practice."

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि यह उस वक्त ओपीनियन थी जब प्रतिबंध लगा था। आज मैं उस जमात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की बात नहीं कह रही हूँ लेकिन अगर इस किस्म की कोई जमात हो, जैसी मैंने अपने बिल में रखने की कोशिश की है, चाहे वह धर्म की बिना पर हो चाहे भाषा की बिना पर हो या पैदाइश की बिना पर हो, इस किस्म की ऐक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लेती हो तो उन पर सरकार को प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे एक साथी एक किताब से कीट कर रहे थे तब श्री शशिभूषण ने कहा कि उस पर प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। पर अभी तक प्रतिबंध नहीं लग पाया है। वह भाषणों की कोई किताब है। क्या होम मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं जानते हैं कि आज भी कुछ जमातें हैं जो चाकू चलाना सिखाती हैं, लाठी चलाना सिखाती हैं और कहती हैं कि फलां लोग देश के रहने वाले नहीं हैं, इनको देश से निकाल दो? इसके लिए किताबें लिखने हैं, भाषण देने हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन पर रोक लगाने के लिए कानून क्यों न हो? जब हमारा संविधान इतनी दफे बदला जा सकता है तो देश के करोड़ों लोगों की रक्षा के लिए क्या संविधान में एक और तबदीली नहीं आ सकती है? इसलिये सरकार आज की आवश्यकता को समझे। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसको

महसूस किया इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद है।
चूँकि उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि उनका
कानून बेहतर होगा, ज्यादा अच्छा होगा तो
यह सही हो सकता है क्योंकि उनके डिस्पोजल
पर पूरी मिनिस्ट्री है। मैं यकीन करती हूँ कि
वह जल्दी इस तरह के कानून को यहाँ लाकर
पास करायेंगे।

होम मिनिस्टर साहब दम बान को भी
याद रखें कि उनकी ओर बाकी नेताओं की
जो ट्रेनिंग है वह गाँधी जी और नेहरू जी के
चरणों में हुई है लेकिन दफ्तरी में जो हुकूमत
करते हैं वह शाखाओं में परेड करने करने
कुर्सियों पर जा बैठे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि
उनका बिल बने ही नहीं। कभी होम मिनिस्ट्री
में अटका रहे, कभी ला मिनिस्ट्री में अटका
रहे। वह उमको मेहरबानी करके जल्दी लाने
की कोशिश करें क्योंकि इनकी इस तरह की
हरकतों से जनता का दिमाग खराब हो रहा
है। इन हरकतों के बढ़ने से जनता परेशान हो
रही है। इसलिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि डेस्परेट
होकर वह नामुनासिब तरीके इस्तेमाल करने
लगे। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय का बिल जल्दी
आना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय के आश्वासन को सामने रखत
हुए मैं अपने बिल को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार
हूँ।

I beg to move :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the
Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That leave be granted to withdraw the
Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI : I
withdraw the Bill.

17.21 hrs.

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS BILL

By Shri S. C. Samanta

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : As
you know, Sir, I am not keeping good
health and my doctor has advised me to put
less strain on my throat and body. So, I
had applied to the Hon. Speaker to allow
me to nominate one of my colleagues to
pilot the Bill standing in my name. I have
nominated Shri R. S. Pandey to pilot the
Bill. I think you would have received his
permission, and I hope you will kindly allow
me to nominate Shri R. S. Pandey to pilot
the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Shri
R. S. Pandey may now move the Bill for
consideration.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajanandgaon) :
I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide machinery for
fixation of wages and for improvement
of working conditions of workers in the
Film Industry, be taken into considera-
tion."

दादा समन्त ने जो फिल्म इंडस्ट्री बिल 1972
उपस्थित करने का मुझे अधिकार दिया है इसका
जो उद्देश्य है, वह बहुत ही स्पष्ट है। बिल लाने
का परम उद्देश्य यह रहा है कि जहाँ एक तरफ
बड़ी तड़क भड़क है, बड़ी बड़ी कार्रवाई है, हीरो
हीरोइज है, सुन्दर बंगले हैं, ब्लैक का, चोरी का
बड़ा पैसा है, बाहर विदेशों में करोड़ों रुपया इन
हीरो हीरोइज का जमा है, जहाँ बड़ी जिन्दगी
की रंगिनियाँ हैं, जुआ और रेमिस का बोलबाला
है, वहाँ पर दम लाख आदमियों की सिसकती
हुई जिन्दगियों का भी सवाल है। ये दम लाख
लोग कौन हैं? इस देश में फिल्म उद्योग का
जिस तरह विस्तार हुआ है, उसको आप देखें।
मनोरंजन का एक मात्र साधन सिनेमा होने के
कारण प्रायः सभी लोग यहाँ तक कि देहात के
लोग भी निकट के छोटे छोटे नगरों में जहाँ
सिनेमाघर हैं, जा कर सिनेमा देखते हैं।

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

दस लाख लोगों की कहानी कहाँ बघी हुई है ? 25,000 मिनेमा हाउसिस इस देश में है। करीब दो सौ स्टूडियोज है। दस लाख बकर है। इसकी अर्थ नीति में सब से मुख्य बान यह है कि कज्यूमर जो सिनेमा देखता है सिनेमा घर में जा कर यह केश पैसा देता है। देश भर के किसा सिनेमा घर में कोई टिकट आपको उधार नहीं देता है। जैसे रेल का टिकट उधार नहीं मिलता, पोस्ट कार्ड उधार नहीं मिलता, उनी तरह सिनेमा का टिकट आपको उधार नहीं मिलता। करीब करीब 40-50 करांड रुपये का आदान प्रदान दैनिक जीवन में नागरिकों की जेब से निकल कर सिनेमा हाउसिस की काउटर्स पर होता है। वह रुपया उसके बाद डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स के पास जाता है ऊपर, फिर प्रोड्यूसर्स के पास जाता है, डायरेक्टर के पास जाता है और हींगो हीरोईज की जेब में रुक जाता है। यह है एक . . .

श्री आर धी० बड़ें (खारगोन) इतना मुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है लेकिन कोरम नहीं है। कोरम होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : अब कोरम हां गया है माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : इस उद्योग में ये जो दस लाख लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनमें झाडू वाले से ले कर क्लार्क्स, डेकोरेटर और सिनेमा हाउसिस में काम करने वाले लोग . . .

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) . आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हर एक हीरो और हीरोइन के पास लाखों करोड़ों रुपये हैं। मैं दिलीप कुमार जैसे लोगों को जानता हूँ, जो बहुत ज्यादा कर्जदार हैं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य हर एक के बारे में न कहें। जिन के पास है, उनके बारे में कहें।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे . मैं किसी एक्सेप्शन के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री शशि

भूषण को शायद बहुत अन्दर की जानकारी है। दिलीप कुमार मेरे भी व्यक्तिगत मित्र हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उनके बारे में जो कहा है, अगर वह ठीक, तो मुझे बड़ी हमदर्दी है। लेकिन मैं आपके सामने फिल्म उद्योग का यह चित्र रख रहा हूँ कि उनमें दो प्रकार के जीवन हैं, जिनमें कोई साम्य नहीं है। एक तरफ दस लाख लोगों का सिगकती जिन्दगी है। और वे कौन लोग हैं ? मिनेमा हाउसिस और स्टूडियोज में काम करने वाले लोग, क्लार्क, पियन और छोटे छोटे अन्य कार्यकर्ता।

उन लोगों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन पर कोई इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट लागू नहीं है। उनके लिए काम करने का समय और छुट्टी का दिन निर्धारित नहीं है। उनके लिए प्रेच्युटी और प्राविडेंट फंड का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। सागर रेक्यूटमेंट कन्ट्रैक्टर्स का मार्फन होता है। अगर किसी फिल्म में भीड़ दिखानी है, तो कन्ट्रैक्टर को पांच सौ आदर्मा लाने के लिए कह दिया जाता है। वह पूरा काम नहीं होता है, बल्कि अंडर-एम्प्लायमेंट होता है। उन लोग को दस रोज के लिए चार पांच रुपये पर-डे के हिसाब में रख लिया जाता है। इसी तरह अगर किसी फिल्म में स्त्रियों का ड्रास दिखाना हो, तो कन्ट्रैक्टर को पचास एकम्प्लाइ मप्लाइ करने के लिए कह दिया जाता है। पचास अच्छी छवि वाली सुन्दरिया आ जाना है और फिल्म बनने लग जाती है।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि कोई नियम या व्यवस्था बना कर इन दस लाख लोगों को सुरक्षा दिया जाये। उनके लिए कोई वेज बोर्ड नहीं है। उनमें से अधिकांश लोगों को कन्ट्रैक्टर्स के माध्यम से टेम्पोररी जाब मिलती है और तीन लाख ऐसे हैं, जो म्याथी हैं, लेकिन कानून की दृष्टि से हम उनको स्थायी सर्विस की कैटेगरी में नहीं रख सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनको किसी भी समय निकाला जा सकता है। उनके डिस्पूट्स

का फंसला करने के लिए कोई इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रिब्यूनल नहीं है।

फिल्म उद्योग में इस अव्यवस्था को दखने हुए हम सदन से यह प्रार्थना करना स्वाभाविक है कि इस बिल के माध्यम में उन लोगों के लिए कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। 1949 में हम सदन ने इस उद्योग के आन्तरिक जीवन को उनवेस्टिगेट करने और इस बारे में राय देने के लिए फिल्म एग्जिक्यूटिव कमेटी कान्स्टीट्यूट की थी। उसने लेबर को, काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर और मांगी बातों की इन्क्वायरी की। कितना फाइनेन्स लगता है, कितना ब्लैक होता है, कितना ब्याडट होता है, किम तरह की स्टोर्गज हाती है, कैसे बतार्ई जाती हैं, पिक्चर कैसे बनती है, इन सबके बारे में राय दी गई है लेकिन यह नहीं कहा गया है कि इसकी जड़ में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनका जीवन यापन कैसे होता है। मैंने तडक भडक की बात कही। यही एक ऐसा उद्योग है कि एक तरफ तो आप इनकी तडक भडक पायेंगे और एक तरफ गौटी भी नहीं, कपडे नहीं, रहने की जगह नहीं, प्राविडेन्ट फंड नहीं, वेजेज नहीं, वेजेजका कोई बाईं नहीं, कोई नियम नहीं।

सभापति महोदय रिपीट न कीजिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे क्योंकि महत्वपूर्ण बात है इसलिए रिपीट कर रहा हूँ जिसमें कि अगर पहली बात कोई भूल जाये तो दोबारा उसको याद रहे।

हमारे मित्रों ने अभी कहा, समय कम है, मैं इनके साथ सहयोग करना चाहता हूँ, फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री वर्कर के लिए एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये। मैं सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक इन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठाया जाये जो केवल इस पहलू पर देखे कि इसमें काम करने वाले लोग किस प्रकार रहते हैं और इसके साथ साथ यह भी देखा जाये कि इस उद्योग में इस प्रतिष्ठान में लगा हुआ करोड़ों रुपया कैसे इकट्ठा होता है। इसकी तो बड़ी विचित्र

कहानी है। हमें फायदा लेने वाले फाइनेंसियर्स हैं, वह पैसा लगाते हैं, मांग पैसा ब्लैक का लगता है। उसके बाद हीरो हीरोइन जितना पैसा लेते हैं मैं एक एक हीरो का नाम ले सकता हूँ, उनका मार्केट रेट क्या है-राजेश खन्ना-दस लाख रुपया, एक लाख रुपया का कौटूंबिक 9 लाख का ब्लैक। इसी प्रकार से हीरोइन के नाम भी ले सकता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, आपने वह जो नाम लिया, जो आदमी हाउस में मौजूद नहीं है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे यह चार्ज थोटे ही है, यह चार्ज नहीं है, मैंने रेट बताया है।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं नहीं, यह तो चार्ज हुआ कि उन्होंने दस लाख रुपया लिया। आपने किमका नाम लिया, आपको तो नाम हीरो हीरोइन का याद रहता है, मुझे तो याद नहीं रहता है, इसलिए मेहर्बानी करके आप ऐसा कीजिए, इनका नाम तो हम रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाने देंगे, और किर्मा का नाम मत लीजिए आप। जो अपने को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता है उसका नाम जो लिया गया है वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) . सभापति महोदय, आपने अभी जो रूलिंग दी है इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मैं रूलिंग को चुनौती नहीं देना चाहता, आप सर्वशक्तिमान हैं, इस पद पर बैठकर जो कहें वह हमें मानना पड़ेगा लेकिन इस आधार पर किर्मा का नाम न लिया जाए कि वह सदन में मौजूद नहीं है तब तो इस सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती। सरकारी अधिकारी इस सदन में नहीं रहते हैं, हम उनकी आलोचना करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : नाम तो नहीं लेते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . नहीं, सभापति महोदय, नाम लेने हैं। आर० ए० ए० के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

नेता श्री गोलवलकर इस सदन में नहीं है, उनकी आलोचना होती है।

सभापति महोदय : उनकी तो किताब पढ़ी गई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किताब के आलावा बहुत गीं बातें कही जाती हैं।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए उनमें और डग में तो बहुत अन्तर मालूम होता है। जो आदमी यहाँ नहीं है उसके ऊपर यह चार्ज है कि वह इतना ऋण्य नेता है और वह ब्लैक में जाता है, उसका हिसाब नहीं देता है। इस सबको डिफेन्ड करने के लिए वह आदमी हाउस में मौजूद नहीं है। आप क्या उचित समझते हैं कि इस तरह की चीज रिकार्ड पर चली जाये ? डगको तो हम उचित नहीं समझते।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैंने नाम लेकर कहा कि मार्केट में इनकी वैल्यू क्या है ? मने यह कहा कि कितने लेते हैं वे ? लेते हैं या नहीं लेते हैं यह मुझे क्या मालूम ? (व्यवधान) शेयर का मार्केट बोट होता है।

सभापति महोदय : अगर उनका मार्केट वैल्यू यह है यह आप कहते हैं तो हमको कोई आब्जेक्शन नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण : लेकिन सभापति महोदय, गोलवालकर जी अब नेता नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब छोड़िए उस बात को।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : इस तरीके से दस-दस लाख रुपए हीरो हीरोइन लेते हैं। एक-एक लाख रुपए के कार्ट्रिज होते हैं, नौ-दस लाख रुपए अलग से जाते हैं। यह नमाम टोटल करोड़ों रुपया धायद अरबों रुपया इस तरह से लूजनी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है उसमें फाइने-

मियर भी इवाल्ड है, प्रोड्यूसर भी इवाल्ड है, डायरेक्टर भी इवाल्ड है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर भी इवाल्ड है। वह सबका सब पैसा कौश आता है जिसका कोई रिफंड नहीं होता। यह इस सदर्भ में मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप अब फिल्म इंडस्ट्री वर्कर्स कमीशन बिठायेगे तो कमीशन के मामले बड़ी कठिनाई की बात होगी क्योंकि ह्वार्ट बहुत कम है, ब्लैक बहुत ज्यादा है, बैंक का सर्कुलेशन इतना ज्यादा है कि जब उनके वैजेज की बात करेगे तो ये कहेंगे कि हमारे पाम इतना मरमाया नहीं है, उतना पैसा नहीं है। इस टोटल इंडस्ट्री की गबमें बड़ा नाजुक बात यह है कि पैसे का टोटल सर्कुलेशन ब्लैक में होता है। इसमें डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर, प्रोड्यूसर, डायरेक्टर, फाइनेन्सर और हीरो-हीरोइन ये पाँच क्लाम के लोग इसके नीचे आते हैं। उनके बाद क्वाटर्स आते हैं, जो वर्कर्स मंगलाई करते हैं, फिर मिनेमा हाउसेज आते हैं। इन सब बातों पर विचार करते हुए, इस उद्योग की अर्थ-नीति की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, इसके जो व्यवहार हैं, उनको नियंत्रित करने के लिए, सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए, ताकि यह पैसे का प्रदर्शन जो ऊपर ही ऊपर रहता है, उनकी जिन्दगी तडक-भड़क से हट कर नीचे भी आय, इस दृष्टि से जब तक आप कमीशन नहीं बिठायेगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इस लिए इस बिल के माध्यम से मैं आपको मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले इस समस्या की कार्पोरैटिव इक्वायर्ग हो जाय, पूरी अर्थ व्यवस्था की जाँच हो जाय, एक व्यक्ति और दूसरे व्यक्ति में इतना अन्तर क्यों है, इस बात को जाँच हो जाय। आखिर ये 10-10 लाख आदमी जीवन में कब तक सफर करते रहेगे, आज इनकी कोई देखभाल करने वाला नहीं है। इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अगर हमारे मिन कोई ऐसा संशोधन लाते हैं कि इस बिल को मिनेट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय, तब मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments. Are they being moved ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely :

Shrimati Mukul Banerji,
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda,
Shri H. R. Gokhale,
Shri Samar Guha,
Shri Indrajit Gupta,
Shri Nihar Laskar,
Shri V. Mayavan,
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra,
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi,
Shri Ramsahai Pandey,
Shri S. C. Samanta,
Shri Arjun Sethi,
Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, and
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

I want to speak on this Bill now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get time when your turn comes to speak.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 14th July, 1972." (2)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : (Calcutta-North-East) : I am grateful you have given me this opportunity at an early stage to the Bill which has been placed before the House. This country is today perhaps the

largest producer of cinematographic films in the world and, as Mr. Pandey has said, about a million workers are involved in the different processes of production. This industry is at least in certain categories flourishing most remarkably and that is witnessed by the fact that the top run of the film ladder in so far as the successful stars of the film world are concerned, receive enormous sums of money, almost always under the table by way of black money, and that kind of allegation is very often made known to the House by way of answers which the Government has given to questions put forward in Parliament.

I am not going into that matter, but I am concerned with the condition in which this large body of workers are now condemned to live. In the different departments of production, exhibition and distribution of films, the workers who are employed are in a very handicapped position. If the Government is true to its proclamations about the desire for seeing a more just society, it should have no hesitation in accepting the principle of this Bill and come forward with its own version of legislation which it considers necessary to safeguard the interests of the workers in the production, distribution and exhibition sections of the film industry.

I say these workers are in an extremely handicapped position because they work in a large number of small establishments and, except for a few, in these small establishments something like a feudal relationship still exists, with the result that the trade union movement finds it very difficult to go ahead in this particular sphere. I myself have been associated for nearly 26 years with the Bengal Motion Picture Employees Union. I know for a fact how it is very difficult to organise these people into a successful incorporated body in order to fight the employers because in many of the smaller establishments the relationship is still continuing on something like the feudal foundation. In spite of that in many centres unions of these workers have come into existence and they have had to carry on a very strenuous fight.

There have been instances where the employers take recourse to the most nefarious methods. I know in West Bengal the Government itself had appointed a minimum wages committee for film industry workers which produced a report, and for the time being

[Shri H N Mukerjee]

the employers had agreed to accept this. On further consideration they went to the High Court and secured an injunction, by that kind of action, by taking recourse to certain processes of law which are still in operation, they prevent the workers enjoying even the fruits of the settlement made by the highest authority, when the State Government itself had appointed a minimum wage committee and it gave its report, but the report was rendered infructuous by recourse to law which unfortunately can still be taken by employers who went to the High Court, got an injunction and got everything stopped.

I know for a fact how in many cases in the smaller cinema houses the employers are in a position of advantage because the workers are very few in number and sometimes find it difficult to combine. They are distributed all over the place. I mean cinema houses in the city as well as in the country side. To have a powerful organisation it is necessary to have at least one place where a large number of workers are employed. These workers suffer because they are distributed all over the place.

I know in the production side of the industry again, hardly anything in the nature of trade union rights are recognised. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras production of films is now a fairly prosperous undertaking but the workers are almost without any kind of safeguard whatever.

In the distribution section we have offices which do not employ normally a very large number of people and since they are small establishments, workers find it difficult to combine effectively in order to fight the employer.

In the exhibition section it is only in the city cinema houses that a fairly large union can operate and they find themselves confronting the kind of position to which I have referred on the part of the employers, namely, they go to court and put forward every imaginable obstacle because the law does not give these people the protection that should be given to them.

It is necessary, therefore, to have very special legislation in regard to the film industry employees because in many cases they work in numbers which do not come within the ambit of the normal labour relations. In some places the number of workers who are employed is less than even 25. Something has to be done to protect these workers because, otherwise they are completely at the mercy of the employer. I need not labour this point. Facts must be known to the Labour Ministry.

The position of the film industry is well known. It makes enormous profits. The distribution sector, the production sector and the exhibition sector are interlinked, in many cases many of the employers invest their money in the three sectors and they try to monopolise whatever profit can be extracted from the different sectors of the industry.

Therefore, it is absolutely clear that the film industry workers in exhibition, distribution and production sectors require special safeguards and for that purpose the labour legislation has to have its ambit extended. Therefore I feel that the Government should come forward with an assurance that this matter is receiving their urgent attention and they should accept the principle of the Bill. I need not go into detail over the clauses as moved by Shri Samanta and Shri Pandey. But I should like an assurance from the Government that something is going to be done in the very near future to give special protection to the people in the three different sectors of this industry. I support the Bill.

*SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) With your permission Sir, I want to speak in Bengali on this Bill.

I rise to support this Film Industry Workers Bill, 1972 brought before the House by Shri S C Samanta. I want to point out Sir that this Bill is a very important one. It is true Sir, that I am neither a producer of films nor an artist myself. As pointed out by Shri R S Pandey earlier, there are

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

about 25,000 cinema houses in our country and cinema is the major source of entertainment for the masses. In these cinema houses and the film studios and film laboratories etc. about 10 lakh workers are employed. But their service conditions are very disappointing. The rate of wages paid to them is also very poor. Most of these workers are employed through contractors. These workers Sir, do not have any security of service. They are not confirmed or made permanent in their posts. Sir, today when we are thinking of making India a welfare State, we naturally will have to think about the security of service of these 10 lakh workers engaged in the film industry. The Film Enquiry Committee constituted in 1949 did not go into the service conditions of workers of this industry, as already pointed out by Shri R. S. Pandey. That Committee only confined its field of enquiry to the expansion and improvement in the Film Industry and how to make the Industry more effective in the entertainment field. The workers of other Factories or Industries have certain safeguards, through the Minimum Wages Bill etc. to protect them. Today we are also thinking of bringing the farm and agricultural labourers within the ambit of the Minimum Wages Bill, but these 10 lakh workers of the Film Industry have no statutory protection. They have no legislation for minimum wages or for security of their service. They are in constant fear of retrenchment or dismissal. If they meet with an accident while working, there is no provision for their medical treatment in Hospitals. If they are disabled or die, there is no provision for paying compensation. Therefore, today we should try to do something seriously for the welfare of these 10 lakh workers. Sir, this Bill is a very important measure in this context as stated by me earlier. It is true Sir, that sitting in this House, today, we will not be able to solve all the multifarious problems facing these workers. We shall have to think seriously about the living and service conditions of these workers with a view to effecting improvements therein. The various places where these people work; how are they paid; how their pay and leave etc. are regulated; what other facilities are extended to them; all these things should be thoroughly en-

quired into. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the amendment that I have brought forward for circulating this Bill to elicit public opinion may be accepted by this House and with this request Sir, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill brought forward by Shri S. C. Samanta. I feel that this Bill has come before us at the right time. I will, therefore, request the Government to accept this Bill and to implement its provisions at the earliest possible time. I listened with rapt attention to the views expressed by Shri R. S. Pandey in a beautiful and lucid way, earlier. I agree with the views expressed by him. But I am not in favour of the attacks made by him at places on the film artistes. It is the artistes who have actually kept the Film Industry alive and they are responsible for making the films so much attractive and popular. About 10 lakh workers are earning their livelihood in the Indian Film Industry to-day. For the welfare of these workers this Bill has been brought forth and if this legislation is made effective at the earliest, then our object will be achieved. These workers are living to-day in a miserable state, although through their efforts and devoted work they have kept the Industry running. Sir, the capital that is invested in the film industry to-day is, I believe, more than that is invested in the Indian Jute Industry. About 50 crores of rupees are invested in the Film Industry. But on account of lack of co-ordination and mismanagement in this Industry, we are deprived of the foreign exchange that this Industry could have earned. The producers invest a huge amount in producing a film. But the workers engaged in producing a film do not get any benefit. There have been no improvement in their conditions. The reason is that the producers who invest heavily in a film also suffer heavy losses at times. They are the victims of the distributors and cinema house owners. When a film is released, the distributors and cinema owners extract their shares. The cinema owners demand a lump sum for exhibiting a film and if a film fails, the producers do not get any profit. That is one of the reasons why the conditions of the workers in the industry are not improving. The conditions of workers with the distributors

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

and exhibitors are also not improving. Prof. Hiren Mukherjee is the President of the Cine Technicians' Association of West Bengal and I am also associated with this organisation. Therefore, I intimately know the conditions in which these people are living. Therefore, Sir, I support this Bill brought before the House by Shri Samanta. Many court cases are pending in the High Court in connection with the minimum wages of the worker. I will request the Govt. to introduce legislation on minimum wages for these workers and give adequate protection and in the mean time a board may be constituted which may, through conciliation, settle the cases which are now pending in courts. Government should provide for better service conditions, better pay scales, dearness allowance, gratuity etc for these workers. I will further request the Govt to take steps to reopen the cinema houses which are lying closed on account of disputes. While supporting this Bill I will implore the Govt. to pay their attention to the film industry. Late Dr. B. C. Roy once paid his attention to the film industry and that resulted in the emergence of a Director and Producer of International fame like Shri Satyajit Roy. There was a time when enough funds were not available for producing the internationally hailed film 'Pather Panehal'. Dr. B. C. Roy came forward and advanced funds to Shri Satyajit Roy from the Government treasury. Then only that Film could see the light of day. The film stunned the world with its artistic content and brought fame to our country. Any measures taken by the centre to improve the conditions in the film industry will be welcomed. I once again extend my whole hearted support to this Bill, and with that Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already moved my amendment to refer this Bill to the Select Committee. Before I say a few words, I would just request, through you, the House to accept this motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee because the Bill, as it has been drafted, is very comprehensive.

It has already been said by the Mover of this Bill, my colleague and hon. friend, Shri Pandey, that there are 10 lakhs of persons employed in this industry and that

there are about 25,000 cinema houses and a number of other persons who work as part-time workers or labourers.

I have a mind to dispute that figure because if we calculate on the basis that there are 25,000 cinema houses throughout the country only on the exhibition side—as has been explained before this House, there is the production side, the distribution side and the exhibition side—in these 25,000 cinema houses, including the rural cinema houses, the figure of employees will come to nearly ten lakhs. It has not been considered what actually will be the number—how many thousands, whether one lakh or a little more than that—on the production side; nor has it been considered what will be the number of persons employed in this industry on the distribution side.

The Bill is very comprehensive with 29 clauses and has to cover the three distinct parts of the whole industry. As has been said just now by my hon. friend on the other side, the total investment in the industry is about Rs. 50 crores. I have every doubt about that figure also. The total investment must be much more than that. It is about Rs. 500 crores, or so.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Collection.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : No, he said about the total investment in industry, if I am correct. You said about the total investment as Rs 50 crores ?

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Yes.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : No, it is more than that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My own idea is that the total investment in the entire industry, where there are more than one million workers—it may be two million workers including the part-time workers—the investment may be nearly Rs. 500 crores, including the investment made by the producers and the money invested by the distributors and the exhibitors.

Whatever might be the fact, there are various classes of employees. Some are

technicians; some are skilled workers; some are non-skilled workers; some are office employees and some are graded workers in these exhibition houses. If we have to consider such a vital issue, how can we settle this issue, this problem, how can we go into the very depth of the problem, by just sitting here and spending two hours or more and speaking about this subject? It has to be found out in what conditions the gatekeepers and booking clerks are working in the cinema houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I continue the next day, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has got one minute more.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would require a little more time. Kindly allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I was saying that there are different grades of workers. There are skilled labourers, technicians and others. Since we have to go into the very depth of this problem, we must know in what conditions the gatekeepers, the durbans or chowkidars, booking clerks and technicians on the exhibition side are working and in what conditions the technicians and the skilled labour on the production side are working. To have the entire information about this, it is quite necessary and it will be befitting that the Bill should go to a Select Committee to collect the opinion of experts and the various data in this respect and to give full consideration in the matter.

It is a vital industry in our country today. Not only we are earning crores and crores of rupees throughout the country, in each of the individual States the earnings from this industry varies from 1-6 crores of Rupees by way of amusement taxes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time will you take?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Another 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please. I will not give you another 10 minutes. The mover has taken 10 minutes. You want to take 15 minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : All right; please give me another 5 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please; only 3 minutes I allow you.

18 hrs.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Let me sum up in 2 minutes.

So, what I was going to impress upon this House and the hon. Members is to have a comprehensive Bill for all such persons who are working in various grades of labour in the film industry to know the conditions in which they are working now. As a matter of fact, there is no such grade in any part of the country. What happens is, as it happened in West Bengal a few years back, that there were cinema strikes and the cinema houses were closed for months and months together. That amounts to a huge loss to the State revenues. Not only that. That amounts to a loss on the workers' side also.

So, I would appeal to the whole House, through you, Sir, to have a full-fledged view of the whole problem of this industry, an industry which is vitally important, an industry which is giving us foreign exchange, an industry which is giving us hundreds of crores of rupees throughout the country, including all the States, if we go on calculating, an industry where millions and more than millions of people are involved, and to know the conditions in which they are working. The Bill should be referred to a Select Committee and a full-fledged opinion should be sought before we take anything definitely from this House.

I have already moved this motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. I would like to mention one more name. I think, it is a customary rule that I have to mention that. I suggest that the Bill should go to the Select Committee consisting of the following Members...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already moved that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : With your permission, I would like to make an amendment. As the Bill has already been moved with your permission by Shri R. S. Pandey on behalf of Shri S. C. Samanta, I would also like to increase the number of Members from 15 to 16, with the inclusion of the name of Shri R. S. Pandey...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Accepted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would like to include the name of Shri R. S. Pandey.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That stage will come later. At this stage, you have already moved it. When that stage comes, you press it.

SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN ; The hon. Member may continue on the next day. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday.

18'03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 17, 1972/
Chaitra 28, 1894 (Saka)*