

Friday, May 19, 1972
Visakha 29, 1894 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 19, 1972|*Vatsakha* 29.
1894 (*Saka*)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investment by States in Small Saving Schemes

*901. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new pattern of investments in small saving schemes in the industrially advanced and agricultural States is emerging; and

(b) if so, which of the two schemes 'Postal Certificate' or 'Postal Savings Bank' has found favour with these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Apart from Postal Savings Certificates and Post Office Savings Bank, the Small Savings Schemes comprise the Post Office Time

Deposits and the Cumulative Time Deposits / Recurring Deposit Schemes. Statements I & II showing State-wise figures of sales under these four schemes during the last 4 years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-3009/72*]. In so far as Postal Savings Certificates and the Cumulative Time Deposits/Recurring Deposit Schemes are concerned, there is no significant variation in the pattern of investment as between the industrially advanced States (such as West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and other States. But investment in Post Office Savings Bank has increased by about 13% during the four year period ending 1971-72 in the industrially advanced States referred to above while the increase in Post Office Savings Bank for the same period in other States is about 36%. For the Post Office Time Deposits, though there is a much higher percentage increase in collections for 1971-72 over those for 1970-71 for agricultural States than for the industrially advanced States, it is too early to say that the figures disclose a variation in the pattern of investment of the two sectors since this Scheme has been in operation for only two years.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Which of the two schemes is more attractive and finds favour with the rural masses ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Both the schemes find favour with the rural population. But savings bank is more popular because it has been operating for a long time and also because we have savings bank in the rural areas through which it could be operated.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Whether these had any bearing on rural indebtedness and if so what is the extent ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Yes, Sir; it has helped in curbing rural indebtedness because through this scheme people are able to save some amount and savings are always helpful as when money is needed they need not have to fall back upon money lenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी प्रतिशत बचत की गई है और कितने प्रतिशत कर्ज लिये गये हैं। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना या कार्यक्रम बनाया है कि लोग अधिक से अधिक बचत करें, ताकि वह कर्ज से मुक्त हो सकें और अपने भरोसे काम कर सकें या उन्हें कम से कम कर्ज लेने की आवश्यकता हो ?

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : इस प्रश्न का सीधा ताल्लुक बचत से है। पिछले वर्षों में बचत के आंकड़े बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय के पहले वर्ष में सारे देश में नेट कलेक्शन 127 करोड़ रुपये, दूसरे वर्ष 197 करोड़ रुपये और अब की बार 220 करोड़ रुपये रही है। इस से जाहिर है कि बचत बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में कई कदम उठाये गये हैं। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि पूरे ग्रामीण अंचल में और शहरी अंचल में भी बचत को प्रोत्साहन मिला है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : May I know what percentage of rural credit is still from the private source and what percentage from financial institutions ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is too detailed a question. If you are in a position to answer it, I do not mind.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) : It is very difficult to say what percentage it is, but certainly there is still a large percentage from the private source. The major difficulty with regard to agricultural credit is, it was not coming from institutional credit. In some parts, cooperatives are doing it. At the present moment, commercial banks have taken it up. But even now unfortunately the agricultural sector is still dependent upon the private source.

SHRI R. V. BADE : There is some difference between the interest given by Post Office Savings Bank and the interest given by banks on fixed deposits. Would you see that the interest given by Post Office Savings Bank is increased so that it may get encouragement ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : There is variation in the interests given by the four schemes. For the time deposit account, interest varies from 6 to 7½ per cent. For CTD it varies from 4.8 to 5 per cent. For recurring deposits it is 6½ per cent. In public provident fund, it is about 5 per cent. In Savings Bank, it is from 4 to 4½ per cent.

SHRI R. V. BADE : In banks it is much more.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of opinion now. You should ask a question. Next question.

कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी हेलीकोप्टर द्वारा भारतीय वायु-सेना का उल्लंघन

*902. **श्री बन्धुलाल चन्दाकर :**
श्री पी० एम० नेहता :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक पाकिस्तानी हेलीकोप्टर जैसा कि 23 अप्रैल, 1972 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में समाचार था, ने काश्मीर में भारतीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की थी,

(ख) क्या भारतीय सैन्य अधिकारियों को बोलना देने के लिए पाकिस्तान ने अपने हेलीकोप्टर का रंग राष्ट्र संघ के हेलीकोप्टर जैसा बनाया था, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 16 मार्च को एक पाकिस्तानी हेलीकोप्टर ने लगभग पांच मिनट के लिए जम्मू के दक्षिण-पश्चिम में भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया। इस क्षेत्र में कोई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सतर्क हैं और सभी उल्लंघनों का उचित रूप से सामना किया जाता है।

श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर : क्या इस तरह की घटना पहले भी कभी हुई थी, अर्थात् क्या पाकिस्तानी विमान पहले भी हमारे उच्च क्षेत्र में घाये थे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यदि माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि 17 दिसम्बर के बाद इस तरह की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, तो उच्च का विवरण इस प्रकार है : जम्मू-काश्मीर के इलाके में केवल यही एक घटना हुई है और पंजाब में चार तथा राजस्थान में चार ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं।

श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर : क्या सरकार की ओर से ऐसा आदेश है कि पाकिस्तानी विमान आने पर उस को गोली मार कर गिरा दिया जाये ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हा। इस तरह के आदेश हैं।

SHRI P M MEHTA : May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan played a trick by painting the helicopter white so as to pass it off as the property of the UN and if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government to check and prevent such espionage activities and air violations ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The normal precautions are being taken for checking air violations. As I have said, the existing instructions to our field formations are, not only to check violations, but if any intruding aircraft comes, it has to be shot down. There is no ambiguity about the instructions that have been given. But the people who deal with it must be sure that there is air violation of our air space. If they are sure of that, there is no constraint put on them from taking any action they think fit. As far as this particular incident is concerned, I have said in my main answer that there is no training centre, or anything of that kind, where this air violation took place by the helicopter. Therefore, we do not think that this air violation had anything to do with espionage flight or anything like that.

SHRI P M. MEHTA : What about their flying as UN planes ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have denied it in the main answer.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जिस हेलीकोप्टर से यह प्रश्न संबंधित है वह भारत की वायु-सीमा में कितने मील अन्दर

घाया था और क्या इस तरह का विवरण बिना बाधुयानों ने पंजाब और राजस्थान की बाधु-सीमा का उल्लंघन किया उनके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय दे सकते हैं ?

श्री बिष्णु चरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ। बाकी जो दूसरे नौ बायलेंशन हुए उन के विवरण मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं वह सब इकट्ठा करके सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा। यह हैलीकोप्टर सी गज अदर घाया था। और अचिक अदर नहीं घा पाया था। मैं इस के बारे में भी जो बिलकुल स्पेसिफिक सूचना है वह एकजित करके सभा-पटल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हैलीकोप्टर या हवाई जहाज के घुसपैठ से क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से सड़क की नई पहल और तैयारी हो रही है ?

श्री बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल : वैसे तो बहुत सी बातों से ऐसी बात का भयाजा लगाना पड़ता है। केवल एक बात को लेकर इस तरह का अज्ञान लगाना ठीक नहीं होगा और साधारण समय में भी, शांति के समय में भी इस तरह के बाधु सीमा उल्लंघन यदा कदा होते रहते हैं। इसलिए इसी बात को लेकर इतना बड़ा निष्कर्ष निकाल लेना मैं समझता हूँ कि उचित नहीं होगा।

**Grants From World Bank for
Agricultural Development Program-
mes in Madhya Pradesh**

*903 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh
Government have approached the World

Bank to provide grants for agricultural
development programmes in the State ;

(b) if so, whether any survey team
has paid visit recently in this connection ;
and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(a) The Government of India have
proposed, for IDA assistance, an agricul-
tural credit project in Madhya Pradesh
involving land levelling, minor irrigation
and farm mechanisation.

(b) A World Bank Mission visited
Madhya Pradesh in March, 1972 for an
appraisal of the technical and economic
feasibility of the project.

(c) The Mission's report will be
submitted in due course to the President
of the World Bank for further considera-
tion of the proposal. In the meanwhile
steps are being taken to strengthen the
Primary Land Development Banks which
will be the main channel of lending
under the project.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
I would like to know by when this
particular aid from the World Bank
would be released to the State.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
When they finalise it.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
Could he give any idea as to when it
would be finalised ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
This question of giving dates is rather
difficulty, because the IDA loans depend
upon contributions from different
governments. Though the different
governments certainly indicate their
contributions in the consortium meeting.

the final picture emerges only when their respective parliaments sanction them. So, it is very difficult to think in terms of any particular period.

**'Mobilisation Programme' to Raise a
'Volunteer Force' in Pak-Occupied
Kashmir**

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*905. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Daily Telegraph, London's report from Muzafarabad (published in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 25th April, 1972) that a 'mobilisation programme' was being undertaken in Pak-occupied Kashmir and more than 2,00,000 men between the ages of 18 and 40 have been drafted into 'volunteer force, and given basic military training; 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)
Yes, Sir.

(b) All such developments in Pakistan are taken into consideration in reviewing our defence preparedness.

SHRI V. MAYAVAN : The reply of the hon. Minister is so secretive. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps have been taken to counteract the volunteer force of 2 lakhs of people raised by Pakistan.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I think, it would be against public interest to give concrete details of what we are doing to counteract such activities.

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself said that it is so secretive.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There was a news item that there is some sort of revolt against Pakistan authorities in occupied Kashmir.

I wish to know from the hon. Minister what is the truth about it.

MR. SPEAKER : What has that to do with this Question? I am not allowing. You ask a separate Question. This is too far-fetched a supplementary.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You kindly read the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have read it. This has nothing to do with it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The people in occupied Kashmir are revolting against Pakistan authorities. I want to know whether he has any information about that or not. This is quite relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should you hold any brief for Pakistan? If some thing is happening there, if the people are revolting against Pakistan authorities, I want to know it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant; there is no question holding any brief.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Who will give the information? I cannot ask the Pakistan Government.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask a separate question and I will admit it. You are such a good person but some times you are so obstinate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am good to you, not to the people of occupied Kashmir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether these

volunteer forces that are being raised in the form of guerilla troops in the occupied Kashmir are under the control of the defence forces of Pakistan; secondly, whether any Chinese experts are giving them training and, thirdly, whether recent increased violations of the cease-fire line in Kashmir have any link with the raising of these volunteer forces in the occupied Kashmir.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They keep up a pretence of some kind of separation from Pakistan as far as occupied Kashmir is concerned. These forces are supposed to be under the President of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. As the House knows, they have raised certain forces, like, Al-Mujahids and Al-Bakrs and they have been trained in various forms of subversive activities, espionage, infiltration, etc. But as far as the violations that the hon. Member referred to are concerned, they were indulged in by regular Pakistani army units. At present, I do not have any information about these para-military forces in Pakistan having engaged in this kind of violations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether the Chinese experts are giving them training.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : For this, he will have to ask a separate question.

श्री सुकन चन्द कच्छबाय : काश्मीर के जिस हिस्से पर पाकिस्तान ने बलात कब्जा कर रखा है, उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हम सतर्क हैं और प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इस से अधिक जनहित में बताना ठीक नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन ने भारत की जिस भूमि पर बलात कब्जा कर रखा है, क्या उस के बारे में भी आप की ऐसी ही नीति है तथा उसे आप कब तक वापस लेने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with this question.

Reduction in Air Fare between Calcutta and Dacca

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*907. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :**

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

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

(a) whether Bangladesh Biman had approached the Indian Airlines for making a joint representation to the International Air Travel Association for reduction in air fare by the two airlines between Calcutta and Dacca; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि बंगला देश का नया उदय हुआ है और हमारे भारत में काफी लोग वहाँ जाना चाहते हैं, ज्यादातर गरीब लोग ट्रेनिंग करना चाहते हैं और दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि उस का किराया कम किया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह कर सकते हैं तो उन के कोशिश करने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : अगर वह कर सकते हैं तो सब को करना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant. I am sorry, this is out of place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You know much better than what I do about the miserable performance of the Indian Airlines. Many times you have also suffered, Sir. What is the use of trying to hide their skeletons?

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Bangladesh airfares are lower as compared with our internal airfares?

DR. KARAN SINGH : With regard to the fare between Bangladesh and India, the fare charged on that route is Rs. 112/- both by Indian Airlines and by Bangladesh Biman.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : My question was whether, for similar distance, Bangladesh, within their country, charges much lower fares than what the Indian Airlines charges. The performance of the Indian Air Lines has been miserable.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That is an entirely different question.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to joint representation to the International Air Travel Association for reduction in airfare. When some other question comes about comparative figures between the two countries, the hon. Member can ask that question.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : May I know whether there is any proposal to reduce the fare of Indian Airlines?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of this question?

Next question.

Mobilisation of Non-Inflationary Resources

*908. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to mobilise non-inflationary resources for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The steps taken to mobilise non-inflationary resources for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan include additional resource mobilisation by the Centre and the States, improved collection of tax and non-tax receipts, economies in non-Plan expenditure, stimulation of private savings and increased drawings on such savings for financing the public sector Plan.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : May I know whether the Planning Commission, in its mid-term appraisal, have indicated that maximum utilisation of the installed capacity in priority sector should be ensured so that non-inflationary resources may be found for financing the Fourth Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : It is true, we have insisted that we should bring all idle capacity in the country under proper use and for better production so that this pressure does not continue, and non-inflationary resources are available to plan projects.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA : Is it a fact that apart from the direct regulatory devices which the hon. Finance Minister has pointed out, the planning Commission said that the overall financial plans cannot succeed unless maximum utilisation of the installed capacity is ensured? What is being done in that direction?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : As I said the Mid-term Appraisal also confirms this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know from the hon. Minister whether with regard to the resource mobilisation to be made by the State Governments, the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the non Plan expenditure that is being indulged in in the States and also unbearable overdrafts that are given, come in the way of the State Governments to go in for resource mobilisation? In that case, whether any guidelines have been drawn by the State Governments to find resource mobilisation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The overdrafts drawn by the State Governments was really a matter of great concern and, therefore, while formulating the Plan for this year, we had discussions with the Chief Ministers and we insisted on them to bring down the amount of overdrafts and the Government have taken a decision not to allow further overdrafts from this year onwards.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan the State Governments have not been able to mobilise the resources to the extent as was envisaged and in that direction also we are trying to have a better fiscal discipline, including the curbs on non-plan expenditure.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What about the non-plan expenditure?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : What is the machinery you have got?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : May I know from the hon. Finance Minister if the Government is considering the introduction of a wider scheme of expenditure tax for the purpose of better resource mobilisation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, Sir, the Budget time is over... This is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : For the next Budget perhaps.

MR. SPEAKER : You can put the question next year.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI—absent.

SHRI GANGADEB.

Modernisation of Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu

*910. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to modernise the 70-year old Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the modernisation plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have sanctioned three schemes for modernising the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu at a cost of approximately Rs. 7.9 crores. The schemes envisage replacement of the existing old plants by modern compact plants. It also involves providing new presses, cutting machines, workshop and laboratory facilities to be installed in step with the switch-over to modern processes and to gain full benefit from modernisation.

The schemes for replacement of the old plants are expected to be completed in two phases, by 1975 and end 1977.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the fact that nitro-cellulose is a major

element for producing modern propellants for our army, navy and air force, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any plan to have another unit in this country of this nature so as to meet the threats of war?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA .
As the hon. House knows, we are setting up another propellant and high explosives factory near Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh but with regard to the production of nitro-cellulose is concerned, with this modernisation, we will be able to meet very substantially our demand for this vital product. As a matter of fact, this is being met and with the modernisation, our production will increase and with the new propellant factory in Itarsi coming up, we will be able to meet all our demands.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would like to further ask whether the Government have undertaken any survey of the backlog in modernisation of defence-oriented industries that are already existing in this country and, if so, the details thereof.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA .
He asks about modernisation of the different production units. May I with your permission, give a general answer? We do look into this from time to time and wherever we find it necessary to modernise them we certainly do so. There are several modernisation schemes which are under way. Some of them are going to be sanctioned in the near future.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask for clarification. You cannot ask a third question. I am so sorry.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I would like to have one clarification . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It must be a part of the previous question.

SHRI P GANGADEB : What is the cost involved in foreign exchange in the modernising of the plants?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I can give the figure; I have got some information here with me. The modernisation plant is from France and it will cost us French Francs 10,300,000. That is as far as foreign exchange component is concerned. Apart from that there would be expenditure in Indian rupees. If there is any other extra information, if he gives notice, I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

Proposal to reduce the Import of Medicines and Encourage Ayurvedic Medicines

*913 **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA .**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to reduce the import of medicines into the country and encourage production of Ayurvedic Medicines; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). It is the accepted policy of the Government to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate import of drugs and to provide all possible assistance to the drug and pharmaceutical industry for taking up production of basic drugs as well as intermediates from indigenous raw materials, whether practicable. Similarly, Government is also keen to develop all systems of medicines including Ayurvedic medicines in the country. The Central Council for Research on Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy has undertaken research programmes with a

view, among other things, to locate/isolate indigenous substitutes for imported products.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : What is the percentage of progressive reduction during the last 2 years ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I cannot follow that.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : What is the percentage of progressive reduction ? I want the progressive reduction percentage for the last 2 years ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The hon. Member will be happy to know about it if he looks at the figures for the last 4 years. In respect of indigenous production, from the initial figure of Rs. 200 crores in 1968 it has come up to Rs. 225 crores in 1969 Rs. 265 crores in 1970, and Rs. 300 crores in 1971. Indigenous production has gone up. Regarding imports there is progress but it is not in proportion to increase in indigenous production.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में बताया कि प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की हमारी योजना है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस कार्य के लिए क्या आपने कोई सलग से बन रखा है ? प्रायुर्वेदिक रसायनशालाओं की बढ़ी दायनीय स्थिति है उसमें काम करने में बड़ी कठिनाई आती है तो क्या आर्थिक सहायता देने की भी आपकी कोई योजना है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : About indigenous systems of medicines like Ayurvedic systems, they have a lot of potential in this country. This is being tackled by the Central Council for Research on Indian Medicines. They have undertaken research programmes and Government have given them the

requisite assistance, including financial assistance.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : आपने क्या कितना रखा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल में कुछ तो रेलिवैन्सी होनी चाहिए ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय . अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये कोई भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाटिल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बिना एम्प्टीबायटिक्स, सल्फा ड्रग्स और हार्मोन्स निमित्त दवाइयों का भारी मात्रा में आयात किया गया है किन्तु अपने देश में निमित्त होने वाली इन्हीं दवाइयों का जिस प्रकार से उत्पादन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है उसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Efforts are made with particular concentration on the necessity of increasing production of sulphur drugs and also antibiotics. As the hon. Member knows, there are at least two public sector projects which are doing it on a large scale.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : With regard to encouraging the production of ayurvedic medicines, may I draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that encouragement to the production of ayurvedic medicines will get impetus only when it receives due consideration from Government ? May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister in this connection to the fact that the amounts allotted for improvement of ayurvedic medicines are meagre and the State Governments are not able to . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a speech.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not making a speech. . .

MR. SPEAKER: At least it is not a question which he is asking.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is a suggestion and I shall bear it in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: At least it is not a question which he is asking

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether in order to encourage the production of ayurvedic medicines, proper encouragement will be given to the State Governments which are engaged in this work, and if so, whether any additional allotments have been made in this regard?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: With regard to production, every proposal for the manufacture and production of medicines including the particular type to which the hon. Member has referred is examined on a technological basis and only then this question whether certain medicines ought to be encouraged or not is decided, and I am sure that even these medicines are taken into consideration.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या विदेशों में आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की मांग है और उस मांग को बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? दूसरे जो आपने कहा कि आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों को प्रोत्साहन देने तो कितने वर्षों में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो पायेगा ताकि वह निर्यात कर सके?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The very fact that in the country also if we compare with allopathic production, the demand for ayurvedic medicines is comparatively small would show that to

that extent, the demand for ayurvedic medicines or other indigenous systems of medicine is also less in foreign countries.

उड़ीसा के समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए विदेशों से तथा अन्य स्रोतों से सहायता

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* 914. डा० संकटा प्रसाद :

श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :

क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा के समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के लिए विदेशों और अन्य स्रोतों से कोई सहायता प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हो चुकी है; और

(ग) उक्त सहायता को किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

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

(b) It is estimated that the value of relief material distributed by UN Agencies and International Voluntary Agencies in Orissa in connection with cyclone relief is about Rs. 3.75 crores. Apart from this a cash donation of Rs. 2 lakhs Norwegian Kroners (equivalent to Rs. 2.2 lakhs) has been received from the Government of Norway and a contribution of Rs. 1.90 lakhs to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund has been received from the U. S. Government.

(c) The items include cereals, milk powder, high-protein processed food items,

biscuits, cooking oils, medicines, tents, tarpaulins, clothes and blankets

डा० सकटा प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उईं सा म इम साइक्लोन से जनघन की बहून हानि हुई है मै जानना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार कौन कौन से कदम उठा रही है जिनसे ऐसी साइक्लोनिक घटनाओं का मुकाबला मजबूती से किया जा सक ?

MR. SPLAKER : The main question relates to whether any assistance from foreign countries and other sources has been received, and the hon Member is covering himself under the phrase 'other sources'.

SHRI YESHWANIRAO CHAVAN

This is certainly a general question which normally would require constant study. I think these steps are being considered.

भारत पाक युद्ध के दौरान शहीद हुए जवानों की स्मृति से प्रतिमा स्थापना तथा स्मारक ग्रंथ का प्रकाशन

*917. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान हुए जवानों की स्मृति में प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित की जाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) क्या जवानों के शौर्यपूर्ण कार्यों के प्रचार हेतु एक स्मारक ग्रंथ प्रकाशित करने की भी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) हाल ही में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान शहीद हुए जवानों की स्मृति में प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित

करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। लेकिन भ्रमर ज्योति नाम से एक अस्थायी युद्ध स्मारक इण्डिया गेट के मेहगाव के नीचे बनाया गया है। स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात युद्ध मधीर गति प्राप्त विये सभी सैनिकों के लिए दिल्ली में एक स्थायी युद्ध स्मारक (भ्रमर जवान) बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) सरकार के पत्रकारों, प्रसारकों और प्रकाशकों को पिछले युद्ध पर जवानों के वीरतापूर्वक कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए पुस्तकें अथवा पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित करने के लिए उपयुक्त सुविधाएँ दी हैं।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, किसी देश का इतिहास उस की प्रेरणा का श्रोत होता है और इतिहास केवल स्थितियों का नहीं हो कर बल्कि उन व्यक्तियों का होता है जो इतिहास के साथ-साथ अपने को न्योछावर कर देते हैं। क्या मैं मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि 'शहीदों की चिन्ताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले, वतन पर भरने वालों का यही आखिर निशा होगा', इस के लिये क्या सरकार पुन. विचार करेगी कि ऐसे वीरों, शहीदों की प्रतिमार्थें जहाँ तहाँ स्थापित की जायें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्मारक को क्या रूप दिया जाय केवल इस का सवाल है। स्मारक बनाने के बारे में कोई किसी प्रकार का भेद नहीं है। उस की प्रतिमार्थों के रूप में रखा जाय या कोई दूसरा स्मारक दूसरे ढंग से बनाया जाय, सवाल यह है। और हमारा इरादा है कि बहुत से जो हमारे देश के कलाकार हैं, आर्किटेक्ट्स हैं, और जो इस तरह के कामों में रुचि रखते हैं, उन सब से या जो कोई, प्रतिभोगिता आयोजित कर के कुछ एक ग्रंथ

से इस के लिये उपयुक्त साधन हूँ और इस तरह के स्मारक की योजना बनाये जिस से सब से अधिक और सब से भावनात्मक ढंग से हमारे जवानों की शौरता और शौर्य का प्रतीक यहाँ पर स्थापित हो सके। और इसलिये इस के बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा इस की योजना हम बना कर उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं जिस स्मारिका ग्रन्थ की बात कर रहा हूँ, मेरा उद्देश्य यह पूछने और जानने का है कि क्या पाठ्यग्रन्थों में उन की जो वीरतापूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ हैं उन का उल्लेख हो सकेगा जिस से कि विद्यार्थी भी उस से लाभान्वित हो सकें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अवश्य हो सकेगा, और बहुत गौरवशाली ढंग से होना चाहिये, और हम सब उस को प्राप्ताह्वन देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेच्यूज के बारे में आप ने सवाल पूछा है, यह ग्रन्थ के बारे में तो नहीं पूछा है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : प्रश्न के (ब) भाग में है, मान्यवर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The last conflict with Pakistan known as Indo-Pak war is also known on the eastern side as the war for liberation of Bangladesh. It was won jointly by the Mukti Bahini and our heroic jawans and the peoples of Bangladesh in India. Does the Defence Ministry contemplate to have written a good history of the liberation of Bangladesh ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Whether a history of this kind should be written by the Defence Ministry officially

or not—that is a question that can be considered. The hon. Member has given the suggestion, this could be taken into account.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE : There is a village in my constituency named Manerajuri, which has a good tradition of sending men to the Armed Forces. Last year Sepoy Pandurang Salunkhe from that village was posthumously awarded *mahavirchakra*.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of villages near my place also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE : Many people from that village want to erect a statue to commemorate him. Would the Government give that village financial assistance ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question; you can not ask about one village alone.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE : Would assistance be given in monetary form for the erection of such statues in different parts of the country ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Villages which send out such heroic people are heroic villages. I do not know that to commemorate their heroic sons they would ask for assistance from other persons. I suppose they would be able to and willing to do it themselves.

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वीरगति प्राप्त जवानों की स्मृति में जो स्मारक ज्योति जल रही है वह कब तक जलने वाली है, कुछ पता नहीं, उस का यह जवाब दें, और उसके बगल में ही जो विदेशी अंग्रेज की एक प्रतिमा थी उस को हटाने के बाद वह कैमोपी बिल्कुल खाली स्थान पर खड़ी है, तो उस में जवानों की स्मृति के लिये एक ठीक क्या थोड़ा उचित

स्मारक एक प्रतिमा के रूप में बँटाने का विचार सरकार का है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैं तो कह चुका हूँ कि जो अभी इंडिया गेट की मेहराव के नीचे युद्ध स्मारक बना है वह अस्थायी रूप से बड़ा रखा गया है। स्थायी स्मारक एक उचित स्थान पर बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

दूसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया कि इंडिया गेट के पास जो कैनोपी है, जहाँ पर पहले किंग जॉर्ज की मूर्ति थी, वहाँ पर कुछ बनाया जाय, सब के बारे में अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं हुआ। एक कमेटी है जिस में बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस सदन के भी हैं, उस कमेटी के द्वारा इस बात की सिफारिश की जाने वाली है। उस के बाद इसका निर्णय किया जायगा।

जहाँ तक युद्ध स्मारक का सवाल है इस के लिये एक दूसरे स्थान पर विचार किया रहा है। और जिस स्थान की तरफ माननीय सदस्य ने इंगित किया है उस स्थान के बारे में विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार दिल्ली के क्वेर इंडिया गेट पर जवान ज्योति युद्ध में शहीद हुए जवानों की स्मृति में जल रही है, क्या इसी प्रकार अन्य स्मारक या ज्योति के सम्बन्ध में आप ने राज्यों को भी निर्देश दिये हैं, या आप के पास राज्यों से इस प्रकार की मांग आयी है कि जवानों की स्मृति में जवान स्तम्भ या कुछ ऐसी स्थायी चीजें निर्मित करना चाहते हैं जिस से जन-साधारण प्रेरणा ले सकें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्ञान चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के स्मारक

अपने देश के विभिन्न भागों में बन रहे हैं और वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों ने अपने प्रयास से ही बनाये हैं। मांग यदि आयी है तो इस तरह से आयी है कि पाकिस्तान के कुछ ठेक या दूसरी इस तरह की चीजें, जिन पर हम ने कब्जा किया है, उस को हम वहाँ से जो बहा रखा जा सके। और दूसरी तरह की भी यदि कोई मांग आयी है तो हम उस के ऊपर अधिक भारतीय तौर पर विचार करते हैं और उस के ऊपर निर्णय लेते हैं। अभी तक हम ने यह नीति बनायी है कि वह स्थानीय उत्साह से और स्थानीय प्रयत्नों से ही इस तरह के स्मारकों का निर्माण होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से एक बात कहूँ जो सिपाही लड़े होते हैं उन को बड़ा इरेक्ट खड़ा होना चाहिये। आपस में गप्पे हाँकते देखा है मैंने।

Until we are able to erect a regular memorial, they should be specially instructed.

बातचीत करते हैं आपस में, हंसी और गप्पे मारते हैं। उन को जरूर हिदायत कीजिये। The must keep the serenity of the atmosphere.

Admission of Girls in Sainik School

*920. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no provision has been made in any Sainik School for admission of girls; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make suitable provision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) No, Sir

श्री कुण्डल बन्धु पांडे : आप के माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संबंधित्व में स्त्री और पुरुष में भेद भाव नहीं रक्खा गया है, और इस देश का इतिहास साक्षी है इस बात का, जिसमें ऊर्मी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने एक वीरता का इतिहास स्वर्णालरों में लिखा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस की दृष्टि में रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय कोई विचार कर रहे हैं कि लड़कियों का भी सैनिक स्कूलों में नामांकन हो और उन को भी सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाये ?

श्री विद्या चरल शुक्ल : जहां तक सैनिक स्कूलों में लड़कियों के दाखिले का सवाल है, अभी इस बारे में कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। जिस ढंग की हमारे यहां परिस्थितियां हैं और जिस ठग से अपने देश में काम हो रहा है उस में हम लोगों के विवेक के अनुसार यह बात ठीक नहीं लगती कि इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान किया जाये।

श्री कुण्डल बन्धु पांडे : भारत का इतिहास साक्षी है कि ऊर्मी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने एक उदाहरण हमारे सामने पेश किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय इस उदाहरण से कुछ सीख लेने के लिये तैयार है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या लड़कियों का उद्घमोष राष्ट्रीय रक्षा के लिये किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने लिये तो नहीं कह रहे हैं कि सैनिक स्कूल में ले लिये जायें ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि इसमें विवेक का प्रश्न कहाँ है। यह लड़कियों के लिये अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय मानेंगे कि कुछ लड़कियां लडाका होती हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को कहाँ से तजुर्बा आ गया ? आप तो बेंचेलर हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर लड़कियां सैनिक शिक्षा ग्रहण करना चाहती हैं तो उनके लिये कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये या नहीं, मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आप उम्मी से पूछ लीजिये। आपस में ही सलाह कर लीजिये।

श्री विद्याचरल शुक्ल . इस में क्या चीज बाधनीय रहेगी और क्या नहीं रहेंगी, यह तो अपनी अपनी राय का सवाल है। अभी हम सोचने में अपनी जो योजना बनाई है उस में यह होता है कि सैनिक स्कूलों में जो लड़के भरती किये जाते हैं वह नेशनल डिफेंस अकेडेमी में भेजे जाते हैं। चूँकि अभी तक नेशनल डिफेंस अकेडेमी में लड़कियां नहीं भेजी जाती हैं इस लिये सैनिक स्कूलों में उन को नहीं लिया जाता। जो कुछ भी पांडेजी ने कहा या जो माननीय सदस्यों की भावना है, उसके विपरीत हम ने कोई काम नहीं किया है। मैं ने केवल वर्तमान स्थिति का उल्लेख किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आज पता लगा कि श्री वाजपेयी क्या बेंचेलर हैं। वह बहुत डरते हैं लड़कियों के।

SHRI G VISWANATHAN : In many countries the fair sex is recruited to the armed forces, mainly intelligence. Why should we not consider that aspect of recruiting ladies to the military intelligence section ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We do not believe in recruiting them, particularly in military intelligence. For that boys and girls are not recruited through the sainik schools.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY : In view of the fact that basic military training is given to all citizens of India, do they consider opening the sainik schools to girls who want to do higher training ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As the hon. Member knows, there is the Girls' Wing of the NCC where they are given regular training. Regarding the army, navy and air force, we shall consider the suggestion given by the hon. Lady Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the second round of the question list.

Petro-Chemical Units Set up in the Country

*919 DR. KAILAS on behalf of SHRI S. N. MISRA :

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

(a) the number of petro-chemical units set up in the country with foreign collaboration and without any such collaboration;

(b) the number of units which have gone into production; and

(c) when the target capacities will be achieved by these units?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMI-

CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The major petro-chemical units set up for manufacture of primary and basic raw materials in the country are :—

(i) Two Naphtha Crackers with their integrated down-stream facilities;

(ii) One unit for manufacture of Methanol and another unit for the manufacture of Phenol and Acetone.

From these primary and basic raw materials a number of secondary and tertiary products are manufactured.

All these four units have been set up with foreign collaboration.

(b) All these four units are in production.

(c) One of the two crackers has already attained licensed capacity. The other unit has reached 75% of its licensed capacity in 1971. The Methanol Unit has operated during 1971 at about 66% of the licensed capacity, while the unit producing Phenol and Acetone has worked at above 90% of installed capacity in 1971. These units are likely to achieve their approved capacity within a couple of years.

DR. KAILAS : May I know from the hon. Minister whether one of the firms manufacturing menthol, having a capacity of 66 per cent only and is it true that this firm is not having sufficient production the country? Is it producing sufficient menthol for consumption or need in the country ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the methanol plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Here the production in the year 1971 was 23,310 tonnes. Although the capacity is not to the tune of the designed capacity because of operational reasons, the production is increasing.

**Feasibility report on Salem Steel Plant
by Dasturco**

S. N. Q. 5: SHRI K. GOPAL :

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-
NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any decision has since been
taken on the feasibility report on Salem
Steel Plant submitted by M/s Dasturco,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether M/s Dasturco have been
asked to submit fresh reports resulting in
considerable delay; and

(d) the time by which the construction
of the Steel Plant is expected to be taken
up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-
GALAM) : (a) to (c). After scrutiny
of the Feasibility Report by the Depart-
ment of Steel, a series of meetings was
held with the Consultants, M/s M. N.
Dastur & Co., and also with the concerned
Ministries/Departments and it has been
decided that the product-mix for the Salem
Steel Plant should include only flat products.
The product-mix would be :

	tonnes per annum
(i) Stainless steel	70,000
(ii) Silicon steel sheets	75,000
(iii) Other special steels	30,000
(iv) Mild steel sheets/ strips	20,000
Total	195,000
	of finished steel

The total capital outlay estimated is about
Rs. 340 crores but every effort would be
made to reduce both capital and operating
costs wherever possible during the prepara-
tion of the Detailed Project Report.

(b) It is expected that as soon as the
Consultants are in a position to indicate
the terrace levels, site levelling work can
commence. This may take about six months
from now.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The hon. Prime
Minister laid the foundation stone for
the Salem Plant as early as in September,
1970. It has taken more than 1½ years to
finalise the feasibility report. I would
like to know when the consultants were
appointed and whether there has been any
delay in submitting the report. Now that
the decision has been taken with regard to
the product-mix and investment, I would
like to know when exactly the construction
will begin.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-
GALAM : The Consultants were appoin-
ted on February 25, 1971 and were given
six months to submit the feasibility report.
There was some delay in the finalisation
of the product-mix and they sought exten-
sion and submitted the report on Decem-
ber 10, 1971. Since this plant is going to
produce special steel, and alloy, it took
some time to finalise all that. I have no
doubt that the construction will be speeded
up now. I would tell the hon. Member
that it will take us another six months
to start site levelling work.

SHRI K. GOPAL : The hon. Minister
says that the product-mix consists of flat
products of special steel. There is already
an alloy steel plant at Durgapur, I wonder
whether it will be profitable to produce this
item in the Salem Steel Plant. There is
heavy demand for seamless tubes and, I
believe, they are going to have a plant in
India. If no decision has been taken with
regard to this item, I would like to know
whether this item will also be produced in
the Salem Steel Plant. As it is, we are
importing this item.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-
GALAM : The decision regarding the pro-

duct-mix for the Salem Steel Plant has been taken after examination of all the alternatives available. It is the considered view of the Government as well as of the Consultants that this is the most profitable product-mix for the Salem Steel Plant. Once that decision has been taken that it is going to produce only flat products, it will not be proper to set up special facilities for the production of seamless tubes in the Salem Plant. The hon. Member will understand that the raw material for the production of steel is blooms and, since the production of blooms is not included in the product-mix, the question of having that at the Salem Plant does not arise.

SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYAN : The hon. Minister says that the work will be started in another six months. I would like to know whether there is a court order enhancing the rate at which the land has to be acquired and, if so, what was the price fixed by the State Government before and what is the price suggested by the Government now. Is the Government of Tamil Nadu going to accept the price or is going to oppose it? Further, I would like to know whether any land has been acquired for this project through the Tamil Nadu Government and that there is full cooperation given by the Tamil Nadu Government to start the project as early as possible.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member will appreciate that the price for which land is acquired is fixed not by the Government but by the Land Acquisition Officer. It is true that some of the persons whose land was acquired were not satisfied with the award of the Land Acquisition Officer and they have taken it to the court. The court has fixed a somewhat higher figure. That is a matter, however, which is entirely within the ambit of the State Government and we have been assured by the State Government that they are taking up the matter on appeal. So far as the

cooperation from the State Government is concerned, there is absolutely no misunderstanding on that score at all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In view of the recent statement made by the hon. Minister regarding cost of production of setting up of new steel plants and in view of the inordinate delay in the setting up of new steel plants and because of the statement made by him that the existing steel plants should be expanded instead of going in for new steel plants, suspicion has been created in the minds of the people whether the new steel plants will be coming up including the Salem and Vijayanagar steel plants. Therefore, in that background, I would ask the Minister whether he will give an assurance that the new steel plants at Salem and Vijayanagar will be set up

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask a separate Short Notice Question on this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have put a question about the Salem steel plant. Because inordinate delay has been caused even though the report of Dastur & Co. has come in, I would like to know whether there is any rethinking in the minds of the Ministry, especially because of the recent statement made on the floor of the House regarding cost of production in setting up new plant, about setting up of new steel plants.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have never made any statement dealing with the question of expansion of existing steel plants as something in the alternative to the setting up of steel plants in Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar. The decision of the Government to set up these steel plants is final, and there is no rethinking on that score. The hon. Member has suggested that there has been inordinate delay to relation to the plans for the construction of the Salem Steel Plant. I am not prepared to admit that. On the contrary, we have expedited the matters

to the maximum extent possible. But taking a decision involving an investment of something like Rs. 340 crores has to be done after exercising the utmost care regarding the product mix and the process to be adopted.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: May I know when the work on Salem Steel Plant will be completed and it will go into production ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I would not like to commit myself firmly to any particular date, but I would give a rough date in a minute, because we have asked the consultants to work out a pert chart which will give the time for completion of every single stage in the process and that would enable us to come to a more determined conclusion about the final date by which the plant will go into production. At present our assessment is that it should be in the year 1977-78.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय सीमा पर रूके हुए विदेशी पर्यटक

*904. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 84 विदेशी पर्यटक भारत-पाक सीमा पर भारतीय क्षेत्र में रूके हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब उनकी स्थिति क्या है और इस बर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मन्त्री
(श्री. कर्ण सिंह): (क) और (ख) .

काफी बड़ी संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटकों को अटारी टोड भारत-पाक सीमा पर भारतीय क्षेत्र में रूके रहना पड़ा क्योंकि पाकिस्तान सरकार उन्हें अपने देश में प्रवेश की आज्ञा प्रदान नहीं कर रही थी। भारत स्थित स्विस दूतावास के माध्यम से भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों ने 7 मई, 1972 को एक दिन के लिये अपनी सीमा पर प्रवेश खोलना स्वीकार किया और इस प्रकार 262 विदेशी पर्यटक 47 बाह्यो सहित सीमा पार कर पाकिस्तान में प्रवेश कर सके।

Settlement of Pay and Allowances of INA Personnel

*906. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of personnel of Indian National Army whose claims of pay and allowances have been settled so far; and

(b) the number of the personnel whose claims are yet to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Presumably, information is required in regard to claims by INA personnel for restoration of forfeited pay and allowances. If so, the position, as on the 31st March 1972, in respect of the claims for the payments authorised in October 1967 and June, 1970 is as follows :—

(i) *Payments authorised in October, 1967 :*

No. of claims received. 15,101

No. of claims settled. 14,920

No. of claims yet to be settled. 181

(b) *Payments authorized in June, 1970.*

No. of claims received.	14,663
No. of cases settled.	14,255
No. of cases yet to be settled.	408

Utilisation of Unutilised credit from East European Countries

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

(a) whether and amounting to more than Rs 300 crores from the Soviet Union and other East European countries is lying unutilised,

(b) whether in view of the uncertainty American and Government have taken up the question of utilising the amount as non-project assistance with the said countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the said countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b), No difficulty has yet been felt in importing the necessary raw materials and components from the Soviet Union and East European countries under normal trade plans. The need to import the same under credits has, therefore, not yet arisen,

(c) Does not arise.

विमान सेवाएँ प्रारम्भ करना

*911. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या पर्यटन और मागर् विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नव वर्ष किन-किन देशों के साथ विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ की गई; और

(ख) इससे कितनी आय हुई?

पर्यटन और मागर् विमानन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) बंगला देश।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर-इंडिया दोनों ही उड़ानों के लिए सेवाएँ परिचालित कर रहे हैं—इंडियन एयर-लाइन्स कलकत्ता के तथा एयर इंडिया दिल्ली और बम्बई से। इन मार्गों पर आय के घाकड़े अभी इतने जल्दी दे सकना सम्भव नहीं।

Criteria for Gallantry Awards to Military Personnel

*912. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the criteria laid down for awarding gallantry awards to the Military personnel?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): A statement indicating the criteria for giving gallantry awards to the personnel of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

LAI'D ON THE TABLE OF LOK SABHA IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 912 ANSWERED ON THE 19TH MAY, 1972:

Name of the Award,	Act for which the award is given
1. Param Vir Chakra	For most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice, in the presence of the enemy, whether in the air, on land or in the sea.

1	2	3
2.	Ashoka Chakra	For most conspicuous bravery or some act of daring or pre-eminence of valour or self-sacrifice otherwise than in the face of the enemy.
3.	Maha Vir Chakra	For conspicuous gallantry, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.
4.	Kirti Chakra	For conspicuous gallantry, otherwise than in the face of the enemy.
5.	Vir Chakra	For gallantry, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.
6.	Shaurya Chakra	For gallantry, otherwise than in the face of the enemy.
7.	Sena/Nao Sena/Vayu Sena Medal	For such individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have special significance for the Service concerned.
8.	Mention-in-Despatches	For distinguished and Meritorious Service in operational areas and acts of gallantry which are not of a sufficiently high order to warrant the grant of gallantry awards.

**Production at Small Arms Factory
at Tiruchirappalli**

*915 SHRI M.S. SIVASAMY:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Arms Factory at Tiruchirappalli has started manufacture of automatic carbines and semi automatic Ishapore rifles, and

(b) if so, the level of production achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Regular production of automatic carbines has started in the Small Arms Factory, Tiruchirappalli. A pilot batch of semi-automatic rifles has been successfully

assembled and fired in the Factory and regular production thereof will be taken up during the year

सम्पदा शुल्क से राजस्व

*916, श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :

श्री मूलचन्द्र शर्मा :

क्या बिल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सम्पदा शुल्क की कितनी राशि आंकी गई; और

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ?

बिल मन्त्रालय में राजस्व मन्त्री (श्री के. आर. गलेगा) : (क) सम्पदा शुल्क

के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों में जारी की गई मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान सम्पदा शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में जारी की गई मांग की रकम
1969-70	7.21 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	8.16 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	5.93 करोड़ रुपये

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में वसूल की गई सम्पदा-शुल्क की रकम इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	सम्पदा शुल्क की शुद्ध वसूलियाँ
1969-70	6.94 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	7.93 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	9.06 करोड़ रुपये†

(† यह रकम बिना छसदीक की हुई है)

Higher Royalty on Crude to Gujarat and Assam Governments

918. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments of Gujarat and Assam have sought higher royalty on the crude oil produced in their respective States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under discussion between the Government of India and the State Governments of Gujarat and Assam.

Arrears of Income-Tax in Madhya Pradesh

6681. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

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

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

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

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh)

6682. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks in Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh for agricultural purposes and for the development of the small scale industries during the last two years ?

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

Reclassification of Rauchi City

6683. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reclassify Ranchi City in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The question of classification / re-classification of cities/ towns including Ranchi City, for purposes of grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances will be considered after the final population figures based on 1971 Census become available.

Amount spent on the Development of Trivandrum and Cochin Airports

6684. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the development of Trivandrum and Cochin Airports in 1971-72 and the nature of works undertaken and completed; and

(b) the nature of works proposed to be taken up for the development of the Airports in 1972-73 and the estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 39,990 was spent during 1971-72 on development works at Trivandrum aerodrome. The development works included construction of a cycle shed, provision of flush-doors in the control tower and the terminal building, provision of mast foundation for the transmitting station, construction of VOR station and electrical works. No expenditure on development works at Cochin aerodrome was incurred during that year.

(b) Construction of VOR station, a customs block and 13 residential quarters; extension, additions and alterations to the existing terminal building; provision of black-topped over-runs for 100 ft. length

at both ends of 14/32 runway, at Trivandrum aerodrome, and modifications to the existing terminal building at Cochin aerodrome, are proposed to be taken up during 1972-73. The expenditure during 1972-73 on the development works at Trivandrum is estimated at Rs. 5.2 lakhs and that on the development work at Cochin, Rs. 1.4 lakhs.

Exemption from payment of Travel-tax to officials going abroad

6685. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exemption from payment of Travel Tax has been granted to officials going abroad on official duty; and

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof ?

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

(b) Employees of the Central Government who are paid from the consolidated Fund of India and whose travel is in connection with the affairs of the Union, are exempted from the whole of the foreign travel tax leviable under sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, subject to their producing the requisite certificates. A copy of the relevant notification GSR 237 (E) dated 5.4.1972 was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 5.5.1972 (*vide* S. No. 11 of Lok Sabha Bulletin No. 616/Part II dated 6.5.72).

Financial assistance to Kerala

6686. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have recently requested the Central Government to increase the Central Assistance under the Fourth Five Year

Plan in view of the tight financial position of the State; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Evasion of Income-tax in Andhra Pradesh

6687. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of persons being proceeded against for evasion of income-tax in Andhra Pradesh District-wise and the approximate total amount of money involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The number of cases in which

searches have been made or where petitions by way of voluntary disclosures or for settlements have been made, which are pending, and the income involved therein are given in the attached statement. As regards cases in which penalty proceedings for concealment have been initiated, which are pending, the district-wise figures of the number of cases and the amount involved are not readily available. However, the total number of cases in the two charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax, Andhra Pradesh-I and -II, are as under :

Commissioner of Income-tax, Andhra Pradesh-I	892 cases
Commissioner of Income-tax, Andhra Pradesh-II	918 cases
TOTAL	<u>1810 cases</u>

Statement

Name of the District	No. of cases involving			
	Searches		Voluntary Disclosures and Settlements	
	No.	Income involved in lakhs of rupees	No.	Income involved in lakhs of rupees
Khamam	2	0.60	...	...
East Godavari	12	28.25	1	8.84
West Godavari	3	104.00	5	4.47
Krishna	21		2	1.60
Hyderabad	7	13.69	11	20.07
Anantpur	4	1.26	...	...
Vizag	15	17.14	1	1.64
Srikakulam	3	3.75	...	...
Guntur	2	9.00	...	...
Mahaboobnagar	...	...	2	0.22
Nizamabad	...	...	1	0.66
Medak	...	...	1	2.40

**Arrears of Income-tax against top
Individuals/Firms in Andhra Pradesh**

6688. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of the first twenty persons or firms in Andhra Pradesh against whom the maximum amount of Income-tax is outstanding at present, separately ;

(b) the amount of Income tax due in the case of each person or firm;

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the same and the result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the future in this regard ?

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

**Development of Tourism in the
Country during Fourth Plan**

6689. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be
pleased to state :

(a) the schemes included in the Fourth
Plan for the development of tourism in the
country; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN
SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the
Table of House. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT--2083/72]

(b) Upto 31st March, 1972 an expenditure of Rs. 399.66 lakhs has been incurred on the Department of Tourism schemes,

and Rs. 518.82 lakhs on the scheme of the
India Tourism Development Corpora-
tion.

**Loans Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks
in Andhra Pradesh**

6690. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the total number of loans sanctioned by nationalised banks, including State Bank of India in Andhra Pradesh to the agriculturists, handloom weavers, businessmen, small-scale industrialists and rickshaw pullers, separately and District-wise;

(b) the amount given under each head;
District-wise;

(c) the number of applications pending under each head and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration to simplify the procedure and to post immediately the required staff for effective functioning of the banks there ?

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

(d) Banks have been asked to review their procedure with a view to simplifying it where necessary. The banks also take steps to provide adequate staff to the branches to meet their requirements.

**Payment to Creditors of Golcha Properties
(PVT) LTD.**

6691. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Official Liquidator of the Golcha Properties (PVT) Ltd. has in pursuance of an order from the High Court declared payment of 40 per cent of the deposits to the creditors; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that most of the creditors are away from Delhi, Government have considered the desirability of making payment through the Liquidator's Office in Delhi or through bank cheque and if so, when a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). By an order dated 10th March, 1972 of the Hon'ble Company Judge Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur, payment of the first dividend of 100 paise in the rupee to the preferential creditors and 20 paise in the rupee to the ordinary creditors has been directed. By another order dated 30th March, 1972, the high Court directed the payment of a second dividend of 20 paise in the rupee to the ordinary creditors. The High Court, Jodhpur has fixed the dates of payment of first and second dividends from 1st June, 1972 to 30th November, 1972 and 1st July 1972 to 31st December, 1972 respectively. The individual notices under rule 276 of the Companies Court Rules, 1959 have already been issued to the creditors.

The Official Liquidator attached to the High Court at Jodhpur who is the Official Liquidator of M/s. Golcha Properties Private Limited (In Liquidation) has no office in Delhi. Crossed Cheques in payment of dividends to the creditors will be issued by him from Jodhpur Office.

Capital Raised by Public Limited Companies.

6692. **SHRI T. D. KAMBLE :**
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 4269 on the 28th April, 1972 and state :

(a) whether the capital was raised through public issue and the purpose for which it was raised;

(b) whether any of these companies have participated in the World Bank programme for expansion of the private sector of the collieries; and

(c) the names of such companies and expansion made in terms of licensed and installed capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The four coal mining companies referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4269 on 28th April, 1972 have not raised the capital through public issue by prospectus. While the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. and the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., raised capital to meet the requirements for their expansion programmes, the Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Ltd. and Oriental Coal Co. Ltd. raised the capital pursuant to the schemes of amalgamation of certain other companies with these two companies respectively.

(b) and (c). National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. have not participated in any World Bank programme. Oriental Coal Company Ltd. and Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Ltd. have participated in the World Bank programme for expansion of the private sector collieries. Regarding expansion made by the latter two companies in terms of licensed and installed capacities, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheme to Mobilise Ex-Defence Officers to Vitalise Tourist Services

6693. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of TOUR-

ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to mobilise ex Defence Officers to vitalise tourist services in areas unlikely to be tapped by big hoteliers; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A scheme to construct medium priced motels to be given to ex-Defence Officers on a hire purchase basis is under the consideration of the Department.

Percentage of Posts Reserved for Disabled Personnel of Armed Forces in Indian Airlines

6694. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether their Indian Airlines has reserved some of posts for disabled personnel of armed forces and if so, the percentage thereof ?

(b) whether previous service of ex-servicemen is counted for any purpose in Indian Airlines ; and

(c) whether Government have issued any directive to Indian Airlines in this regard and if so, the action taken by Indian Airlines thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. 17½% of vacancies in Class III and 27½% in Class IV are reserved for ex-servicemen—disabled or otherwise—and dependents of personnel killed in action. As a working principle, 7½% of the vacancies are earmarked to be filled by disabled

ex-servicemen and dependents of servicemen killed in action, the balance 10% in Class III and 20% in Class IV being kept for ex-servicemen other than these disabled in service.

(b) For appointment against reserved vacancies every ex-serviceman, who has put in not less than six months continuous service in the Armed Forces, shall be allowed to deduct the period of such service from his actual age and if the resultant age does not exceed the maximum age limit prescribed for the post by more than three years, he is considered to be within the prescribed age limit.

(c) Yes, Sir, and the directive so issued is being implemented.

Exchange Racket in Air Tickets

6696. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Statesman' dated the 6th May, 1972 under the caption 'Exchange Racket in Air Tickets' ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Government are aware that some international airlines indulge in malpractices which result in the diversion of traffic and the loss of foreign exchange.

(b) Government have taken the following measures to deal with the situation.

(i) Introduction of reduced return excursion fares between USA and Indian ;

- (ii) Introduction of special youth fares between India and France ;
- (iii) Establishment of a subsidiary company by Air-India for operation of charters ;
- (iv) A new rule has been incorporated in the Aircraft Rules, 1937, whereby it is compulsory for airlines to file their tariffs with the DGCA for approval.

Apart from the above measures, a close watch is being maintained by the IATA Enforcement Organisation as well as by our own governmental authorities concerned with infringement of Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Grant of all India Liability Allowance to Employees of Defence Accounts Department

6697. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wanchoo Commission in its Award dated the 24th November, 1969 had recommended the grant of All India Liability Allowance at 10 per cent of the basic pay to employees of Defence Accounts Department who are transferred with effect from 1st January, 1970 outside the jurisdiction of the Home Controller ;

(b) whether the Award was accepted by Government in full ;

(c) whether the All India Liability Allowance is also being given to those persons who had been transferred prior to 1st January, 1970 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Award given by the

Board of Arbitration, the allowance in question is to be granted to employees who are transferred outside the jurisdiction of their Home Controllers and the station of transfer is not in their Home State. The award came into force from 1st January, 1970

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir, but the allowance is payable from 1st January, 1970.

(d) (c) is based on the clarification given by the Board of Arbitration.

All India Liability Allowance to Employees of Defence Accounts Department

6698. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Liability Allowance is not given to employees of a particular category of Defence Accounts Department whose services were liable to be transferred ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The All India Liability Allowance is not admissible to employees who do not fulfil the conditions prescribed in the Award given by the Board of Arbitration. A copy of the Award is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2086/72].

(c) The Government has accepted the Award in full and is not prepared to go beyond the Award.

**Grant of All-India Liability Allowance
to employees of Defence Accounts
Departments**

6699. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Wanchoo Commission Award regarding the All-India Liability Allowance to Defence Accounts employees ;

(b) the number of employees of Defence Accounts Department who are getting the All-India Liability Allowance and the number of those who have been denied this allowance ;

(c) whether this allowance is also being given to those persons who are on the verge of retirement; and

(d) if so, the number thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI) :** (a) A copy of the Award is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2087/72.*]

(b) The information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir, provided the conditions for its admissibility are satisfied.

(d) The information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as possible.

**Setting up of a welfare fund for families
of Jawans**

6700. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN
PANDEY :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Welfare Fund for families of jawans has been launched;

(b) if so, the amount received in it so far; and

(c) the broad outlines of the schemes to be carried out with it ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). There are certain Welfare Funds for ex-servicemen serving personnel and their families which are already in existence. No new fund for the welfare of the families of jawans has been launched so far. However proposals are under consideration for setting up a fund to be utilised for making recurring/non recurring grants or loans to disabled ex-servicemen and dependents on those killed in action in connection with their education, training, rehabilitation and for construction of houses for next of kin of those killed during war.

Seaking Helicopters

6701. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Seaking Helicopters expected to be received by the middle of 1971, have since been received ?

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

**Expansion Scheme for Naval Dock-
yard, Bombay**

6702. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state when the expansion scheme of Naval Dockyard, Bombay is expected to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** The expansion Scheme of Naval Dockyard, Bombay, is now expected to be completed by the end of 1976.

**Institutional Credit given to Industrialists,
Wholesale Traders and Bankers**

6703. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to State :

(a) the number of cases in which credit exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs has been given by Nationalised Banks, L. I. C., I. F. C. and N. I. D. C. to the industrialists, wholesale traders, bankers and others during the last three years and the total amount of credit thus given; and

(b) whether it is proposed to stop the Institutional credit to the 75 families named by the Monopolies Enquiry Commission and whole-salers or stockists of cement, sugar, coarse cloth, foodgrains and ask them to refund the amount already borrowed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The nationalised banks do not maintain information in the manner asked for in the Question. However, the total amount of credit given by the nationalised banks and outstanding to these sectors of economy during the period December, 1969 to December, 1971 was Rs. 865.4 crores (net) which has been computed as the difference between the credit outstanding on the last Fridays of December, 1969 and December, 1971, viz. Rs. 1942.5 crores and Rs. 2807.9 crores respectively.

During the last 3 financial years ended 31-3-1971, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has given loans exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in 278 cases aggregating to Rs. 235.48 crores, as per the following details :—

(Rs. in crores)

Category of borrowers	No. of cases	Amount advanced
1. Industrial Units :		
(A) Terms loans to public limited companies.	19	8.27
(B) Loans to Co-op. Industrial Estates.	9	0.63
(C) Loans to sugar cooperatives.	11	3.54
2. Wholesale Traders.	Nil	Nil
3. Banks.	Nil	Nil
4. Others :		
(A) Loans to State Governments for housing schemes.	49	44.10
(B) Loans to Apex Cooperative Finance Societies.	11	46.77
(C) Loans to State Electricity Boards.	43	115.50
(D) Loans to Municipal Committees or zilla Parishads for water supply and drainage schemes.	105	13.06
(E) Loans under various mortgage schemes.	31	3.61
	<u>278</u>	<u>235.48</u>

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India renders financial assistance to industrial concerns which are public limited companies and industrial cooperative societies only. During the last three financial years ended 31-3-1972, the Corporation has disbursed loans exceeding Rs 5 lakhs to 188 industrial concerns (55 cooperatives and 133 public limited companies) aggregating to Rs. 49.68 crores. (Rs. 18.24 crores to cooperatives and Rs. 31.44 crores to public limited companies).

As per a decision taken by Government, National Industrial Development Corporation ceased lending money to industrial concerns as early as in 1963.

(b) The long term financial institutions grant term loans to industrial concerns for establishing viable projects. The nationalised banks meet mainly the working capital needs of productive enterprises. So long as the credit requirements are need-based, it is not the intention of Government either to deny institutional credit to any borrower or ask him to refund the money already borrowed by him before it is due for repayment.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा कच्छ क्षेत्र में 12 भारतीय गांवों पर कब्जा करना

6704. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 8 अप्रैल, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ क्षेत्र में 12 भारतीय गांवों पर कब्जा कर लिया है ; और

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

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पिछले भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान कच्छ क्षेत्र में हमारे द्वारा हथियाए गए किष्ती भी गांव पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा नहीं किया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नयी शाखाएँ खोलना

6705. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकी की कुल कितनी नयी शाखाएँ खोली गईं ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कुल कितना ऋण बिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) एक अप्रैल, 1971 से 29 फरवरी, 1972 तक की अवधि में, एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक आफ इंडिया की एक नयी शाखा मध्य प्रदेश के शाजापुर जिले में खोली गई थी। इसके खुल जाने से जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकी की शाखाओं की संख्या घाट हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया और बैंक आफ इंडिया के पास जिले में अपने-अपने कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस/आवंटन पड़े हैं।

(ख) नई खोली गई शाखा द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की संख्या के सम्बंध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और जहाँ

तक सम्भव होगा सूचना एकत्रित की जाएगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Ban on Donations to Political Parties

6706. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) whether because of legal restrictions funds are being given to political parties surreptitiously ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward a Bill making it obligatory on every political party to make a public disclosure of all donations received by it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) There is a statutory prohibition of contributions to political parties by companies under section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956 which came into force on 28-5-1969.

(b) The frame work of the Companies Act does not contemplate such an amendment.

बैंकों में जमा बन राशि की अधिकतम सीमा के बारे में राज्यों को केन्द्रीय निवेश

6707. श्री विष्णुति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों में कंपनियों के जमा राशियों और विभिन्न प्रकार की जमा राशियों पर अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने के लिए, भूमि की सीमा की तरह, राज्यों को कुछ अनुदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य-मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) वह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Manufacture of Polyethylene Foam in Orissa

6708. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have suggested the manufacture of polyethylene foam ; and

(b) whether the Orissa Government's proposal in this regard has been considered and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). An application for the manufacture of polyurethane foam has been forwarded by the Government of Orissa. A final decision has not been taken.

बड़े अक्षरों और छोटे कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में अन्तर को कम करना

6709. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और भारतीय सेना परीक्षा सेवा के अधिकारियों को भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों में अवर सचिव और उप सचिव या ऐसे ही तदर्थ पदों पर नियुक्त करने पर क्रमशः 200 और 300 रुपये उनके वेतनक्रमों के अतिरिक्त विशेष वेतन के रूप में दिये जाते हैं ;

(क) यदि हाँ तो उन्हें विशेष वेतन देने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि नीचे के कर्मचारियों को इतना ही मासिक वेतन मिलता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऊँचे अधिकारियों और छोटे कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में अन्तर को कम करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). विभिन्न पदों के कर्तव्यों तथा दायित्वों, नियुक्ति की निर्धारित योग्यताओं आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वेतनमानों का निर्धारण किया गया है। उच्चतम ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों को करोत्तर परिलब्धियों और न्यूनतम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के अधिकतम पारिश्रमिक के बीच की असमानता को कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न भत्ते तथा वेतनेतर लाभ मंजूर कर के धीरे-धीरे कम किया जा रहा है। इसके परिणाम में न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम (करोत्तर परिलब्धियों) के बीच असमानता का अनुपात जो 1947 में 1 : 38 था वह अब घटकर कोई 1:14 रह गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों के वर्तमान ढाँचे की समीक्षा का, समूचा प्रश्न, तृतीय वेतन आयोग के सचिव विचारशील है और आयोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Permission to raise Capital by Companies

6710. SHRI S. N. MISRA . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Companies applied for permission to increase their existing capital during the last year;

(b) how many of the applications have been pending for more than six months; and

(c) how many companies have been given permission to increase the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Under the Capital Issue (control) Act, 1947, 251 companies had applied for permission to increase their share capital through issue of further capital and capitalisation of reserves during the calendar year 1971

(b) 33 applications have been pending for disposal for more than 6 months for want of further information/clarification from the applicant companies

(c) 135 companies have been given permission to increase the capital

बरोनी (बिहार) स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में हड़ताल

6711. श्री कमल मिश्र 'मधुकर' : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में बिहार में बरोनी के उर्वरक कारखाने के कुछ श्रमिकों को केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल के कुछ सिपाहियों ने पीटा था और इस कारण कारखाने के श्रमिकों ने हड़ताल कर दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिचि और श्याम तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (जी एच० चार० गोखले) : (क) और (ख). 10 अप्रैल, 1972 को बरोनी उर्बरक कारखाने के गेट (फाटक) पर श्रमिकों तथा केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के सन्तरियों के बीच हाथापाई हुई थी क्योंकि एक श्रमिक पैदल (जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए) गेट, जिनकी पृथक रूप से व्यवस्था की गई है, की बजाय प्रमुख गेट से जबरन प्रवेश पाना चाहता था। जब झगड़ा (हाथापाई) जारी थी, उस समय केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के जवानों की एक सक्लर पार्टी ने, जो इसी बीच में गस्त करके घा रही थी, भीड़ को देखा तथा हवा में कुछ गोलियां चलाई। इसके विरोध में श्रमिकों ने कारखाने के घन्दर जाने के लिए इन्कार कर दिया तथा यह अनुरोध किया कि सम्बद्ध सन्तरियों को निलम्बित किया जाना चाहिए, स्थानीय प्रबन्धकों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल के आदेशक (कमांड अधिकारी) ने दो जवानों को, जिन्होंने गोलियां चलाई थी, निलम्बित कर दिया क्योंकि उसने सोचा कि गोली चलाने (फायरिंग) की मांग नहीं की गई थी। इसके पश्चात् श्रमिकों ने काम करना पुनः प्रारम्भ किया। इस घटना की जांच के लिए आदेश दिया गया है। कार्य का बन्द होना, एक थोड़ी अवधि के लिए या और कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई थी।

Aid from Japan

6712. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has offered to fill the gap left by the U. S. aid cut; and

(b) if so, to what extent Japan will be able to fill the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) No Sir,

b) Do not arise

Setting up of Units of Industrial Finance Corporation

6713 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up more units of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the country; and

(b) if so, the places where and the time by which the units are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Upto April, 1971, the industrial Finance Corporation of India has been functioning through its head office at New Delhi and Branch Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In order to provide easier access and thereby serve more effectively its existing and prospective clientele, the Corporation decided to establish additional Branches/Sub-offices particularly in underdeveloped States. Accordingly it has set up a Sub-office at Gauhati on 16-5-71, two Branch Offices at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad on 18-8-1971 and 19-11-1971 respectively and a Sub-office at Bhubaneswar on the 8th April, 1972. It proposes to open a Branch Office at Bangalore on 25-5-1972, Sub-offices at Kanpur and Patna by June/July, 1972 and a Sub-office at Bhopal by the end of 1972.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रयोग में लायी जा रही मोटर गाड़ियों

6714. श्री चञ्जुलाल चन्नाकर : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में इस समय प्रयोग में ला जाई रही मोटर गाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मोटर गाड़िया आयातित है और कितनी भारत में निर्मित है, और

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 में उनके रक्त-रक्षा तथा पेट्रोल आदि पर कितनी घन-राशी खर्च हुई ?

बिस् मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) सूचना, विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/विभागों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

“Smuggling from Nepal”

6715. SHRI D. K. PANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of smuggling of foreign goods from Nepal into India was discussed during the recent visit of Nepalese Prime Minister to India, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Restrictive Trade Practices in distribution and price fixation of Tyres

6716 SHRI A K KOTRASHETTI . Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the existing tyre manufacturers in the country have formed an Association which has adopted restrictive trade practices in the matter of distribution, price fixation, dealership etc, and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) and (b) The Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements has filed an application on 23-12-1971 under section 10 (a) (iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for inquiry into the restrictive trade practices adopted by the tyre manufacturers under section 37 of the said Act

जोधपुर (राजस्थान) में पाकिस्तानी लौंग की बोरिबो का कथित पकड़ा जाना

6717. श्री हरि किशोरसिंह . क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ज्ञात है कि हाल ही में राजस्थान के जोधपुर में पाँच बोरि पाकिस्तानी लौंग की पकड़ी गई थी ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी ज्ञात है कि इससे पूर्व भी लगभग 10 बार लौंग पकड़ी जा चुकी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य सची (श्री के० धार० गणेश) (क) जी, हा; 20 अप्रैल 1972 को सीमाशुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जोधपुर में लौंग की 5 बोरिया पकड़ी गई थी जिनका वजन 245 किलोग्राम तथा मूल्य लगभग 29,000 रुपये था।

(ख) और (ग). इससे पहले, जून 1971 से 7 और मामलों में लौंग पकड़ी गयी है। इन मामलों से सम्बन्धित लघु और प्रत्येक मामले में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रके गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [घन्यालय में रखा गया बेलिये सख्या LT 2088/ 72]

चौथी योजना में घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था

6718. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान समूचे देश में कुल कितनी राशि की घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) अब तक कितनी राशि की घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था रही है तथा देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रसन्नराव चव्हाण) :

(क) चौथी आयोजना में 850 करोड़ रुपये की घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था का मूलतः जो अनुमान लगाया गया था उसे इस बीच किए गए मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन में सम्बंधित करके 1,200 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

(ख) चौथी आयोजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में 1120 करोड़ रुपये की घाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था की गई। जब वास्तविक

उत्पादन में तदनुकूल वृद्धि नहीं होती तो घाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था का प्रभाव अममता पर, मूल्यस्तर में होने वाली वृद्धि से महसूस होता है परन्तु अर्थ-व्यवस्था में क्रियाशील अर्थ वालों का भी मूल्यस्तर पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों रक्षा, देवी विपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में राहत अर्थ सम्बन्धी राज सहायता आदि के परि-व्यय में हुई अप्रत्याजित वृद्धि को देखने हुए, चौथी आयोजना की अवधि में अब तक हुई मूल्य-वृद्धि अपेक्षाकृत मामूली ही है।

Decline in Counterfeit Notes and Coins

6719 SHRI CHINTA MANI PANI-GRAHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether incidence of counterfeit-
ing notes and coins has been on the decli-
ne in the country, and

(b) if so, the extent of decrease in the
year 1971 as compared to 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R
GANESH) (a) Some indications of the
extent of circulation of counterfeit notes
and coins are available from the number
of such notes and coins recovered from
circulation or seized by the Police from
time to time. Particulars of recoveries/
seizures would indicate an increase in the
appearance of counterfeit notes of Rs. 5
and Re. 1 denominations but a fall in the
appearance of Rs. 100, Rs. 10 and Rs. 2
denominations in recent times. As regards
small coins, a decline in the appearance of
counterfeit coins has also been noticed
since 1970.

(b) About 5,340 counterfeit coins
were recovered in 1971, as against 12,308

in 1970. In the case of counterfeit currency notes, the position was as follows :

Denomination	(In pieces of notes)	
	1970	1971
Rs 100	3,753	2,429
Rs. 10	2,164	1,006
Rs. 5	659	4,579
Rs. 2	7,198	383
Re. 1	181	12,193

Name of the Company	Location	Licensed capacity
1. Indian Organic Chemicals Limited, Bombay	Manali, Madras Distt (Tamil Nadu State)	6,100 tonnes per annum
2. Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad (U. P)	6,100 tonnes per annum

Curb on Monopoly Capital in India

6721. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how Government intend to curb the growth of Monopoly capital in India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The Government is trying to regulate concentration of economic power through exercise of its functions under various laws e. g., Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, Companies Act, Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Capital Issues Control Act, as also by encouraging formation of joint sector, conversion of loans into equity and dilution of equity control of the Controlling group.

Commissioning of two polyester Fibre Plants

6720. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether two Polyester Fibre Plants are being commissioned shortly; and
(b) if so, the location and total production capacity thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of these two plants are as follows :—

Concessional Finance Extended to Backward Districts of Bihar by Industrial Development Bank

6722. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of concessional finance which has been extended to the backward Districts of Bihar in general and Chhotanagpur in particular by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) whether the interest rate charged by the Industrial Development Bank of India is more than the bank rate; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Upto the 31st March, 1972 the Industrial

Development Bank of India has sanctioned refinance assistance of Rs. 23.17 lakhs at a concessional rate of 3½% per annum to the Bihar State Financial Corporation which, in turn, has sanctioned loans at the concessional rate of 7% per annum to industrial concerns located in the districts notified as comparatively industrially less developed in the State. Of this sum, Rs. 3.96 lakhs relate to loans sanctioned by the Bihar State Financial Corporation to two industrial units located in Santhal Parganas district and one in Palamau district of Chhotanagpur.

(b) and (c). The concessional rate of interest charged by the Industrial Development Bank of India on direct loans is 7% per annum while its normal rate of lending is 8½ per annum, the bank rate being 6% per annum. The rate of 7% per annum was fixed taking into consideration the cost of raising funds for the Industrial Development Bank of India and other incidental charges connected with financing.

U. S. Loan to Shree Synthetics Ltd

6723 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether US Government has extended a loan of Rs. one crore to Shree Synthetics Ltd., an Indo-American Joint Enterprise ; and

(b) its annual production and the likely saving of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. U. S. Government has extended a loan of Rs. one crore to Shree Synthetics Ltd. from PL. 480 Cooley Funds.

(b) The Company expects to produce 1100 tonnes of nylon and polyester filamed

yarn a year, which would be of the value of Rs. 162 lakhs at current prices.

Scheme to Help Unemployed Retired Defence Service Officers to Set up Small Scale Industries in Delhi

6724. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to help unemployed retired Defence Service Officers to set up small scale industries in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A scheme has been prepared for (a) creating entrepreneurial spirit among ex-servicemen by educating them about self-employment opportunities inherent in Small Scale Industries, and disseminating them economic information, guidance and assistance (b) Provisioning of essential facilities for the small industries schemes of Ex-Servicemen in the form of industrial plots, machinery on hire-purchase, raw material, and credit facilities on preferential treatment, reservation and on priority basis through Central/ State Government and other concerned officials and non-officials agencies concerned with the development of small Scale Industries. This scheme is applicable to Ex-servicemen as well as those Service officers and men who are on the verge of retirement including those who intend to settle in Delhi.

The allotment of industrial plots in Badli is now being finalised by the State Directorate of Industries. 125 industrial plots in Okhla industrial estate of sizes not exceeding 1/4th of an acre have been reserved at predetermined rates for the Defence ; Service Officers

subject to the condition that the industries to be set up on such a plot should be licensed/registered in the name of the unemployed officer himself to whom the plot has been allotted.

Proposal for Affiliation of National Defence College to Jawahar Lal Nehru University

6725. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to affiliate the National Defence College to Jawaharlal Nehru University ;

(b) whether Government propose to accord recognition to the training being imparted in the College by awarding a degree of Master of Military Science ; and

(c) if so, whether the proposed affiliation will not have any adverse effect on the military character of the college ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Steps to Meet the Shortage of Naphtha in the Country

6726. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of Naphtha in the country is threatening India's fertilizer production ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to meet the shortage in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b) Total availability of naphtha during the current year out of indigenous production and imports will meet the full requirements of the fertilizers and petrochemical plants. The demand during the current year is estimated at 16.15 lakh tonnes. This is proposed to be met by indigenous production of naphtha to the extent of 13.3 lakh tonnes and by imports to the extent of 3.2 lakh tonnes. Commitments for importing 2 lakh tonnes have already been made by the Indian Oil Corporation. Arrangements for the import of the balance quantity will be made at the appropriate time later this year after taking into account the actual materialisation of indigenous production and consumption of naphtha.

Amount Sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation Towards Housing Loans

6727. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by the Life Insurance Corporation towards housing loans during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the State-wise break up of the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Three statements giving the desired information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2089/72*]

कोटा में दक्कन से जाती हुई बीपकारों का पकड़ा जाना

6728. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान के डिप्टी नारकोटिक्स कमिश्नर ने 477 किलोग्राम अफीम ले जाती हुयी वो जीपकारें पकड़ी हैं; और

(ख) यदि, हां, तो अफीम ले जाने वाले गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विलस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० अर० मल्लोह): (क) और (ख). नार्कोटिक्स उप-आयुक्त, कोटा के निवारक कर्मचारियों ने दो जीपें पकड़ी जिनमें 476.350 किलो-ग्राम अफीम ले जायी जा रही थी। पकड़े गये माल तथा इस संबंध में की गई गिरफ्तारियों का ब्योरा नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

माल पकड़ने की तारीख	जीप का नम्बर	पकड़े गये माल की मात्रा	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम
		(किलोग्राम)	
3-4-72	अर० जे० डब्ल्यू० 503	234.750	(1) मगला राम (2) भंवर सिंह तथा (3) शफी
4-4-72	अर० जे० जेड० 5018	241.600	(1) किशना राम

प्रागे जांच पड़ताल अभी चल रही है।

Relaxation in the selective credit control relating to Advances against Foodgrains

6729. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to relax the Selective Credit Control relating to advances against foodgrains and other commodities after a review of the supply and the price situation; and

(b) if so, the nature of relaxation decided ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
SHRI YESHWANTRAO (CHAVAN) :
(a) and (b). On a review of the supply and price situation, the Reserve Bank of India

has recently made certain relaxations in the provisions of controls on bank advances against foodgrains, cotton and kapas, oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati), sugar, gur and khandasari.

The details of the relaxations are briefly given in the statement.

Statement

Foodgrains: In view of the larger output of foodgrains this year, banks have been permitted to increase their advances against foodgrains by 10% (beginning from March-April, 1972) compared to the level of advances last year. This additional credit may be allocated by banks on a preferential basis to their branches located in those areas where production and consequential need for credit has increased

recently. Banks have, however been advised to exercise caution and restraint in respect of advances against pulses, as the output and supply position of pulses is still not comfortable

2 *Cotton and Kapas* In line with the increase in the length of period for which the mills can hold cotton stocks permitted by Textile Commissioner, the Reserve Bank has increased the existing specified periods of stock consumption of cotton by textile mills in respect of which minimum margins are prescribed by the Bank, by four weeks in all cases. Further, with a view to giving relief to parties other than cotton textile mills, the minimum margins prescribed for advances to such parties in respect of stocks of cotton and kapas marketed from October 1, 1971 onwards, have been reduced by 10%

With a view to further encouraging the production of new varieties of cotton, the concessions relating to lower minimum margin of 2½% and exemption from ceiling control have been extended to some additional new and/or long staple varieties of cotton viz. Hampi, Varalaxmi, Maljhari, Narmada A-51/9, Khandwala and Badnavar I.

3 *Oilseed/Oils* The minimum margin on advances to oil mills in States other than West Bengal and Bihar against rapeseed/mustardseed equivalent to two months' consumption of each mill has been reduced from 60% to 40%

4. *Sugar, Gur and Khandasari* Bank advances to Wholesale Consumer's Co-operative Stores and State and National Federations of Consumers' Co-operatives against stocks of sugar, gur and Khandasari have been completely exempted from control. Further, advances against sugar granted to wholesale and retail dealers appointed/licensed by Government and/or operating under statutory rationing/fair price distribution system in all States and Union Territories have also been exempted

from margin control to the extent of the quantum of sugar allotted to them by the Government

5. *Warehouse receipts* With a view to encouraging the use of storage facilities provided by the Warehouses of Central and State Warehousing Corporations, a reduction of 10% has been allowed (as in the case of foodgrains) in respect of other controlled commodities also, in the minimum margin to be maintained by banks in respect of their advances against warehouse receipts issued by such corporations. Bank advances upto Rs 25,000 per borrower against such warehouse receipts have also been exempted from ceiling control in respect of all the controlled commodities

6 *Exemption in Border Districts* The period of exemption from control, previously extended upto the end of April, 1972 in respect of bank advances against foodgrains, oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspathi), cotton and kapas, and sugar, gur and khandasari in the border and near border districts, has been extended further upto the end of October 1972

Further it has been decided that banks may, on merits, continue to grant extended credit facilities to textile mills and dealers for a further period of three months, i.e. upto the end of July, 1972

Protected Savings Scheme

6730 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI M M JOSEPH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new scheme of Protected Savings for small Savers investing in Post Offices, Cumulative Time Deposits and Recurring Deposit Accounts, and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and when it is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) The main features of the new scheme of Protected Savings for Small Savers investing in Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit and Recurring Deposit Accounts are —

- 1 It shall be applicable to Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit and Recurring Deposit accounts for 5-year periods of the denominations of Rs 5/- and Rs 10/-
- 2 If the deposits had been made with out break for a period of 2 years and if there had also been no withdrawals during this period, payment of the full value of the account will be made to the successor in the unfortunate event of the demise of the subscriber any time before the closure of the account
- 3 The scheme is available for adults, who are not more than 53 years at the time of the opening of their accounts

The scheme of Protected Savings is proposed to be introduced with effect from the 1st July, 1972.

Proposal to Construct Tourist Houses in Various States

6731. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI P. GANGADEB

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to construct Tourist Houses in various states; and

(b) if so, the number of such Houses to be constructed Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) It is proposed to construct supplementary accommodation for tourists in the form of Youth Hostels, Rest Houses in Game Sanctuaries, Reception Centres and Tourist Bungalows. A State-wise list of these projects is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT—2090 /72]

Agreement for Financial aid from Denmark

6732 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement providing financial aid to India was signed with the Danish Government, and

(b) if so the total amount of aid to be given to India under the agreement and the main features thereof?

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

(b) Agreement for a new Danish Credit of Rs. 4 crores was signed on 24th April 1972. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years and is interest free.

The loan amount can be used to pay for Danish services and for import of capital equipment, components and spares of Danish origin. A list of items which are eligible for import under the Danish Credit is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—2091/72]

बिहार स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बंको द्वारा
उद्योगपतियों और किसानों के
लिये दिये गये ऋण

6733. श्री रामाचलार शास्त्री : क्या
बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पूर्व के
एक साल में बड़े उद्योगपतियों, लघु उद्योग
चलाने वालों और किसानों को बिहार में
कार्य कर रहे बंको से दिये गये ऋणों का
प्रलग-प्रलग ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) बंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सन्
1970-71 और 1971-72 में उक्त क्षेत्रों
के लोगों को दिये गये ऋणों का प्रलग-प्रलग
ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) कत दो वर्षों में ऋणों का किसमा
प्रतिशत छोटे उद्योग चंघे चलाने वालों,
किसानों और बेरोजगारों इंजीनियरों एव
अन्य स्नातकों को दिया गया ?

बिहार मंत्री (श्री प्रशवन्तराव लखारण) :
(क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य में अनुसूचित
धार्मिक बंको द्वारा लघु उद्योगों,
कृषकों, कारीगरों और अन्य अर्हता प्राप्त
इंजीनियरों को दिये गये ऋणों के सम्बन्ध
में उपलब्ध आंकड़े सलग्न विवरण में दिये
गये हैं। बड़े उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों
से सम्बन्धित तदनुसूची आंकड़े उपलब्ध
नहीं हैं।

(ग) आवश्यक सूचना व्यवहार्य सीमा
तक इकट्ठी की जायगी और वह मभा को
उपलब्ध कर दी जायगी।

विवरण

	बकाया रकम (करोड़ रुपये में)			
	अन्तिम शुक्रवार को			
	जून 1969	जून 1970	जून 1971	सितम्बर 1971
1. लघु उद्योग	3.24	5.90	8.98	8.50
2. कृषि के लिए प्रत्यक्ष ऋण	0.26	3.11	4.88	5.01
3. कारीगर और अन्य अर्हता प्राप्त उद्योगकर्ता	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	0.19	0.30

दानापुर कॅन्टोनमेंट में पेयजल की कमी

6734. श्री रामबलार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर कॅन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों को पेज-जल की भारी कठिनाई हो रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या वहाँ जल की समस्या को सुलझाने तथा नागरिक सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने में जन की कमी मुख्य बाधा बनी है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये दानापुर कॅन्टोनमेंट बोर्ड को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) .
(क) और (ख). दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये पानी की सप्लाई काफी है। तथापि एक पम्प के खगब हो जाने के कारण पानी की सप्लाई में अस्थायी रूप से कमी हो गयी है। इस पम्प की मरम्मत की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). पानी की इस प्रकार की कोई समस्या नहीं है। तथापि दानापुर, राज्य से सहायता प्राप्त एक छावनी बोर्ड है और अपने सीमित स्रोतों के अनुसार ही सुविधाएं दे सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता देती है और 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 1 लाख रुपये और 1.07 लाख रुपये की विशेष अनुदान सहायता मंजूर की गई थी।

दानापुर छावनी में आर्थिक संकट के, कारण नागरिक जीवन से सम्बन्धित कार्यों एक करना

6735. श्री रामबलार शास्त्री क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के सामने आर्थिक संकट के कारण नागरिक जीवन से सम्बन्धित बहुत से कार्य नहीं हो पा रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या उक्त बोर्ड न सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड कोई ग्राम-निर्भर बोर्ड नहीं है और उसे अपने बजट को सन्तुलित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायक अनुदान पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। अतः वह नागरिक जीवन से सम्बन्धित केवल वही काम कर पाता है जिसे उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति करने देती है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां। 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान 2,29,000 रु० और 2,70,000 रु० की मांगों की तुलना में इन दो वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्रमशः 1 लाख रुपये और 1.07 लाख रुपये के विशेष सहायक अनुदान मंजूर किये थे।

दानापुर छावनी में हुई स्कूल की व्यवस्था करना

6736. श्री रामबलार शास्त्री . क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इस समय वानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा संचालित कोई हाई स्कूल नहीं है;

(ख) क्या उक्त छावनी बोर्ड ने तुरन्त-टोशी स्थित अपने मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल में अपग्रेड करने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). जी. नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हरियाणा के डबवाली नामक स्थान पर
स्टेट बैंक द्वारा ऋण बिम्ब जाना

6737. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हरियाणा के डबवाली नामक स्थान से प्रकाशित साप्ताहिक पत्र "सीमादीप" के 9 अप्रैल, 1972 के अंक में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की स्थानीय शाखा से गरीबों को ऋण नहीं मिलता; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). साप्ताहिक पत्र 'सीमादीप' के 9 अप्रैल, 1972 के अंक में एक छोटी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई थी जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया था कि हरियाणा के डबवाली नामक स्थान पर स्थित भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखा के एक लोगों को ऋण देने वाले

हैं जिन्हें उनकी प्राथमिकता नहीं होती तथा बैंक में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार न मिलने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की एक छोटी सी शाखा डबवाली में स्थित है जो हरियाणा का एक छोटा सा मण्डी नगर है। इस शाखा का कारोबार व्यापक है तथा इसके ऋणकर्ताओं में छोटे किसान, परिवहन संचालक, छोटे व्यापारी और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग भी हैं। फसल ऋण अधिकांशतः छोटे किसानों को दिये गये हैं और प्रत्येक खाते में बकाया रकम औसतन 1,400/- रुपया है। छोटे व्यापारियों के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्ति खाता बकाया रकम औसतन केवल 11,000/- रुपया है। यह शाखा इस समय गाबों को प्रपनाने के सम्बन्ध में एक सर्वेक्षण कर रही है और जब यह काम हो जायगा तब यह शाखा अपनाये गये गाबों के छोटे किसानों की ऋण सम्बन्धी सभी प्राथमिकताओं को पूरा करने की स्थिति में होगी।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में कर्मचारियों की भरती शाखाओं द्वारा नहीं की जाती।

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Firms in India

6738. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms in India which hold more than 25 per cent foreign equity in the fields of drugs, pharmaceuticals and chemicals at present; and

(b) the amount of money which has been repatriated by them by way of technical know-how fees and royalties during the last two years?

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

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of Plant for melting Gold in Bombay

6739. SHRI M. M JOSEPH
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plant for melting gold was seized in Bombay recently and whether an enquiry was held in the matter and

(b) if so, the brief facts of the case and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir In connection with offences under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, unaccounted for primary gold weighing 4188.100 grammes and gold ornaments weighing 15400 grammes were seized together with a small furnace and a wire drawing machine from the premises of a certified goldsmith at Bombay on 19-4-1972. The certified goldsmith was arrested but has been released on bail. Investigations are in progress.

Proposal for setting up Fertilizer Project in Nagpur

6740. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Rs. 74 crore fertilizer project in Nagpur has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). A letter of intent was granted to M/s. Oriental Coal Company Ltd. in June 1969 for the establishment of a coal based fertilizer plant at Kamptee, near Nagpur. Despite repeated extensions, the party could not fulfil the conditions mentioned in the letter of intent. Hence, Government decided not to extend its validity for a further period.

Utilisation of Talent in Scientific Institutions for Development of Rocketry and under Water Weaponry

6741. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to develop rocketry and missile aeronautics and underwater weaponry and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether close liason is being maintained by the Defence scientists with scientific Institutions and Universities to harness the available talent to the best advantage; and

(c) whether any contribution has been made by the Scientific Institutions in this field and if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Contribution has been made by the Scientific Institutions in training and study and in carrying out specific developmental projects in some of

the basic studies that are required in these fields.

नागपुर में स्थापित किया गया नया
पायलेट ट्रेनिंग कालेज

6742. श्री महा वीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष, नागपुर में नये
पायलेटों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये ट्रेनिंग
कालेज की स्थापना की गई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कालेज में कितने
नये पायलेट उम्मीदवारों ने एडमिशन लिया
है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनको नौकरी
देने की गारण्टी दी है ?

पर्यटन और नागरविमानन मंत्री (डा०
करल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठने ।

Smuggling of Silver out of India

6743. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons were arrested
by Government during 1970 and 1971 for
smuggling silver out of India; and

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

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

(b) In view of the large number of
seizures of silver that were made during
1970 and 1971 it would take considerable
time to collect complete information
However, the names of persons arrested in
cases where relatively large quantity of
silver was attempted to be smuggled are
indicated in the statement laid on the table
of the House. [Placed in Library See. No
IT 2092/72] Apart from adjudication
proceeding under the Customs Act resulting
in confiscation of seized silver and im-
position of penalties on persons concerned,
prosecutions are also launched in the court
of law in suitable cases.

राजस्थान को अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के
लिये वित्तीय सहायता

6744 डा० सफटा प्रसाद क्या
बिस्तर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
राजस्थान के अकाल पीड़ित जिलों को
कितनी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई
है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
धार० गणेश) : राजस्थान सरकार को
आज वित्तीय बंध में सूखा सहायता उपायों
के लिए अब तक कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं
दी गयी है फिर भी राज्य सरकार के अनु-
रोध के परिणामस्वरूप, मौके पर जा कर
परिस्थिति का अनुमान लगाने तथा केन्द्रीय
सहायता के प्रयोजनार्थ, विभिन्न सूखा
सहायता उपायों के लिए व्यय की अधिकतम
सीमा की सिफारिश करने के लिए एक
केन्द्रीय दल शीघ्र ही राज्य का दौरा करेगा ।

Aid given by Government to N. C. A E R

6745 SHRI MD. JAMILURRAH-
MAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state whether National
Council of Applied Economic Research,

New Delhi is aided by Government and if so, the amount of aid given during the last three years, Year-wise, for construction of building etc.?

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

An annual General purpose grant of approximately Rs. 2.00 lakhs is given to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (Budget provision for 1972-73 is Rs. 1,90,000). In addition for the construction of the 4th floor of the Council's building, a specific grant totalling Rs. 1.25 lakhs was sanctioned and released during the last 3 years as detailed below :—

		Rs.
1. February	1969	— 51,600
2. January	1970	— 63,000
3. September	1971	— 10,400

भारत में सबसे अधिक धाय-कर देने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम धाय-कर की बकाया राशि

6746. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारे देश में सब से अधिक धाय कर देने वाले पहले 25 व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके नाम मत तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से धाय-कर बकाया है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन से बकाया राशि वसूल न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य कर्मी (बी के० आर० गरोवा) : (क) से (ग). वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान पूरे किये गये कर-निर्धारणों के आधार पर अधिकतम कर देने वाले प्रथम 25 निर्धारितियों के नामों, इन 25 में से उन व्यक्तियों के नाम जिनकी तरफ तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से धायकर की रकम बकाया है और उनसे बकाया को वसूल करने में सरकार के समर्थन न हो सकने के कारणों के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

राज्यों के बीच मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण

6747. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों के बीच मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण किन सिद्धान्तों पर होता है;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा बिहार की गत तीन वर्षों में बहुत कम तेल मिला है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार तेल का वितरण अब जनसंख्या के आधार पर करने का विचार कर रही है ?

बिधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० जोशी) : (क) से (ग). मिट्टी के तेल की मांग के अनुमान भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्र अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय परिषद (नेशनल कौंसिल ऑफ एक्सपर्ट्स ईकनॉमिक रिसर्च) तथा मार्केटिंग आयोग कम्पनियों के परामर्श से तैयार किये जाते हैं । ये अनुमान

पिछली खपत की प्रवृत्तियों और बैकल्पिक ईंधनों आदि की उपलब्धता जैसे अन्य विख्यात सक्षमों पर आधारित होते हैं। यह देखा गया है कि मिट्टी के तेल की खपत का एक राज्य की जनसंख्या से कोई संबंध नहीं है किन्तु यह, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अन्य ईंधनों की उपलब्धता एवं मूल्य तथा अन्य इस प्रकार के तथ्यों पर निर्भर है। मांग में मौसम के अनुसार उतार-चढ़ाव, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रतिरिक्त सप्लाई के लिए दिए गए यदि कोई प्रश्नावेदन तथा अन्य स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखने के पश्चात्; अखिल भारतीय मांग अनुमानों को राज्यवार तथा मास-वार विभाजित किया जाता है। मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकताओं के मासिक राज्य-वार पूर्व-अनुमान, राज्य सरकारों तथा तेल कम्पनियों को पहले ही सूचित किए जाते हैं। पश्चादुक्त (अर्थात् तेल कम्पनियों) को आवश्यकताओं को पूर्णतया पूरा करने के लिए स्थाई अनुदेश प्राप्त हैं तथा प्रेषण, मांग के वास्तविक मूतिकरण के अनुरूप घटते बढ़ते हैं। यह व्यवस्था संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्यान्वित हो रही है। इस आधार पर बिहार को कुछ राज्यों से अधिक मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त हुआ है जबकि कुछ अन्य राज्यों को बिहार की तुलना में अधिक मात्रा प्राप्त हुई है। क्योंकि इस उत्पाद की वास्तविक खपत केवल जनसंख्या पर निर्भर नहीं है, इसलिए इस आधार (अर्थात् जनसंख्या) को अपनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

S. C. & S. T. Candidates selected in Nationalised Banks in Bihar

6748. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected for class III and class IV posts in the Nationalised Banks in Bihar, District-wise, during the last two years;

(b) the number of applications received for the said posts and the number of applicants selected; and

(c) the number of posts filled by appointment of candidates belonging to other communities due to non availability of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

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

Arrest of Smugglers in Bihar and West Bengal

6749. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of smugglers arrested in Bihar and West Bengal, District-wise, during the last one year; and

(b) the value of smuggled goods seized from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of smugglers arrested in Bihar and West-Bengal District-wise during the year 1971 is as under:—

Bihar

Name of District	No. of persons arrested
1	2
1. Champaran	31
2. Muzaffarpur	10
3. Darbhanga	1

1	2
4. Saharsa	4
5. Purnea	31
6. Patna	3
7. Saran	3
8. Sahabad	4
9. Monghyr	2
10. Ranchi	1
Total	90

West Bengal

Name of District	No. of persons arrested.
1. 24 Parganas	13
2. Nadia	18
3. Murshidabad	1
4. Calcutta	54
5. Darjeeling	13
6. West Dinajpur	6
7. Cooch Behar	1
Total :—	106

(b) The value of smuggled goods seized from the arrested persons is Rs. 58 lakhs approximately.

Loans Advanced by State Bank of India And Other Nationalised Banks to Farmers of Chhotanagpur and Bhagalpur

6750. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks to farmers of Chhotanagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions, District-wise, for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether farmers have been facing great difficulties in getting loans from the banks; and

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

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

(b) and (c). To minimise the difficulties of borrowers, public sector banks have been advised to simplify procedures and the application forms and give priority in financing the neglected sectors including agriculture.

बिहार स्थित बैंकों में घेराव और हड़तालें

6751. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत एक वर्ष में बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में कितनी बार घेराव और हड़तालें हुईं; और

(ख) बैंकों में व्याप्त अनुशासनहीनता रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) चूंकि प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक एक स्वायत्त निकाय है, इसलिये यह प्रत्येक बैंक के प्रबन्धकों का कार्य है कि वह बैंकों में अनुशासनहीनता को समाप्त करने के लिये उचित कदम उठावें।

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में विमान परिचारिकाओं की संख्या

6752. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :
श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में क्रमशः विमान परिवारिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) विमान परिवारिकाओं की भर्तों के लिये कौन सी योग्यताएँ अपेक्षित हैं;

(ग) विमान परिवारिकाओं के वेतन-मान क्या हैं और सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद कितनी पेंशन दी जाती है; और

(घ) क्या इन पदों के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में उम्मीदवार मिलने में कोई कठिनाई पेश आती है और यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री :
(डा० करण सिंह) :

(क) एयर इण्डिया इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स

(1-5-1972 को) (11-5-1972 को)

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(ख) विमान परिवारिकाओं का चयन निम्नलिखित शर्तों की पूर्ति करने वाले अभ्यर्थियों में से एक चयन मंडल द्वारा किया जाता है :—

(i) आयु 19 और 25 वर्ष के बीच होनी चाहिये ।

(ii) कम से कम एस० एस० सी० मैट्रिक अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा पास की होनी चाहिये ।

(iii) दृष्टि बर्धों के अतिरिक्त, जिनमें कान्स्ट्रक्ट लैस भी सम्मिलित हैं, सामान्य होनी चाहिये ।

(iv) अविवाहित होना चाहिये ।

(v) शारीरिक, तीर तरीका एवं शारीरिक योग्यता अच्छी होनी चाहिये ।

(vi) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के मामले में अभ्यर्थी को भारत का नागरिक होना चाहिये ।

(ग) 485-25-560-40-720-50-770 रुपये

एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में कोई पेंशन योजना चालू नहीं है । विमान परिवारिकाओं को कर्मचारी सेवा विनियमों के अनुसार ग्रेजुइटी दी जाती है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

**Employment by State Governments
to Families of Armed Personnel
killed in Indo-Pak War**

6753. SHRI V. MAYAVAN . Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of dependents of Armed personnel killed in last Indo-Pak War who have been provided with employment by State Governments, State wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Loans from International Development
Association**

6754. SHRI SAMAR GUHA .
SHRI D K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and nature of development projects in India depending on I.D.A. loans;

(b) whether IDA loans were assured project-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government for financing the development projects likely to be affected due to suspension of development loans by the World Bank and IDA to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). IDA credits are given for specific projects and programmes in fields like power transmission, railways, telecommunications, irrigation, fertiliser production, agricultural credit, wheat storage, market yards, etc.

There has been no suspension of development loans by the World Bank and IDA to India.

**Allocation of Collections through
Post Office Small Saving
Schemes for Development
Purposes**

6755. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The amount of small savings raised through rural Post Offices, State-wise during 1971-72; and

(b) the proportions of such savings for the rural and urban sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment Cess on Income

6756. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to levy employment cess on Income and Corporate taxes to finance special job oriented projects;

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

(c) when it is to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Unemployment set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment), under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Bhagavati has, in its Interim Report presented in February, 1972, recommended the levy of a special employment surcharge on income and corporation taxes as one of the measures for financing the employment schemes suggested by it. This Report is under the consideration of Government.

**Foreign Tourists who visited India
in 1971-72**

6757. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :**

**SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA :**

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

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India in 1971-72; and

(b) the break-up of the number, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) 300,995 foreign tourists visited India in 1971.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2093/72]

Shortage of Containers for Liquefied Gas

6758. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of liquefied gas allowed to be burnt in Indian refineries due to shortage of containers;

(b) the time by which it will be utilised in full for common consumption;

(c) the time by which the demand for liquefied gas in the State of U.P. will be fully met; and

(d) the efforts made so far in this direction ?

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

(a) and (b). At present no refinery in the country is flaring liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) due to shortage of containers. It should, however, be possible to maximise the production of LPG if the distribution arrangements, including the availability of containers can be further strengthened/increased. This is being done.

(c) and (d). The IOC is marketing LPG at present in 12 towns in U.P. and has approximately 34,000 customers on the waiting list spread over these towns. It is expected that all of these customers will be provided the facility of ready delivery of gas by the end of 1972. Burmah-Shell is also marketing LPG in three towns, namely Bareilly, Ghaziabad and Varanasi.

IOC has appointed additional Indane distributors for stepping up new customers' enrolment in Lucknow and Varanasi while there is also a proposal for the appointment of additional distributors at Kanpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur.

It is difficult to make any accurate assessment of the demand for LPG. Other relatively cheaper competing fuels

such as kerosene are also available. Only the families in the relatively higher income groups are normally able to buy LPG. This is borne out from the fact that in some of cities the saturation point appears to have reached and in some others the potential appears to be small.

Even so, the distribution facilities and the availability of cylinders are being progressively increased.

Increase in air fare to India from various countries from which tourists come to India

6759. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in air fare to India from the various countries from which tourists come to India;

(b) Its impact on Indian tourists industry; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to attract more tourists?

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

(a) With the exception of fares from North America to India, there has been no increase in the normal or promotional fares from any of the countries from where tourists come to India. The increase in fare from North America to India is to the extent of 4% to 7% following the devaluation of the U.S. dollar. In fact this increase took place in respect of fares from North America to all parts of the world and came into effect in April, 1972.

(b) The impact of the increase in fares from North America to India is expected to be marginal. No adverse effect on tourist traffic is therefore anticipated on this account.

(c) A number of reduced promotional fares for promoting tourist traffic to India

are in existence and a constant review of these fares is made with a view to making them increasingly attractive.

Indane Gas Agencies in Uttar Pradesh to unemployed engineers and ex-servicemen and their co-operative societies

6760. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Indane Gas Agencies have been granted in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the places which are under consideration; and

(c) the number of such agencies which have been granted to unemployed engineers/ Co-operative societies formed by them/ex-Servicemen and their Co-operative Societies in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE):(a) and (b). Presently Indane is being marketed through distributors at the following locations in U. P. :-

Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Agra, Gorakhpur, Dehradun, Rishikesh (IDPL Colony), Hardwar (HEL Township only), Ghaziabad and Roorkee Indane distributorships at the following locations have also been awarded but the distributorships will be commissioned during the course of the next 3/4 month :

Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh.

(c) The position regarding the grant of such agencies in Uttar Pradesh is as under :
Number of distributorships operated by the Unemployed Engineers/Graduates.

Number Operated by Co-operative Societies of Unemployed Engineers/Graduates. Nil

Number of Distributorships operated by Ex-Servicemen. 4

Number operated by Co-operative Societies of Ex-Servicemen. Nil

Submission of reports on the economy in administrative expenditure.

6761. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the various reports on the economy in administrative expenditure submitted by the SIU of the Ministry for different Ministries/Departments have not been vigorously implemented;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) The number of reports submitted by the Staff Inspection Unit Cell since its inception Ministry/Department-wise.

(d) The percentage of the recommendations implemented so far; and

(e) The steps being taken for effective implementation of these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). By and large, the existing instructions for ensuring early implementation of the reports of the Staff Inspection Unit are followed. A proper watch is kept on timely implementation of these reports in coordination with the Financial Advisers of the Ministries/Departments concerned.

(c) Since the inception of Staff Inspection Unit in April 1964 and end of December 1971, Staff Inspection Unit has submitted 391 reports.

A list showing the Ministry/Department-wise break-up is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2094/72]

(d) Approximately 84.44%.

(e) In case delay occurs in any case in the implementation of the Staff Inspection Unit's report, the matter is taken up in an appropriate manner with the concerned Ministry/Department.

Expansion plan of Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

6762. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the expansion plan of Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and if so, the broad outlines, including the cost and financial arrangement, thereof; and

(b) whether stoppage of US aid is likely to delay the expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes The Expansion Scheme as approved, is designed to produce 6,60,000 tonnes/annum of complex fertilizers at the estimated cost of Rs. 43.60 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 10.03 crores.

(b) No Sir. The scheme has been posed to the World Bank for financial assistance.

Killing of two Indians and taking away 241 Cattle by Pakistani Soldiers from Gharoli Village (Jammu)

6763. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 25th April, 1972 that Pakistani soldiers killed two Indian civilians and took away 241 heads of cattle from Gharoli village near ceasefire line in Jammu on the 24th April 1972;

(b) whether Pakistani troops have also been intermittently firing on Indian posts and border patrols in this sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir. The report is correct.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Our security forces have instructions to take effective action in all such cases.

Loan from U.K. for Fertilizer Units in India

6764. SHRI P.M. MEHTA :
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

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

(a) whether the U.K. Government have decided to give loan for Fertilizer Units in India,

(b) if so, how much of the amount will be spent on the Kallol Project in Gujarat; and

(c) the total amount of loan agreed and its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir. Three fertilizer projects have been given allocations under the U.K./India Mixed

Project Loans towards meeting their foreign exchange requirements.

(b) and (c). A total amount not exceeding £ Sterling 7 million towards the foreign exchange cost of the project at Kalol and Kandla of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. has been given. Out of this, £ 6.214 million would be for the Kalol Project. The main feature of the loan is that it is from the British Government to the Government of India and is to be availed of to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Company. The funds available will be used to meet the sterling costs of equipment made in and services procured from U.K. Payments to the British contractors will be made by the company out of the said loan by opening an irrevocable letter of credit with their Bank in London.

Gift Cheque Scheme

6765. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has introduced a Gift Cheque Scheme ;

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

(c) whether similar schemes are likely to be introduced in other banks as well ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Gift Cheque Scheme came into operation in March/April this year. Gift Cheques are available with any branch of the State Bank of India in the denominations of Rs. 11/-, Rs. 25/- and Rs. 51/-. Each Gift Cheque carries a serial number and each lot of such Gift Cheques issued over a period of one calendar month will be eligible to participate in one lucky draw which will be held three months

after the close of each month of issue. Serial number of all Gift Cheques issued during the particular month will be included in the draw for that period. The date of the draw will be indicated on the reverse of each Gift Cheque and the draw will be centrally conducted with the aid of a computer. The purchaser of the winning Gift Cheque will be notified and receive his gift prize provided the cheque had not been encashed on or before the date of the draw. In every draw there will be one or more sets of prizes in each denomination of Gift Cheques. The winning cheques in each denomination will bring prizes for both receiver and purchaser as follows :

For a winning cheque

of Rs. 11/-	Receiver Rs. 400/-
	Purchaser Rs. 100/-

For a winning cheque

of Rs. 25/-	Receiver Rs. 800/-
	Purchaser Rs. 200/-

For a winning cheque

of Rs. 51/-	Receiver Rs. 1600/-
	Purchaser Rs. 400/-

(c) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिचौलिया एजेंसियों के कारण पर्यटकों को यात्राएँ महंगी पड़ना

6766. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पर्यटन और वाणर विभागन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिचौलिया एजेंसियों के कारण पर्यटकों को अपनी यात्राएँ महंगी पड़ती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
करण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Concessional Rates of Interest to
Weaker Sections and Priority
Sectors**

6767 SHRI P NARASIMHA
RPDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state

(a) the estimated amount of money
that would be made available during the
current year by the Public Sector Banks
at concessional rates of interest to weaker
sections and priority sector and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken to ensure equitable spread of this
benefit to all areas and eligible sections
in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) and (b) No targets as such are being
fixed and specific amounts allotted for
lending at concessional rates by banks
under the scheme announced in the
House on 25 March, 1972. As mentioned
in the statement public sector banks are
expected to lend in the first year about
½ per cent of its aggregate lending in the
previous year under the scheme. This
amount may come up to about Rs 20
crores in a full year.

As the scheme is new, initially its
implementation will be on a pilot basis.
Banks are being asked to select their
areas for implementation of the scheme
which will be extended to other areas
as they gain experience.

Interim Relief to Military Pensioners

6768 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state

(a) whether any interim relief has
been sanctioned for military pensioners
pending final recommendations of the
Third Pay Commission, and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise

**Proposal to Make Defence Produc-
tion Technology-Oriented**

6769 SHRI VEKARIA Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state

(a) whether there is any proposal
under the consideration of Government
to make defence production technology-
oriented rather than production-oriented,
and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFEN-
CE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINI-
STRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Latest
possible technology to meet the defence
requirements is the main emphasis in
Defence Production. With this in view
Defence Production in our country could
be stated to be both production as
well as technology oriented.

(b) Does not arise

**Number of Persons Employed in
Public Sector Refineries**

6770 SHRI VEKARIA Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state the
number of persons employed in the
Public Sector Refineries in Class I, II,
III, and IV posts separately ?

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

The requisite information regarding number of persons employed in public sector refineries in Class I, II, III & IV etc posts is as under.

Refinery	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Gauhati	137	149	977	
Barauni	257	267	2315	..
Gujarat	194	155	1179	
Haldia	48	15	76	
(Under construction)				
Madras	58	66	342	3
Cochin	Supervisory 94 Non Supervisory-322			

In IOC refineries, there are no class IV staff in Cochin Refineries Ltd. the employees are categorised into "Supervisory" and "non-supervisory" only.

इन्दौर स्थित स्टील रोलिंग मिलों पर धायकर की बकाया राशि

6771. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर स्थित किन-किन स्टील रोलिंग (स्टील मिलों) पर धायकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि पिछले तीन वर्षों से बकाया है ; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनसे धायकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि बसूल की गई ?

राजस्व तथा व्यव मंत्री (श्री के० शंकर गणेश): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव श्रीमत् मदन की भेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में मदसौर का पर्यटन-केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

6772. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मदसौर (दणपुरनगर) एक प्राचीन नगर है जिसका पुरातत्वीय महत्त्व है और इसका पर्यटन-केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): (क) जी, हां। मदसौर एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है तथा यह अपने पुरावशेषों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। इस विषय में कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Avenues of Promotion for Civilian
Engineers in M.E.S.**

6773. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civilian Engineers working in the Military Engineering Service at present;

(b) whether Civilian Engineers in the Military Engineer Service do not have normal avenues of promotion as are available in other Engineering Departments;

(c) whether some recommendations were made by the Estimate Committee (1957-58) in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) About 810.

(b) The avenues of promotion in different Engineering Departments depend on various factors like the role to be performed, the cadre strength and the recruitment and promotion rules prescribed for the Service. It may not be correct to say that civilian Engineers in the Military Engineering Service do not have avenues of promotion as are available to their counterparts in other Engineering Departments.

(c) and (d). The recommendation of the Estimates Committee of 1957-58 for the complete civilianisation of the MES Organisation was examined by the Government and it was not found feasible to accept this recommendation. Government were of the view that it was not a practical proposition to separate MES and the Engineer Troops, as both the elements are designed to perform complementary functions and any attempt at such bifurcation might weaken the overall efficiency and fitness of the military organisation as a whole during an emergency.

Nevertheless the Third Pay Commission are examining the promotion prospects of the civilian employees in general as part of the terms of reference to them and their recommendations will be given due consideration.

**Finalisation of List of Names for
Joint Consultative Machinery**

6774. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether names of the representatives of All India Defence Employees Federation for Joint Consultative Machinery at National and Departmental Council level have not yet been cleared;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the All India Defence Employees Federation has sent any communication to Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Acceptance of the nominations of the Federation to the National Council and to the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Defence is under consideration, and a decision is expected shortly

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The decision taken in the matter will be communicated to the Federation.

**Case of Employees of Defence
Establishments Adversely
Affected by Devnath
Committee Report**

6775. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Devnath Committee Report has adversely affected some categories of employees in Defence establishments,

(b) if so, the categories affected, and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c) Four Committees headed by Shri S. Deva Nath, formerly Deputy Secretary in the Defence Ministry, submitted reports recommending changes in the pay-scales and grade structure of the following categories of employees in the Defence Establishments —

- (i) Clerks and Clerical Supervisors,
- (ii) Storekeepers,
- (iii) Technical Supervisors, and
- (iv) Viewers.

The recommendations in these reports are, by and large, an improvement on the existing position and beneficial to the majority of the employees. The Government orders issued with the consent of the affected employees after discussions with their representatives, under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme, provide for an option being exercised by the existing incumbents who desire to retain their existing pay scales on their adjustments in the new grade structure. There is thus no adverse affect in the matter of pay. However, due to changes in grade structure, in some cases, future promotion prospects have been somewhat curtailed in all the above categories. In rationalisation measures of this nature this is inevitable.

**Proposal to include workers
Representative in Raksha
Utpadan Board**

6776 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to include workers' representative in Raksha Utpadan Board;

(b) whether All India Defence Employees' Federation has again demanded inclusion of a workers' representative therein, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA)

(a) A decision has been taken by the Government that it is not necessary to include a workers' representative in the Raksha Utpadan Board

(b) and (c) There has been no recent demand from the All India Defence Employees Federation for inclusion of a workers' representative. This question was, however, raised in the Industrial Council Meeting of the DGOF in September 1971. As stated before on the Floor of the House, the Raksha Utpadan Board was constituted as purely an official body to cut down delays in the Governmental procedures and bring about greater harmony within the concerned agencies of the Government. It was vested with several administrative and financial powers. The main purpose of constituting the Board was to remove bottlenecks connected with Ministry of Finance, Industrial Development, Supply etc

**Conference of General Managers
of Ordnance Factories in
Calcutta**

6777 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a Conference of General Managers of Ordnance Factories was held in Calcutta in April, 1972; and

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at?

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

(b) The minutes of the Conference of General Managers of Ordnance Factories are under finalisation.

Grant of Advance to Central Government Employees for Purchase of Motor Cycles, Scooters and Cars

6778 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DEHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to lift the ban imposed on the grant of advances to the Central Government employees for purchase of Motor Cycles, Scooters and Cars, and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). There is no total ban on the grant of advances to Central Government employees for the purchase of motor cycles, scooters and cars. Only the grant of second and subsequent advances in certain circumstances has been restricted as a measure of economy. This restriction is not proposed to be withdrawn for the present.

Violations of Indian Air Space by Pakistan from January to April 1972

6779. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DEHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of violations of Indian air space by Pakistan planes and helicopters during the period from January to April, 1972; and

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

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

(b) Instructions exist for dealing with such violations suitably

भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम

6780. श्री भूखन्ध डागा : क्या पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम न विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति की है,

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और अब तक उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ग) क्या परियोजना पर होने वाले व्यय को पश्चिम जर्मनी से ऋण प्राप्त करके पूरा किया जा रहा है ?

पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) एरो-मैट्रिस प्रायोजना पर चल रहे कार्य में काफी प्रगति हो गई है और आशा है कि यह इस वर्ष के दौरान मुकम्मल हो जायेगी।

अन्य प्रायोजनाएँ कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

(ख) इन प्रायोजनार्थों के लिए अनुमोदित पूंजी परिव्यय इस प्रकार है :—

	करोड़ रुपये में
(1) एरोमेटिक्स	22 40
(2) थोसिफिन्स	29.80
(3) एक्लिनिट्राइल	15.85
(4) सिन्थैटिक रबर	13.50
(5) पोलिथिलोन	17.98
(6) पोलिप्रोपिलीन	18 87
(7) डेटरजेन्ट एस्किलेट	12.92
(8) एथिलीन ग्लाइकोल	9.10
(9) एक्लिक् फाइबर	23 89
कुल	164.31 करोड़

वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 (अर्थात् 31 मार्च 1972 तक) आई० पी० सी० एल० को दी गई कुल राशि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है —

प्रवक्त साम्य पूंजी	16.42 करोड़ रुपये
ऋण	6.69 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) केवल एरोमेटिक्स प्रायोजना का विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी व्यय पश्चिमी जर्मनी से प्राप्त ऋणों से पूरा किया जा रहा है। पश्चिमी जर्मनी के वित्तीय संस्थान द्वारा अनुमोदित किए गए ऋण की राशि 39 मिलियन डी० एम० है।

घायकर की बकाया राशि को बट्टे खाते डाला जाना

6781. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनियों तथा अन्य कारदाताओं के मामले में घायकर की कितनी बकाया राशि बट्टे खाते डाली गई ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : कम्पनियों तथा कम्पनियों से भिन्न निर्धारितियों के जिन मामलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान घायकर की रकम बट्टे खाते डाली गई थी उनकी सस्था और घायकर की अस्तसंस्त रकम इस प्रकार है :—

	1969-70		1970-71	
	सं०	रकम ₹०	सं०	रकम ₹०
कम्पनियाँ	15	23,66,130	115	62,97,931
कम्पनियों के भिन्न	9662	2,14,61,644	13547	4,37,19,367
जोड़	9737	2,38,27,774	13662	5,00,17,298

वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार की सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है

और तथा सम्भव सीमा ही सदन की सेवा पर रख दी जायगी।

धायकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत
जुर्माने की व्यवस्था

6782. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70
और 1970-71 के दौरान, वर्षवार धायकर
अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कितने मामलों में जुर्माना
किया गया तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष में कुल कितनी
राशि का जुर्माना किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अधिध में कितना जुर्माना
वसूल किया गया तथा कितना वसूल किया
जाना बाकी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के०
धार० गणेश) : (क) धायकर अधिनियम
में ऐसे अनेक उपबन्ध हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत
दण्ड लगाए जाते हैं और अपेक्षित आंकड़े
उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि धारा 271(1)
(ग) के अन्तर्गत आय छिपाने के कारण इन
तीन वर्षों में लगाए गए दण्ड के सम्बन्ध में
आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या	दण्ड की रकम ₹०
1968-69	29,148	13,69,22,000
1969-70	27,682	15,03,00,000
1970-71	23,625	14,08,00,000

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है
और इसे इकट्ठा करने में बहुत अधिक समय
लगेगा।

श्री श्री उद्योग समूह पर बकाया
धायकर की राशि

6783. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्षों 1969-70, 1970-
71 और 1971-72 के दौरान शोर्षी
उद्योग समूह पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी
धायकर की राशि निर्धारित की गई, और

(ख) उक्त अधिध क दौरान कितना
धायकर वसूल किया गया तथा इस समय
इस समूह पर धायकर का कितनी राशि
बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के०
धार० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित
सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा
सम्भव शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी
जाएगी।

धायकर के निर्धारण के विचाराधीन
मामले

6784. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1971 तक धायकर
अधिकारियों के पास विचाराधीन पड़े धायकर
निर्धारणों के मामलों की संख्या क्या
थी और इसमें कुल कितनी राशि अन्तर्गत
थी; और

(ख) इसमें से 25,000 रुपये से अधिक के
कितने मामले थे ?

बिना अन्वयानुमति के राज्य सरकारों (जी के. ए.ओ. एल.ओ.) : (क) धायकर अधिकारियों के पास धायकर निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित मामलों की संख्या 31-3-1971 को 12,38,829 थी। इन मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त रकम बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि कर-निर्धारण अभी भी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

(ख) जिन व्यापार मामलों में (ऐसे मामले जिनमें कुल धाय का कम से कम आधा भाग व्यापार प्रयत्न व्ययसाय से प्राप्त हुआ हो) पूर्ववर्ती तीन वर्षों में निर्धारित घनात्मक धाय का औसत 25,000 रु० से अधिक था और जो 31-3-1971 को अनिर्णीत पड़े थे उनकी संख्या 1,67,189 थी।

Expenditure Incurred on Foreign Stations Operated and Managed by Air India

6785. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign stations operated and managed by Air India;

(b) the annual expenditure (1971-72) incurred on their maintenance—both in terms of foreign and Indian currency;

(c) the business—in terms of passenger bookings and freight—secured by each of these Offices during 1970-71 (both in foreign exchange and Indian currency); and

(d) whether the expenditure on maintenance of these foreign stations is commensurate with the business secured by them and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to economise expenditure thereon in foreign currency ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):
(a) Air-India operates services through the following foreign stations :—

New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Rome, Geneva, Cairo, Beirut, Teheran, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Nairobi, Entebbe, Mauritius, Addis Ababa, Aden, Sydney, Perth, Nandi (Fiji), Bangkok, Honk Kong, Tokyo, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Moscow and Dacca.

(b) The figures of expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these stations during 1971-72 are yet to be finalised.

(c) The revenue earned by these stations (in foreign exchange) is as follows : -

Station	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue
1	2	3
New York	753.11	227.08
London	483.09	239.55
Paris	113.47	44.94
Frankfurt	161.00	105.53
Rome	66.41	43.01
Geneva	55.65	11.81
Cairo	28.77	9.02
Beirut	69.20	1.74
Teheran	35.01	0.94
Kuwait	105.88	9.52
Bahrain	38.04	1.57
Dubai	52.19	1.93
Abu Dhabi	12.71	0.36
Nairobi	176.21	4.26
Entebbe	67.48	0.54
Mauritius	103.04	2.43
Addis Ababa	22.23	0.91
Aden	25.65	2.00
Sydney	189.55	5.90

1	2	3
Perth	98.31	4.03
Fiji	32.96	0.26
Bangkok	58.14	4.94
Hong Kong	77.61	29.78
Tokyo	180.77	64.53
Singapore	93.55	18.42
Kuala Lumpur	50.33	2.65
Jakarta	16.52	1.18
Moscow	14.90	9.84
Dacca	Opened in 1972	

(d) Based on figures of expenditure in 1970-71 the proportion of expenditure on these stations to the total revenue earned by them works out to 44.00%. This ratio is considered satisfactory. However, every effort is being made by the Corporation to improve it.

The Corporation has taken various steps to cut down expenditure including :—

- (i) Freezing of staff vacancies;
- (ii) Closing down of uneconomic online stations and off line offices;
- (iii) Reduction of frequencies on the India/U.K. route.

Air-India has appointed a high power cost rationalisation committee to look into all aspects of expenditure and to recommend savings and economy measures wherever possible. On the basis of its recommendations the Corporation has cut down expenditure at various levels. The Committee is continuing with the work of examining the performance of various stations with reference to their expenditure.

Stations over the network have also set up cost control cells to consider ways and means of curtailing local expenditure.

Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Air Hostesses in Indian Airlines

6786. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of appointment of Air Hostesses in the Indian Airlines and the minimum period for which a service agreement is required to be executed by them;

(b) whether on the expiry of their contract, they are considered for absorption in suitable ground jobs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) An Air Hostess is initially appointed as a trainee and during the period of training she is entitled to a fixed stipend of Rs. 150/- p. m. and daily allowance of Rs. 20/- if she comes from outside Delhi. During this period her services are liable to be terminated :—

- (i) in the event of her getting married;
- (ii) failing to maintain the required physical standards;
- (iii) developing air sickness.

On successful completion of training she is appointed as an air Hostess in the pay scale of Rs. 485-25-560-40-720-50-770 and has to undergo a six-month probationary period. There is no formal contract of service but an incumbent is required to execute a bond for Rs. 1,500/- on recruitment to serve Indian Airlines for a minimum period of two years. She is governed by the Indian Airlines service regulations applicable to flying crew and standing orders on discipline and appeals as framed and amended from time to time.

(b) and (c), Air Hostesses are not automatically considered for ground jobs when

they stop flying. However, they are free to apply for vacancies in the Corporation if they meet the prescribed qualifications.

Proposal for Ordnance Factory in Kerala

6787. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ordnance Factory is located in Kerala; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to establish such a factory in Kerala, and if so, the outlines thereof ?

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

Rules for payment of overtime in Government Departments

6788. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) What are the rules for payment of overtime in Government Departments;

(b) the total amount of overtime paid in the various Ministries in 1971-72; and

(c) the percentage of such payments to the total salary bill in each Ministry/Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statement containing the salient features of the rules for the payment of overtime allowance to Office staff and other staff whose prescribed hours and nature of work are comparable to those of office staff, working in various Ministries/Departments of the Central

Government, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2095/72]

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

भोपाल हवाई अड्डे का पुनर्निर्माण

6789. श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1972 में भोपाल हवाई अड्डे के पुनर्निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भोपाल के वर्तमान हवाई अड्डे पर 8,04,824.00 रु० की अनुमानित लागत से एक नयी टर्मिनल इमारत के निर्माण के लिए मंजूरी मार्च, 1972 में जारी की गई थी। एक तकनीकी ब्लाक के निर्माण के लिए योजनाएँ तथा प्राक्कलन विचाराधीन हैं। दोनों कार्यों के चासू योजनाबद्धि के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ प्रयोजनों हेतु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मंजूर किये गए ऋण

6790. श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कुछ प्रयोजनों हेतु कुछ कितनी राशि ऋण के रूप में दी गई है ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा कृषकों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से दिए गए ऋणों की बढ़ावा राशि दिसम्बर, 1970 और 1971 के अन्त तक क्रमशः 2.69 करोड़ रुपये और 4.49 करोड़ रुपये थी।

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक शाखाओं में प्राप्त किया गया धन

6791. श्री गंगा चरल दीक्षित : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक शाखाओं में लोगों से कुल कितनी राशि दीर्घावधि तथा अल्पावधि जमावाता में प्राप्त की गई; और

(ख) उक्त शाखाओं द्वारा कृषि एवं कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). बैंक जमावाता से संबंधित धाँकड़े उस तरीके से नहीं रखे जाते जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं। फिर भी, जून 1971 के अन्त तक सारे मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको में जमा और ऋण की जो स्थिति थी वह नीचे दी गई है :

	(लाख रुपयों में)
जमा*	6543
ऋण*	5075

*धाँकड़े केवल सूचना देने वाले कार्यालयों (रिपोर्टिंग आफिसिस) के सम्बन्ध में हैं और 25-6-1971 को जमा रकमों और 11-6-1971 को ऋणों के बारे में स्थिति की जानकारी देते हैं।

दिसम्बर 1971 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग (जिनमें कुटीर उद्योग भी आते हैं) के लिये दिये गए ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार थी :

*(i) कृषि के लिये	
	(लाख रुपयों में)
(क) प्रत्यक्ष ऋण	448.64
(ख) अप्रत्यक्ष ऋण	198.79
*(ii) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिये	
	696.54

*धाँकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

Setting up of Territorial Advisory Committees in States

6792 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Territorial Army Advisory Committees have been set up in each State to promote the working of the Territorial Army; and

(b) if so, the number of meetings held during last year by each State Advisory Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Advisory Committees for the Territorial Army have been set up in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland. There is, however, a common Advisory Committee for the States of Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya.

(b) One meeting each was held last year by the State Advisory Committees for the Territorial Army in the States of Delhi, Kerala and Maharashtra, and the Common Advisory Committee for Assam, Tripura and Manipur.

Recruitment Drive to Technical Branches of Indian Air Force

6793. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether response to recruitment drive to [the Technical] Branches of the Indian Air Force is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Response to the advertisements for commissioning in the Technical Branches of the Indian Air Force is satisfactory. It has, however, been noticed that a number of applicants do not appear for tests and some of them who are selected do not report for training. Some of the more eligible candidates are believed to be showing preference for other job opportunities. The question as to whether the terms and conditions of service need to be improved is being examined by the Pay Commission.

Shortage of Officers in Executive, Electrical and Engineering Branches of Indian Navy

6794. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortages continue to exist in the Executive, Electrical and Engineering Branches of the Officers' cadre in the Indian Navy,

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the probable time by which the shortages would be made up?

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

(b) Apart from the normal entry through the National Defence Academy, the intake of Officers has been stepped up through Revised Special Entry for Executive Officers and Direct Entry and University Entry Schemes for Electrical and Engineer Officers.

(c) The shortage is expected to be reduced in the coming years.

Overall Deficiency in Fighting Units of Army

6795. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an overall deficiency, chiefly in the middle ranks of the fighting units in the Army;

(b) the reasons for the deficiency; and

(c) the date by which this deficiency is contemplated to be made up ?

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

(b) There is an inevitable time-lag between authorising a higher strength for the Army and the recruitment/selection, training and positioning of personnel. Promotions to the middle ranks are on completion of a certain minimum number of years of service and some other prescribed criteria. These factors and some shortfall in the intake of cadets are responsible for the deficiency.

(c) While it is not possible to give a precise date, all efforts are being made to make up this deficiency as quickly as possible.

Plan to Improve the Service Conditions of Pilots in Indian Airlines

6796. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Indian Airlines and the Indian Commercial Pilots Association have evolved some plan to improve the service conditions of pilots and have submitted the same for Government's approval,

(b) if so, the main features of the plan, and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c) The previous wage agreement having expired, the Indian Commercial Pilots Association submitted a fresh charter of demands concerning revision in pay scales and other service conditions. The management has made certain offers to the Association subject to the approval of the central Government, and the matter is now under the consideration of Government.

Plan for Starting a 'Janta Air Service' at Nights at Cheaper Rates

6797 SHRI R. S. PANDEY. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has submitted a plan to his Ministry for starting a 'Janta Air Service' at night at Cheaper rates;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). No Sir. Indian Airlines are, however, examining the feasibility of introducing night services with jet aircraft

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए छोटे किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

6798. श्रीमती विनिमाता श्याम दास क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छोटे किसानों को उपज बढ़ाने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में ऋण दिया जाता है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सामान्य किसान को किस ऋण दिया जाता है तथा उस पर किस दर से व्याज लिया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हा ।

(ख) एक साधारण किसान को जो ऋण की रकम दी जाती है वह ऋण के स्वरूप और उसके प्रयोजन, भूमि का प्रकार तथा कौन सी फसल उगानी है आदि बातों पर निर्भर करती है और 9 से 10.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर पर व्याज लिया जाता है ।

Loss Suffered by Ashoka Hotel due to Breakage of Crockery, Cutlery and Glasswares

6799. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the loss suffered by Ashoka Hotel during the last three years, year-wise, due to breakage of crockery, cutlery and glasswares;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter and if so, outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) The loss due to breakages of crockery, cutlery and glassware, during the last three years, year-wise, was as under :—

1968-69	Rs. 87,416/--
1969-70	Rs. 80,261/--
1970-71	Rs. 18,454/--

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Efforts are continuously made to reduce breakages to the minimum.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कुटीर उद्योगों को ऋण

6800. श्रीमति निनिमाता अगम दास : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक कुटीर उद्योगों को कम ब्याज पर ऋण देते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुटीर उद्योगों को कितना ऋण दिया गया है तथा उस पर ब्याज की दर क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री महाबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). कुटीर उद्योगों को दिये गये अग्रिम छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के वर्ग के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। लघु उद्योगों को कार्यवाहन पूर्वी के लिये दिये गये ऋणों और सार्वजनिक ऋणों, दोनों पर, बैंकों द्वारा आमतौर पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर लगभग 10 प्रतिशत है जो कि दूसरे क्षेत्रों से लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर से मोटे तौर पर ½ प्रतिशत से 1 प्रतिशत तक कम

होती है। दिसम्बर 1971 के अन्त में बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया रकम 263.06 करोड़ रुपये थी।

U S. Arms Aid to India and Pakistan

6801 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Patriot* of the 27th April, 1972 under the caption "U. S arms aid to India, Pindi", and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item appears to relate to a repetition in the U S Budget for the Fiscal Year 1973 of a provision that had been made in the U S Budget for the Fiscal Year 1972 for training courses offered by the U S. Government in their military institutions

Arrears of Income-Tax in Assam

6802. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of Income-tax in the State of Assam, 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 REVENUE & EXPENDITURE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible. The net

arrears of income-tax in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam, as on 31-3-71, however, amounted to Rs. 4.63 crores.

**IAF Plane Accidents Since January 1971
and Amount of Compensation Paid**

**6804. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IAF Plane Accidents between January, 1971 and April 1972; and the number of Pilots killed and sounded as a result thereof;

(b) the factors responsible for the accidents and the amount of compensation paid to the families of the Pilots killed;

(c) whether the existing rules provide for payment of compensation to the families of the victims of air accidents in all cases, and whether the IAF Pilots, unlike civilians Pilots do not enjoy insurance cover; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) During the period 1st January, 1971 to the 30th April 1972, there were 53 serious accidents involving IAF aircraft. As a result of these accidents, 28 pilots were killed and 16 pilots were wounded. In addition, one pilot has been missing since 28th April, 1972.

(b) The aircraft involved are of various types and the accidents have occurred in different and widely separated areas. No discernible pattern is evident. An *ex-gratia* compensation amounting to Rs. 42,000/- or 48 months' pay, whichever is less, is paid to the families of the

victims of IAF aircraft accidents. In addition, gratuity, family pension and children's allowance are paid to the families as admissible under the Rules contained in pages 119 onwards of the Book of Service Conditions 1972 circulated with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence 1971-72.

(c) and (d). The rules provide for payment of compensation to the families of victims of air accidents in all cases. IAF pilots are also eligible to take out an insurance cover against risk of death by accidents etc. In fact, IAF Pilots are required to take out and keep alive an insurance policy of a minimum amount of Rs. 25,000/- in order to be eligible for flying bounty.

**Enquiry Against Hindi Officer Involved
in Smuggling**

**6805. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD ·
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 519 on the 4th December, 1970 regarding the enquiry against the Hindi Officer involved in smuggling and state :

(a) Whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has since completed investigations of the case and submitted its report to Government;

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has absolved the officer from being proceeded against and if so, the reasons advanced by the Commission; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to

lay the report on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) and (c). Comments of this Ministry on the recommendations made by the Central Bureau of Investigation have been furnished to the Central Vigilance Commission. Further action, if any, can be taken by the appropriate authority on receipt of the advice of the Commission

(d) No, Sir

Adverse Reports against Class I Officers in the Ministry of Finance

6806. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any Class I Officers in his Ministry (Department of Revenue & Insurance) (Secretariat proper) against whom adverse reports have been received from the Central Bureau of Investigations during the last six months and, if so, their number and the posts held by them;

(b) the dates on which the said reports were received; and

(c) whether any action has been proposed against these Officers by the Central Bureau of Investigations and if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A report has been received from the Central Bureau of Investigation in January 1972 in respect of one Class I Officer holding the post of Hindi Officer. Comments of this Department on the report of the Central Bureau of

Investigation have been sent to the Central Vigilance Commission. Action in the matter if any, can be taken by the appropriate authority only on receipt of the Commission's advice.

Investigation Into the Conduct of certain Officers in the Ministry of Finance

6807. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3414 on the 4th December, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the investigations into the conduct of the said two Officers mentioned therein have since been completed by the Central Bureau of Investigations and reports have since been submitted to Government;

(b) the specific charges against the two Officers and the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation in each of the two cases; and

(c) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) . The allegation against the said two Officers was that they were in possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income. In the case of the Class II Officer departmental proceedings as a result of the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation were initiated on the same charge. The charge has not been proved and the Officer has been exonerated.

As regards the Class I Officer, the comments of this Department on the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation have been sent to the Central Vigilance Commission.

sion. Action in the matter, if any, can be taken only on receipt of the Commission's advice by the appropriate authority.

पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान द्वारा युद्ध विराम का उल्लंघन

6808. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) युद्ध विराम की घोषणा के पश्चात् पश्चिम मोर्चे पर अब तक कुल कितनी बार युद्ध विराम का उल्लंघन हुआ; और

(ख) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) 18 दिसम्बर 1971 और 15 मई 1972 के बीच पाकिस्तान ने हमारी पश्चिमी सीमा पर 374 बार युद्ध विराम का उल्लंघन किया है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के उल्लंघनों से निपटने के लिए उचित कार्रवाई करने के लिए हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं को अनुदेय प्राप्त है ।

Notices issued by Tax Recovery Officers,
U. P.

6809. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of notices of demand issued by the Tax Recovery Officers in U.P. Circle to defaulters of Income-tax with a threat of warrant of attachment or

warrant of arrest during the month of April, 1972.

(b) the number of cases in which the persons to whom notices were issued had already paid the Income-tax ?

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

Number and types of grounded Aircraft with Indian Airlines and Air India

6810. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state .

(a) the number and types of grounded aircraft with the Indian Airlines and Air-India at present ;

(b) the present composition of their fleet, and

(c) the steps taken to put the grounded aircraft into operation again and the amount of foreign exchange required for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Air-India — Nil. Indian Airlines — Two HS 748s.

(b) The present fleet composition of Air-India and Indian Airlines is as follows :—

Air-India:

Boeing 747 — 3

Boeing 707/420 — 4

Boeing 707/337C 5

Indian Airlines—

Boeing 737	— 7
Caravelle	— 7
F-27	— 10
HS-748	— 14 (including the 2 grounded)
Viscount	— 6]*
DC-3	— 8]

* In addition 7 Viscount and 5 DC-3 aircraft have been phased out and are awaiting disposal.

(c) The repair work of one grounded HS-748 aircraft damaged at Trivandrum on 17.12.1971 is in progress. The estimated foreign exchange component for this purpose is Rs. 10 lakhs approximately.

Another HS-748 aircraft met with an accident on 12.5.72 in Cochin. Preliminary inspection and survey is under progress. The estimate of the amount of foreign exchange required for its repair is being worked out.

Appointment of Employees of Nationalised Banks as Directors on the Board of Management

6811. SHRI M. RAJANGAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an employee each of the nationalised banks as a Director on the Board of Management ;

(b) the mode of selection thereof and when all the nationalised banks will be brought under the proposed Scheme ;

(c) whether any qualifications, educational or otherwise, have been prescribed for the workers to become Directors ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) In accordance with clause 3(b) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Board of Directors of each of the nationalised banks should, *inter alia*, consist of two representatives of the employees of the nationalised banks *i. e.* one from the workmen and the other from the employees who are not workmen.

(b) the method of selection of employee directors is as in clause 3(b) of the aforesaid Scheme read with its First Schedule. The Boards of Directors in accordance with the above Scheme are expected to be constituted before long.

(c) and (d). In addition to the appointment of employees as directors, there is a provision under clause 3(e) of the Scheme, for the appointment of a director who, in the opinion of the Central Government, is competent to represent the interests of workers. No educational or other qualifications have been prescribed for such a director. Certain disqualifications for being appointed as a director have been laid down in clause 10 of the Scheme, which apply equally to all directors of a nationalised bank.

Roads in Laddakh

6812. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of roads in Laddakh ;

(b) how much of it is jeepable metalled, unmetalled and mule-track ; and

(c) the length of roads under construction ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) It will not be in public interest to

disclose detailed information regarding the state of road communications in this sensitive area.

भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों के दौरे

6813. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशी दौरो पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक थी ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरो पर कुल कितनी भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई ; और

(ग) इस व्यय को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) विदेशों में जानेवाले प्रतिनिधियों/प्रतिनिधि मंडलों पर खर्च से प्रशासनिक अधिक से अधिक बचत करने की आवश्यकता पर सरकार का बराबर ध्यान लगा हुआ है। विदेश यात्रा के प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति/छानबीन के लिए कठोर प्रक्रिया बनी हुई है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में ऐसे प्रस्तावों को बरिष्ठ सचिवों की समिति की स्वीकृति और मंत्रियों के मामलों में वित्त मंत्री/प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर स्वीकृति चाहिये। विदेशों में प्रतिनिधि/प्रतिनिधि

मंडल के जाने की आवश्यकता को धाकने के लिए कठोरतम मानदण्ड से जांच की जाती है, खर्च के अनुमानों की सूक्ष्म जांच की जाती है और व्यय को निम्नतम स्तर पर रखा जाता है ।

कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

6814. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी कम्पनियों ने कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनके विरुध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख). उन कम्पनियों की सहाय, जिनके विरुध गत तीन वर्षों के मध्य, कम्पनी अधिनियम के कतिपय उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के लिये मुकदमे चलाये गये थे, निम्न प्रकार है :—

1968-69	2185
1969-70	2175
1970-71	2570

जर्मनी में जाने वाले पर्यटकों को धाक-वित्त करने के लिये भारत की सहायता देने हेतु पश्चिम जर्मनी का पर्यटक एजेन्सी द्वारा प्रस्ताव

6815. श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी की पर्यटक एजेंसी, द्रुप शरनाब इंटरनेशनल, ने भारत सरकार के समक्ष कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखा है जिससे जर्मनी से पर्यटक लाने में सहायता मिलेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटक विभाग को पश्चिम जर्मन पर्यटक एजेंसी, द्रुपशरनाब से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है जिस में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की सम्भावना का मूल्यांकन करने के उद्देश्य से हाल ही में कोबालम, महाबलीपुरम, गोवा तथा जूह के समुद्र तटों का दौरा किया। इस एजेंसी की मुख्य रुचि अपने पर्यटक समूहों के लिये कोबालम में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा निर्मित किए जा रहे आवास के आरक्षण में है। भारत सरकार हर उस पर्यटन परिचालक को प्रोत्साहन देती है जो कि भारत के

लिये पर्यटक आताजात की कृति में रुचि रखता है।

Posts Filled in the Ministry of Finance by Appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates

6816. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts filled in during the last three years in his Ministry, in Class I, II, III and IV;

(b) the number of posts filled by appointing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(c) the number of posts, category-wise, converted into general category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information in respect of the offices of this Ministry located in New Delhi is enclosed. As regards outstation offices of the Ministry, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Statement

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1. Number of posts filled in during 1969, 1970 and 1971.	117	311	4847	515
2. Number of posts filled by appointment of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes candidates.	1	32	1175	49
3. Number of posts, category-wise, converted into general category.	—	17	24	—

Appointment of SC/ST Candidates in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals during last three years

6817. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV posts filled in during the last three years in his Ministry;

(b) the number of posts in each Class

filled in by appointment of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) the number of posts converted into general category for want of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates during the last three years ?

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

	Class of Posts	No. of vacancies against which direct recruitment/promotion was made		
		1969	1970	1971
(a)	Class I	—	—	—
	Class II	4	2	2
	Class III	14	13	5
	Class IV	—	1	—
(b)	Class I	—	—	—
	Class II	1	—	1
	Class III	1	2	1
	Class IV	—	—	—
(c)	Class I	—	—	—
	Class II	—	1	—
	Class III	—	1	—
	Class IV	—	—	—

Posts filled in various categories from candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

6818. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV posts in his Ministry which have been filled in during the last three years;

(b) the number of posts filled in by appointment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, category-wise; and

(c) the number of posts converted into general category posts for want of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is as follows :—

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Total number of posts filled during the last three years.	12	70	99	7
Number of posts filled by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates during the last three years.	Nil	6	9	3
Number of posts converted into general category posts for want of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates during the last three years	Nil	3	9	Nil

Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Famine Relief Works

6810 SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY · Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount so far given to Andhra Pradesh Government by the Centre for famine relief works in 1971-72, and

(b) the additional amount given to continue with the works upto June, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) · (a) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 15.03 crores was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards their expenditure on drought relief measures in 1971-72

(b) Based on the recommendations of a Central team, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.90 crores on various drought relief measures during the period April-June, 1972 has been accepted for purposes of Central assistance—Assistance would be given to the State Government subject to this ceiling in the light of progress of expenditure to be exported by the State Government

Imposition of Income-Tax on Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi

6820 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Income-tax Department has assessed an income-tax of Rs 2 lakhs on the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi,

(b) if so, whether the tax has been paid,

(c) whether irregularities in the accounts of this organisation have come to the notice of Government, and

(d) if so, the action taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) . For the assessment year 1967-68, a demand of Rs. 1,94,829 has been raised against the Society

(b) Not yet. The demand was raised by orders dated 28-3 1972.

(c) and (d). Certain irregularities in the account were found by the Income-tax Officer assessing the Society. Therefore the results disclosed by the accounts were rejected and the assessment was framed on the basis of an estimate. Rectification of irregularities is the responsibility of the Society.

Differential rates of Excise Duty on Tea

6822. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1745 on the 26th November, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the cost structure and yield are taken into consideration for levying differential rate of Excise Duty on tea; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Studies made by officers sent to U.S.A. on invitation from Ford Foundation

6823. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3328 and 4266 on the 4th May, 1970 and 28th April, 1972 respectively and state :

(a) the names of the Ministries of the Government of India which have not furnished the required information so far; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) As the visit of one officer from the Ministry of External Affairs to U.S.A. on invitation from Asia Foundation was as early as in 1965, that Ministry is taking time to collect the required information. That Ministry has, however, assured that information will be made available as soon as possible.

Co-operative Societies Functioning under the State Bank of India

6824 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI TIANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Co-operative Societies functioning under the State Bank of India in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the total amount of loan advanced to these Societies during last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in view the scheme for financing of primary agricultural credit societies by commercial banks whereunder the banks (including State Bank of India) provide loans to the societies ceded to them. This scheme is not being implemented in the State of Kerala.

Complaints regarding Mosquitoes and flies inside Indian Airlines Planes

6825. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the nuisance caused by mosquitoes and flies inside the Indian Airlines planes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). Some complaints have been received in this regard. Insecticides are now sprayed in the cabins every morning. Similar action is also taken when cabins are cleaned before passengers emplane.

Price Increase after presentation of General Budget

6827. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the factors responsible for price increase since the presentation of General Budget; and

(b) the steps taken to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There has been no rise in the general price level since the presentation of the Budget. The All-India Commodities Index of Wholesale Prices (1961 62=100) for the week ended April 29, 1972 stands at 192.4 as against 192.5 for the week ended March 11, 1972. Over this period, while the prices of some individual commodities have increased, those of some others have fallen. The Government keeps the situation under constant review and takes all necessary measures, fiscal, monetary and

administrative, to prevent any undue rise in prices.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities in Bombay

6828. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY :

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any raids on residences and offices of Cinema Artistes and film producers were carried out in Bombay on the 3rd May, 1972 by the Income-tax Officers; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons whose residences and offices had been raided and the amount of money and nature of documents seized by the officers, from each place?

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

(b) The names of persons referred to above whose residences and offices were searched and the amount of money and nature of documents seized by the officers, from each place, are given below :

Names	Cash Rs.	Documents	
		Fixed Deposit Receipts Rs.	Books of A/Cs and other documents
1	2	3	4
CINEMA ARTISTES			
1. Rajesh Khanna	30,000	70,000	Yes
2. Rajendra Kumar	—	—	Yes
3. Sanjiv Kumar	—	—	Yes
4. Dev Anand	—	—	Yes
5. Mehmood M. Ali	—	—	Yes

1	2	3	4
	Rs.		
6. Jeetendra Kapoor	39,100	—	Yes
7. Dharmendra	—	—	Yes
8. Mumtaj	30,000	—	Yes
9. Rakhee	—	—	Yes
10. Asha Parekh	26,000	—	Yes
PRODUCERS			
1. B.R. Chopra	—	—	Yes
2. Ramanand Sagar	—	—	Yes
3. Shakti Samanta	4,32,000	—	Yes
4. A.K. Nadiadwala	—	—	Yes
5. Devendra Goel	—	—	Yes
6. Pannalal Maheshwari	—	—	Yes
7. J. Om Prakash	—	—	Yes
8. N.C. Sippy	—	—	Yes
9. G.P. Sippy	—	—	Yes
10. Nasir Hussein	—	—	Yes
11. Pramod Chakravarthi	—	—	Yes
12. Ram Maheshwari	—	—	Yes

The books of accounts and documents seized are suggestive of suppression of income and wealth. They indicate, *inter alia*, payment of "black money" to artistes and inflation of production expenses.

हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे के समीप भारतीय वायु सेना के दो विमानों की टक्कर

6829. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री एन० एस० शिबस्वामी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वायु सेना के दो विमान मई, 1972 के प्रथम सप्ताह में हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे से उड़ान भरने के बाद आपस में टक्कर खाकर टूट गये;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उस दुर्घटना की जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

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

(ख) और (ग). एक जांच अदालत को आदेश दे दिये गये हैं। उसकी कार्रवाई अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है।

Criteria Adopted for nominating Interim Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

6830. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Government for nominating Members on the Interim Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks;

(b) The names and number of Directors of the Central Bank of India so nominated;

(c) qualifications and experience of each Member; and

(d) whether the records of their past services were kept in view and whether the Reserve Bank of India was consulted in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The reference apparently is to the first Board of Directors under Section 7(3) a) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 constituted on 18th July, 1970. The persons were selected in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India having regard to their suitability to serve on the Board of Directors.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2096/72]

(d) Yes, Sir.

"Work to Rule" resorted to by the Indian Airlines Officers

6831. **SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines Officers have resorted to "work to rule" to press their demands for an immediate revision of their wages and allowances; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of their demands and the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Does not arise

Loans Given to Industries and Transport in Kerala by Nationalised Banks

6832. **SIRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans given by the nationalised banks during the last one year in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the amount given for industries, transport and for agricultural implements category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) The outstanding advances given by nationalised banks in Kerala as on March, 12, 1971 aggregated to Rs 57.69 crores.

(b) The information as on last Friday of December, 1971 is furnished below :

Category	(Amount in lakhs of Rs)	
	No. of accounts	Balance outstanding
1. Direct finance to agriculturists	54202	653.64
2. Road Transport operators	558	56.16
3. Small scale industries	3797	1331.86

Figures for advances for "agricultural implements" are not separately available; they are included in the item "Agriculture". Also, figures for industries, covering both large and small-scale, are not separately available. Separate figures are compiled regularly for small-scale industries only and these are given above.

Loans Granted by Nationalised Banks to Engineering and medical Graduates

6833. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) and (b). For the purpose of compiling data regarding advances, 'Engineering and Medical Graduates' are not treated as a separate category; they get covered, depending upon the nature of the projects, either under 'small-scale industries' or under 'professionals and self-employed persons'. The number of borrowal accounts and the amounts outstanding in regards to these two categories in Kerala state as at the end of December 1971 was as follows :

Category	No. of borrowal accounts	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Small Scale industries	3797	1331.86
2. Professionals & self-employed persons	4442	51.56

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CIA ACTIVITIES IN THE BORDER DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN BY AMERICAN RESEARCH SCHOLARS

श्री जयन्नाथ राव खोशी (जाजपुर) :
श्रेष्ठ महोदय, मैं अविश्वसनीय लोक

महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर यह कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दे :

'संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के बिदेश विभाग और रक्षा मंत्रालय में पाकिस्तान डेस्क से सम्बन्धित श्री रिचर्ड एन० ब्ल्यू० और श्री डेरल ए० फोह्रिब द्वारा, जो राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय में शोध कार्य कर रहे हैं, बीकानेर, गंगानगर सीमागत जिले में की जा रही सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियों के समाचार'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C PANT) : Of the two individuals mentioned, Dr. Darrel A Frohrib has not been granted any visa nor is there any information of his having visited the country. Mr. Richard Newton Blue was granted visa valid for 10 months' stay in India up to 20th July, 1972 for undertaking research on some aspects of agricultural administration (with special reference to Rajasthan). He was staying at Jaipur and is known to have visited Bikaner in November 1971 for sight-seeing. There is no information of his having visited Ganganagar District. Nothing adverse has come to the notice of Government with regard to his activities.

श्री जयन्नाथ राव खोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह कार्य मंत्री का बक्तव्य पढ़ कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ है। पिछले दो दिनों में राजस्थान की विधान सभा में इसके विषय में बहुत हंगामा हुआ है और कई पक्ष सामने आये हैं। इस स्थिति में यह बक्तव्य बहुत नुटिपूर्या और असमाधानकारक है।

जहाँ तक सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज का सम्बन्ध है, के केवल असीमित में

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वे दुनिया भर में चलती हैं। उसका जाल कितना प्रभावी होता है, इसके भी कई उदाहरण सामने आये हैं। इससे पूर्व भी इस आशय के समाचार मिलते रहे हैं कि अपने देश में भी इनकी एक्टिविटीज चलती है। दो साल पूर्व राज्य सभा में एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए उस समय के गृह-कार्य मंत्री, श्री बह्मराव ने स्वीकार किया था कि एशिया फाउंडेशन की अमरीका के खुफिया विभाग से बन मिलता है, यह पता लगने के बाद हमने उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है। इतना ही नहीं, इस साल 13 अप्रैल को राज्य सभा में एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह ने कहा कि जो व्यक्ति अमरीकी जासूसी करते हुए पकड़ा गया, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी। वास्तव में दूध का जला छाछ को भी फूंक-फूंक कर पीता है, किन्तु लगता है कि इस सरकार की भावत दूध से जलने के बाद भी छाछ को उबाल कर पीने की है।

नामालूम वे भी सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज चलती हैं। डाका के पतन के बाद दो तीन व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पाते हुए पकड़े गये थे। उसके विषय में उस के "आचर" ने लिखा कि इसमें सी० आई० ए० का हाथ है। हमारे देश में जो कुछ होता है, उसकी जानकारी दूसरों को है। लेकिन पूछने पर हमें बताया जाता है कि एक व्यक्ति को बीसा मिला था और दूसरे को नहीं मिला। इन दोनों सरजनों को लेकर इतना ईगामा हुआ। क्या राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री को मासूम नहीं है कि वह जयपुर में हैं ही नहीं? या क्या प्राक्सिस्थानियों की तरह अमरीकी श्री हिन्दुस्तान में किना बीस के रहने लगे

हैं? मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य में कहा गया है :

"He visited Bikaner in November 1971 for sight seeing."

इस बारे में राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री कहते हैं :

Mr. Khan said he knew there were CIA agents in the University.

राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है :

The Chief Minister said Mr. Blue wrote several letters to the Chief Secretary, Rajasthan seeking approval of his project or seeking a letter of introduction to visit some of the areas. But the Chief Secretary refused to do so till the Union Government cleared the project.

राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को भी पता नहीं कि केन्द्र ने उसको क्लीयरेंस दे दी है। आये चलकर वह कहते हैं :

He would write to the Union Government that in future it should not approve any project for research without consulting the State Government.

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि श्री ब्लू साइट-सीइंग के लिये गये हैं। किन्तु राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री कहते हैं :

The American visited Kota and Bikaner for certain research work and met certain officers including the District Collector.

क्या यह साइट-सीइंग है? उन्होंने खुले ढीर पर कहा है कि वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर को मिले।

अमरीकीयों पीस कोर में श्री सोलह व्यक्ति काम करते हैं, श्री ब्लू छाछ के प्रमुख के रूप में काम करता है। अब बीस

आदमियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में पुलिस की रिपोर्ट की मांग की गई है और कहा गया है कि वह रिपोर्ट एडवर्स है। जब उनकी गतिविधियों के बारे में ऐसे आरोप लगाये गये हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय तत्सम्बन्धी फाइल को देख ले।

मि० ब्लू और मि० फोहरिब की जो शिक्षा हुई है, उसका एग्जीक्यूटिव या सिव्वाई से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। कम से कम सरकार को उनके एन्टेसिडेन्ट्स को देवने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने गंगानगर और बीकानेर की सिव्वाई-व्यवस्था, कौन्सिल, बड़े-बड़े रेत के टीलों के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी और नक्शे बनाकर भेजे हैं। जब राजस्थान विधान सभा में दो दिन तक हंगामा हुआ और भ्रष्टाचारों में खबरें छपीं, तो भ्रगर मन्त्री महोदय की ओर से पूरा वक्तव्य दिया जाता, तो हम पूरी बात को समझ सकते। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। एसेम्बली में जो सवाल उठाये गये, उनका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

क्या वह दूसरे सज्जन, मि० फोहरिब, यहा है? राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने कहा है कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि केन्द्र ने उसको क्लियरेंस दिया है या नहीं। क्या यह बात सही है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी लेने के लिये तैयार हैं कि पुलिस की रिपोर्ट एडवर्स है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है या नहीं कि अमरीका के डिफेंस विभाग में पाकिस्तानी डेस्क पर काम करने वाले सज्जन यहाँ भ्रये हुए हैं? क्या वह इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करेंगे और उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लेंगे या नहीं? इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दुनिया भर में खुफिया विभागों की गतिविधियां छद्म रूप में चलती हैं। जब खूबशेव और बुलगानिन इंग्लैंड गये, तो उनका जहाज बन्दरगाह में खड़ा था। बाद में पता चला कि इंग्लैंड का एक फागमैन मिसिंग था। तेरी भी चुप, मेरी भी चुप के अनुसार इंग्लैंड हम बारे में नहीं बोल सकता था। तीन साल बाद यह जाहिर किया गया कि वह फागमैन रूसियों के पास है। सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में जासूस मिशनरियों के रूप में आते हैं। जहाँ तक नागा लैंड का सवाल है, वहाँ मिशनरियों के द्वारा जासूसी का काम बहुत अच्छा हो सकता है। प्रोफेसरो और रिसर्च स्कालरो के रूप में जासूसों को भेजा जाता है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि जो बातें मैंने उठाई हैं, मन्त्री महोदय उनका पूरा जवाब दें। भविष्य में ऐसी बातें न हों, इस बारे में सतर्क रहकर ठोस कदम उठाये जाएं। यद्यपि इस बात का इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन हमने देखा कि जब 3 दिसम्बर, 1971 को शाम के समय हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ, तो हमको उसका पता भी नहीं था। दूसरे देशों की इन्टेलिजेंस को समझने के लिये हमारे पास सुपर इन्टेलिजेंस होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा कोई और चारा नहीं है। हमको पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

राजस्थान में घाने के बाद उनको वीसा मिला या नहीं, उनके एन्टेसिडेन्ट्स क्या हैं, वे क्या करते हैं, इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करके मन्त्री महोदय एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रलें।

जहाँ तक इकबाल नारायण का सम्बन्ध है, यह जानकारी मिली है कि अखिल में वह मुसलमान है। हिन्दू या मुसलमान का

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपना नाम छिपाने की कोशिश करता है, तो जरूर उसके पीछे कुछ होगा। उदयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में एक क्लबा है। उसके खिलाफ भी कुछ ऐसी कार्रवाही हुई है। राजस्थान की यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसी बातें हो और स्वयं मुख्यमंत्री इसकी गवाही दें, तो इस स्थिति में केन्द्र को इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और पूरी निगरानी रखनी चाहिए।

श्री बिक्रम महाजन (कागडा) : और कुछ किताबें जेम्स बाट की भी पढ़नी चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ भी विदेशों की ओर से इन्टेलिजेन्स का खतरा होता है, चाहे वह सी० आई० ए० द्वारा हो और चाहे किसी दूसरी इन्टेलिजेन्स एजेंसी द्वारा, वहाँ निगरानी रखी जाती है और रखी जायेगी। माननीय सदस्य ने सुपर-इन्टेलिजेंस की बात कही है। शब्द "काउंटर-इन्टेलिजेंस" है—इन्टेलिजेंस और काउंटर इन्टेलिजेंस।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : "सुपर" से मेरा मतलब ज्यादा अश्लील क्वालिटी से है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : काउंटर इन्टेलिजेंस का काम भी चलता है। माननीय सदस्य यह बात मानेंगे कि इन सब बातों पर सदन में धीरे से बहस नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन इस बारे में निगरानी जरूर रखी जाती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल पूछा है कि क्या राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री यह नहीं जानते कि इनमें से एक प्रोफेसर, जिनकी बर्बातें खबाल में की गई हैं, वानी जो डेरल

ए० फोहरिब, राजस्थान में है या नहीं। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी वही वक्तव्य दिया है, जो मैंने यहाँ दिया है कि वह राजस्थान में नहीं हैं, वह देश में नहीं आये हैं, उनको बीसा नहीं दिया गया। मैं नहीं जानता कि इसके बाद भी माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल क्यों पूछा। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने कल अपने बयान में यह कहा है—यह टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में है

Mr Richard N Blue and Mr. Darrel Frohrib are engaged in a joint research project with two Indian professors. The project has not yet been cleared by the Union Government. Mr. Blue is engaged in another research project

अब जैसा मैंने बताया यह साहब जो है फोह्रिब इनको न बिजा दिया गया न यह हिन्दुस्तान में है, न जिस प्रोजेक्ट में यह काम करने वाले थे उसको क्लीअरेंस दी गई, इसलिए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता और डा० इबबाल नारायण जो लगता है कि आपके सारे स्पेकुलेशन के आधार हैं क्योंकि यह मुसलमान है, तो इनका इस प्रोजेक्ट से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है जो मि० ब्लू का प्रोजेक्ट है। दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट के साथ बा जिसको कि एलाऊ नहीं किया गया। इसलिये इसमें कोई आधार नहीं है।

अब आपने यह पूछा कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहिए था। तो राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से पूछा गया। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से जिस वक्त बिजा देने की बात आई उस वक्त भी पूछा गया और जो प्रोजेक्ट था उसके सम्बन्ध में भी डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर राजस्थान से पूछा गया। इसलिए ऐसी बात नहीं है कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट से पूछा नहीं गया।

फिर आपने कहा कि स्टेट पुलिस ने एडवर्स रिपोर्ट्स इस प्रोफेसर के बारे में दी

है। कल जो राजस्थान की होम मिनिस्ट्री के स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने बक्तव्य दिया है जिसकी रिपोर्ट डाइरेक्ट आफ इण्डिया में है, वह इस प्रकार है।

"Government had till now no information that Prof. Blue was engaged in any activity that would endanger the security of the country "

तो मैं नहीं जानता कि यह ऐडवर्स रिपोर्ट की बात आपको कहा से पता चली? यह तो वहा की प्रसेम्बली का अधिकृत बक्तव्य है जिसकी रिपोर्ट मैं आपके सामने दे रहा हूँ।

साइट-सीडग की बात आपने कही। साइट-सीडग के लिये कोई जाता है तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? आप कहते हैं कि साइट-सीडग के लिये गये। आप कहते हैं कि डी० एम० से क्यों मिले और पीस कोर वालो से क्यों मिले? अब जितनी सूचना मिली है राजस्थान सरकार से या अपने सूत्रो से वह यह है कि किसी भी देश विरोधी कार्य की सूचना इनके बारे में नहीं है। कोई भी देश-विरोधी चीज उन्होंने नहीं की।

कुछ मन्दिरो में शायद गये। तो उसमें तो आपको एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।
... (अवधान) ...

यह आपने पूछा कि डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के है तो वही डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट का जिक्र उन्होंने अपने बयानों-डेटा में किया है, वह यहाँ नहीं आये। यह प्रोफेसर ब्लू नहीं है, प्रोफेसर फोरिब है जो यहाँ आए ही नहीं।

श्री सरजू वशिष्ठ (गाजीपुर) : कई बार यहाँ सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज के बारे में प्रश्न आते रहते हैं और काफी

नादाद में हमारे देश में ये काम कर रहे हैं। कानपुर के एक प्रोफेसर के बारे में भी कहा गया था जो आई० आई० टी० के है कि वह भी इस तरह की एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लेते हैं। उसके बारे में आपने अपने बक्तव्य में कुछ नहीं कहा। मंत्रियों ने इनका भी आरोप यहाँ लगाया था। मंत्री जी का कहना है कि हमारा काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस भी काम करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मारी एक्टिविटीज जो हो रही है उसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है? अभी मुझे पता चला कि इलाहाबाद में एक रुद्र यज्ञ हो रहा है। उसमें भी सी० आई० ए० के लोग इनवाल्ड हैं। नैनीताल में हजारों गी० आई० ए० के लोग इन्स्टीट्यूशन में, म्यूजो और कालेजो में तथा दूसरी जगहों में काम कर रहे हैं। आनन्द मार्ग का मामला आपके सामने आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आपका इंटेलीजेंस कहीं संया रहता है। अखबारों में बात आ जाती है। दूसरे लोगो को मालूम हो जाता है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार को इसके बारे में कोई पता नहीं रहता। दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि कानपुर के प्रोफेसर के बारे में जो आरोप लगाया गया है उसके बारे में सरकार की जानकारी क्या है और सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज को कब करने के लिये कौन से ठोस कदम सरकार ने उठाये हैं, इसकी ठीक जानकारी देश को दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्ना : मैंने बताया कि कानपुर के प्रोफेसर जो वे और जो राजस्थान के प्रोफेसर थे वे दोनों मिलकर दो अमरीकन प्रोफेसरों के साथ एक रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट में काम करने वाले थे। उनके लिये अनुमति मांगी गई और वह अनुमति नहीं दी गई। इसलिये वह प्रोजेक्ट आज चालू नहीं है। इसलिए उसका कोई सवाल नहीं उठता।

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त]

जहाँ तक नैनीताल में सी० धार्ड० ए० के एजेण्ट्स का सवाल है मुझे तो उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। चूँकि आपने नैनीताल का नाम लिया और मेरा वह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र भी है तो अगर आपको जानकारी हो तो मुझे दें, लेकिन मुझे ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि हजारों एजेण्ट्स वहाँ घूमते हैं।

अब सी० धार्ड० ए० की रोकथाम के बारे में एक मिशन तो अभी दी जोशी जी ने कि एशिया फाउंडेशन को रोका गया और उसके अलावा निगरानी तो हम रखते हैं। कोई प्रोफेसर्स आएँ तो उसमें भी निगरानी रखते हैं। जब उनकी बीसा एप्लीकेशन की स्क्रूटनी होती है उस वक़्त भी सम्बन्धित सब मंत्रालयों से पूछते हैं और जो कुछ अपनी सूचना है उसको देखते हुए विदेश मंत्रालय से भी पूछा जाता है। उसके अलावा और भी जितने सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय हैं उनसे पूछा जाता है। इस सबके ऊपर काफ़ी निगरानी के बाद बीसा दिया जाता है। जो प्रोजेक्ट होते हैं उनको भी स्क्रूट-नाइज किया जाता है। गाइड लाइन भी बनाने की बात है कि किस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स को एसाऊ करना चाहिए। इसलिये इस पर पूरी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

श्री कमलनिधि मजुमदार (केसरिया) :
सी० धार्ड० ए० अमरीकन साम्राज्यवाद का ऐसा एक अंग जो समूची दुनिया में अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद की रक्षा करने के लिए काम करता है और जो भी आजादी पसन्द ताकते हैं उनको दबाने के लिये कार्रवाई करता है। वह चाहे घाना में हो, चाहे बिस्वी हो, चाहे भारत हो। इस संदर्भ में इस बात को समझना चाहिये। राजस्वाम की जो घटना है वह एक बोर्डर स्टेट की

घटना है और यह कोई ऐसी घटना नहीं है कि जो केवल राजस्थान में हो रही हो बल्कि समूचे देश में ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं कि सी० धार्ड० ए० के एजेण्ट तमाम देश में फँसे हुए हैं और माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि कैसे शिक्षण संस्थाओं में युवकों के अन्दर, विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर, अखबार वालों के साथ और विभिन्न धार्मिक संस्थाओं से प्रवेश करके ये अपना क्रिया कलाप चलाते हैं। यह भी आपको मालूम हुआ होगा कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय से सी० धार्ड० ए० के दो प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे थे जिसके विषय में अभी जो नई काउंसिल बनी है उसको मालूम हुआ है और उस पर एकशन लिया गया है। बाइस चांसलर को पहले मालूम नहीं था। इसी तरीके से आनन्द मार्ग की घटना बिहार में हो रही है। वह आप जानते ही हैं। तो इतनी बड़ी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और जबकि आपका भी एक अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ कुछ हो रहा है अपने कम्प्लेक्स से या जिस भी कारण से तो ऐसी स्थिति में सी० धार्ड० ए० के क्रियाकलापों के बारे में आपको और अधिक सावधान रहने की ज़रूरत है। जैसा बयान आपने दिया है वह बहुत संक्षिप्त है जिसमें बातों की सफाई नहीं हुई है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो अपने बयान में कुछ आदेश जैसा दिया है कि ऐसे सरकारी अफसरों को जो कोई भी ऐसे कार्यकर्ता होंगे उनको सूचना देने का अधिकार नहीं होगा जब तक कि प्रायर धार्डर उनको नहीं मिले या ऐसे शोध कार्यों को जो केन्द्र चलाना चाहें तो राज्य सरकार से राय करनी पड़ेगी, ऐसा कुछ आदेश दिया है सरकारी अधिकारियों को अपनी इनफार्मेशन उन कार्यकर्ताओं को देने के बारे में, ऐसी कार्रवाई का आप समर्थन करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं और ऐसी

कारंबाहियों के लिये तमाम राज्य सरकारों को धावेष्टा देने जा रहे हैं या नहीं कि तमाम सरकारी अधिकारी सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज में लगे हुए लोगों के साथ किसी प्रकार का सम्पर्क नहीं रखें और जो रखें उनके ऊपर कानूनी कारंबाई की जाए, उनको ऐसे पदों से हटा दिया जाए और ऐसे लोगों को किसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाए। साथ साथ इसको भी आपने सोचा है या नहीं कि सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज को जिसमें टेलीफोन कम्युनिकेशन जितना हो रहा है उसका भी सम्बन्ध है, बैंक कम्पनी के साथ आपका एग्जिमेंट है और वह इस साल सत्य होने जा रहा है, तो उसको आप फिर आगे के लिये बालू करेंगे या नहीं, इसके बारे में आपने सोचा है या नहीं? आई० टी० टी० का सम्बन्ध बैंक कम्पनी से है और घाना में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं वह घांस खोलने वाली हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो आई० टी० टी० के साथ बैंक कम्पनी का सम्बन्ध है और हिन्दुस्तान से उसका एग्जिमेंट है उस एग्जिमेंट के समाप्त होने के बाद फिर आगे के लिये उसको आप बालू कीजिएगा या नहीं कीजिएगा? ऐसी तमाम कार्यबाहियों को जिसके जरिये सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज का विस्तार होता है रोकने के लिये कोई काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाकर ऐसा कानून क्या आप बनाने जा रहे हैं जिसके जरिये इसको रोका जा सके या यह सम्भव है कि जो कानून है वही पर्याप्त है और उसी से यह एक्टिविटीज रोकी जा सकती है सी० आई० ए० की? इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण आप कीजिए।

श्री कुञ्जल चन्द्र वल्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझ नहीं कि यह जो हमारे सामने सवाल पेश है उस के ऊपर तो कोई सवाल

पूछा नहीं उन्होंने, एक अनरल बात पूछी है और मैंने कहा कि सी० आई० ए० ही या दूसरी कोई एजेंसी हो उसके ऊपर हम निर्भरानी रखते हैं। इन्होंने कहा कि राजस्थान की घटना जैसी घटनाएं सारे देश में हो रही हैं तो राजस्थान में तो कोई घटना हो ही नहीं रही है। यही तो मैंने आपको बताया। अब आप उसमें कुछ देखना चाहें जो नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं उसके लिए क्या कहूँ? बिहार की जो घटना बताई या दूसरी जगहों के बारे में बताया, उस बारे में मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। (ब्यबधान) बैंक कम्पनी के एग्जिमेंट के बारे में भी मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है, आप जानते हैं वे प्रोफेशनल सीक्रेट एक्ट से बन्धे हुए हैं। चाहे किसी तरह की कोई गोपनीय सूचना हो, तो यह उन का फज है कि उन को सतर्क रहना चाहिये। यह नियम की बात है।

MR. SPEAKER: Trouble arises if States also start discussing such matters within the jurisdiction of Parliament and clash of views is there. It will not be there if they do not go out of their scope as they do sometimes. I am sorry, I cannot reflect on it. But there should be some sort of co-ordination. If the States do something and we give some other version, difficulty arises.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): It is the shortest statement given by the hon. Minister though the problem is very very large and it has got very wider implications. It is known to all that the Americans are having various types of secret organisations, not only the CIA, but the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the I. T. T. and various things. Those organisations and secret services conduct work even inside our country in the names of institutions or associations.

The hon. Minister has said that there is no evidence of any anti-national activities

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

against the person concerned, particularly against Professor Blue. I should like to contradict the hon. Home Minister's statement and refer him to the statement given by the hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan which is reported in the *Statesman*. Mr Khan said that he knew that there are CIA agents in the universities and in political parties who visited the United States on lecture tours and accepted huge amounts for those assignments. If it is a fact that there are CIA agents inside universities of Rajasthan and inside some of the political parties also, and other persons who have made tours of the United States allegedly on education tours or something like that and they had accepted huge sums, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken? Am I to understand that the statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan is not correct? If so, which one is true? Let the whole thing be clear.

It is also not known on what understanding Professor Richard Blue was granted a visa for ten months for stay in India. I do not know on what basis he wanted to visit some other parts of the country, may be within Rajasthan. Is it not a fact that in the visas there are certain strict stipulations about the places to be visited in accordance with the purpose of the visa granted to any particular person. If so on what basis Mr. Blue wanted to visit certain other areas. It is said in the statement that he sought permission from the district officials to visit some other areas which are not directly connected with agricultural administration. What does the hon. Minister mean by agricultural administration? Is it agricultural research? Whatever that may be, was any proper enquiry conducted about the motivations or plans of Prof. Blue while he wanted to visit certain other areas?

Thirdly, as I said there are various other organisations under some cover for the CIA. I should like to know from the hon.

Minister whether from the report of the working of such organisations, the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry or any other wing of the Government has got a list of all those associations, organisations, institutions, cultural and others, which are getting money from foreign countries and whether they are liable to render accounts to the Government. It is strange, a few days ago I submitted a question and it came up and the answer was laid on the Table, about a particular organisation in West Bengal, Cooch Behar, a foreign missionary working for several years together spending crores of rupees in the name of Cooch Behar Refugee Service and giving lumpsums of money to various persons and there by influencing the officials and the administration. In reply to this question whether the Government are aware of the source of money which this Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service are getting from foreign countries, the Government replied that they are not aware of any such thing. Then, how can he say that they are really, very much vigilant and watchful about this matter? I quite appreciate the Minister's statement that they are having not only super-intelligence but counter-intelligence but to what extent have they succeeded in checking such activities?

According to the newspaper reports, the Chief Minister said that numerous letters and correspondence were handed over to him by Prof. Iqbal Narayan and these have been laid on the Table of the Rajasthan Assembly. What are the contents of those letters and correspondence? According to press reports, there are certain incriminating things, which the Chief Minister did not disclose or which has not been reported. What are the contents of that correspondence and why was the matter of the correspondence not disclosed to the whole country?

I would request the Minister to give specific replies to these questions.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I normally do not quote from newspapers, but I would

only refer to the Chief Minister's statement as it has appeared in the newspaper today because some one quoted from the newspaper and said that he has said such and such thing. My hon. friend said that the Chief Minister said something generally about CIA activities in universities, political parties and so on. But on the specific matter before us, the Chief Minister said—I am quoting from today's *Times of India*:

"Referring to charges of anti India activity against Mr. Richard N. Blue, an American, the Chief Minister said the research scholar had not indulged in any activity prejudicial to the interest of the nation during his stay here since September last."

This is the question before us and that is why I quoted from the Chief Minister's statement as it has appeared in the newspapers. I do not have the authoritative version and that is the only reason why I am quoting from the newspaper.

The other question he asked was, during the ten months' duration where was he allowed to go etc. These projects are carefully scrutinised. It is not for us, but it is for the Education Ministry to scrutinise the projects. It is for the educational experts and for the university to decide whether the research project is all right. These agencies look into this aspect of the matter and they satisfy themselves.

With regard to the general question he raised about foreign money, the House has discussed this matter on various occasions and expressed concern at the possibility of foreign money subverting our institutions and we are all united in our concern for keeping our institutions immune from such damage by any foreign money. On this question, the hon. member is aware that Government is bringing forward a Bill for the restriction on use of foreign money in India. This has been discussed in this House and the Prime Minister in her reply has said so. He referred to some letter or

correspondence which the Chief Minister had not disclosed, according to him. I do not know which letter or correspondence he is referring to. We are living in a free country. Unless there is reason for suspicion, one cannot go on chasing private persons' correspondence. There must be a sense of balance in this matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amar Nath Chawla —not here.

12.40 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED DONATION MADE BY A
CALCUTTA BUSINESS HOUSE TO
THE RULING CONGRESS FOR
ELECTION CAMPAIGN

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : In connection with this adjournment motion, we had thought of moving some other motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I received notice of these two adjournment motions this morning. But, before I saw this motion, the news already appeared in the papers. I saw in the papers that an adjournment motion is coming.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : We did not give it.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether it is from your sources or their own sources.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is their own sources.

MR. SPEAKER : This matter is being raised in various forms in this House for the last two or three days. Today I think everybody is well prepared. I saw preparation going on both sides. The Speaker is also very well prepared. The point raised

[Mr. Speaker]

the other day was that the government was involved. It was refuted by the Finance Minister. Today the motion has come in a different shape. It talks of a violation.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**
A mere allegation of violation.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day it was a passing reference which was denied by the Minister. Now the adjournment motion is about the alleged violation and the failure of the government to take action against the alleged violation.

The matter is before me. I have seen the rules concerning these and also the precedents and rulings by my predecessors. Two things are very necessary for an adjournment motion. The facts must be ascertained and established before the Speaker allows it. I am not aware of the facts from the other side. I asked the Secretary to provide me facts. So far he has no facts available. Before I make up my mind whether to give consent or not, I must have the facts. When will the government be able to give me facts about the points mentioned in the adjournment motion? There are two motions, but I will take up only one. I saw frequent consultations between you. So, I thought you are preparing for it today. Have you got the facts or are you going to send them to me?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As a matter of fact, all the facts which we have so far got are the facts which are known to the House. Nothing beyond that has been given to us. This is for the first time that this matter has come to our notice. These are only allegations and a reply has already been given by the Finance Minister yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your position?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
JUSTICE AND PATROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):**
Although it is put in a somewhat different form, substantially the allegation is the same that there was a breach of the law. It is in this form that it has been put. Whether Rs. 5 lakhs has been paid to the ruling Congress for the election fund or not is a matter to be ascertained. These allegations have been denied already. Such a payment has been made to the Ruling Congress has already been denied by the Finance Minister yesterday in categorical terms. It is not true. Whatever payment was to be made by the Congress Party was made by crossed cheques and this particular payment has nothing to do with the payment to the Congress Party. That fact or allegation was denied. His allegation of the violation of the law is dependent on these facts. Similarly, the leaflet which was produced, *prima facie*, on the face of it, it does not disclose any connection with the Congress Party. The Congress Party is not referred to at all. There is a clear allegation which was made yesterday and there is a clear denial. The question about the violation of law will arise only if the facts are there. The facts are denied. This is only an allegation. How can there be an adjournment motion on the basis of an allegation only?

MR. SPEAKER: What to do if the facts are disputed. (*Interruptions*) These allegations were levelled yesterday and day before yesterday. He says, even in the context of this adjournment motion, the facts do not exist. They are disputed; they are completely denied. So, unless the facts are established, how can I allow any adjournment motion? Where is the failure? The facts are denied.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not talking about the adjournment motion as such. That is before you. The whole question is this. The ruling party or anyone on their behalf, the Finance Minister, has denied it. Mr. Chavan

denied it in this House and Mr. K. R. Ganesh denied it in the other House. Whether we agree with it or not is a different matter.

One thing is to be investigated by the Company Affairs Department, whether any person belonging to the Goenka group or anyone in the Goenka family has printed 8 lakh posters in three languages. Here is the photostat copy. There are three things. One is the name of the party; the second is that it is from Saraswati Press and they have said that they are doing it and that the bill will be submitted on completion of this work. And there is no signature.

The only fact remains to be investigated is whether this is known to the Company Affairs Department and, if it is known to the Company Affairs Department, what action has been taken. These things were raised by Shri Shymnandan Mishra yesterday. That is the only relevant thing to be investigated. Whether they have denied it or not is a different matter. The question is whether there is a violation of Company law by a particular family, the Goenka family, which is very notorious... (Inter-ruption) The question is, whether they have done it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what he is denying.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whether it is forgery or what; whether they have done it to malign somebody or with other motive. These things are to be ascertained.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह संवाल नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जो भी पोस्टर छपाए उनकी छपाई चेक में दी, या नहीं दी, संवाल यह है कि किसी कम्पनी ने कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए पोस्टर छपा या नहीं छपा—छपा है यह हमने फोटोस्टेट कापी भेज करके बताया है, पांच लाख रुपये पोस्टर्स की कीमत होती है...

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें कांग्रेस का नाम कहा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्दिरा गांधी के पोस्टर क्या भारतीय जनसंघ के लिए छापे जायेंगे ?... (व्यवधान)...

किसी कम्पनी ने कानून का उल्लंघन करके किसी राजनीतिक दल को नकद के रूप में या पोस्टर छापकर कोई चन्दा दिया या नहीं दिया ? दूसरा संवाल यह है कि जो फोटोस्टेट कापी दी गई है क्या वह जाली है ? अभी तक उसको चुनौती नहीं दी गई है। यह नहीं कहा गया है कि जो फोटोस्टेट कापी पेश की गई है वह जाली है। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह सच है, कम्पनी ने पोस्टर छापे तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए छापे गए। मेरा कहना है कि मन्त्री महोदय सारे तथ्य सबके सामने रखें जिस से छाप निर्णय ले सकें।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I would like to submit this. Here is a document, a photostat copy, which has been authenticated to be a true copy and placed on the Table of the House. The House has taken full cognizance of it. Even though it may be denied by the Government, I can cite several instances in the past. On 1st February 1958 late Feroze Gandhi referred to certain confidential documents, the House took cognizance of it and there was a full debate. On 3rd April 1963, Mr. Homi Daji quoted certain documents from the Auditor-General's report on the working of two insurance companies—the New Asiatic Insurance Company and the Ruby General Insurance Company, and the House took full cognizance of it and there was a full debate. On 4th May 1963, Mr. Homi Daji and Mr. S. M. Banerjee quoted from the report of the Attorney-General certain portions and there was a full discussion on it.

[Shri P.K. Deo]

When Shri S. N. Dwivedy revealed certain facts regarding Sirajuddin's payment of money to Shri K. D. Malaiya's Secretary, there was a Commission of Inquiry under Justice S. K. Das. I myself, on the ruling of Shri Hukam Singh on 26th February 1965, placed the CBI report against the Orissa Chief Minister on the Table of the House. These are the various past cases.

There has been a dispute on the facts. But the facts are there and they have rocked the confidence of the entire nation. I request you to see rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. It says, 'to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance'. There are no two opinions that it is an urgent matter of public importance. I do not like to press for an adjournment motion, but would like to bring a no-confidence motion against the Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : May I make one submission? To my mind, the denial or acceptance by the Government is irrelevant in this matter. The accusation is against a company—whether the company has offended against the law or not. We would like to know whether the Ministry of Company Affairs has gone into this matter after it was raised in this House, whether they have instituted an inquiry, whether they have got in touch with the alleged offending party. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : But they are denying it. (Interruptions)

हमारे मेहरबान तो बहुत होते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी तस्वीरें भी बिकावते हैं उन का क्या किया जाय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा एक भी मेहरबान नहीं मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की बहुत तस्वीरें मैंने देखी हैं, बहुत खूबसूरत तस्वीरें देखी हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Issues are getting diverted. I am trying to put the matter strictly on a legal basis. For argument's sake, one can concede that the ruling party is not involved in the matter, Government is not involved in the matter. But there is a company involved. There is a statutory prohibition on donation. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Then how does the ruling party come in the picture? It is a question of enforcement of ordinary law. How can it be a matter of adjournment motion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : This is the way how it corrupts the process of democratic elections.

MR. SPEAKER : It is an enforcement of law. How can it be an adjournment motion? They have also denied it. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My submission is that they may deny. But it cannot be left to their judgment. It should be left to the judgment of the House whether by making clandestine donations they had corrupted the process of elections or not. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. SHMIM (Srinagar) : Let the Independents also have an independent say. . . (Interruptions)

भाप मेरी बात सुनिये, भाप की सवियत कुल हो जायगी। वह चार्ज जो है क्या यह सही है या, गलत, इस बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी का नुस्तेमजद खार्फ करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing a debate.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : भाप मुझे सुनते ही नहीं हैं। (अव्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. . .
(Interruptions) I have not allowed anybody.

12.57 hrs.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD
(Bhagalpur) : We are strong enough.
He need not plead for us.

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा : आप ने मेरी
बात का प्रीएम्बल भी नहीं सुना ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो आप को
इजाजत ही नहीं दी, सुनूँ कैसे ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) :
Whatever he says should not go on
record,

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा : मैंने माना
कि मैं इंडिपेन्डेंट मेम्बर हूँ. . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुनना ही नहीं
चाहता ।

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा : मैं यह नहीं
कहता कि चार्ज सही है । लेकिन यह
इल्जाम लगा है. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on
record if the hon. Member speaks with-
out my permission.

SHRI S. A. SHMIM : *

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (सलीलाबाद) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का समय इस तरह
से बर्बाद किया जा रहा है, यह नहीं
होना चाहिये । आप के आदेश के बावजूद
अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य नहीं मानता तो
यह उचित नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. R.
Ganesh.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND LIFE
INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) under section 159 of the
Customs Act, 1962—

(i) G. S. R. 270 (E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 1st
May, 1972 together with an
explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 529 published in
Gazette of India dated the 29th
April, 1972 together with an
explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-2079/72]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R.
530 (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated
the 29th April, 1972, issued under
the Central Excise Rules, 1944
together with an explanatory
memorandum. [Placed in Library
See No. LT-2080/72]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R.
262 (E) (Hindi and English versions)
published in Gazette of India dated
the 27th April, 1972, under sub-section
(4) of section 43 of the Life Insurance
Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT.2081/72]

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा (श्रीनगर) :
चूंकि स्पीकर साहब, आप ने मुझे बोलने की
इजाजत नहीं दी इसलिए ऐज ए प्रोटेस्ट मैं
बाक भाउट कर रहा हूँ ।

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) 3RD. AMENDMENT ORDER AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MADRAS FERTILIZERS LTD. MADRAS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 276 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2082/72]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizer Limited, Madras, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, 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. LT-2083/72]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

" In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1972 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill. "

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Government business for the week commencing the 22nd May, 1972.

STATEMENT

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 22nd May, 1972, will consist of :

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills :
 - (a) The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1972.
 - (b) The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
 - (c) The National Service Bill, 1972.
 - (d) The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill 1972.

(e) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

3. Discussion under Rule 193 on reported sale of Adivasi girls from Orissa (On Wednesday the 24th May, 1972 at 2-30 P. M.)

4. Discussion on the Motion regarding suicide by a Scientist of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (On Thursday the 25th May, 1972 at 3 30 P. M.)

5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :

(a) The Architects Bill, 1972

(b) The Industrial Disputes (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971

12.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWELFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move :

" That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th May, 1972 "

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : On the 21st of April in the Press Association Luncheon meeting the Prime Minister gave an assurance that the Government will bring forward an Anti-Defection Bill that will put an end to all defections and it got acclamation throughout the country from all Parties. It was thought that it would put an end to defections because it was envisaged in the Bill that those who crossed the floor or changed party affiliation would lose

their seats in the respective legislatures. There is no mention about that for the coming week and meanwhile the toppling game is going on. Government will not be satisfied so long as there is non-Congress Government in Tamilnadu and Orissa. I feel, Government's intention is *nala fide* I don't know whether the Prime Minister is genuine about it. I want a categorical assurance from Parliamentary Affairs Minister that this Anti-Defection Bill will come up for discussion.

13 hrs.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : As a party we are not interested in defection.

असहज महोदय . आप का आदमी तो उभी तरह चल रहा है, कड़ा टाफल हुआ है ?

SHRISAMAR GUHA (Contai) : We find that discussion on West Bengal's drought situation is included. The situation is extremely serious. Every day we get sorrowful news. There is no drinking water. Reports of starvation, deaths are coming. In view of this serious nature of the situation, I would request the hon. Minister to give topmost priority, to take it up on Monday. We should give this top priority according to Rule 193 on Monday. A massive satyagraha is there. People are becoming desperate when there is no water and reports of starvation deaths are coming. I want this to be taken on Monday next.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I hope discussion on sale of Adivasi girls from Orissa will also include discussion on the atrocities on adivasis and Harijans throughout the country.

MR. SPEAKER : You may go on talking on that ; I don't mind.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) . Mr Speaker, Sir, you have expressed your sentiments that Members should be present in question hour when their questions come up, that they should be here when questions standing in their name come up here. There is no indication when these various discussions will be held next week. If the hon. Minister and the Lok Sabha Secretariat could give us definite dates in advance that would be helpful. You may find one item suddenly comes up next day. The Members have so much work to do, they go to constituencies, etc. You are a Member much longer here than I. You go on three days trip to Amritsar. You suddenly find your name in the question hour as the first person.

MR. SPEAKER Dates are there. Printed lists are given quite in advance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Sometimes, not always.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) . आदिवासी लड़कियों के बारे में चर्चा कब होगी, तारीख का भी पता नहीं है और समय का भी पता नहीं है।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR About Adivasi girls? The subject will come up on Wednesday that is, 24th May at 2.30 P.M.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jamagar) : what about land ceiling discussion?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR That will come later.

MR. SPEAKER We shall circulate it tonight.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) . डा० शाह और नागरवाला के बारे में तारीखें 25 और 30 मई हैं ,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तारीखें बतला दी गई हैं।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) . मैं ने कई दफे बहस की माग की, लेकिन आप ने ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकार नहीं किया। हमारे देश में कई सूबों में पीने के पानी का अभाव है। आप अखबारों में भी पढ़ लीजिए। आज निकला है राजस्थान आदि के बारे में। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर ज्यादा समय न हो तो काल प्रदेशन मोशन ही स्वीकार कर लीजिए। खास तौर से बिहार में पानी की बहुत कमी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब समय बहुत कम रह गया है।

MR. SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th May, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

13 07 hrs

RE NATIONAL FITNESS CORPS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Mr Speaker, Sir, you had promised to allow me to make some submission in regard to the National Fitness Corps.

MR. SPEAKER . I have already admitted a calling-attention notice on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Kindly give me just one minute. I shall tell you the importance of it.

About 7000 instructors of the National Fitness Corps are being transferred to various States, and a decision has been taken.

MR SPEAKER The hon Minister will say what he wants to say after the calling-attention-notice is taken up here

SHRI S M BANERJEE : I only want to mention to you one thing and you will appreciate this because you are an eminent lawyer also

MR. SPEAKER I was, not now when I am amongst the hon Members who have taken away all my eminence

SHRI S M BANERJEE They are being transferred to various States But there are two cases pending before the High Courts, one in Mysore and the other at Calcutta So, how can a decision be taken? My name has been maligned by one of the senior officers and he has said that I had agreed to this transfer The transfer never awaited my approval The whole question has been referred to the Prime Minister and to the Cabinet Secretary I would only request that on this question of the future of the 7000 instructors of the National Fitness Corps, nothing should be done unless the two High Court cases are decided

I may not be present here on the 22nd instant when the calling attention notice comes up. I would, therefore, submit to you that this particular fact should be borne in mind That was what I wanted to emphasise

MR. SPEAKER I shall not ask the hon Minister to reply now because he will reply to the calling-attention-notice when it comes up.

13 10 hrs.

NEWSPAPERS (PRICE CONTROL) BILL

(Rajya Sabha Amendments)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI
NANDINI BATPATHY) I beg to move

'That the following amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the control, in the interests of the general public, of the prices of newspapers with a view to ensuring that newspapers continue to function, in the prevailing conditions, as effective mass communication media and for securing their availability at fair prices, be taken into consideration —

"Enacting Formula

(i) That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Twenty second year" the words "Twenty third year" be substituted

Clause 1

(ii) That at page 1, line 4, for the figures '1971' the figures '1972' be substituted"

MR. SPEAKER The question is

'That the following amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the control, in the interests of the general public, of the prices of newspapers with a view to ensuring that newspapers continue to function, in the prevailing conditions, as effective mass communication media and for securing their availability at fair prices, be taken into consideration :—

"Enacting Formula

(i) That at page 1, line 1, for the words "Twenty-second year" the words "Twenty-third year" be substituted

Clause 1

(ii) That at page 1, line 4, for the figures '1971' the figures '1972' be substituted"

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER The question is

"Enacting Formula

(i) That at page 1, line 1, for the words 'Twenty-second Year' the words 'Twenty-third Year' be substituted

[Mr Speaker]

Clause 1

(ii) That at page 1, line 4 for the figures '1971' the figures '1972' be substituted "

The motion was adopted

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY

I beg to move

'That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to'

MR. SPEAKER The question is

'That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to'

The motion was adopted.

14 11 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1972-73—Contd.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri)

Yesterday, I was talking about the importance of tourism, that is the main industry of the people at Puri they depend mostly upon the Jagannath temple. The train services should connect the pilgrim centres of India. There is a passenger from Puri to Asansol. This should be converted into an express and joined as Puri Banaras express, touching Gaya also so that people may be benefited as there is a passenger from Asansol and Banaras. Similarly there should be an express from Puri to Thirupathi. Pilgrims coming from the North would like to go to the South, if there are better and quick train services

Again the train connecting Orissa with Delhi is a biweekly, it is better not to travel by that train. It takes 54 hours to reach Delhi by that train whereas if you go via Howrah it takes just 36 hours. Why cannot they reduce the time? It serves the most backward areas, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. It does not reach in time, it is always late. Most of the trains are now punctual but the Utkal Express stands four or five hours in some stations on the way and there is no dining car. It may be converted into a daily express. They say that it could be done if Bina Jhansi line is doubled. If the line is doubled it could be speeded up. But they could at least provide diesel engines, it will serve the purpose for the present. The Khadagpur Badrak local should be extended to Khurda road so that the local public who attend courts could go back without wasting their time to their respective areas.

There are several divisions in each zone. There should be divisional advisory committees, which should meet once in three months or so where the local MPs, MLAs and other local representatives can express their difficulties. There are a large number of complaints about so many things like passenger amenities, movement of coal and so many other bottlenecks. At the zonal meetings it is not possible to raise these local issues. The General Managers should be asked to attend at least once these divisional meetings so that the problems can be sorted out and solved. That is much easier than writing a letter. If we write a letter to the General Manager, no action is taken. But if we write a letter to the Minister and if he forwards it to the General Manager, some action is taken. There was some difficulty about the movement of iron ore from the mining areas. I brought it to the minister's notice and some action was taken. But if I bring it to the notice of General Manager, no action is taken. It happened last year and this year also. We cannot always bring

the minister into the picture. The General Manager should take action if MPs write to him direct.

Previously the welfare officers were attached to the General Managers. Now they are attached to the divisional officers. But whatever complaints they bring to their notice, no action is taken. These are minor things about increment of some clerk or casual leave to be sanctioned or some other minor difficulties, but no action is taken on the report of welfare officers. If they are attached to the General Managers, at least at that higher level, some action can be taken and the purpose for which the welfare officers exist can be served.

In Khurda Division, a large number of retrenchments are being made. Some dharna is going on and some people are fasting. There were several allegations against the Divisional Manager. It was raised here on the floor of this House by Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi also, but the same Divisional Manager is continuing. Something must be done in this regard.

Coming to the question of pilferages, I can give one instance how it happens. There is a steep gradient between Khurda Road and Waltair and the goods trains cannot move quickly. Because of the steep gradient, the trains slow down. Invariably the wagons are opened and things are thrown out. Everybody knows it. With the connivance of the railway staff, things are stolen. There is a godown where you can purchase all these things at a cheap rate because they do not pay sales-tax as it is not a registered office. Railways also have to pay damages for the loss. What are the Railway protection Force people doing? There are various methods by which pilferages can be stopped, provided we meet and discuss these problems very often.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore):
Sir, I rise to draw attention to some important problems while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Railways, on

behalf of the DMK Party. The Minister has made certain radical changes such as maintaining the punctuality of departure and arrival of trains, reducing the running time and introducing certain rational reforms in railway administration. Though the Minister has taken some steps to improve passenger amenities, yet I find they are insufficient. Cleanliness in trains, catering service, etc. should be improved. The Minister should introduce a Rajdhani Express between Delhi and Madras.

It should be on the lines of similar trains to Calcutta and Bombay. Meanwhile, the running time of the express trains from Madras may be reduced. The Link Express to Madras and Hyderabad is not able to cope with the increased demand of the travelling public. So, I suggest that there should be a separate express trains to Madras as well as Hyderabad in place of the existing Link Express, in addition to the Grand Trunk Express and Janata Express.

The electrification of the Madras-Vijayawada section is noteworthy. The head office of this scheme was set up at Madras after considering all the pros and cons. Yesterday I was astonished to hear the Minister inform Shri Venkatasubbaiah that orders have been issued to shift the head office from Madras to Vijayawada. As the Minister knows very well, Madras has comparatively certain advantages. It is a cosmopolitan city and the head office of the Southern Railways is in Madras. Besides, there are other facilities available there. I do not understand on what grounds the head office is decided to be shifted from Madras to Vijayawada. I would request the Minister to reconsider the decision on merits without any political considerations.

Then, would like to suggest that the electrification of the Madras-Bangalore section should be taken up on a priority basis. The traffic in this line has been increasing since it connects two important

[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi] industrial, commercial and cosmopolitan cities. The Railway Minister may have some hesitation in pleading the case of Bangalore because he represents that area. So, I am pleading that case on behalf of the Railway Minister and the people of Tamilnadu. I would request the Minister to ensure that this scheme is taken up to least in the next budget.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA): Since I am personally interested in it, he should ask my Deputy to take it up

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The Metropolitan Transport Projects Organisations are progressing at Calcutta and Bombay. Similar project should be taken up to Madras at the earliest.

The proposed railway line connecting Kanyakumari and Delhi and Hima is commendable and it must be expedited.

Vellore, which is my constituency; is a centre for producing mangoes. It is sending mangoes to all parts of the country and also foreign countries. The mango merchants of Vellore have been demanding two bogies daily to despatch 50 tonnes of mangoes to Delhi daily by the Janata Express but they are allowed to send only two tonnes. This is not at all sufficient. On 15.5.72 I have written a letter to the Railway Minister, enclosing the petition of the people of that area, demanding two bogies. Today I have received a letter from the Personal Secretary of the Minister, acknowledging the letter and saying that the Minister is on tour. But I find that the Minister is present here. So, I would request him to consider this petition and my letter favourably and allot two bogies so that the merchants of Vellore can despatch mangoes to Delhi. Since mangoes are easily perishable it is absolutely necessary that they must be despatched without delay. I hope the Minister will take necessary action.

The Railway administration spends a large amount of money for the development of Hindi. A monthly magazine in Hindi, namely, "Bharatiya Rail" is published by the Railway Board. Besides, 119 periodicals are published in Hindi. I do not understand how the non-Hindi speaking people will benefit by these magazines. So, I request the hon. Minister to publish them in English as well as in regional languages so as to enable the local people to understand the contents of these magazines.

The Railway Department issues 883 forms in Hindi and in English. I request the hon. Minister to see that these forms are made available and published in regional languages so as to enable the local people to understand them.

I am told that non-Hindi speaking Railway servants are compelled to study Hindi and that their promotions are withheld because of not learning Hindi or not knowing Hindi. I request the hon. Minister to give a categorical assurance that such a compulsion is not there and that he has not issued any notification to compel any non-Hindi speaking railway employee to learn Hindi and that his promotion is not withheld because of not learning or not knowing Hindi.

According to the report submitted by the Railway Board, in 1970-71, in Class I and Class II services, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes represent 318 out of 8,085 i.e. 3.7 per cent. In Class III services, they represent 55,232 out of 5,82,290, i.e. 9.8 per cent. In Class IV, they represent 2,00,269 out of 7,82,944 i.e. 24 per cent. The reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is filled only in Class IV i.e. sweepers, peons, watchmen, watermen, cleaners, gardeners and other menial jobs. I regret to say that even in Class II, they represent only 9.8 per cent. In Class I and Class III, they represent only 3.7 per cent.

The Government voices sky-high that they are for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. But I feel that their voice is only for their self-seeking goals to get votes and to win elections. I do not know how long they are going to cheat the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

It does not mean that suitable candidates are not available from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I know that there are thousands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes graduates available with high water-mark. I would like to know what appropriate action has been taken to fill up the posts from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Class I, Class II and Class III services.

Under Demand No.2, 1971-72, for the survey in progress, Rs. 15,27 lakhs have not been utilised. In the Budget estimates for 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 21.13 lakhs has been reduced. For Salem, Rs. 10,000 have been spent out of Rs. 24,000 allotted for the survey. For Hospet, Rs. 2000 have been spent out of Rs 62,000 allotted for the survey.

Then, under Demand No.15, the development fund for the welfare of the staff allotted was Rs 9.28 crores out of which Rs.80.18 lakhs have not been utilised. The Budget estimate for 1971-72 is Rs.4.08 crores for passenger and railway users' amenities. Out of this amount, Rs. 22.91 lakhs have not been utilised. And also in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73, the amenities of the passengers have been curtailed. I can point out so many shortfalls in the railway administration...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He may please conclude.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : But the time at my disposal is very short.

I am coming to the last point. The Railway Board saved Rs.50,000 by keeping unfilled the vacant posts. The Regional

Railways have saved Rs.21.8 lakhs for non-appointment of additional staff during the year. Is this saving necessary without giving appointments in view of the growing unemployment problem?

The estimated income from freight charges was Rs.1.92 crores, but there was a loss of Rs.9.83 crores. In 1969-70, Rs.44.97 crores were less than the estimated income from Southern Railway, North-East Frontier Railway, North Eastern Railway and South Central Railway. According to the report submitted by the committee, there was a loss of Rs.5.86 crores due to railway lines running on loss. The compensation paid for the goods lost or damaged was Rs.14.16 crores, in spite of the expenditure on the railway police of Rs.17.11 crores.

On 2nd May, our hon. Railway Minister, while replying to a question in this House, stated that the loss on coal wagons had increased from 3 to 31 per cent.

There are so many shortfalls that I can point out, but due to non-availability of time, I am not able to do so. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to look into all these shortfalls and take necessary and appropriate action to utilise the allotted funds to avoid losses and increase the facilities to the passengers, and the Railway administration must be set right in the right gear.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Railways.

The punctuality of railways has improved a lot. On this I heartily congratulate Shri Hanumanthaiyaji, the Railway Minister, for taking earnest efforts for bringing the railways run on punctuality. While perusing the Demands of the Railways, it is found that first preference has been given for conversion of the meter gauge lines into broad gauge lines. Such importance has not been given for cons-

[Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy]

truction of new lines, which is not correct. In my opinion, the first preference should be given to opening of new lines and second preference should be given to conversion but not first. If this principle is agreed, the hon. Minister may kindly go ahead with the opening of new lines which are remunerative and cheap in all the States.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the unfortunate States which could not get any line, even of one mile or even an inch, since independence, i.e., for the last 25 years. I hope, the hon. Minister will pay special attention to Andhra Pradesh—not only by catching his eye to Andhra Pradesh but also by applying his mind For the line Nadikude to Bebinagar passing through Nalgonda and the area of the mighty Nagarjunasagar Project. The survey was conducted in the year 1968—the Railway Board had asked for the survey.

In the year 1970, the report had been received by the Railway Board. I understand that it is the cheapest line which can be taken. Only Rs. 12½ crores are involved for the construction, and 12½ per cent remuneration can be achieved; by constructing this line, from Secunderabad to Madras 75 kilometres will be lessend. It will connect Nagarjunasagar area as well as the District headquarters which are backward areas. Not only this, the hon Minister last year paid a visit to Hyderabad where he consulted the General Manager and other officers and non officials several representations were made to him and he has promised at that time only but, to our misfortune, the Bangla Desh matter came up which naturally reflected on our economy and we could not get that line that year. When I saw the Budget proposals of this year also, I am utterly disappointed that no new railway line has been given to Andhra Pradesh. In the present Budget only two new lines have been taken up viz., Tirunelveli to Trivandrum and Sabarmati to Gandhinagar. I think these are the only two new lines

taken up this year as far my knowledge goes. For Andhra Pradesh no new line has been given.

Recently, the hon. Minister paid a visit to Hyderabad, consulted the Chief Minister and the General Manager and other concerned people. They have also recommended that this is the most important line which should be taken up. Nagarjunasagar is a very big project. After completion, it will throw up an exportable surplus of rice and sugar worth about Rs. 100 crores. If you do not take steps from now on, how can you meet the needs of the project area at that time? The hon. Minister had a discussion recently. He was kind enough to promise that one or two lines he was going to take up in every State. I think he will take this line into consideration. This is the cheapest line, and remunerative. which is a must in a backward area.

Moreover, when HEH the Nizam's Railway was in existence in Hyderabad, there was a surplus of Rs. 6 crores at our disposal which was absorbed in the Indian Union Railways. In the Parliament perhaps an assurance was given that from this amount of Rs. 6 crores new lines would be constructed in the erstwhile Hyderabad. Even though Nadikude is not in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, if you can start it from the other side. It is not objectionable Nalgonda and Bibinagar are included in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. From this Rs. 6 crores, the line could have been started and completed by this time. The Minister is having an idea of giving. I hope and trust he will pay his attention to this line.

Not only this, this is the silver jubilee year. Not only the silver jubilee but the memory of Shri Hanumanthaiya will remain in that area if he sanctions this new line of Nadikude to Bibinagar.

There are several other proposals also—Nizamabad to Ramgundam line which connects the Poehampad area also and it is necessary for Secunderabad and Hyderabad areas.

Now, with regard to the Budget proposals under Demand No. 5 Replacement and Maintenance several huge monies are being misused. The line of Kottavalasa to Kirundul was started in 1965-66 and a huge amount of crores of rupees have been spent on that line and it is now being relaid after 4 or 5 years. Generally the life of the Railway line is for 40-50 years. Then who is responsible for it? Did any officer not checked this? Is the Railway Board in existence when such irregularities are not checked at all? There is an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.3 crores for relaying the lines. I think the hon. Minister will pay his personal attention to this matter.

Under maintenance, every year you are spending Rs. 97 crores. This year you are asking for Rs. 100 crores. That is, Rs. 3 crores more. Not only that. You are asking Rs. 1.48 crores for ballast purposes. What sudden improvement is needed when it is working satisfactorily without any trouble? Is there any Rajdhani track of service on these lines or any other reason? I want to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up. You must conclude.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : I want only 3 minutes more. From yesterday 11 O' clock I have been sitting and I got my chance now.

I now come to rolling stock. Rolling stock rose from Rs. 130 crores. Now you are asking for Rs. 139 crores. I do not know what are the special types of repairs of the rolling stock for which you need this amount. Rs. 1.33 crores increase is said to be the consequence of the increase of movements. I fail to understand how the increase in movement should result in the increase of the cost of repairs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly conclude. Don't be unfair to Members of your own party.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Is it because of over-aged locomotive wagons and coaches which are in use, which cannot give satisfactory service? Is it because some other costs are covered under this head? Rs. 80 lakhs are being asked for special repairs to electric coaches and electric locomotives. Have you taken any action to stop the steam locomotives? I think the hon Minister should have a plan for stopping this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude as you have exceeded the time.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Demand No. VII relates to working expenses on fuel. Last year you asked for coal consumption of Rs. 51.63 crores. This year you are asking for Rs. 54.49 crores. The Minister said that there will be 9.5 million tonnes of additional originating goods traffic and 3 per cent. of increase in passenger traffic. Last year also in the Budget he said that 9 million tonnes will be increased. But not even one million tonne has increased. Evidently, excess budgeting is being made to reach more coal to loco sheds and this will help pilferage and misappropriation of coal. Consumption of coal over the last 10 years has gone up by 35 per cent.

Under freight and handling, you have shown Rs. 45 crores. Freight and handling charges are also equal to the cost of coal. Railways are charging very nominal rates for coal as it is required for them only. Most of the money is being pocketed by contractors. So, some cooperative system may be introduced.

Regarding Dieselisation in Andhra Pradesh, except Dakshin Express no other dieselisation is there. More attention should be paid for the dieselisation and electrification also in this part.

Then, only one point.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. Nothing will go on record. Shri Chavda.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : *

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : First, I shall take the question of non-availability of wagons, particularly in the State of Gujarat. The Gujarat Chamber of Commerce requested the chairman, Railway Board, on 12th February, 1972 to allot supply of 50 wagons daily to cope with the huge traffic of jeera, aniseeds, oilseeds etc. from Unjah station. Then, I received a telegram on 29th March, 1972, which I would like to quote here. It reads thus :

"Jeera, aniseeds, oilseeds season in full swing at Unjah repeated request to railway authorities for clearance are in vain heavy accumulation at Unjah 1700 wagons awaiting clearance. ... "

Then, I wrote a letter to the general manager as follows :

"I have received representations from some businessmen of Mehsana district, Gujarat, that they have been feeling much inconvenienced due to non-availability of wagons, especially at small and roadside stations. Although orders for allotment of wagons are given, the wagons are not supplied and subsequently orders have to be changed and cancelled. Thus, the business community is put to hardship. A particular businessman was allotted wagons at Dhinoj station on 23rd and 24th February, and again on 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th March, but actually no wagons could be made available to him."

In his reply to my letter, the general manager has said :

"In all such cases, care is taken to fulfil the allotments as early as possible on subsequent days."

This is not a fact, as I have pointed out earlier.

I would like to make one suggestion in this regard that allotment orders for roadside stations where there are only a few indents for wagons should be given by control specifically instead of giving general orders.

There is non-availability of wagons for coal also. The Central Gujarat Chamber of Commerce wrote a letter to the chairman, Railway Board, regarding acute shortage of wagon supply in Baroda division. In the same way, the Kutch-Saurashtra Salt Manufacturers' Association have also written regarding non-availability of wagons for salt movement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is giving so many references.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Because I want to point out the reason for non-availability of wagons. Though there are sufficient number of wagons in the country, yet corruption has been introduced much more at every level than before in the case of allotment of wagons. Therefore, something should be done in this matter.

My next point is regarding the shifting of the office of the Railway Service Commission from Bombay to Nagpur last year. It was easy for candidates coming from Gujarat and Rajasthan to attend the Railway Service Commission at Bombay. The shifting of the Railway Service Commission to Nagpur is disadvantageous to Rajasthan and Gujarat because these two States are covered by the Western Railway. I fail to understand why this office has been shifted to Nagpur.

Nagpur is not covered by the Western Railway. In his reply, the Railway Minister Shri K. Hanumanthaiya wrote to me as follows.

"By shifting the office from Bombay to Nagpur, no hardship would be caused in the employment opportunities to the candidates hailing from Rajasthan and Gujarat as apprehended by you. Candi-

dates belonging to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan....."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member wanted five minutes only, but he is giving so many references.

SHRI K. S. CHAYDA : I shall take only one more point and I shall conclude.

The hon. Minister further wrote :

"Candidates belonging to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan could come to Bombay for taking the written test or interview; these are arranged at convenient centres where an adequate number of persons are to be examined."

If that is so, then why is it being shifted to Nagpur ? I demand that the office of Railway Service Commission should be shifted to Ahmedabad or some place in Gujarat, so that the people from Rajasthan or Gujarat, could take advantage of it because it is these two States which are served by the Western Railway and not the Nagpur division.

Secondly, the headquarters of the Western Railway which is at present at Bombay should be shifted either to Ahmedabad or Gandhinagar, because it is at the extreme end of the whole railway. Rajasthan and Gujarat are covered by this Railway and it is only proper that the headquarters should be located at Ahmedabad or Gandhinagar.

Regarding the TTEs in the Rajkot Division, there are only 37 of them and there are 80 trains. These TTEs were recruited on 1st January 1964. They are not yet confirmed. Also 50 trains are running without TTEs. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. All the trains should have TTEs and the 37 TTEs now in service should be confirmed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : In my short intervention, I shall briefly deal

with some of the points raised by hon. members. One of the problems referred to was about non-availability of wagons. In order to understand the dimensions of this problem, it is necessary to understand the whole background of the wagon position in the country. If you look at the overall loading of goods traffic in 1971-72, there has been some improvement in it. This is not a matter of much satisfaction to the Railways because we have to load more. But I must say we have not been able to hit the target of 9 million tonnes extra traffic which we wanted. As against this estimate we have been able to increase it only by 2.09 million tonnes, leaving a shortfall of about 6.9 million tonnes.

Looking at this picture, the railways are not wholly to blame. The balance of 6.9 million tonnes which could not be achieved was no doubt due to lack of rail transport. This includes 1.24 million tonnes of coal from other public users, 0.8 million tonnes of export ore from Barajamda sector to Calcutta Port, 0.72 million tonnes of cement and about 0.4 million tonnes of fertiliser and other general goods.

In this House, I have so many times stated the reasons for this shortfall. I will briefly touch those points again. The shortfall was unavoidable due to certain factors. As hon. members know, the situation in the eastern sector was far from satisfactory. Once it is dislocated, it is very difficult for the railways to restore the functioning to normalcy; It takes a long time, years of planning to establish the transport system in a particular area, but once there is a *bandh*, strike or *dharna*, the entire system is through out of gear and it takes months to restore normalcy in traffic. Unfortunately, during the last two years, the situation in the eastern sector was far from satisfactory, although now things are improving and with the improvement in the law and order situation, wagon availability position has also improved.

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

As hon. members are aware, there were 13 major *bandhs* in 1970-71, about 7 *bandhs* in 1971-72; then there was a series of strikes by railway staff in 1970; then unfortunately, we had extensive breaches on the NE and NF railways in August-October 1971 which immobilised about 10,000 wagons in this region. Then we had to cope with extensive movement of food-grains and other essential commodities to the north-eastern sector for millions of refugees in the last quarter of 1971 immobilising about 3,000 broad gauge wagons. Then we had heavy defence commitments and the movement of prisoners of war and refugees. During this period 3292 military specials were run. This is the brief picture of the problem.

15 hrs.

Goods traffic to Bangla Desh was resumed and we have about 4500 wagons in that area. With a view to help the Government of Bangla Desh we have moved about 3½ lakh tons of foodgrains and over half a lakh tonne of other goods. As the situation stands today, we are not able to get back these wagons from Bangla Desh soon. We hope that with the improvement of the situation in that country, we shall be able to get a large number of wagons released, which can be used within the country for the movement of our goods traffic.

There was a hue and cry about the movement of brick-burning coal. We realise that it is a short reason only demand and it is only during the dry months that the demand goes up. We have tried our best to see that the demands of the States are met. There are certain difficulties in meeting the demands in full. With the situation improving in the eastern part, wagon releases from different areas will improve and this will also improve the situation about the brick kiln coal.

A very strange phenomenon developed in 1969-70. The demand for coal was met

in full 100 per cent by the railways. In January-September 1970, as many as 793 sponsored rakes representing about 64,000 Wagons were cancelled by the parties presumably due to low demand. But the position however took a deteriorating turn from August 1970 when the train services. On the eastern railway were completely dislocated due to various reasons which I have already stated. The demand started picking up and the normal functioning of the railways also improved slowly and that also showed some improvement in the wagon position. We have now launched special drives to see that wagons are made available for movement of coal.

Some hon. Members have said that there are large stocks built up at pitheads. It is true that in 1971 about nine million tonnes of coal accumulated at pitheads; now it has come down to 7.96 million tonnes as against the normal pithead stocks of 5.6 million tonnes. There also the position has considerably improved.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazariabagh) : Is it due to the fact that production has been plugged by the coal mines to that extent, that the stock is less?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : So far as coal movement from pitheads is concerned, it was reported in some newspapers that the Railways are in a position to supply 3600 wagons per day which would make coal movement very easy and the entire demand of our industries will be met. Sir, I would like to point out here that in 1970-71 and 1971-72 the average number of wagons loaded from Bengal Bihar fields has been 5,542 and 5,647 wagons respectively every day. The corresponding figure of daily loading from all coal fields has been 7557 and 7829 wagons per day. If the House looks at these figures, it would be seen that the Railways have supplied much more than was actually demanded by the coal mines.

I would revert back to the brick burning coal. The average loading for the last three years has been in 1969-70 it was 532 wagons per day. Now in 1970-71 it has come down. In order to meet the growing demand of bricks and the brick kiln owners, we are now planning to step up the availability of wagons to these brick kiln owners. As the House is aware, Railways have to supply wagons. Sponsoring is done by the State Governments. It is the State Governments who sponsor the various parties and allocation of railway wagons to them. Railways have to supply the wagons to them according to the sponsoring. Unfortunately, some times an impression is created that it is precisely the responsibility of the Railways if there is shortage of coal in any particular area. We have no control on detailed distribution of coal.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Coal is piling up, but there are no wagons.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Pithead stocks are coming down. I do not know to which place Shastriji is referring. Even in Bihar, Bengal coalfields, the pithead stocks have been considerably lower because of the better availability of wagons in those particular areas. Railways are making every endeavour and every effort to see that the demands are met fully so far as brick burning coal and other coals are concerned.

My colleague from Gujarat Shri Chavda stated that there have possibly been no movements of wagons to Gujarat and that is why lot of traffic from that area has suffered. I would like to stress one point. So far as the movement of salt is concerned it is true that some complaints were received from Saurashtra and Kutch. I would like to give the loading figures. In Saurashtra in the year 1970-71 we loaded about 754 broad gauge wagons. In 1971-72 it has gone upto 1010. From Kutch area loading was 704 broad gauge wagons in 1970-71 and the loading has gone upto 1013. But, unfortunately, there has been a marginal decrease on the metre gauge,

I admit. But whatever decrease has been on the metre gauge has been broadly compensated by the increase on the broad gauge. If you take an over all picture there has not been much distress. But there is some distress, I admit.

SHRI P.M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : 55% of the salt is produced by the Saurashtra. They require wagons. If the wagons are given to Saurashtra before the monsoon the position will improve. The monsoon comes, they will be at a great loss.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have instituted a drive for the loading of salt both from Saurashtra and Kutch in May 1972 and the loading has been stepped up. I will give the rough ideas of what is the position now. From Kutch area January figures are 203 broad gauge and 505 metre gauge wagons. February figures show 187 broad gauge and 205 metre gauge wagons. In the first ten days of May the position is 233 broad gauge and 364 metre gauge wagons.

In Saurashtra area, we have considerably improved—182 wagons in broad gauge in January and 2668 in the metre gauge. In February 2442 metre gauge wagons were loaded, in March 2424 and in April the figures is 1990. I can assure the House that in the month of May there will be considerable improvement in these figures. So, the loading of the salt from Kutch and Saurashtra area will not be hampered. The figures I have given clearly show that we are making an earnest and honest effort to see that the loading is increased in those areas.

SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : I said that at Unjah 1700 wagon-loads are accumulating and the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce has written to the Chairman, Railway Board for wagons. What about that?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : About individual stations, he can write to me and then I will look into it. I am giving the broad picture.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kandrapara) : Is the Minister aware that in Keonjhar district in Orissa, manganese and Iron ore mines are closed down due to non-availability of wagons?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There have been some representations from manganese, dolomite and other mines people. There has been some difficulty in giving them the complete number of wagons they wanted. There has been some improvement. I am not giving a very rosy picture about the availability of wagons. I am just placing the actual facts before the House. We are trying to improve the situation. I am giving the reasons why dislocation was there. Unfortunately, power crisis developed in our country. My friend from Gujarat should realise that the Ahmedabad Electricity Board are now being provided with 27 rakes of coal a month as against the normal supply of 10 to 12 rakes, to maintain power supply in Gujarat. These power-houses, whether in Gujarat or Bihar or other places, never built up inventories. They thought the situation was easy and they could get coal for the asking. But their inventories went very low and they had to come to the railways, because only the railways could rescue them. Many power-houses had planned to move coal by road. Even in those cases, the railways stepped in and helped them by allotting them a large number of wagons, which would have been normally given to the general public for moving brick-burning coal or other goods traffic. Not even in a single case are the railways responsible for the shortage of coal in the power-houses. It is our duty as the primary national organisation of transport to see that their difficulties are solved. So, we had diverted a large number of wagons to the power-houses. I am sure that when they are able to build up their inventories for a week or 10 days, we will be able to divert most of the wagons from the power-houses and put them in the general pool for use by the general public. I can assure the House

that we are seriously considering the whole problem of availability of wagons. We have now planned to build more wagons—about 27,000 wagons during the next 2 or 3 years. We feel the wagons we have now are not sufficient to cope up with the increasing traffic in the country. That is why we are trying to build more wagons. We require covered wagons. We are seized of the problem and we are giving the fullest cooperation to the States to tide over this difficult period. The wagon situation in the country is showing an improving trend, but we have to be more vigilant and cautious and make every effort to see that we reach a reasonable level so far as availability of wagons are concerned.

Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu said yesterday that there has been an increase in the number of railway accidents from 840 in 1970-71 to 867 in 1971-72. Unfortunately, the comparisons he made pertain to a short period. If he sees the overall picture, it will be seen that as against 1293 accidents during 1964-65 which was the lowest figure till then ever recorded, it was only 867 in 1971-72. This shows that there has been tremendous improvement, so far as accidents are concerned. It is only a marginal fluctuation which he has pointed out. He should rather encourage the railways that they are doing something well and appreciate the effort put in by the employees, officials and other people concerned to ensure improvement in the accident rates.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I tried my level best but I could find nothing admirable.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : If he opens his eyes and mind he would see something good also.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : What about allotment to wayside stations? Now sometimes wagons are available but allotments are not made

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Certain unscrupulous people were taking coal from colliery pitheads and trucks and booking them from wayside stations. The result was that a large number of non-sponsored coal has moved into various States, which gives rise to black-market. Unfortunately, this unscrupulous traders take advantage of the scarcity conditions in the country. If my hon. friend wants us to do booking from roadside or way side stations, it would be very difficult for us. We tried to remedy this defect by issuing a circular to our authorities that they should not book coal from wayside stations. The parties went to the High Court and an injunction was issued against the Railway Board, not to restrain them from loading the wagons from wayside stations. We tried to amend the law further. A contempt notice has been issued against the Member (Traffic) to explain why action for contempt should not be taken against him. These are the difficulties we are facing. Yet, we are trying to see that some way is found out by which we can solve this very big problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The situation is worsening. No action is taken in spite of all these promises.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The whole trouble is that my friend is always pessimistic. He looks at everything from a different angle. Suppose there is a cup which is half full of water. He will not say that it is half full; he will say that it is half empty. He shows a pessimistic approach. He looks at things from a different angle.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Our Deputy-Speaker is a professor of English. You can ask him. Half empty is more right than half full. Because "full" means full.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Then I come to the provision for over-bridges and under-bridges in various States. I would emphasize once more that the railways have a safety fund. It is rail-

way money which is given to the States. This fund was constituted in 1966. The amount available in this fund during 1971-72 was Rs. 10.83 crores. This amount is available to the State Governments to assist them in meeting their share of the cost. It is only when the need of the State Government is more than the amount available in the Safety Fund that it is expected to find extra funds. The railways are prepared to spend their share any time the State Government so desires. So, hon. Members are at liberty to request the State Governments concerned to recommend to the Railway Board or the Ministry the construction of various over and under bridges and this money, which is lying with the State Governments, would be utilized. Unfortunately, the response so far has not been so good, except in the case of Mysore which has come up with some new schemes.

As has been pointed out, the outlays in 1971-72 was Rs. 1.26 crores and for 1972-73 the outlay would be Rs. 3.55 crores. So far as small works are concerned, I do not think there is any difficulty, provided the State Governments take the initiative in this matter.

The other problems which the hon. Members have mentioned will be dealt with by my senior colleague.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): I crave the indulgence of the House to quote an unanimously passed resolution in the Orissa Assembly which states—I quote—

"That this House wishes to impress on the Government of India that since the longest mileage of the South Eastern Railways lies in Orissa compared to the other States accounting for a substantial share of the revenue of the South Eastern Railways and in view of the central situation of the State of Orissa, in the South Eastern Railways system, the location of the Headquarters of the South Eastern Railways in Orissa is not only just

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]
and convenient but also will help Orissa to develop and prosper while it will not adversely affect any other region in the country. That this House therefore urges upon the Government of India to agree to the location of the Headquarters of the South Eastern Railways in Orissa without any delay."

This was a resolution which had been adopted in the Orissa Legislative Assembly on 6.4.72 unanimously.

I quite appreciate the Hon'ble Railway Minister replying that the shifting of the Headquarters of the Railways cannot be decided on the basis of an unanimous resolution passed in a State Legislature. I quite agree with him. But, had not been politics imported into an administrative question by no less a person than Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who is the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Orissa Assembly would not have passed this resolution. It is very regrettable that a leader of Shri Ray's stature should make a statement and it is on record, that if the South Eastern Railway's Headquarters is shifted to Orissa, Bengal will be on fire, will be ablaze. Such kind of irresponsible remarks and importation of political motives and passions to a purely administrative question has today bedevilled the issue and in that context the Orissa Assembly had passed this resolution. I ask the Hon'ble Railway Minister to consider this resolution not as an unilateral demand of the State Legislature but as an index of the strongness of the feelings and the emotional aspirations of the people on this aspect of the matter.

Sir, I think when I say that the Kilometerage of the South Eastern Railway in Orissa is the longest, the Railway Minister will not question it. South Eastern Railway passes through the States of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh,

Orissa and to a very small extent in Bihar and Bengal and among these States, the Kilometerage in Orissa is the longest. When I say that a major portion of the revenue of the South Eastern Railway is earned from Orissa, it will also not be questioned. It cannot also be questioned that the mineral resources and also the industrial and trading activities in Orissa fetch the South Eastern Railway, its maximum revenue. It also cannot be disputed that Calcutta is outside the operational area of South Eastern Railway. From these three considerations alone, this question has to be judged without threatening that Bengal will be on fire or Orissa will be in floods.

Calcutta has got the Headquarters of two Railways already—the Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway and when the tube railway is established, its Headquarters will also be located in Calcutta. So, when it has been the declared policy of the Government that there should be de-centralisation, and in the context of the assurance which had been given by no less a person than the Railway Minister himself; I would ask to his sense of judgement, is it fair that you will concentrate the headquarters of three railways in one city alone?

It has been said that if the Headquarters is shifted to a neighbouring State, like Orissa, Bengal will be on fire. Is that the way by which you are going to build the emotional integration of which you are talking about? When the headquarters of the Southern Railway is being shifted from Madras to Secunderabad, what harm is there if the South-Eastern Railway headquarter is transferred to Orissa?

I am told, the historical association of the Garden Reach headquarters of erstwhile Bengai-Nagpur railway which was associated with the exiled Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh is being keenly preserved by the South-Eastern Railway-

I am told, the new nawabs of the South-Eastern Railway are very much fascinated about retaining the historical association with the said house. I have no quarrel with the present nawabs of Oudh of S. E. Railway. At least, the offices of the Chief Commercial Superintendent Office and the Railway Public Service Commission could be shifted by stages. That will go a long way in assuaging the frayed tempers of the people of Orissa. I hope, the hon. Minister will do justice to the humble plea that I have made on the floor of the House in this regard.

Then, about the Cuttack-Paradip railway link which lies within my constituency, the hon. Minister held out a promise that it will be completed by December, 1972. The hon. Minister knows that it is not even going to be completed by December, 1974. The pace of the work is so slow, the implementation of the programmes is so tardy, that unless some special steps are taken, the Cuttack-Paradip link is not going to be completed within the stipulated time.

Further, on this railway, the local people are not given any preference in employment. I have received a number of telegrams and communications which I will forward to the Railway Minister for his kind consideration. The local people are not being given any preference. So far as the existing employment policy is concerned, other conditions being equal, the local people are to be given preference. But even though all other conditions are equal, the local people are not being given any preference in matters of employment. This has created a lot of heart-burning.

About the construction of a new railway between Jakhpura and Bansh pauri, the hon. Railway Minister had promised that the construction of this railway line could be taken up as soon as the economic feasibility report was available.

The economic feasibility report was made available to him and, after the Orissa Mining Corporation promised to give him the siding, the hon. Minister turned round to say that unless the Malanagtolli deposits are investigated, its potential is explored, the decision on this railway line could not be taken. This is how a raw treatment is being meted out to a State which is called an under developed State. For developing an under-developed area, the railways is the most important infra-structure. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider all these aspects, not in a spirit of political jingoism, not in a spirit of political passions and prejudices, but to go by objective factors.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Mr. Hanumanthaiya. In many respects, he has the qualities of the original Hanumanthaiya of whom we read in Ramayana. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you continue your speech on Monday. We take up the private Member's Business now.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th May, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th May, 1972,"

The motion was adopted.

15 31 hrs

RESOLUTION re NATIONALISATION OF LEADING INDUSTRIAL HOUSES—*Contd.*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri H N Mukerjee on 5th May, 1972 for which 2½ hours were allotted. We have already taken one hour and the balance is 1½ hours

Shri Satpal Kapoor to continue his speech

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : डिप्युटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की भावना से पूरी तरह इत्तिफाक करता हूँ, उस से पूरी तरह एग्री करता हूँ।

हमारे यहाँ कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पहले प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया जाये, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोड्यु को तेज किया जाये, उस के बाद उस को नेशनलाइज करना और डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करना हमारे अक्षय्यार मे होगा और हम जब चाहे जब उस को नेशनलाइज और डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर सकेंगे। मैं इस थ्योरी से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूँ। मैं उन लोगो मे से नहीं हूँ, जो यह समझते हैं कि पहले बिड़ला, टाटा, साहूजन वगैरह बड़े-बड़े मानोपली हाउसिज के मे कारखाने खड़े कर लें, हम देश के लोगो को लूट लें और फिर सरकार जब चाहे तब उन को नेशनलाइज कर लेगी।

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

पिछले कुछ सालो मे देश में मानोपलीज बढ़ रही हैं। हूज मानोपलीज को कब करने के लिए मानोपलीज बिल लाये, लेकिन उस सिलसिले मे बहुत कुछ नहीं हुआ। बल्कि यह हुआ कि मानोपलीज कमीशन मे मानोपली हाउसिज को वे लाइसेंस दे दिये, जो कि वे चाहते थे। पिछले तीन चार सालो मे हमारे यहाँ किती भी मानोपली हाउस को किसी लाइसेंस के लिए मायूस नहीं होना पडा—हाँ, उस के लिए एफर्ट ज़रूर करनी पडी।

इस वक्त मानोपलीज कमीशन मे ऐसे लोग बंटे हैं—मैं किसी की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता—, जिनका अपना विश्वास मानोपलीज को कब करने मे नहीं है। उन का अपना विश्वास यह है कि अगर कोई बिच मानोपली हाउस अपना प्राडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहता है, तो उस पर एतराज नहीं करना चाहिए, अगर कोई एक्सपेंशन की स्कीम ले कर आता है, तो उस की मदद करनी चाहिए। आज का मानोपलीज कमीशन मानोपलीज को कब करने के बजाये उन को एनकरेज कर रहा है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से मुतालिबा करना चाहता हूँ कि मानोपलीज कमीशन को दोबारा बनाया जाये, उस को रीकास्टीट्यूट किया जाये। उस मे ऐसे लोग होने चाहिए, जिन की कनविश्शन, इरादा, नीयत और भावना यह हो कि मानोपलीज को कब करना है। पिछला उजुर्बा यह बताता है कि इस वक्त मानोपलीज कमीशन मे जो लोग बंटे हैं, वे मानोपलीज की एनकरेज करने वाले हैं।

हमारे यहाँ जो टैरिफ़ कमीशन बना हुआ है, अगर कोई बिच मानोपली हाउस

उस के पास किसी प्राइवशन की कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए धाये, तो अगर वह तीन घाने कहे, तो टैरिफ़ कमीशन उस को चार घाने देने के लिए तैयार है। टैरिफ़ कमीशन में जो लोग बैठे हैं, वे किन क्लास से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे किस क्लास की नुमायंदगी करते हैं, यह देखना है। इसलिए टैरिफ़ कमीशन को भी रो-कास्टीट्यूट किया जाये। उस में ऐसे लोग लाये जाने चाहिए, जो देख सकें कि बिज़िनेस हाउसिज़ का सही मकसद क्या है।

कहा जाता है कि अगर प्राइवशन बढ़ेगा, तो सोशल रिफ़ार्मिज़ होगी, सोशल प्राबलम्ज़ हल होगी। देश में प्राइवशन बढ़ा, बिग मॉनोपली हाउसिज़ बड़े, बिड़ला, टाटा, डालमिया की ताकत बढ़ी, लेकिन यह बात साफ़ है कि सोशल प्राबलम्ज़ दूर नहीं हुई हैं, बल्कि सोशल प्राबलम्ज़ फ़्रीएट हुई है। डिस्पैरिटी बढ़ी है, कम नहीं हुई है। बिग मॉनोपली हाउसिज़ हमारे यहां यह क्लेम करते हैं—हमें दुनिया का नक्शा मालूम है, इंडिया का सरमायादार वह सरमायेदार नहीं है जिस ने फ्यूडलिज़्म को ख़त्म किया हो। इंडिया का सरमायादार वह सरमायादार है जो प्रॉजेज़ की गोद में बढ़ा, सट्टेबाज़ी से, प्लूट के बिज़िनेस से और टैक्सटाइल्स से घाने धाया और हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद हमारी मेहरबानी से घाने धाया। एफ़िशियेंट—इंडस्ट्रियलाइज़ेशन के लिए इंडियन कैपिटलिज़्म ने बहुत बड़े एफ़र्ट्स नहीं किये हैं, बहुत बड़ी मेहनत नहीं की है। सरमायेदार प्राइवशन इसलिए नहीं करता कि लोगों का ज़रूरत किस बात की है। वह इसलिए करता है कि किस चीज़ की मार्केट में क़ाम है। वह पैदावार इसलिए करता है कि प्राफ़िट किस चीज़ में ज्यादा मिलता है। हमारे यहां प्लानिंग कमीशन ने गाइड

लाइन दिए कि हमारी बेसिक नीड्स यह हैं उस के मुताबिक़ प्राइवशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन गाइड लाइन किस ने तैयार की? उस में डिफ़ाय्टर कौन है? उस को पूरा न करने की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? कुछ लोग हमारे साथी क्विटसाइज़ करते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर फ़िज़िल घाउट हो रहा है। पब्लिक सैक्टर फ़िज़िल घाउट नहीं हो रहा है। पब्लिक सैक्टर और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का कॉन्सेप्ट भ्रमल है। पब्लिक सैक्टर इसलिए इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाता है, इसलिए घाने लाया जाता है कि जो हमारी बेसिक नीड्स हैं या जिस चीज़ की ज़रूरत है उस को पैदा किया जाय। हमारी बेसिक नैसेसिटीज़ को कौन पूरा करता है? पब्लिक सैक्टर करता है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर क्या करता है? प्राइवेट सैक्टर का कॉन्सेप्ट यह है कि प्राइवशन उस चीज़ का करे जिस में प्राफ़िट हो। इसलिए अगर हम यह सोचते हों और हमारे में से भी कुछ साथी ऐसा सोचते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं तो ऐसा नहीं सोचता। पिछले साल के लोक सभा के एनेक्शन और इस साल के प्रसेम्बली के एनेक्शन में लोगों ने किस लिए वोट दिए? किस ज़रूरे के तहत, किस फ़ीलिग के साथ वोट दिए? लोगों का यह यकीन था और यह यकीन है कि समाज में तब्दीली लायी जायगी, समाज को बदला जायेगा, एकोनामिक स्ट्रक्चर में तब्दीली होगी। अगर हम इस प्रजेंट सिस्टम और प्रेजेन्ट एकोनामिक पालिसी के मुताबिक़ चलें तो समाज में तब्दीली आने वाली नहीं है। यह समाज इसी तरह चलेगा इस समाज को बदलने के लिए लोगों को और रास्ता ढूँढना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए रेजोल्यूशन की जो भावना है उस से मैं इतराक़ करता हूँ। लेकिन मिस्टर बंनर्जी की जो तरकीब है, मैं चाहूँगा कि मिस्टर एच० एन० मुक़र्जी उस तरकीब

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

को मान ले। ऐसा एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता कि प्राप प्रापे घटे के बाव सारे मोनोपली हाउसेज को खत्म कर दे। इसलिए जो तरकीब उन की है उस को बह मान लें तो काफी हद तक प्राबलम साल्व हो सकती है कि फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में हम तमाम मोनोपली हाउसेज को टेक प्रोब्लम कर लें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की इस तरकीब के साथ टाईड करता हू।

डा० कौलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी के प्रस्ताव की भावना का भावर करता हू और उस का समर्थन भी कर सकता हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि देश को अग्र समाजवाद के रास्ते पर जाना है तो समाजवाद में रोड़ा घटकाने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं या जो इस प्रकार के उद्योगपति या उद्योगपतियों के कारखाने हैं उन्हें हमे जल्दी से जल्दी यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि देश में जो भी धन उत्पादन होगा वह हर व्यक्ति के पास पहुंचना चाहिए और उस नाते यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि सरकार जो यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो 75 मोनोपली हाउसेज हैं उन को हम जल्दी से जल्दी किस प्रकार इस दृष्टिकोण की ओर से जाए कि जो भी देश में उत्पादन हो उस उत्पादन की कीमतें इतनी कम हो, इतनी ठीक हो कि साधारण व्यक्ति भी उन वस्तुओं को उपयोग कर सके। श्री सतपाल कपूर ने ठीक कहा कि यह 75 मोनोपली हाउसेज जो भी उत्पादन करते हैं वह सिर्फ लाभ के कारण अपने पजे में रखा है तथा अपने उस जाल को बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार यह नहीं कर सकती कि जो यह जाल बिछाए जा रहे हैं उस जाल को तो प्रागे न बढ़ने दे ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इन 75 मोनोपली हाउसेज के अभाव बहुत से बिदेश के मोनोपली हाउसेज हैं। कार्पेस के प्रस्तावों और जनसाधारण की इच्छाओं को देखते हुए हम यह कभी भी बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते कि परदेश के व्यक्ति यहां पर आ कर जो उपभोक्ता की रोजमर्रा के काम में आने वाली वस्तुएं हैं उन को बनाए और उन को एक दिन के लिए भी और ज्यादा रखा जा सके। ब्रिटेनिया बिसकुट की बात कहे, कोका कोला की बात कहे या ऐसे दवाई के कारखाने वालों के नाम में लूँ, वह किस प्रकार से सामान्य जनता के काम में आने वाली वस्तुओं के दाम ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं? हम ने इसी सदन में रात के 12 बजे रात्रि तक बैठ कर पेटेंट ऐक्ट पास किया था। उस पेटेंट ऐक्ट को भी लागू करने के लिए मालूम नहीं सरकार क्यों रुकस नहीं बना रही है या क्या और कर रही है क्योंकि उस नाते हम देख रहे हैं, पार्क एंड डेविस है, मे एंड बेकर, सेम्बोज कम्पनी, ये बाहर के लोग यहां पर उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं, कोई स्विटजरलैंड से, कोई अमेरिका से आकर यहां बंटा है और साधारण जनता को सूट रहा है। कुछ दिनों पहले ही इस सदन में ही नहीं बाहर भी यह बात आई थी, आकरे यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि इन को हजार परसेंट, दो हजार परसेंट, तीन हजार परसेंट तक के मुताफे ले रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार कालटेक्स है, एस्सो है। अगर हम प्रोफेसर मुखर्जी साहब के प्रस्ताव को मजूर नहीं कर पाते तो इस कारण से नहीं कर पाते कि इतनी बड़ी रकम कम्प्लेक्सन के रूप में हम किस प्रकार से देंगे या अगर हम उन को कुछ बर्षों में देने की बात करें तो भी देश में धन इतना कम है कि दूसरे कामों के लिए जनता को सुविधाएं पहुंचाने के लिए दूसरे पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं है। इसलिए यह

तो प्रायः अवश्य सोचना चाहिए कि हम एक और तो माडर्न ब्रैंड को बनाते रहे हैं तो दूसरी ओर ब्रिटानिया बिस्किट जो परदेशी है उसको भी चलने दे रहे हैं। हमारे दवाइयों के कारखाने बने हैं और साब-माय ये परदेशी कारखाने और धामे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। जब जब हम ने प्रश्न यहाँ पर उठाया कि परदेश के दवाइयों के बनाने के साधन सारे भारत के हाथ में चले जाने चाहिए तो उत्तर मिलता है कि हमारे पास टेकनिकल नो हाउ नहीं है, हमारे कारखाने बालो ने अपने रिसर्च डिपार्टमेंट को इतना नहीं बढ़ाया। मैं तो इसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। सेरा सम्बन्ध काफी दवाई के बनाने वाले कारखानों से है। बगाल कैमिकल्स है, और दूसरे दवाइयों के कारखानों के नाम गिनाए जा सकते हैं जिनके पास पूरे साधन मौजूद हैं। कहीं न कहीं तो हमें कदम उठाना पड़ेगा जिससे परदेशी दवा के कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो।

प्रोफेसर मुखर्जी साहब ने यहाँ प्रस्ताव ला कर कम से कम देश में यह वातावरण तैयार करने का काम तो किया है। हम प्लेटफार्म पर खड़े होकर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात किया करते हैं, हमने मोनोपली ऐक्ट भी बनाया है, लेकिन वह इस तरह का बनाया है कि हमारे मंत्री जो उस दिन जबाब देते हुए यह कह रहे थे कि वह डिफिकिटिव है और हमें उसे कुछ बदलना पड़ेगा, सब ही हम मोनोपली हाउसेस को कांट्रोल कर सकेंगे। हम क्यों नहीं तरमीम लाना चाहते, जब हमने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हमें मोनोपलिस्ट्स को खत्म करना है तो हम अपने कायदे कानूनों में क्यों जल्दी सबदीली नहीं करते। कम्पनी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्वयं इस सदन में कहा है कि उसमें कुछ

इस प्रकार की तकलीफें हैं, जिनकी वजह से हम पूरा एक्शन नहीं ले सकते। तो प्रश्न यह है कि हमें कितने दिनों तक इन 75 शोषण करने वाले व्यक्तियों से बंधे रखना है और इन 75 के भालावा जो लोग भारत के बाहर से आकर यहाँ बैठ गये हैं, उन्हें कब वापस करना है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो हमें इस बात का उत्तर देने की कृपा करें कि मोनोपली हाउसेज को किस कदम से, किस प्रकार से खत्म करेंगे और जो फोरेन-मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द कब खत्म करेंगे।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इस वक्त देश में वातावरण इस प्रकार का है और हमारी सरकार भी चाहती है, लेकिन फिर भी हम उनको हटा नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के मित्र और हम यह कहते रहते हैं कि चीजों के दाम न बढ़ें। हमारे मित्र सतपाल कपूर जी ने कहा कि ये लोग जो उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, अगर इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय तो चीजों के मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेंगे। मैं इस विचारधारा को बर्ही मानता हूँ। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इसके लिये फेस्ट प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये, किस प्रकार हमें हर वर्ष कदम बढ़ाना है, जिनसे कि 5 से 15 वर्षों के अन्दर इस मसला में यह कहा जा सके कि अब यहाँ पर कोई मोनोपली हाउस नहीं रहा है।

इस नाते में प्रोफेसर मुखर्जी साहब के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम हमें यह यतार्थ कि इसमें कितनी फाइनेन्शियल इम्प्लीकेशन्स हैं, क्या सरकार के पास इतना पैसा है कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तो वह इसको बरदाश्त करने के लायक है? अगर वह ऐसा विश्वास बिना

[डा० कैलास]

सके कि पाच साल, 10 साल या 15 साल मे इन के ऊपर हावी हो जायेगे, इनको कन्ट्रोल कर सकेगे, तो मे आशा करता हूँ कि प्रो० मुखर्जी अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लेंगे। लेकिन इस मे कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि प्रो० मुखर्जी साहब ने इस प्रस्ताव को लाकर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्य किया है, उन्होंने देश के वातावरण को जिन्दा रखने के लिये, बल देने के लिये एक बहुत बड़िया प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने ला कर रखा है और मैं इसके लिये उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*SHRI K SURYANARAYANA (Eluru)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demands for nationalisation of the prominent and big industrial concerns which have come to be known as the Monopoly Houses has been there for a long time. But for one reason or the other it has not been possible for the Government to nationalise them so far. For this, the Government has been charged with ulterior motives on political considerations, I do not agree with this contention. I feel that economic considerations have been and are the only factor which has prevented the Government from nationalising these monopoly houses. As it is the various public undertakings have been posing great problems to the Government. And without sorting out the problems and difficulties besetting these public undertakings, I feel it is not proper for the Government to buy more trouble in saddling themselves with these private concerns. Taking over these concerns might mean taking up more burden than the Government can bear. Even so, I agree with Prof. Mukherjee that Government should not any longer delay in nationalising such of the industries which are essential for the planned economic development of our country. But I am aware that Government is hastening slowly in this matter

because of the huge amounts of compensation that will have to be paid to these industrial houses on their nationalisation.

When the first popular Ministry headed by Shri C. Rajagopalachari came to power in the then composite state of Madras, a statute was enacted by which the debtor if he has already paid twice the amount of the principal he borrowed was discharged of his liabilities of further payment and the loan was deemed to have been fully repaid. That is to say there was a moratorium on debts. Earlier the farmers had also faced the situation where with exorbitant interest the total sum on a principal of Rs 100 was Rs 500. Similarly these big industrial houses which have now become monopoly houses have started with a small capital only. The share of the capital invested by them may not be more than ten to twenty five per cent of the total. But they have grown into these leviathan organisations with the liberal financial assistance of the Government. So I request that Government should fix a time by which they would be able to take over these concerns even though at present, due to financial considerations, it is not able to do so.

After the last mid-term elections in 1971, we have decided that the actual workers should share the profits of their labour. We had also resolved that Government funds should not be invested in these private concerns. In spite of this we find that the financial assistance given by Life Insurance Corporation of India to the various private industries in 1971-72 is of the order of Rs. 362.50 crores as compared to Rs 225 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 200 crores in 1970-71. Out of this assistance, the share of the big monopoly houses is 68.62% in 1971-72. From 8.26% in 1969-70 it jumped to 100% in 1970-71. This information has been given by the Minister in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha. While on the one hand we have decided not to encourage

*The Original speech was delivered in Telugu.

monopoly houses in their expansion, it is ironic that the LIC., a Government organisation, should help these big houses financially. There seems to be a dichotomy of profession and practice.

Many of these industrial houses have grown to their present size with the help of the Government, with the blood and sweat of the factory workers. As in the case of the moratorium on debts I had earlier mentioned, if the Government takes over these enterprises without compensation, I do not think that the Constitution stands in the way. In the Constitution were written the various safeguards, privileges and privy purses of the Maharajahs. But we have now abolished these anachronisms through an amendment to the Constitution. I do not therefore think that it is such an insurmountable task for the Government to take over these monopoly houses. Just four years ago, their number was 50 and it has now grown to 75 and may be in another decade it might be 200 even. It is no doubt financially possible now for the Government take to them over. I therefore urge upon the Government to formulate a time-bound programme for gradual and eventual nationalisation of these big industrial houses. These houses have become what they are only after Independence with the protection and encouragement of the Government. During the Britishers time they were only small concerns with little or no help from the Government then. As a result of the Gandhian philosophy of encouraging and protecting indigenous enterprise. Government had all along been considerate them. But these monopolists took undue advantage of the Policy of the Government and proved to be a detriment to the planned economic development of our country.

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to say that in tune with our declared policy of land to the tiller, these industrial houses should be nationalised and handed over to

the workers with whose sweat and blood they have grown into this leviathan.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): I am reminded of a verse and that is :

जो बाहिम्मत है उनके चूम लेती है कदम
 मंजिल,

जो बुजदिल है वह गर्द कारवां की बात
 करते हैं।

جو باہمت ہیں انکے چوم لیتی ہے
 قدم منزل

جو بزدل ہیں وہ گرد کارواں کی بات
 کرتے ہیں۔

I refer to those who say that we do not have the means to nationalise these houses. I strongly support the resolution moved by my learned friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee and I think that it is necessary that we must go ahead with their nationalisation as quickly as we can.

Some days ago, it was stated here that the loans and shares invested in these big monopoly houses might be converted into equity and that would give some sort of a control to the Government to share the management. I consider it a halfway house. I am for the total nationalisation of the 75 business houses right now. Why is it that they grew? They grew because of the mixed economy and they took advantage of the various financial institutions that we had created in the country and they are still growing because they can use their influence to draw from the industrial bank of India, Industrial finance corporation, LIC, Unit Trust of India, general insurance and so on and so forth. 35 per cent of our population gets Rs. 15 per month and these 7-8 families are having 35 per cent of the total income. In such circumstances, we cannot wait anymore; we have seen enough of mixed economy. We had the Monopolies Act last time; what did we see? In spite of all that there

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

is domination by 75 houses. In spite of the noise that we created here ever since 1967- I have been here since 1967—we have given more licences to these people. Out of 611 licences, 113 have gone to Birlas in 1971. Birlas are in 16 States Tatas are in 9 States.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): You gave them the Mithapur licence the other day.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Yes, to Tatas and Goa Fertilizer to Birlas. In the first 27 of these 75 houses, comes a firm M/s. Sundaram Iyengar and Son Private Limited. They were permitted collaboration with a US firm to manufacture brake and clutch bearings. These can be manufactured in the small scale sector, giving employment to people. I do not understand why this collaboration had been permitted. I am told that there are sixty concerns with foreign collaborations. I want to say that it is necessary to have in public sector the production of essential commodities in this country, for example, medicines, coarse cloth. Mahatma Gandhiji talked of khadi; it was then to fight the Lancashire mills. Today what is needed is cheap coarse cloth. Government should have gone into the production of coarse cloth so that people could clothe themselves. We hear that so many people died because they lived on the pavements. We hear that 171 persons died because of the heat wave; they had no shelter. While these things are happening, we cannot wait for 75 business houses to be tackled in a modest manner. The question of compensation has been unduly raised. These people dabble in political fields also. I shall conclude with the following verse, which you will appreciate.

जिनकी छाँवों को रुखे सुबह का यारा
भी नहीं,

उनकी रातों में कोई शम्मा मुनव्वर कर
वै।

जिनके कदमों को किसी राह का सहारा
भी नहीं,

उनकी नजरों पे कोई राह उजागर कर वै।
जल्दी आँव्हों को नुखे صبح का यारा
भी नहीं
अन्की रातों में कुन्नी शम्म मलुवर
कर वै।
जल्द के कदमों को कुन्सी राह का सहारा
भी नहीं
अन्की نظरोں पे कुन्नी राह अजागर
कर दें -

16 hrs.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I rise to support the Resolution moved by Prof. H. N. Mukerjee. Sir, the question of monopoly is not a new phenomenon in the year 1972. No doubt, these houses were in existence before independence but the big monopoly houses have grown bigger and bigger after the Congress party adopted the slogan of socialist pattern of society, I think somewhere in 1953 or 1956 in Avadi. This is strange that after the taking over the slogan of socialist pattern of society the monopoly houses should have grown twice or thrice or even many times bigger than the original capital. Sir, is the Government not aware of this fact? It is not true that the Government was not aware of it. In 50s Nehruji spoke about it. But the Government appointed a Committee—Committee on distribution of income and levels of living which was known as Mahalenobis Committee as far back as 1964 where the Committee revealed:

“The working of the planned economy has contributed to the growth of big companies in Indian industry. The growth of private sector in industry and especially of the big companies has been facilitated by the financial assistance rendered by public institutions like the IFC, the NJDC etc.”

Sir, this was in the year 1964. What action was taken? Instead of taking action the Government wanted to appoint another enquiry committee. Again Monopoly Enquiry Commission was appointed. In

the year 1965 the Report came. It is again the crux of the present Resolution. It is based upon the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. It categorically stated :

"Big business was at an advantage in securing the licenses for starting new industries or for expanding the existing capacity."

This was given in the year 1965. Then what action was taken after 1965. The Government was very strong at that time but nothing was done. Again another Professor was invited from Bombay and he was asked to go into the same question. In 1966 Prof. Hazari submitted a report His conclusion was the large and medium sized business groups enjoyed a higher ratio of approval in licensing applications as compared to others and their share in the investment applied for and approved had tended to rise over the period—most important being the House of Birlas.

This is what all the three Committees—Mahelenobis Committee, Monopolies Inquiry Commission and Hazari—did. Everything was over before 1966 and the Government could not do anything because in 1967 election came. All the time and during all these years we were talking about curbing the monopoly, not to give licences to these big houses. At the time of election of 1967 the Government and the ruling party went and surrendered before the big monopoly houses, got money from them and again all the licences were given to them.

Again, not satisfied with this, they appointed another Committee which is known as Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Its report came in 1980. It also mentioned almost the same points, of course, in a different capacity. It said, "The licensing system worked in such a way as to provide a disproportionate share in the newly licensed capacity to a few concerns belonging to the large industrial

sector. The maximum benefit of all this went to a few Larger Houses."

Sir, how does it happen? This committee which went into the licensing policy came to the conclusion that there was no coordination between the financial institutions on the one side and the Ministry of Industrial Development on the other. It dealt elaborately with advancing of loans by public financial institutions and observed :

"The public sector banking institutions are also found to extend favoured treatment in the credit facilities offered by them to the large industrial sector. The House which seems to benefit most is that of Birlas, the others being Mafatlal, Tata and ACC. In the investment portfolio of LIC also, the position in 1966 as compared to that in 1956 shows a clear shift in favour of the House of Birlas."

Coming to the consequences and effects of concentration of power in the hands of a few, it is enormous. It affects all walks of life in the country—politics, economics, the whole structure of our country is affected. When I say that ruling party takes money and issues licences, I am not taking in the air. The committee came to this conclusion :

"But people cannot be blamed if they believe that it is the hope of favours to be received that induces such payments and after the election is over, businessmen try their best to see that the investment made by them brings satisfactory return."

So, it affects the politics of the country. They hold crores of black money with which they pollute the politics of the country. The committee observed :

"We cannot also ignore the unfortunate reality that some big businessmen do not hesitate to use their deep pocket to try to corrupt public officials,

[Shri G. Viswanathan]
in the attempt to continue and increase
their industrial domain "

This is what is happening. We thought that at least after the massive mandate given to the ruling party, this would stop. But after this great leap forward, after nationalisation of banks, it has not stopped. Some big houses are getting more and more licences. During this session, we have been asking Government why more licences are given to big houses, but no minister has come forward with any reply. Out of 159 new licences, 114 have gone to big houses. Why is this hypocritical Government sitting here and talking of socialism?

The Industrial Policy Resolution is being violated day in day out. The Resolution says that except those private sector steel plants which existed at that time in 1956, the future of steel production will be in the hands of public sector. But most of the mini steel plants have gone to the private sector. Government should explain why they are violating the Industrial Policy Resolution and preferring private sector to public sector in giving licences for mini steel plants. Yesterday the Finance Minister evaded replying to the question as to why licences are given to them. When are they going to stop it? This resolution moved by Shri Hiren Mukherjee demands that these big houses should be nationalised. If possible, let them nationalise these big houses. Or at least let give them an assurance that they will not help the growth of monopoly in this country and further licences will not be given to them at least hereafter.

श्री भारलखंडे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर इसी सदन की बहुत पुरानी बात है पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू एक समय भाषण देते समय हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति की चर्चा कर रहे थे, और आंकड़ों से यह सिद्ध करने का प्रयास कर रहे थे कि भारत ने स्वतंत्रता के

बाद हर क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति और विकास किया है। एकाएक उन के दिमाग में एक प्रश्न उठा कि आखिर इतना धन जो देश में पैदा हुआ वह गया कहा? तो इसी की जांच के लिये मज़ालनबीस कमीशन की स्थापना हुई थी उम कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद जितना धन हिन्दुस्तान में उस समय तक पैदा हुआ है और हो रहा है उस का 70 फीसदी कुछ मुट्ठीभर प्रादम-खोरो के घर में चला जा रहा है। इसकी रोकथाम अगर नहीं की गयी तो सारी प्रगति और विकास और तरक्की चन्द घरों तक ही सीमित रह जायेगी। और उसी के बाद इस एकाधिकार राव कमीशन की स्थापना हुई। जिस ने इस बात को बताया कि 75 मौत के मौदागर और खून के व्यापारी परिवार हमारे देश में हैं जिन के हाथ में करीब-करीब दो तिहाई हिन्दुस्तान का धन पहुंच चुका है। अगर आंकड़े में गलत नहीं है आंकड़े बड़े भ्रामक भी होते हैं, तो 30 हजार करोड़ पूंजी में 20 हजार करोड़ पूंजी जा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगी हुई है वह इन 75 मानवपक्षी परिवारों की है। इसलिये यह स्थिति बहुत भयावह है। इन अगर मच्छड़ पूंजीपति परिवारों में सबसे बड़े टाटा और बिड़ला है।

बिड़ला साहब की पूंजी मभी आंकड़ों से, जहां तक मुझे पता लग सका है, स्वतंत्रता के समय 35 और 40 करोड़ ले आधिक नहीं थी। लेकिन आज बिड़ला साहब की पूंजी 600 करोड़ के ऊपर हो चुकी है। और यही दशा उन के बड़े भाई टाटा साहब की भी है। मान्यवर, ये बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति परिवार हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ नीति और राजनीति को पूरी तरह प्रभावित ही नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि अपनी फौलादी पकड़ में पूरी तरह जकड़ते जा रहे हैं। बिड़ला परिवार तो स्वतंत्रता के

पहले जंगे भ्राजादी के जमाने भी हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को प्रभावित कर रहा था। यह अकस्मात् घटना नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के एक सर्वमान्य नेता, लौह पुरुष वल्लभभाई पटेल और राष्ट्रपति महात्मा गांधी दोनों बिड़ला भवनों में ही परलोक सिंधारे—एक बम्बई में और एक दिल्ली में। ये 75 पूंजीपति परिवार अपने धन के बल से हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को बुरी तरह प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। दलों को चन्दा दे कर, नेताओं को पैसे दे कर अपने चंगुल में फंसाते चले जा रहे हैं। ये पैसे के बल पर उम्मीदवार खड़े करते हैं, उम्मीदवारों को बेहिसाब खर्च के लिये धनराशि देते हैं और जीते एम० पी० को चंगुल में रखने का प्रयास करते हैं। समाचार-पत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ था कि 1967 के चुनाव में बिड़ला साहब ने 100 एम० पी० के उम्मीदवारों को एक, एक लाख रुपया दिया था और इस प्रकार एक करोड़ व्यय किया था। जिस में से 40 जीते और 60 हार गये। और उन 40 में कांग्रेस पार्टी के, जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग थे, जिनमें सबसे अधिक संख्या कांग्रेस पार्टी की थी। यह चर्चा देश भर में उस समय चल रही थी। 40 संसद सदस्यों की बिड़ला—लौबी एक सदन में भयावह शक्ति है।

प्रधान मंत्री पद के लिये मोरार जी देसाई और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी में जब टक्कर हुई थी बिड़ला साहब ने एड़ी और चौटी का पसीना एक कर दिया था। साढ़े चार करोड़ ६० उन्होंने व्यय किया था कि मोरार जी देसाई जीतें और इन्दिरा गांधी किसी प्रकार जीत न सकें। इसी तरह राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में भी इन 75 परिवार पूंजीपतियों ने अपनी धनराशि का इस्तेमाल कर के चुनाव को प्रभावित करने की और

संजीव रेड्डी को जिताने की कुचेष्टा की थी। 1967 के लोक सभा के मध्यावधि—चुनाव में शासक दल को बम्बई से 24 करोड़ और अहमदाबाद से 3 करोड़ की धनराशि चुनाव में प्राप्त हुई थी.....

समापति महोदय : माननीय भारखंडे राय जी, आप बड़ी दूर तक चले जा रहे हैं। आह गांधी जी से ले कर राष्ट्रपति जी तक चले आये। राष्ट्रपति का नाम जनरली यहाँ नहीं खींचा जाता है। थोड़ा सा रेस्ट्रेंट अपने आप को करना चाहिये।

श्री भारखण्डे राय : मान्यवर, अप्रासंगिक कोई बात नहीं है। मेरा तात्पर्य कहने का यही है कि किस प्रकार यहाँ की राजनीति को पूंजीपतियों द्वारा प्रभावित किया जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह पूंजीपति अगर नहीं हटाये गये, यह 75 परिवार समाप्त किये गये तो हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को करस्ट कर के रख देंगे। राज नेता उनके हाथ जड़खरीद गुलाम बन जायेंगे। और जैसे अमरीका, फ्रान्स, इंग्लैंड की राजनीति है उसी तरह हमारे मुल्क की राजनीति भी हो जायेगी। जिस प्रकार अमरीका में चाहे डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी का शासन हो चाहे रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का रूल हो, लेकिन वहाँ का शासन मूलतः पूंजीपतियों के ही हाथ में रहता है। वही युग भारत में भी आ जायेगा जब फ्रान्स में द्वितीय महा युद्ध के समय कहा जा रहा था कि 100 फेमिलीज रूल फ्रान्स। वे 100 परिवार ही फ्रान्स का वस्तुतः शासन करते थे और इसी कारण फ्रान्स का इतनी जल्दी पतन हो गया था। इसलिये यह प्रश्न आर्थिक ही नहीं, परन्तु उस से भी बम्भीर राजनीतिक भी है, जिस की तरफ मैं, आप, सम्माननीय सदन और विशाल जनता, का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ।

समापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री भारद्वाज राय : आप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी कालोबोरेसन भी हमारे देश के पूंजीपतियों ने शुरू कर दिया है। इसकी ओर सरकार की नीति प्रोत्साहन देने की है—1971 के लोक सभा मध्यावधि चुनाव के बाद भी रही, इस चुनाव के बाद भी है। सबसे खतरनाक स्थिति यह है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के 75 परिवारों में से जो टॉप-मोस्ट कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, वह नेपाल, मलाया में और अफ्रीकी देशों में अपनी पूंजी लगा रहे हैं। ये एकाधिकारवादी पूंजीपति आर्थिक-साम्राज्यवादी प्रवृत्ति अस्तित्व कर रहे हैं। इसकी रोकथाम नहीं की गई तो हमारे देश की विदेश नीतियों में उलझाव पैदा होगा और इन भूभागों के पिछड़े और गरीब देशों से टकराव पैदा हो सकता है। इसलिए इसकी मैं समय रहते चेतावनी देता हूँ। जैसे बंगला देश ने एकाधिकारी पूंजीवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं, वह हमारे लिए एक नमूना बनना चाहिए। छः महीने की सरकार इतना कर सकती है तो पच्चीस वर्ष की सरकार क्या इतना भी नहीं कर सकती है? इसलिए इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चेतावनी देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, although I agree with the spirit of the never of the resolution, I really cannot go all out with him because I feel that mere taking over or nationalisation of all these 75 industries will not really solve the problem. The spirit behind it can be understood. But, will it be the solution? When we say nationalisation, in fact, it means bureaucratisation. That means you give

these industries over to some civil servants or appoint some person from civil service some ICS man or some other man and put him in charge of these industries and ask him to run these industries. We know, what is happening when industries are given entirely into the hands of the bureaucrats. Therefore, what I would actually want is that these industries should be decentralised. When I understand the spirit of nationalisation, it means that they should not end the control of these few monopoly houses but this monopoly itself should go, as was stated in the resolution.

It has been stated in the Directive Principles of the Constitution also. Under Article 39 (b) and (c) it is laid down that the State shall, in particular, direct its policies towards securing ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Now, this was the objective. But, the whole planning process which we started in the country unfortunately do not lead us towards this direction and objective. The Monopolies Commission itself says that instead of achieving this objective, on the contrary, the planned economy has proved to be a potent factor for further concentration. That is why something has gone wrong basically in our planning. Our planning therefore, ought to be of a method by which this concentration will not take place and having taken place, will be broken. That can be done only if the productive resources are not in the hands of the few, as has been stated in the Directive Principles. The best way is to have these basic industries—most of these are consumer industries—in the public sector. That is our policy. We are taking those steps. Wherever little few are in the

hands of the private sector, they also should be taken in the public sector.

The whole corrupting source is, in fact, in the sector of consumer goods industries. Take, for example, any consumer goods industry. What is happening today is that the entire capital formation is invested in those few industries which serve the profiteering purpose of these houses, that is, the luxuries or the comforts. The necessities of life for the many are not produced. In fact, I would go to the extent of saying that any capital formed and invested in the production of non-priority items is a betrayal, a treachery and, in fact, a theft. Therefore, if at all we want to fight and win this war on poverty, we must see to it that every farthing that is invested in this country is invested first in the necessities and only then in the comforts or the luxuries. Prepare a list of priorities and give priority items in the hands of the people. Let the maximum number of hands produce the maximum items of necessities in this country.

That is the only way to solve the problem of unemployment. You give purchasing power to most of the people of this country and also produce the maximum number of goods which, in fact, is wealth of any nation. That, automatically, will take away concentration. That will mean a positive effort on the part of the Government to see that concentration which has already taken place in the hands of these monopoly houses is broken. You break them up, take it away from them and redistribute, disperse, it in the hands of the many.

As I said once before and I repeat it that this was the Gandhian economics, as I understand it correctly, The Gandhian economics is as much socialism and is as much valid today as was before. Let us adopt it to solve the growing problem of population of this country. The urgency of the matter can be realised if we consider the fact that in less than 25 years from now.

our population will be 100 crores, How are you going to meet that challenge, provide gainful employment to all the population; give them the purchasing power and also have the necessary goods in the country? The essence of the matter is that the monopolies must be broken.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPTRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, having been given a couple of minutes, it is very difficult to indulge in such an important discussion.

We all know that the country today is having a socialist transformation from a feudal or a capitalist economy to a socialist economy. When we are discussing about land ceiling and trying to bring in certain agricultural reforms, keeping in view the poverty of the people, these monopoly houses stand a complete anachronism.

There was a time when we were thinking, as Gandhiji thought and gave us the system of trusteeship, that these capitalists or these agricultural magnates will act as trustees. To Gandhiji, Jarnalal Bajaj, as an American writer wrote, was an ideal trustee because after keeping all that he wanted for his family, he wanted to give everything to Gandhiji. But things later belied all hopes and these capitalists and agricultural magnates have proved to be anti-social elements, particularly, at this time when the whole world is surging ahead towards the goal of socialism.

These industrial houses are not only creating the problem here but they have created the problem everywhere in the world. In the U.S.A., after the civil war, even the Government wanted to curb these combines and there were some legislation also but had no effect. In Sweden also, there were legislations to curb monopoly houses. But the Government could not do anything. In Denmark, on the Swedish pattern, they wanted to curb the monopoly houses through negotiations to bring them under control and there also, the Govern-

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra] ment failed. In Belgium also, by the royal decree of 1935, they wanted to prevent abuse of the economic power, but there also the Government failed. In U.K., as early as 1948, there was an enactment to control monopolies and restrictive practices and there were many more legislations after that, but Government could not be successful. In Australia also there was an Australian Industries Preservation Act, and there also the Government could not be successful. Probably in certain Scandinavian countries Government could attain a certain success, but I can bring to your kind notice the very fact that the monopoly houses of India today are in collusion with the monopoly houses abroad and they are going to bring ruin to the socialist economy which we have in our view.

The present condition of India today needs a complete socialist transformation, and we are very much aware that these industrial houses are indulging in under-invoicing and in certain other malpractices which the Ministers are completely aware of but are unable to do anything. Commission after commission have said that the black money in India is to the tune of Rs. 7,000 crores, and these monopoly houses are very much involved in it. When an average individual today in India is not even earning 75 paise a day, we cannot certainly allow these industrial houses to grow into such a big shape and eat up the entire economy of the country.

Sir, the question is about licences. The Monopoly Commission has written that one direction in which administrative action can be fruitfully taken with regard to monopolies is in the matter of issue of licences and in preventing abuse of licences granted, whether to Actual Users or to Established Importers. We have practically failed. I do not know what were the compelling reasons for which Government has come to such serious structures from the opposition, but I think we must be very much conscious of it now that these

industrial houses have influence on the administrative set up and going to subvert the very ideal of socialism.

My hon. friend, Mr. Sathe, has said that it is very difficult to take over these industrial houses unless we bring changes in the bureaucratic set up as to who will be in charge of these houses. I know from my own personal experience having served in bureaucracy for ten years that these bureaucrats in India today are not attuned to the spirit of socialism at all. So unless simultaneously with the idea of taking over the monopoly houses, simultaneously with the idea of running the public sector undertakings on socialist lines, we bring in changes in the bureaucratic set up—we have to attune them to the spirit of socialism—, unless these things run simultaneously, it is very difficult to achieve complete transformation.

While agreeing with Prof. H. N. Mukerjee as far as the spirit of the Resolution is concerned, I must say that, if not immediate steps for nationalisation are taken, at least the initiative should be taken by the Government and by the people to nationalise these houses. In Burma, Government had tried to nationalise even the pharmaceutical shops. And such a big democracy like India should also think that way—should nationalise not only the industrial houses but the entire economy, so that the spirit of socialism will come to the remotest houses of our country.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
As socialists we are committed to the policy of nationalising any industry when we find it necessary. Our objectives are enshrined in the Constitution which says that the ownership and control of resources should be so distributed that they will subserve the interests of the community.

There should be no concentration of economic power. Only yesterday our Finance Minister said that we will not

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury] purposes of including any particular company in a house was control of 51% equity by the house concerned.

The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which based its analysis on data as on 31-12-1966, also took these 75 houses as a starting point. It however, clubbed two of these houses into one and classified another as a second tier concern of a large house. As such it dealt with 73 industrial houses. This Committee adopted the concept of effective equity being 1/3rd of the total equity and on this basis it included in the 73 large houses 1985 companies apart from 152 second tier concerns making a total of 2137 companies. In addition, it also listed 60 large independent companies which had assets over Rs. 5 crores. This Committee also categorised the top 20 (in terms of assets) of the 73 large houses as larger houses and identified 1005 first tier concerns and 120 second tier concerns, in respect of them. Subsequent examination has also shown that 48 out of the 73 houses have assets over Rs. 20 crores and would thus *prima facie* attract the provisions of the Monopolies Restrictive and Trade Practices Act. These houses cover a wide spectrum of industrial activity and also some activities not strictly industrial ranging from investments, marketing and plantation to light and consumer industries, heavy machinery industries etc. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee clearly showed how these houses had a predominant share in the licences obtained and how some of them had also committed certain irregularities.

There is, therefore, no denying that in the sixties, the problem of concentration of economic power had emerged as an important problem which was apt to be aggravated if unchecked. But it is quite some years since Government realised the need for regulating and curbing such tendencies. That is why the Government appointed a Monopolies Inquiry Commission and later the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry

Committee Powers are available in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to take over mismanaged industrial undertakings and also to regulate the prices of industrial goods. Government did not consider that these powers would be sufficient to come to grips with this problem. I would not like the Honourable Members to overlook the fact that in the past three or four years, the Government had taken a series of inter-connected measures which will curb the trends of concentration of economic powers by placing controls at strategic points. After all, how does concentration of economic power occur and how does it grow? The basic methods are through establishing new ventures, expansion of existing ones and mergers and take overs in addition to indirect controls and influence through inter-corporate investments, managing agencies, directorships, access to banking institutions and so on. On each of these levers of economic power, Government has now brought in necessary measures of control. So far as industrial licensing is concerned, larger houses will be confined to the core and heavy investment sectors and their expansion in other sectors will be considered only in the event of cost efficiency or an export obligation of 60 per cent or more. 48 out of the large houses, including the 20 larger houses, are covered by the Monopolies (Restrictive and Trade Practices) Act, and cannot establish new undertakings or effect merger, amalgamation etc. without previous permission from the Central Government. Even in respect of the other large houses, wherever they are dominant in any particular field, they will attract the provisions of the Monopolies (Restrictive and Trade Practices) Act. The provisions of this Act are comprehensive and cover industries scheduled in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act as well as the non-scheduled ones. They cover services as well. Permission under this Act is given only if Government is satisfied that a particular proposal will not lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and also only if that particular proposal will be in

the public interest. The processes of inter-corporate investments are controlled through the provisions of the Companies Act. The managing agency system has been abolished, restrictions have been placed on the number of directorships that can be held by a person and permission is also necessary with regard to the emoluments of the directors.

Government is also examining measures which would effectively prevent the business-houses controlling large industrial undertakings from siphoning off corporate profits for private consumption. In addition, the nationalisation of the major banks has also ensured that the larger industrial houses have no special or preferential access to bank finance. The manner in which the concentration of economic power is being curbed through various policy instruments is illustrated by the position in regard to the licences and letters of intent issued to the larger houses, a matter in which some people have thought fit to criticise without looking into the facts.

As I indicated during my reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry in this House, the percentage of licences issued to the larger houses when compared to the total number of licences is only 7.9 per cent in 1970 and 8.5 per cent in 1971, as against 14.3 per cent, 14.46 per cent and 14.19 per cent in the years 1967-1968 and 1969.

Hon. Members know that most licences are given by way of conversion of letters of intent and actually many of these licences have been given with reference to approvals given earlier to 1971 or 1970.

If we look at the letters of intent which is the real test, the percentage of letters of intent issued to larger houses was 5 per cent in 1970 and 3.7 per cent in 1971. Only 3 of the letters of intent in 1970 are for new undertakings by larger houses. Similarly, in 1971, there were only four letters

of intent for new undertakings by the larger houses. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had spoken about the spurt in the issue of licences to big business-houses, and quoted extensively from the press reports and other documents, to show that a large number of licences had been given to those big business-houses. Even at the risk of sounding a little repetitive, I must say that the hon. Member should try to understand the difference between licence and letter of intent. As I have said earlier in the House, licences are mostly by way of conversion of letters of intent granted earlier and the carry-on-business licences are given specifically to regularise the cases where the industry was not required to take out a licence during a particular period, but are now required to take out one in view of the latest rules and regulations. In such cases, the legal position is absolutely clear, that is, if effective steps had been taken during the delicensed period or after the grant of a letter of intent, a licence has to be given, and this cannot be refused. All these approvals have been given after careful consideration on merit and after obtaining the clearance of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Coordination wherever necessary, and after following the requirements of the MRTP Act whenever an undertaking is registered.

These figures will conclusively show that Government have been vigorously implementing the policy relating to the industrial licensing with a view to curb concentration of economic power. At the same time, hon. Members know that a very large number of letters of intent have been issued to other parties in the past two years to broad-base entrepreneurship. This liberal licensing has helped the emergence of new entrepreneurs and the broadbasing of entrepreneurship as such which will be an effective answer to the trends of concentration which had emerged in the past. The Government's policy relating to the monopoly houses is also intended to secure such control as may be

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]
 necessary in their existing undertakings. That is why the policy has been announced that public financial institutions will have the option to convert loans into equity. Such option can also be exercised in past cases in the event of default. Public financial institutions can also appoint directors in the boards of these companies consistent with their shareholding.

Both Prof. Mukerjee and Shri Bosu referred to the fact that public financial institutions including the LIC and the banks have given a big chunk of their money to the larger houses. While it is no doubt true that the investment policy of the public financial institutions is primarily guided with a view to ensure good return consistent with safety of capital, Government has taken a clear decision now that in future the public financial institutions should play a more positive role through the convertibility clause and nomination. Of their own nominees in the boards of directors of these companies held by these houses or others. It is with the same reason of securing control that Government has called for a vigorous joint sector where the managerial expertise of the private sector can be harnessed to national ends. It is very unfortunate that prof. Mukerjee has seen a sinister motive behind our joint sector concept. We have issued detailed instructions on this subject, particularly relating to the functioning of the State Industrial Development Corporations. We have specifically laid down that the share of the State Industrial Development Corporation should not be less than 26 per cent and no other single party can have more than 25 per cent of the shareholding. It has further been laid down that no larger houses can be associated with such projects without obtaining the specific approval of the Government of India.

श्री आरकन्दे राय : वह तो मिल ही जायगा ।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: I would only like to reassure the House that we have the best of intentions and that the concept of joint sector has been evolved with the sole idea of revitalising our economy in the best national interest. I would also like to assure hon. members categorically that no special consideration is given to big houses for setting up joint ventures abroad. Such proposals are considered by an inter-ministerial committee on joint ventures under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which controls these joint ventures, on the basis of guidelines which have been approved by the Cabinet. The guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide for only a minority participation by entrepreneurs. The participation is only through plant and machinery and no cash remittances are normally allowed except for meeting preliminary expenses.

For the purpose of keeping the record straight, let me reiterate once again that the Government of India has no intention whatsoever of promoting any kind of economic imperialism. I am really sorry that Shri Jharkhande Rai thinks that these larger houses will be able to control our politics.

श्री आरकन्दे राय : वह तो कर ही लिया है ।

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY: There are a large number of prophets of doom. I do not want Shri Jharkhande to be one of them. In the past this kind of prophecies had been repeatedly made, but if he looks to the mid-term poll and the results thereof and the fate of the big industrialists in the people's hands, I hope he will revise his views. If he looks also to the recent Assembly elections, he would find that people did not return these people. Most of them met their expected fate. Many of them were drowned in Rajasthan itself. We should have faith in the Indian people, they could not be treated lightly and shabbily.

It was true that they could be influenced in the mid-term poll or in the election of the Rashtrapati, then the result would have been otherwise. This is a positive proof of the genius of our people. I would request him with folded hands not to lose faith in our people. So far as my party is concerned, we have not lost faith in our people.

Regarding the so-called Gupta-Pilodia case to which Prof Mukerjee referred to, I am sorry I do not have much details of the case. In fact, the Ministry of Foreign Trade could not give me any details. However, I can assure him that this matter would be further pursued and we will try and look into it. I would certainly agree with him that every Indian national going abroad should behave in a way worthy of the prestige of the country. However if a few individuals misbehave it would certainly not be fair to condemn the operation of joint venture units as a whole.

Prof. Mukerjee has also mentioned about the large number of foreign collaboration cases we have sanctioned recently. Certainly the figure of cases of foreign collaboration sanctioned during 1971 has shown an increase over the corresponding figure in 1970 but I should also like to remind him and other hon. Members that the pattern of our internal demand has also undergone a remarkable change in our country and we are going in for more and more sophisticated items which were not required till a few years ago. We have also entered the export market in a large number of non-traditional items where we have to compete with developed and developing countries. It would not perhaps be appropriate to compare the percentage of foreign collaborations with the letters of intent issued in a particular year in as much as the former is not alone confined to cases within the ambit of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the letters of intent of that year but it would only show a trend vis-a-vis the economic activities. However, such a comparison if

drawn would show that the percentage of foreign collaborations vis-a-vis the letters of intent issued were sharply declining. As against 73.5 per cent, 85.7 per cent, 40.4 per cent, and 42 per cent in the years 1967-1968, 1969 and 1970 the foreign collaborations approved in 1971 and the first quarter of 1972 were 24.2 per cent and 19 per cent of the total number of letters of intent issued in these years. Therefore to say that we are allowing foreign domination or foreign imperialism in the field of technology or industry would not be a correct proposition. I can assure the hon. Members that we will continue to be selective but at the same time not shut our doors and windows to new ideas or new techniques.

But let me not digress away from the main topic. I was trying to clear some misapprehensions voiced by some of the hon. Members. Coming back to the measures necessary to ensure greater social and economic justice, there are also two other antedotes in the long run to the problem of concentration of economic power. That is, growth of the public sector and of the small scale industries. Government are committed to the expansion of these two sectors in a very large way. The public sector will have to control not only the commanding heights but the monopolistic ravines.

As I said in my last speech, its scope is proposed to be enlarged and expanded to consumer industries which are in short supply. With 85 units, the estimated investment of the public sector as it stood on 31st March, 1970 was Rs. 4,500 crores. The anticipated investment during the Fourth Plan ending with 1974 is Rs. 2,800 crores. Thus the total investment in the public sector is expected to be of the order of Rs. 7,300 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Dutt Committee found the asset of the 75 large houses as on 31-12-1966 was Rs. 3418.5 crores. Later it was estimated that their asset was Rs. 4032.4 crores in 1967-68. On the other hand the assets of the entire private corporate sector ex-

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury] including banking companies on a rough calculation appeared to have reached the level of Rs. 7,500 crores in 1967-78, that is, taking into account large, medium small and every kind of corporate sector

Thus it would be seen that the public sector is gradually getting into a commanding height of our economy. Equally the small scale industries have already shown a spectacular growth rate due to the emphasis placed by the Government on the development of these industries.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members again to the fact that the steps taken by the Government which I have enumerated now, constitute a series of inter-connected and complementary measures which together provide an integrated strategy to curb and reduce the concentration of economic power. I have said enough to show that the Government is attacking the very problem which Prof. Mukherjee has in mind with the same aim that he has. The Government is committed to a policy of reducing economic disparities and concentration of economic power. We are actually watching how our policy instruments have been operating and with what results. Many of these instruments have been brought into being in the past three years or so. As and when Government finds any lacunae in these policy instruments, changes will be made or new instruments or policy devised.

Prof. Mukherjee wants nationalisation. Government is not afraid of nationalisation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Going on collecting money in the mean time.

SHRI MOJINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Government has no hesitation in this matter of nationalisation and has actually nationalised institutions and industries in the past, when it felt necessary. In fact, when it feels necessary, Government will proceed ahead with programmes of

such nationalisation without waiting to be persuaded. But the point is whereas Prof. Mukherjee thinks of only one instrument, viz., nationalisation, the Government thinks of many instruments, including those which I have just enumerated. Government will always be guided by the intrinsic efficacy and relevance of all policy instruments, including nationalisation, in a given situation. In other words, it is not a question of following policy of nationalisation for its own sake, but rather considering it as one of our policy instruments and sign it effectively and quickly wherever we consider it necessary. I cannot do better than to quote, as I conclude, the very pertinent observations in this regard made by the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha in her reply to the debate on the President's Address :

"The Government is neither averse to, nor afraid of, nationalisation. But nationalisation has to fit into our overall scheme of priorities with reference to the changing conditions of our economy. We shall nationalise an industry or a unit if it is essential to strengthen the control of the public sector over the economy. That is why 14 major Banks were nationalised and later the General Insurance Companies. We shall also not hesitate to nationalise any unit or industry when there is evidence that it is being managed to the detriment of the national interest. That is why we took over the management of certain coking coal mines and of copper. Nationalisation is one amongst many instruments at the disposal of Government to curb concentration of economic power in private hands, and we resort to it after a careful assessment of the efficacy of the other instruments available in a given situation."

Sir, given the number and variety of instruments at the disposal of Government, the fears which have prompted the hon. Member to move the Resolution are unwarranted. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member kindly not to press his Resolution

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

which, I hope this Government would have the sense of shame to acknowledge, should never have been pronounced in this House. He said this blackmoney is not hoarded money, it is active money, it is productive money, it is dynamic blackmoney. Sir, you have been in this House long enough to remember Jawaharlal Nehru used to be very fond of this expression "dynamic". Dynamic is an adjective which has come to be used by the Finance Minister of India in regard to black money, if you look at the records, He said how can I get hold of it, because it is not functioning in a secret way, it is open. If it is open, why can't you get hold of it, why can't you catch it? Because, government is hand in glove with the leaders of industry. That is why J R D Tata can talk about 20th century socialism, and he says he is even willing to participate in the 20th century socialism. I do not understand this kind of thing going on. It is a little beyond me.

My friend, the Minister, was angry with a colleague Shri Jharkhande Rai because he had suggested that before the second world war the 200 families of France had brought about the decline of that country and its defeat by fascism. Here are the 75 odd families who cannot function in the old way because fascism has been exterminated and the world is a very different place from what it had been in 1939. But, in a subtle way, they are going to maintain the control over the economy. They are making it impossible for a country like India really and truly to get into the socialist camp. That is why I want something definite to be done, something vital to be done, something which would appeal to the peoples' imagination.

I am sorry to hear the Minister and his like referring to these election results and saying that "the people have supported us; therefore, all of you keep quiet". Why did the people support you? Because the people believed you. Do not go on saying "you do not have the trust of the people, because they support us". No, it is not

true at all. The people supported you, not because they liked to look of you, the people supported you because they liked the policies which you announced, the people supported you because they found you had brought about some changes in the Constitution which shall enable you to take over this kind of concerns without any kind of an overwhelming burden on the national exchequer. The position was, before the recent constitutional amendment nationalisation has become an almost impossible proposition because compensation would be of such a quantum of money that this country would never be able to afford it. But now we have got constitutional changes with which we can take over concerns and the question of the compensation did not bother us very much. The people heard you. We had to go alongside of you in the last elections to point out how in this Parliament Congressmen and other people joined together in order to bring about the right kind of change in the Constitution. We told our people because of these change in the Constitution today really basic economic measures can be implemented by India. That is why the people give you their vote, because the people believed Indira Gandhi and all the others going about saying that they have really genuine intention of *garibi hato*.

If that is so, why don't you do something about it? Why are you attached to the *status quo* business? Why do you want the private sector still to command the heights of our economy, large parts of our economy except for a non profit-making part of our economy, the private sector still controls the heights and non heights of our economy, and all over the place they are in control. And even our public sector is run in such a bureaucratic fashion that nothing properly and truly can be done, and indirectly an argument is given, supplied by the public sector itself, against the public sector.

That is the kind of thing which goes on, and that is why I say you have to do some

thing drastic, if you want removal of the disparities, if you want the genuine implementation of the near socialistic policies—we have not got anywhere near socialism — take hold of these monopoly people, take the moneyed people who are controlling everything, because of whom the other genuine, honest, patriotic-minded people who are in industry are not able to offer examples. Why don't you take a lesson from countries like Chile, or the German Democratic Republic ? Why can't you have a law that no individual industrial owner can have a concern in which more than 100 people or so are employed ? Why don't you start with something of that sort that the State and the Co-operative Sector must be extended. There must a ceiling on income, a ceiling on property, a ceiling on salaries and if that is so, why can't you move ahead? Your own people, like Mr. Siddharatha Shankar Ray—1 said on the last occasion—has declared in Calcutta that several thousand people who are drawing four-figure salary have offered to work for the public sector at lesser salaries. That is the spirit of our people. Give them an opportunity and do not go on saying that private sector has the know-how. A friend there, Prof. Mahajan or somebody was saying that private sector has the know-how. But it is the people, who work by hand or by brain, people like you and me, who have the know-how. It is not the Tatas, Birlas, Mafatlals, or the Dalmias, or whoever might be at the top, who have the know-how. It is the people who help them. They are the people like you and me who do not need any fantastic salary every month. That is why you can take this step.

It is not an enterprise which is too venturesome, too risky. It is a step which is absolutely implicit in the country's pledge that it has advanced towards socialism and we have to do something drastic. Unless you do something striking, you do not strike the imagination of the people. That is why, even though, there may be difficulties, you should take-over the monopoly

houses and do something in regard to that. I do not say nationalisation by itself is the final and ultimate remedy, but you have to work nationalisation in a democratic manner by getting the participation of large number of workers, involving them in tasks of production and giving them a sense of comradeship and a sense of participation in the best sense of the term. Then and then alone can you tackle all the problems, tackle the problem of black money, tackle the problem of disparity, tackle the problem of industrial growth, tackle the problem of inequality and tackle the moral problem, which is so important today and which comes to our mind every time when we find these tycoons wanting to worm their way into the favours of the Government by the kind of activity to which reference has been made in this House so repeatedly during the last two days. I say, therefore, that I am very unhappy with the reply of the Minister. I had a very remote expectation that possibly the Minister would make some kind of a gesture, but this gesture made at the very end has been completely vitiated by the statements which have preceded in a very carefully prepared speech.

I cannot accede to his request that I withdraw my resolution. As for myself, I can accept the amendment move by Mr. S. M. Banerjee. That is the utmost I can go. He asked me to add at the end "within the Fourth Plan period" That is the only amendment which I can accept. Otherwise, I would not say that I withdraw my resolution. I press it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Amendment No. 1, moved by Mr. M. C. Dagar, to the vote of the House. The question is :

That in the resolution :—

for "immediate" substitute "keeping in view our policy of mixed economy" (1)

[Mr. Chairman]

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Amendment No. 2, moved by Mr. S. M. Banerjee, to the vote of the House. The question is :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end,—

“within Fourth Plan Period” (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is the third amendment moved by Mr. C. K. Chandrappan. Is he withdrawing it ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am withdrawing it.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put the Resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“This House is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken for the nationalisation of the seventy five leading industrial houses specified in the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 6

17 20 hrs.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Das, Shri R. P.
Godfrey, Shrimati M.
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Joardar, Shri Dinesh
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Panda, Shri D. K.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Godadhar
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Thevar, Shri PKM
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Arvind Netam, Shri
Bajpai Shri Vidya Dhar
Banamaji Babu, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bisht, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dasahpa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Doda, Shri Hiralal
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Hari Singh, Shri
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kajlas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kokoti, Shri Robin
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Katoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Painuli Shri Paripoornanand
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Reddi, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri

Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shailani, Shri Chandra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN* : The result of the division is Ayes—1; Noes—78

The motion was negatived

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame :

17.20 hrs.

RESOLUTION : *RE PER CAPITA INCOME*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up the Resolution in the name of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, namely :—

“This House urges upon the Government to fix the minimum limit of per capita income.”

Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारि) : सभापति जी, मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। प्रस्ताव यह है—

“यह सभा सरकार से अनुरोध करती है कि सरकार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आय की न्यूनतम सीमा निर्धारित करे।”

The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:—

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar and Shri Biren Engli.

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

सभापति जी, मेरा यह प्रस्ताव बड़ा निर्विरोध प्रस्ताव है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को सारे सदन के खोग और सरकार भी कबूल करे। मनुष्य जब इस दुनिया में आता है तो अपनी मुठ्ठी बांधकर आता है और जब इस दुनिया से जाता है तो अपने हाथ को पसारे हुए जाता है। जब तक वे इस दुनिया में रहते हैं तो कोई मनुष्य गरीब हो जाता है तो कोई धनी हो जाता है। कोई दुखी रहता है तो कोई सुखी रहता है। इसके कारण का पता लगाना चाहिए कि जब मनुष्य इस दुनिया से आया तो न तो कुछ लेकर आया और जब जाता है तो न कुछ लेकर जाता है। तब बीच में वह धनी और गरीब क्यों रह जाता है और सरकार देखे कि ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस बात का पता लगाने से मालूम होगा कि सरकार के कायदे और कानूनों के अनुसार कोई मनुष्य धनी होता है और कोई गरीब होता है, कोई मनुष्य सुखी होता है तो कोई मनुष्य दुखी होता है। इसलिये यह सारी कायबाही सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर करती है।

17 21 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the chair]

हिन्दुस्तान में हम लोगों ने स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़ी और स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई के बाद हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान का जो संविधान बनाया गया, वह संविधान ऐसा नहीं बना जो गरीबों के पक्ष में हो, ऐसा क्यों हुआ, यही मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। जब यह संविधान बना तो संविधान बनाने वाले ने इस देश के राष्ट्रपति का पद बनाया और कहा कि उनको 10 हजार रु० महीना तनखाह मिलेगी। अब इसीसे आप

समझ सकते हैं कि स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई धनी और गरीब सब ने लड़ी थी, लेकिन जो देश के प्रशासन का एक नम्बर का आदमी बनाया गया, उसकी तनखाह 10 हजार रुपये माहवार कर दी। इसी तरह से जो मन्त्रिमंडल बना, उसके मंत्रियों की तनखाहें रखी गईं, हम सदस्यों की तनखाहें रखी, स्टेट से जो लोग मंत्री बने, उनकी तनखाहें रखी—यह तो सरकारी महकमा चलाने वालों के लिये हुआ। उसके बाद जो क्लास 1 और क्लास 2 के सरकारी एम्प्लाइज थे उनके लिये काफी तनखाहें रखी गईं, आई० सी० एस० वालों के लिए चार हजार रुपये रहे और अब सुनते हैं आई० ए० एम० वालों को तीन हजार से ज्यादा नहीं मिलेगा। इस सरकार के कानून के मुताबिक प्रोफेसर, डाक्टर, बड़े-बड़े सेठ, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी, बड़े-बड़े किसान ये सारे लोग इस सरकार के कानून के द्वारा आज धनी हैं और किसी को लाखों में आमदनी है, किसी की करोड़ों में आमदनी है और कोई आदमी इस देश में भूखा रहता है।

हमारे देश की कुल राष्ट्रीय आय यदि आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि 31,174 करोड़ रुपये हैं, इस तरह से पर-कैपिटा आमदनी 542 रुपये निकलती है। यह एवरेज सारे हिन्दुस्तान का है, लेकिन यदि आप हमारे उत्तर बिहार को देखें, अभी हाल में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बताया है, उत्तर बिहार की पर-कैपिटा इनकम 102 रुपये है। अब आप देख लीजिए कि इसके अन्दर कितनी विषमता आ गई है। यह विषमता क्यों आई? सरकार की वजह से आई है, हम भी इस सरकार के हिस्सेदार हैं। लेकिन जो सरकारी कानून या संविधान बनाने वाले थे, वे एब्ल्ट फ्रेंचाइज के द्वारा चुनकर नहीं आये, वे थोड़े से लोग जिन्होंने

कानून बनाया, सविधान बनाया, वे लोग घनी वर्ग के थे, वहाँ पर उनकी चली, हालांकि उनमें हमारे नेता लोग भी थे, जो समाजवादी विचारों के थे, लेकिन उनकी नहीं चल सही। कानून के द्वारा ऐसा हुआ कि दश के अन्दर जो थोड़े से मूठ्ठी भर आदमी थे, जो हर चीज की पोजीशन पर थे, वे ही धनी बने और आम जनता गरीब की गरीब रही। मन जा आकड़े प्राप्त किये हैं उनमें 26 लाख के लगभग तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट व नीकर हैं। इस नाम में प्रमोशन रखे हैं। पब्लिक प्रण्टरटकिंग में कितना है उसका पता नहीं है। अब हम जो क्लास एक और क्लास दो के हैं, क्लास एक के ऊपर जा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हैं, लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है और क्लास दो के जा है उन पर करों के बड़े करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है। यह समझ लीजिए कि यह उनकी वनगवाह है, टी० ए० और डी० ए० का पता नहीं है। इसी तरह जो मिनिस्टर हैं, स्टेट के मिनिस्टर हैं या सेंट्रल के मिनिस्टर हैं, बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं, प्राफेसर हैं, डाक्टर हैं और हम लोग सदस्यगण हैं—इस तरह के जो थोड़े लोग हैं इनमें भाँटा बग हाँ गए। ये लोग मिलकर हिंदुस्तान का राज चलाते हैं। यही लोग हिंदुस्तान के सारे पैसों को अपने ऊपर खर्च करते हैं और आम गरीब लोगों के ऊपर उमका कोई असर नहीं होता है।

आजकल देश में जमीन की सालिग की बड़ी चर्चा है, अरबन सीलिंग करन की बड़ी चर्चा है इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि जो ग्रामदनी है उसका सीलिंग कर दिया जाय तो एक मन्त्र से ही सारा काम हो जाए। हम देखते हैं कि इधर भी और उधर भी बहुत से भाई सोशलिस्ट हैं, वे लोग हुवा गाड़ी पर चढ़ते हैं, कार रखते हैं और अपने को

सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं। हम थोड़े लोग जो गाँवों में रहते हैं वे कहते हैं कि ये प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं लेकिन मैं बताता हूँ एक किताब में लिखा है रूस में बड़ी डिस्पैरिटी है और चीन में माओ ने किमानों को लेकर आंदोलन किया। उसने कहा एन्वोल्यूट इन्वैलिटेरिय-निज्म और उसकी तरफ कदम बढ़ाया, किसानों को साथ लेकर रेवोल्यूशन किया। गाँधी जी किसानों का नेता था, उन्होंने किसानों को चलाया। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ पर कुछ भाई हैं जो अपने को अल्ट्रा सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को कबूल करे। सरकार भी सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाती है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को कबूल करे और तब पता चले कि हम बात के सोशलिस्ट हैं या काम के सोशलिस्ट हैं... (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को कबूल करे और इसको अमल में लाये। ... (व्यवधान)

एक बात है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय आय है उस राष्ट्रीय आय में यह सरकार निश्चित कर दे कि कितना डेवलपमेंट पर इस खर्च करेंगे क्योंकि हमारी पापुलेशन भी बढ़ती है। अगर इसमें से हम कुछ पैसा निकाल कर डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च नहीं करेंगे तो जा आबादी हमारी बढ़ेगी, जो आगे की हमारी जरूरियात है और जो 70-80 अरब के लगभग हमारे ऊपर ऋण है उसका पैग्रप नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसके बाद जो पैसा बचे उसमें हर व्यक्ति की आय की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाए। बकील है, डाक्टर है जो कि लाखों कमाते हैं या जो बड़े-बड़े सेठ हैं उनकी आय की सीमा निर्धारित की जाय। और जो हमारे नम्बर एक सिटीजन राष्ट्रपति जी हैं उनकी सेलरी दस हजार रुपया महीना सविधान में लिखी

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हुई है उसका सीलिंग किया जाय। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने पहला अल्टीमेटम वायसराय को दिया था और उसमें लिखा था कि हम गरीब देश का वायसराय साठे 22 हजार रुपया तनस्वाह पाता है। जिले से लेकर बाल इडिया तक जो भी अफसर जहा जहा रहे, चाहे गवर्नर, चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, गांधी जी के निर्देशानुसार सभी को अल्टीमेटम दिया गया लेकिन जो सविधान बनाने वाले थे उन्होंने साठे 22 हजार के बजाये राष्ट्रपति की तनस्वाह दस हजार कर दिया। क्या यह उचित था? कदापि उचित नहीं था। जब हमने सविधान बनाया था तो राष्ट्रपति की तनस्वाह कम रखनी चाहिए थी। जो हमारे मिनिस्टर हैं, चाहे केन्द्र के हों और चाहे सूबों के हों, उनकी तनस्वाह कम होनी चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिन हुए एक मेरे मित्र आए, एक मिनिस्टर के यहाँ हम लोग गये, उन्होंने कहा कि भाई यह मिनिस्टर लोग तो प्रिस लोगो को झूठा कर चुके हैं। इन मिनिस्टर लोगो का जो रहन-सहन है, घर, द्वार है, जिस तरह की एयर कंडीशनिंग है, और गाड़ी है, उसने कहा कि मिथा जी यह तो हमारी नेटिव स्टेट में भी नहीं आता था।

एक तरफ हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह खर्चा होता है। जब तक इसको कम नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश में शान और शान्ति नहीं रहेगी। जो शरीर से परिश्रम नहीं करता है वह तो इतना भोग करता है, और जो किसान, मजदूर हैं, मेहनत करता है कारखाने और खेत में उसकी आमदनी कम है। उसकी आमदनी की इन लोगो की आमदनी से तुलना कीजिए

तो जमीन प्राप्तमान का फर्क है। इसलिये आपको चाहिए कि समानता के ख्याल से न्यूनतम भ्राय की सीमा निर्धारित करे।

जो बड़े भारी मिनिस्टर है उनके यहाँ जो बच्चा पैदा होगा वह तो शेर होगा और गरीब का जो बच्चा पैदा होगा वह क्या गीदड़ होगा? जी नहीं, वह गीदड़ पैदा नहीं होगा। दोनो मनुष्य ही पैदा करता है। फिर दोनो में फक कैसे हो जाता है कि किसी का बच्चा तो सेन्ट जेवियर स्कूल में पढने चला जाता है, उसको सब साधन उपलब्ध है और गरीब किसान के बच्चे को खाने को नहीं है, विलेज स्कूल में भी नहीं पढ सकता। इसलिए उसका बेटा मजदूर हो गया, और उसका बेटा प्रशासक हो गया। जरूरत इस बात की है कि सबको समान भवसर दें। और यह तब होगा जब मीटी-रियल का बटवारा होगा।

पचत्तन्त्र में लिखा है कि धन असली चीज है। जिनके पास धन रहता है वही अपना बेटे को पढा सकता है और जिन्दगी में उन्नति कर सकता है। जिसके पास धन नहीं है उसका बेटा कितना ही तेज क्यों न हो, नहीं पढ सकता है। इसलिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो राष्ट्रीय भ्राय है, बिकास के लिये उसमें से रुपया निकाल कर बकाया रुपया हिंदुस्तान में सबके ऊपर बाँटा जाय और बाटने के बाद न्यूनतम सीमा निर्धारित की जाय कि क्या कम से कम सीमा रहेगी। और उसके लिये सरकार कदम उठाये।

एक बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, बनर्जी साहब को जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार नहीं कर सकती है मेरे पास एक किताब है. *The Turning Point of Socialism* इसके लेखक राजागीडा ने लिखा है

"It is significant that the Declaration of Independence should include, among the natural rights, the right to revolt. The greatest of American democracy's Founding Fathers, Thomas Jefferson, considered that the Constitution ought to be rewritten every 20 years."

जो आज हम लोग कहते हैं कि अमरीका रिएक्शनरी देश है, कॅपिटलिस्ट देश है, उसके फ्रीडम फाइटर, श्री जैफर्सन ने लिखा है कि हर 20 वर्ष पर कांस्टीट्यूशन को री-राइट करना चाहिये। जरूरत इस बात की है कि लोक सभा अडल्ट फ्रंचाइज पर चुनकर आई है, यह अपने संविधान में हेरफेर करे क्योंकि संकम्स्टासेज बदल गये है। हमारे संविधान में जैसे 28 संशोधन हुए हैं, उसी प्रकार आज 29वां संशोधन भी आया है।

अब मैं बनर्जी साहब को पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, सुनिये क्या लिखा है।

श्री एस० एस० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : लेकिन यह किताब अमरीका में बन है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लेकिन हमारे यहां नहीं है।

"He was the first theoretician of 'permanent revolution' in the democracy. 'God forbid' he wrote, 'we should ever be 20 years without such a rebellion... What country ever before existed a century and a half without a rebellion? And what country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that this people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms... What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure."

अब यह सबाल आया। हम तो बुढ़े हो गये, 70 वर्ष के हो गये। आप की उम्र

50 वर्ष की है, आप रिवल्यूशन कीजिए तब इस सरकार को उखाड़कर फेंकिए। यहां बात करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। आपका जवाब मैंने इस पुस्तक से पढ़कर दिया, आप चाहते हो सोशलिज्म लाना तो कुछ आदमियों को अपनी जिन्दगी को कत्ल करना ही पड़ेगा, तब समाजवाद आयेगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : किसको कत्ल किया जाए ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह पार्लियामेंट में बहस करने से नहीं होगा।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : आप तो हिंसा की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सुनिये साहब हिंसा की बात हटाइये। यहां समाजवाद चाहते हैं तो न्यू सोशलिज्म पैदा करना होगा। सोशलिस्ट का नारा सुना। आज हमने समाजवाद लाना है तो इस देश में न्यू सोशलिस्ट मैन पैदा करना होगा। जब तक न्यू सोशलिस्ट मैन पैदा नहीं होगा यह पुराना सोशलिस्ट मैन से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अब मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में यदि सोशलिज्म लाने के पक्ष में हैं तो सोशलिज्म के लिए आपको और कौन-कौन सा कदम उठाना लाजिमी है। तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कदम उठाने के लिये पहले आपको जो बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहों वाले हैं इनकी तनख्वाह को कम करना होगा। कम करने के बाद तब आगे आपको पैसा बचेगा लेकिन एक बात है.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : पहले बड़े-बड़े आदमियों का फेमिली प्लानिंग करिये ताकि उनका परिवार छोटा हो।

भी विवृति मिश्र : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। कि पर कॅपिटा इनकम 1960-61 में 321.4 थी जो 542.3 हो गई। अब इसके लिए आपको कौन सा कदम उठाना चाहिए। यह तो लोग नहीं समझेंगे। यह तो कभी जेल गये नहीं, देखा दुनिया नहीं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस तरफ कदम उठाएगी क्योंकि हम को सरकार पर भरोसा है। इन लोगों पर कोई भरोसा नहीं है। जब जेल जाने का वक़्त आता है तो भाग जाते हैं।

एक बात मैं और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में कितने लोग इनकम-टैक्स देते हैं? उनकी संख्या हजारों में है। अब उनसे पता लगाइये कि कितना इनकम-टैक्स देते हैं, उनके पास कितनी आमदनी है और इस आमदनी का वे क्या करते हैं? इसलिए जो इनकम-टैक्स देने वाले हैं आप उनको पकड़िये, आप उनको ठीक कीजिए कि इससे ज्यादा इनकम किसी की न हो। इससे ज्यादा किसी को न मिले।

हमारे यहाँ सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट में क्लास 1 के इंप्लॉईज 23,820 हैं, क्लास 2 के 44,621, क्लास 3 के 13,14,901 तथा क्लास 4 के 12,54,639 हैं तथा 11,224 अन-क्लासिफाइड हैं। आप देखिये कि एक रुपये से 75 रु० तक पाने वाले 64 आदमी हैं, 75 से 99 तक पाने वाले 3,193, 101 रु० से 149 रु० तक पाने वाले 13,13,592 हैं। 3,000 रु० से ऊपर पाने वाले भाई० सी० एस० तो 189 हैं।

2500 से 2999 रुपया माहवार पाने वालों की संख्या 332 है और तीन हजार से ऊपर पाने वालों की 189 है। ये सब

जो हैं, बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी तनख्वाहें पाने वाले हैं इनके बेटे तो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ेंगे, इनके बास्ते सब तरह की सुविधायें होंगी लेकिन हमारे बेटे कहाँ पढ़ेंगे? गांव के स्कूल में और उनके पास गांव के स्कूल की फीस देने के भी पैसे नहीं होंगे। इस बास्ते यदि सरकार समता लाना चाहती है तो सरकार को चाहिये कि वह पर कॅपिटा इनकम पर सीलिंग करे। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सावरेनटी हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में वँस्ट करती है। आपने बालिग मताधिकार तो सब को दिया है और यही तक आपने समाजवाद को सीमित कर दिया है। दौलत के बटवारे की बात को आप नहीं मानते हैं। सब धन साध का, टका न साध का। तुम्हें सब कुछ प्राप्त है लेकिन टके पर सरकार का कब्ज़ा रहेगा। कोई भी सरकार भाई, वह नीचे तक स्वराज की गंगा को नहीं ले गई। जब तक स्वराज की गंगा को नीचे तक आप नहीं ले जायेंगे तब तक समाजवाद नहीं आएगा। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई समाजवाद का नारा तो लगाते हैं लेकिन बढ़ते वे एयर कंडिशनड गाड़ियों पर हैं।

माओ ने कहा है :

"The egalitarian ideal is not treated as an abstraction. Mao is especially sensitive to the political utility of eliminating status barriers. It facilitates governing by reducing the inevitable gap between officials or occupational supervisors and other people. In his 1965 interview with Andre Mairaux, Mao spoke of equality as something that emerges naturally when the right relations exist between cadres and people; 'Equality is not important in itself; it is important because it is natural to those who have not lost contact with the masses'."

मासिस के साथ कांटेक्ट नहीं है। शहर वालों के साथ ही हमारे इन भाइयों का कांटेक्ट है.....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हमें बाल बच्चों ने नहीं मासिस ने ही चुना है।

श्री बी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : आपको शहर वालों ने चुना है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिसका मासिस के साथ कांटेक्ट है, जो जनता के सुख दुख को जानता है वही इक्वैलिटी लाने का काम कर सकता है, वही बराबरी लाने की बात कर सकता है; जिनका मासिस के साथ कांटेक्ट है, उनकी बात को आप सुने। माम्रो ने यह भी कहा है :

"One pertains to distribution of income and wealth and here we must speak of modified egalitarianism..... Although he still accepts this position, he has favoured policies that come closer to absolute equalitarianism than those found in other socialist states".

हम की चाहिये कि हम इक्वैलिटी लाएं आमदनी का बटवारा करें। इसके बिना समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता है। समाजवाद का हम रोज नारा लगाते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि हासत क्या हैं? स्कूलों में पढ़ाने के लिए लोगों के पास फीस तक के पैसे नहीं होते हैं, कपड़ा नहीं होता है तन ढकने के लिए, खाने पीने के लिए नहीं होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में किस तरह से हम समाजवाद लाएंगे? विष्णु शर्मा ने पंचतंत्र में कहा है कि धन बहुत जरूरी है और धन के बटवारे की जो जिम्मेदारी है यह स्टेट पर है। जैफर्सन ने भी कहा था कि अगर हम कस्ट्रोस नहीं करेंगे तो क्रान्ति हो जाएगी। इस साल हम अपनी आजादी

की सिलवर जुबली मनाने जा रहे हैं। हमें आजाद हुए पच्चीस साल होने जा रहे हैं। पच्चीस साल में समाजवाद नहीं आया। है। कांग्रेस की इतनी मंजूरती रहते हुए भी समाजवाद नहीं आया। हमें कानून बनाने हैं। लेकिन पचासों वकील लोग भगड़े खड़े कर देते हैं। वे जो भगड़े खड़े करते हैं उससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। हमें चाहिए कि हम वाचा, मनसा कर्मणा समाजवाद लाएं। इनकम जो है उसका फी व्यक्ति ठीक से बटवारा करें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग गद्दी पर रहने वाले नहीं हैं। आप के स्कूल-कालेज के लड़के साफ़ साफ़ कहते हैं कि अगर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद हम को रोकी-रोजी नहीं मिलेगी, तो हम सरकार की उलट देंगे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के "गरीबी हटाओ" के नारे ने लोगों को प्रभावित किया और उनको साहस दिया। लेकिन जनता अब बहुत दिनों तक धैर्य रखने वाली नहीं है। फ्रांस में तीन क्रान्तियां हुईं : 1791 से 1818 तक, 1848 में और 1870 में। यदि सरकार इस देश की क्रान्ति से बचना चाहती है, तो वह इन्डिविदुअल आमदनी पर सिलिंग लगाये। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि कभी अरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात की जाए और कभी किसान की प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात की जाये।

"एक साधे सब सधे, सब साधे सब जाये।" एक ही उपाय करने से—मेरे प्रस्ताव के अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की न्यूनतम आय निर्धारित करने से—देश में समाजवाद आ जायेगा। देश में सच्चा समाजवाद लाने का यही उपाय है कि जो नेशनल इनकम है, उसमें से डेबलपमेंट का पैसा निकाल कर बाकी पैसे को हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

के सब परिवारों में बाट दे और सबके के साथ एक मा व्यवहार करे। इसी तरह सच्चा समाजवाद आयेगा। झूठे समाजवाद से काम नहीं चलेगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस तरफ कदम बढ़ायेगी। मैंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसमें न्यूनतम सीमा-मैक्सिमम सीमा नहीं—निर्धारित करने की बात कही गई है। हमें बेचना है कि सरकार और मंत्री-मन्डल इस बारे में क्या नियम करते हैं। हम लोगो के तो अन्तिम दिन है। हम लोग तो सच्ची बात कह कर जाना चाहते हैं।

श्री भारद्वाजराय (घांसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मिश्र के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को जरूर स्वीकार करेगी।

यह देश तो उतना गरीब नहीं रहा, जितना कि इस देश की ग्राम जनता गरीब रही है। स्वतन्त्रता से पहले भी इस देश का घन कुछ मुट्टी भर लोगो के हाथों में ही एकत्रित रहा। वह प्रक्रिया आज भी समाप्त नहीं हुई है, बल्कि उसमें वृद्धि हुई है। गलती वही हुई, जब स्वतन्त्रता के बाद देश की उस समय की सरकार ने गलत विकास पथ को पकड़ा। ग्राम जनता के विकास का रास्ता पकड़ा गया होता, तो आज ये दुष्परिणाम न होते, जिनका देश को सामना करना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन चूँकि पूँजीवादी विकास-पथ कंपिटिब्लिस्ट पाथ प्राफ डेवेलप-मेंट, पकड़ा गया, इसलिये ये सारे दुष्परिणाम देश को भोगने पड़ रहे हैं। महंगाई आस-मान तक बढ़ गई है। साधारण कर्मचारी, सरकारी, अर्द्ध सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी नौकरी करने वाले, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी और अध्यापक आज महंगाई से पीड़ित और प्रताड़ित हैं। इसीलिये जो लोग

कल तक आन्दोलन, प्रदर्शन, जलूम या जेल जाने की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते थे, वे आज आन्दोलन का रास्ता पकड़ रहे हैं। विवशता है। कोई और विकल्प नहीं रह गया है।

टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है। मौजूदा सरकार ने पिछले पच्चीस सालों में टैक्स का कोई दूसरा विकल्प पेश नहीं किया है। हम लोगो ने सुझाया कि ग्राम जनता पर टैक्स तभी बढ़ाना चाहिए, जब जनता की देने की शक्ति बढ़े और अगर जनता की देने की शक्ति न बढ़े, या यथास्थिति रहे, तो उस पर सीधा या टेढ़ा, प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष, टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ाना अनुचित है। साथ-साथ टैक्स तब बढ़ाया जाय जब दूसरे उपाय पैसा पाने के कोई न रह जाएँ। लेकिन सरकार ने उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया। बेकारी कितनी बढ़ गई है आज यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। अभी-अभी कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में खबर निकली कि सौ क्लर्कों की जगह के लिये तीस हजार लोगो ने दरखास्त दी है। हाई स्कूल स्टैंडर्ड मागा गया था जिसमें प्राप्ति से ज्यादा ग्रेजुएट्स और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स हैं और उसमें एक तिहाई लड़कियाँ हैं। अभी लोअर डिप्लोमन क्लर्क की एक वाट निकली 150 लोगों के लिये तो दरखास्त आयी 28 हजार। एमजॉब्स पी० सी० एस० की वाट निकली, 55 जगह थी, दरखास्त आयी 15 हजार जिसमें साठे चार सौ जूडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट थे। यह आलम है बेकारी का। इसी सदन में सरकार की ओर से जवाब दिया गया था, अगर मेरी स्मृति गलती नहीं कर रही है, कि 56 हजार से ज्यादा ग्रेजुएट इंजीनियर बेकार हैं। पालीटेक्नीक पास और टैकनिकल हैंड्स वर्कर की तो कोई गिनती नहीं है। डेढ़ करोड़ से कम बेकार पेश में आज

नहीं हैं। धीरे-धीरे रजिस्टर्ड बेकार हैं। तो पूँजीवादी विकास पथ का अनुसरण करने से मंहगाई बढ़ी, बेकारी बढ़ी, टैक्स बढ़े, भ्रमीर गरीब का भेद बढ़ा। मुझे याद है अशोक मेहता जी जो बहुत बड़े अर्थ-शास्त्री थे, उनके विचार कुछ भी हों, लेकिन उनके अर्थशास्त्र के ज्ञान के बारे में कोई दो राये नहीं हो सकती, उन्होंने एक बार कहा था जब प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के वह चेयरमैन थे कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भ्रमीर और गरीब के बीच का जो अंतर था वह स्वतंत्रता के बाद तिगुना हो गया है। तो भ्रमीर गरीब का भेद बढ़ा, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल से आता हूँ जो हमारे देश में सबसे गरीब इलाकों में एक है। आप विश्वास नहीं सानेंगे, मिश्रा जी हमारी बात से सहमत होंगे क्योंकि उन का सम्बन्ध बिहार से है, दो आने एक आने की मजदूरी आज भी खेत मजदूरों को मिलती है। आप विश्वास नहीं करेंगे लेकिन विश्वास कीजिए। आज के जमाने में एक आने मजदूरी रोज़ धीरे-धीरे दो आने मजदूरी आज बहुत-सी जगह दो जाती है। जहाँ चार आने धीरे-धीरे आठ आने मिलते हैं वह बहुत अहोभाग्य है। तो भ्रमीर और गरीब का भेद बहुत बढ़ा है। खाद्य समस्या का भी समाधान पिछले 20 साल में नहीं हुआ। अब जाकर सांस लेने की नीबट आई है। राहत की सांस मिली है। लेकिन यह गति कब तक चली जायेगी कहा नहीं जा सकता। कारण कि क्रांतिकारी भूमि सुधार का रास्ता नहीं पकड़ा गया।

तो पूँजीवादी विकास पथ के अनुसरण से हमारे देश में 'सामान्य समस्याएं' पैदा हुईं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि सचमुच अगर गरीबी मिटाने की बात की जाती है, नीच पदस्थित, अक्षयित-धीरे-धीरे पीड़ित को उठाने की बात की जाती है तो पूँजीवादी विकास

पथ को हमेशा के लिये इस सरकार को छोड़ देना चाहिये। 1971 के लोक सभा के इतने मंसिव मंडेट के बाद धीरे-धीरे 1972 के चुनाव में हिन्दुस्तान के करीब-करीब कुल मूबों में अपार बहुमत पाने के बाद अब इस पथ को त्याग देना चाहिए, इस पथ का मोह छोड़ देना चाहिए। यह एक बुनियादी बात है जिसकी धीरे-धीरे सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

इस देश की गरीबी के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने अनुभव किया था। महात्मा गांधी की राजनीति से हम में से बहुत से लोग सहमत नहीं थे। मैं खुद वहीं सहमत था। मैं कभी कांग्रेस में उस जमाने में नहीं रहा। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी ने हिन्दुस्तान की नब्ज को समझा, इसमें भी कोई दो राय नहीं। महात्मा गांधी देश के सर्वमान्य धीरे-धीरे सर्वश्रेष्ठ जन-नेता थे इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। उन्होंने गांधी टोपी क्यों बनाई? लिंगोटी क्यों पहनी? मामूली जप्पल क्यों पहनी। मामूली घोती कुर्ता में बाइसराय धीरे-धीरे बड़े-बड़े गवर्नर जनरलों से मिलने की प्रथा क्यों शुरू कर दी जबकि उस जमाने में किस ठाट बाट के कपड़े पहन कर लोग मिलने जाते थे? एक मामूली जप्पल 12 आने की, एक घोती तीन रुपये की, एक कुर्ता साढ़े तीन रुपये का पहना, टोपी लगाई 6 आने की धीरे-धीरे पहंच गये मिलने के लिये। यह स्थिति गांधी जी ने पैदा क्यों की? वह महसूस करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान गरीब है। इस देश में हर चीज सादगी धीरे-धीरे कम खर्च से मिलनी चाहिए। इसीलिये कराची कांग्रेस में यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था कि पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर तनखाह किसी की नहीं होगी। यदि मैं बलत कह रहा हूँ तो आप ठीक कर सकते हैं। यह प्रस्ताव कराची कांग्रेस में मौलिक मानव अधिकार का

[श्री भारद्वाज राय]

प्रस्ताव था, इसमें और भी बहुत सी आइटम थी, लेकिन एक आइटम यह भी थी। हम यह मान सकते हैं कि 1931 और आज के बीच में बहुत पानी बह गया है, महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है, उस हिसाब से आप इसमें परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वह एक प्रतीक था। इस बात का प्रतीक था कि यह एक गरीब देश है, इसलिये कम वेतन में, कम पारिश्रमिक में हमें काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन उस प्रतीक को उनके ही अनुयायी बनने वाले लोग, शासन में आने के बाद बिल्कुल भूल गये—इसमें दो राये नहीं हैं।

राजेन्द्र बाबू के बारे में एक बार महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था—राजेन्द्र अगर तुम राष्ट्रपति बनोगे, तो भ्रम तो तुम इनके में सवारी करते हो, तब क्या करोगे? आज तुम सदाकत आश्रम की कोठरी में रहते हो, तब क्या करोगे? ये सब प्वाइंट्स थे जो उन्होंने कहे थे। इसका मतलब यह था कि शासन सत्ता में आने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को भूल न जाय। लेकिन ये शासक भूल गये।

मान्यवर, आज हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के बेकार इस बात को कह रहे हैं—चुनौती के रूप में—गणेश जी, आज आप शासन के प्रतीक रूप में यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं जब वह कहते हैं कि या तो बेकारों को काम दो या बेकारी भत्ता दो, तो क्या इसका तीसरा विकल्प भी आपके पास है, क्या कोई थर्ड आल्टरनेटिव आपके पास है? या तो काम दो, नहीं तो भत्ता दो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आप बतलाइये, निराश और हतोत्साहित युवक क्या नहीं करेगा। मैं आज के शासन करने वालों को, समाज के कर्णधारों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप

समय रहते नहीं देते तो यह समाज चकनाचूर हो जायेगा, यह शासन समाप्त हो जायेगा। अगर बेकारों की हिन्दुस्तान में काम बही दिया गया, काम की बात छोड़िये, मिश्रा जी तो न्यूनतम वेतन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ तो कोई वेतन ही नहीं है, न्यूनतम का सवाल तो बाद में आयेगा, सबसे पहले तो काम चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में सबसे कम तनखाह प्रदेशों में है। एक चौकीदार पाच रुपया मासिक पाता है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तीन रुपया पाता था, अब उसको पाच रुपये मिलते हैं, जबकि राष्ट्रपति की तनखाह का वेतनमान 10 हजार रुपये है। 10 हजार और पाच रुपये में कितना अन्तर है—क्या यह समाजवाद की बात है। यह रेडिकल-बुजुर्ग-डेमोक्रेसी की बात भी नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ तो उसका कोई समन्वय ही नहीं है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : राष्ट्रपति की पोस्ट एबोलिशन की जाय, उसकी क्या ज़रूरत है ?

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा) : एक रुपया तनखाह ही जाय।

[श्री अस्तित्वाक सम्मली (अमरोहा)]
ایک روپیہ نہ خواہاں دی جائے۔

श्री भारद्वाज राय : अनेको गैर-सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं, फर्म और कम्पनीज हैं, जिनके मैनेजर और डायरेक्टर की तनखाह शायद राष्ट्रपति से भी ज्यादा है।

मैं गणेशजी का ध्यान मुझीसुरहमान की सरकार के एक काम की तरफ आकृष्ट

करना चाहता हूँ—अभी चार दिन पहले मैंने एक पूरक प्रश्न किया था और शुक्ला जी ने उसको टाल दिया। अगर पांच महीने पुरानी सरकार यह तय कर सकती है कि 100 रुपये से कम तनखाह किसी की नहीं रहेगी और एक हजार रुपये से ऊपर किसी की नहीं रहेगी, इतना ही नहीं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की तनखाहें ही 100 रु० से 1000 रु० के बीच में रहेगी, बल्कि ग्रंथ सरकारी और गैर सर-

कारी संस्थाओं—बैंकों, फर्मों में भी ज्यादा नहीं रहेगी—तो क्या यह आप के लिये नज़ीर नहीं हो सकती ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 22, 1972]
Jyaistha 1, 1894 (Saka)